

ST JOE CO
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2017
Table of Contents

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 1-10466

The St. Joe Company
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida 59-0432511
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

133 South Watersound Parkway 32461
Watersound, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(850) 231-6400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

Emerging growth company

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If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

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 July 31, 2017, there were 70,432,071 shares of common stock, no par value, outstanding.

Table of Contents

THE ST. JOE COMPANY
INDEX

	Page No.
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income - Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income - Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity - Six Months Ended June 30, 2017</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>59</u>

Table of Contents

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

THE ST. JOE COMPANY

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate, net	\$334,699	\$ 314,620
Cash and cash equivalents	247,178	241,111
Investments	167,742	175,725
Restricted investments	4,469	5,636
Income tax receivable	—	27,057
Claim settlement receivable	7,922	7,804
Other assets	40,528	38,410
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$59,891 and \$59,404 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	9,541	8,992
Investments held by special purpose entities	208,267	208,590
Total assets	\$1,020,346	\$ 1,027,945
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Debt	\$55,498	\$ 55,040
Other liabilities	60,620	40,950
Deferred tax liabilities	69,940	68,846
Senior notes held by special purpose entity	176,422	176,310
Total liabilities	362,480	341,146
EQUITY:		
Common stock, no par value; 180,000,000 shares authorized; 74,342,826 issued at both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016; and 71,926,737 and 74,342,826 outstanding at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	572,059	572,040
Retained earnings	109,878	94,746
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(944) 2,507
Treasury stock at cost, 2,416,089 shares held at June 30, 2017	(40,444) —
Total stockholders' equity	640,549	669,293
Non-controlling interest	17,317	17,506
Total equity	657,866	686,799
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,020,346	\$ 1,027,945

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE ST. JOE COMPANY
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

The following presents the portion of the consolidated balances attributable to the Company's consolidated variable interest entities. The Company's consolidated variable interest entities include the Pier Park North joint venture ("Pier Park North JV"), Pier Park Crossings LLC ("Pier Park Crossings JV"), Windmark JV, LLC ("Windmark JV"), Artisan Park, L.L.C., Panama City Timber Finance Company, LLC and Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC as discussed in Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation. The following assets may only be used to settle obligations of the consolidated variable interest entities and the following liabilities are only obligations of the variable interest entities and do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company, except for the guarantees and covenants discussed in Note 9. Debt.

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate, net	\$63,111	\$ 63,362
Cash and cash equivalents	3,631	3,965
Other assets	14,759	13,209
Investments held by special purpose entities	208,267	208,590
Total assets	\$289,768	\$ 289,126
LIABILITIES		
Debt	\$47,160	\$ 47,519
Other liabilities	4,262	4,275
Senior notes held by special purpose entity	176,422	176,310
Total liabilities	\$227,844	\$ 228,104

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsTHE ST. JOE COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Dollars in thousands except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue:				
Real estate revenue	\$7,150	\$ 6,744	\$8,675	\$ 13,825
Resorts and leisure revenue	19,328	19,793	27,436	28,544
Leasing revenue	2,662	2,321	5,055	4,682
Timber revenue	1,243	693	2,414	2,754
Total revenue	30,383	29,551	43,580	49,805
Expenses:				
Cost of real estate revenue	3,614	2,975	3,945	4,739
Cost of resorts and leisure revenue	14,884	15,645	23,687	24,964
Cost of leasing revenue	798	759	1,467	1,509
Cost of timber revenue	238	203	395	413
Other operating and corporate expenses	4,154	5,725	10,334	12,543
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,032	2,101	3,985	4,390
Total expenses	25,720	27,408	43,813	48,558
Operating income (loss)	4,663	2,143	(233)	1,247
Other income (expense):				
Investment income, net	14,303	2,959	24,658	5,689
Interest expense	(3,035)	(3,145)	(6,078)	(6,180)
Claim settlement	—	—	—	12,548
Other income, net	592	601	4,643	1,050
Total other income, net	11,860	415	23,223	13,107
Income before income taxes	16,523	2,558	22,990	14,354
Income tax expense	(5,909)	(978)	(8,188)	(4,222)
Net income	10,614	1,580	14,802	10,132
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	150	230	330	342
Net income attributable to the Company	\$10,764	\$ 1,810	\$15,132	\$ 10,474

NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic and Diluted

Weighted average shares outstanding 71,981,505/74,338,023 72,970,467/74,573,517

Net income per share attributable to the Company \$0.15 \$ 0.02 \$0.21 \$ 0.14

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsTHE ST. JOE COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income:	\$10,614	\$1,580	\$14,802	\$10,132
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Available-for-sale investment items:				
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	745	90	4,650	2
Net unrealized loss on restricted investments	(4)	—	—	—
Reclassification of realized gain included in earnings	(7,739)	—	(10,861)	—
Reclassification of other-than-temporary impairment loss included in earnings	—	—	366	—
Total before income taxes	(6,998)	90	(5,845)	2
Income tax benefit (expense)	2,835	(35)	2,394	(1)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(4,163)	55	(3,451)	1
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	\$6,451	\$1,635	\$11,351	\$10,133

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE ST. JOE COMPANY
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 (Dollars in thousands)
 (Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Treasury Stock	Non-controlling Interest	Total
	Outstanding Shares	Amount		Income	(Loss)			
Balance at December 31, 2016	74,342,826	\$572,040	\$94,746	\$ 2,507	\$—	\$ 17,506	\$686,799	
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	141	141	
Issuance of common stock for director's fees	—	19	—	—	—	—	19	
Repurchase of common shares	(2,416,089)	—	—	—	(40,444)	—	(40,444)	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(3,451)	—	—	(3,451)	
Net income	—	—	15,132	—	—	(330)	14,802	
Balance at June 30, 2017	71,926,737	\$572,059	\$109,878	\$ (944)	\$(40,444)	\$ 17,317	\$657,866	

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE ST. JOE COMPANY
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Dollars in thousands)
 (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	2016
	2017	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 14,802	\$ 10,132
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,985	4,390
Stock based compensation	19	56
Gain on sale of investments	(10,861)	—
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	366	—
Deferred income tax expense	3,488	650
Cost of real estate sold	3,426	3,951
Expenditures for and acquisition of real estate to be sold	(5,021)	(1,736)
Accretion income and other	(1,899)	(778)
Loss on disposal of real estate and property and equipment	29	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable	(808)	157
Claim settlement receivable	—	(12,651)
Other assets	(2,316)	(141)
Other liabilities	14,093	6,544
Income taxes receivable	26,671	1,272
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,974	11,851
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Expenditures for operating property	(15,646)	(2,662)
Expenditures for property and equipment	(1,271)	(408)
Proceeds from the disposition of assets	—	3
Purchases of investments	(93,821)	(216,698)
Maturities of investments	—	185,000
Sales of investments	110,389	8,413
	415	415

Maturities of assets held by special purpose entities			
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	66		(25,937)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest	141		—
Repurchase of common shares	(40,444)	(14,820)
Borrowings on construction loan	1,188		—
Principal payments for debt	(838)	(384)
Debt issue costs	(20)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(39,973)	(15,204)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,067		(29,290)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	241,111		212,773
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 247,178		\$ 183,483

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE ST. JOE COMPANY
 SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION
 (Dollars in thousands)
 (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest expense	\$5,819	\$5,859
Income taxes	\$2,312	\$2,300
Non-cash financing and investing activities:		
Increase in Community Development District debt	\$73	\$57
Expenditures for operating properties and property and equipment financed through accounts payable	\$6,098	\$577

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

THE ST. JOE COMPANY

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations

The St. Joe Company together with its consolidated subsidiaries (“St. Joe” or the “Company”) is a Florida real estate development, asset management and operating company with real estate assets and operations currently concentrated primarily between Tallahassee and Destin, Florida.

The Company conducts primarily all of its business in the following five reportable operating segments: 1) residential real estate, 2) commercial real estate, 3) resorts and leisure, 4) leasing operations and 5) forestry.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) for reporting on Form 10-Q.

Accordingly, certain information and footnotes required by United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for complete financial statements are not included herein. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries and variable interest entities where the Company is the primary beneficiary. Investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships in which the Company has significant influence, but not a controlling interest are accounted for by the equity method. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The December 31, 2016 balance sheet amounts have been derived from the Company’s December 31, 2016 audited consolidated financial statements. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2017.

A variable interest entity (“VIE”) is an entity in which a controlling financial interest may be achieved through arrangements that do not involve voting interests. A VIE is required to be consolidated by its primary beneficiary, which is the entity that possesses the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIEs economic performance and has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that are significant to the entity. The Company consolidates VIEs when it is the primary beneficiary of the VIE, including real estate joint ventures determined to be VIEs (see Note 8. Real Estate Joint Ventures).

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for fair presentation of the information contained herein. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company adheres to the same accounting policies in preparation of its unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements as the Company’s December 31, 2016 annual financial statements. As required under GAAP, interim accounting for certain expenses, including income taxes, are based on full year assumptions. For interim financial reporting purposes, income taxes are recorded based upon estimated annual income tax rates.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions including investments in real estate, real estate impairment assessments, investments, other-than-temporary investment impairment assessments, retained interest investments, accruals and deferred income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank demand accounts, money market instruments and short term commercial paper having original maturities, at acquisition date, of ninety days or less.

Investments

Investments and restricted investments consist of available-for-sale securities recorded at fair value, which is established through external pricing services that use quoted market prices and pricing data from recently executed market transactions. Unrealized gains and temporary losses on investments, net of tax, are recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income. Realized gains and losses on investments are determined using the specific identification method. The amortized cost of debt securities are adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity computed under the effective interest method. Such amortization and accretion is included in investment income, net.

The Company evaluates investments classified as available-for-sale with an unrealized loss to determine if they are other-than-temporary impaired. This evaluation is based on various factors, including the financial condition, business prospects, industry and creditworthiness of the issuer, severity and length of time the securities were in a loss position, the Company's ability and intent to hold investments until the unrealized loss is recovered or until maturity and the amount of the unrealized loss. If a decline in fair value is considered other-than-temporary, the decline is then bifurcated into its credit and non-credit related components. The amount of the credit-related component is recognized in earnings, and the amount of the non-credit related component is recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income, unless the Company intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security prior to its anticipated recovery.

Restricted Investments

The Company's restricted investments are related to the Company's deferred compensation plan. As part of the Pension Plan termination in 2014, the Company directed the Pension Plan to transfer the Pension Plan's surplus assets into a suspense account in the Company's 401(k) Plan. The Company has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of these assets; therefore, the assets held in the suspense account are included in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets until they are allocated to current and future 401(k) plan participants for up to the next four years. See Note 14. Employee Benefit Plan.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received by selling an asset or paying to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. A three-tier fair value hierarchy is established as a basis for considering such assumptions and for inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2. Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, such as internally-developed valuation models which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Table of Contents

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets include the Company's investments in operating and development property and property and equipment. The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment quarterly to determine whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. As part of the Company's review for impairment of its long-lived assets, the Company reviews the long-lived asset's carrying value, current period actual financial results as compared to prior period and forecast contained in the Company's business plan and any other events or changes in circumstances to identify whether an indicator of potential impairment may exist. Some of the events or changes in circumstances that are considered by the Company as indicators of potential impairment include:

- a prolonged decrease in the fair value or demand for the Company's properties;
- a change in the expected use or development plans for the Company's properties;
- a material change in strategy that would affect the fair value of the Company's properties;
- continuing operating or cash flow loss for an operating property;
- an accumulation of costs in excess of the projected costs for a development property; and
- any other adverse change that may affect the fair value of the property.

The Company uses varying methods to determine if an impairment exists, such as (i) considering indicators of potential impairment, (ii) analyzing expected future cash flows and comparing the expected future undiscounted cash flows of the property to its carrying value or (iii) determining market resale values.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, there were no impairments of long-lived assets.

Comprehensive Income

The Company's comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and temporary losses on available-for-sale securities and restricted investments.

Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax impact of differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period in which the new rate is enacted. The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company records interest related to unrecognized tax benefits, if any, in interest expense and penalties in other income, net.

Concentration of Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's real estate investments are concentrated in Northwest Florida in a number of specific development projects. Uncertain economic or other conditions could have an adverse impact on the Company's real estate values and could cause the Company to sell assets at depressed values in order to pay ongoing obligations.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, investments, other receivables, investments held by special purpose entity or entities ("SPE") and investments in retained interests. The Company deposits and invests cash with regional financial institutions and as of June 30, 2017 these balances exceed the amount of F.D.I.C. insurance provided on such deposits. In addition, as of June 30, 2017, the Company had \$24.9 million invested in U.S. Treasury securities, \$96.0 million invested in seven issuers of corporate debt securities that are non-investment grade, \$40.3 million invested in four issuers of preferred stock that are non-investment grade and \$6.5 million invested in one issuer of common stock. In addition, as of June 30, 2017, the Company had investments of \$207.2 million in short term commercial paper from eleven issuers.

Table of Contents

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, including all potentially dilutive shares issuable under outstanding stock options. Stock options are not considered in any diluted earnings per share calculation when the Company has a loss from operations as their effect would be anti-dilutive. Non-vested restricted stock is included in outstanding shares at the time of grant. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, basic average shares outstanding were the same as diluted shares outstanding. There were no outstanding common stock equivalents as of June 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

Revenue and Revenue Recognition

Revenue consists primarily of real estate sales, resorts and leisure operations, leasing operations, and timber sales. Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities (e.g. sales tax) are excluded from revenue and costs and expenses.

Real Estate Revenue

Revenue from real estate sales, including sales of homesites, commercial properties and rural or timberland, is recognized when a sale is closed and title transfers to the buyer, the buyer's initial investment is adequate, any receivables are probable of collection, the usual risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, and the Company does not have significant continuing involvement with the real estate sold.

The buyer's minimum initial investment requirement is typically the receipt of cash for approximately twenty to twenty-five percent of the sales value depending on the type and use of the property purchased. If the minimum initial investment requirement is not met, revenue may be deferred depending on the circumstances. In addition, revenue is not recognized until title transfers and any consideration received is deferred until title is transferred.

As part of the purchase price consideration for a homesite from sales to homebuilders, the Company may receive a percentage of the sale price of the completed home if the home price or gross profit of the home exceeds a negotiated threshold. These lot residuals are recognized as revenue when consideration is received by the Company in periods subsequent to the initial recognition of revenue for the sale of the homesite.

Resorts and Leisure Revenue

Resorts and leisure revenue includes service and rental fees associated with the WaterColor Inn and the Company's vacation rental programs in WaterColor, WaterSound Beach and surrounding communities. In addition, other resorts and leisure revenue includes club membership sales, membership reservations, daily play at golf courses, merchandise sales, food and beverage sales, marina boat slip rentals and fuel sales, and management services of The Pearl Hotel. The revenue is generally recognized as services are provided. Vacation rental revenue includes the entire rental fee collected from the customer, including the homeowner's portion. A percentage of the fee is remitted to the homeowner and presented in cost of resorts and leisure revenue. The Company is the principal in its vacation rental business and has determined that it is the primary obligor to the guest, as it has sole discretion in establishing prices and provides the majority of the services to the guest. Club membership revenue is recognized when billed to the member and the non-refundable initiation fee is deferred and recognized ratably over the estimated membership period. Revenue generated from our management services of The Pearl Hotel includes a management fee, fifty percent of certain resort fees and a percentage of The Pearl Hotel's gross operating profit.

Leasing Revenue

Leasing revenue consists of long term rental revenue from retail, office and commercial operations, cell towers and other assets, which is recognized as earned, using the straight-line method over the life of each lease. Leasing revenue includes properties located in the Company's consolidated Pier Park North JV and Windmark JV, as well as the Company's industrial park, VentureCrossings, and other properties. Certain leases provide for tenant occupancy during periods for which no rent is due or where minimum rent payments change during the lease term. Accordingly, a receivable or liability is recorded representing the difference between the straight-line rent and the rent that is contractually due from the tenant.

Forestry Product Revenue

Revenue from the sale of the Company's forestry products is primarily derived from pay-as-cut sales contracts or timber bid sales, whereby risk of loss and title to the trees transfer to the buyer when cut by the buyer. Under a pay-as-cut sales contract, the buyer or some other third party is responsible for all logging and hauling costs, if any.

Table of Contents

Timber bid sales are agreements in which the buyer agrees to purchase and harvest specified timber (i.e. mature pulpwood and/or sawlogs) on a tract of land over the term of the contract. Unlike a pay-as-cut sales contract, risk of loss and title to the trees transfer to the buyer when the contract is signed. The buyer pays the full purchase price when the contract is signed and the Company does not have any additional performance obligations. Under a timber bid sale, the buyer or some other third party is responsible for all logging and hauling costs, if any, and the timing of such activity. Revenue from a timber bid sale is recognized when the contract is signed since the earnings process is complete.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Business Combinations

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 that clarifies the definition of a business for entities that must determine whether a business has been acquired or sold. The amendment is intended to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The new standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted under certain circumstances. The Company adopted the new guidance as of April 1, 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 that establishes the principles used to recognize revenue for all entities. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08 that further clarifies the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10 that clarifies guidance on identifying performance obligations and to improve the operability and understandability of licensing implementation guidance. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11 that rescinds SEC guidance pursuant to announcements at the March 3, 2016 Emerging Issues Task Force Meeting. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12 that provides narrow-scope improvements and practical expedients to Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In December 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-20 that includes technical corrections and improvements to ASU 2014-09. The new guidance will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company plans to adopt this guidance effective January 1, 2018, using a modified retrospective approach. The Company has evaluated the impact of adopting this guidance and as a result of this evaluation does not expect it will have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The Company expects an impact to revenue-related disclosures as a result of adopting this guidance.

Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01 that amends existing guidance to address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The new guidance will require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in results of operations. Additionally, certain disclosure requirements and other aspects of accounting for financial instruments will change as a result of the new guidance, which is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company has evaluated the impact of the adoption of this guidance and as a result of this evaluation does not expect it will have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 that amends the existing accounting standards for lease accounting, including requiring lessees to recognize both finance and operating leases with terms of more than 12 months on the balance sheet. The accounting applied by a lessor is largely unchanged from existing guidance. The amendments also require certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures about leasing arrangements. The new guidance will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and requires a modified retrospective adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 that requires a financial asset measured at amortized cost to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected and requires that credit losses from available-for-sale debt securities be presented as an allowance for credit loss. This new guidance will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 that amends the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments, to reduce the diversity in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted, including adoption in an interim period. As this guidance only affects the classification within the statement of cash flows, it is not expected to have an impact on the Company's cash flows.

Income Taxes

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16 that requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This amendment eliminates the exception for an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory. The new standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted in the first interim period and the amendments should be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The Company has evaluated the impact of the adoption of this guidance and as a result of this evaluation does not expect it will have an impact on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

3. Investment in Real Estate

Real estate by property type and segment includes the following:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Development property:		
Residential real estate	\$ 103,427	\$ 101,292
Commercial real estate	55,155	56,073
Resorts and leisure	2,041	263
Leasing operations	14,198	2,291
Forestry	2,489	2,492
Corporate	2,515	2,438
Total development property	179,825	164,849
Operating property:		
Residential real estate	7,344	8,097
Resorts and leisure	105,825	107,029
Leasing operations	90,845	82,336
Forestry	20,137	19,608
Other	50	50
Total operating property	224,201	217,120
Less: Accumulated depreciation	69,327	67,349
Total operating property, net	154,874	149,771
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 334,699	\$ 314,620

Development property consists of land the Company is developing or intends to develop for sale or future operations. Residential real estate includes primary residential and resort residential communities, direct costs associated with the land, development and construction of these communities, including common development costs such as roads, utilities and amenities and indirect costs such as development overhead, capitalized interest, marketing and project administration. Commercial real estate consists of land for commercial and industrial uses, including land holdings near the Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport and Port of Port St. Joe, and includes direct costs, such as roads and utilities, associated with the land and development costs for the Company's properties. Resorts and leisure development property consists of the improvement and expansion of existing beach club property. Leasing development property primarily includes the land development and construction of buildings for lease in VentureCrossings and a Pier Park outparcel, as well as the consolidated Pier Park North JV and Pier Park Crossings JV. Development property in the leasing operations and resorts and leisure segments will be reclassified as operating property as it is placed into service.

Operating property includes property that the Company uses for operations and activities. Residential real estate operating property consists primarily of residential utility assets. The resorts and leisure operating property includes the WaterColor Inn, certain vacation rental properties, golf courses, a beach club and marinas. Leasing operating property includes property developed or purchased by the Company and used for retail and commercial rental purposes, including property in the Pier Park North JV. Forestry operating property includes the Company's timberlands. Operating property may be sold in the future as part of the Company's principal real estate business.

Table of Contents

4. Investments

At June 30, 2017, investments and restricted investments classified as available-for-sale securities were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Investments:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 24,930	\$ —	\$ 7	\$24,923
Corporate debt securities	97,563	713	2,257	96,019
Preferred stock	40,525	855	1,103	40,277
Common stock	6,481	165	123	6,523
	169,499	1,733	3,490	167,742
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	4,254	—	4	4,250
Money market funds	219	—	—	219
	4,473	—	4	4,469
	\$ 173,972	\$ 1,733	\$ 3,494	\$ 172,211

At December 31, 2016, investments and restricted investments classified as available-for-sale securities were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Investments:				
Corporate debt securities	\$ 135,590	\$ 5,311	\$ 1,769	\$ 139,132
Preferred stock	36,048	656	111	36,593
	171,638	5,967	1,880	175,725
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	4,232	—	6	4,226
Money market fund	1,410	—	—	1,410
	5,642	—	6	5,636
	\$ 177,280	\$ 5,967	\$ 1,886	\$ 181,361

Mr. Bruce R. Berkowitz is the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. He is the Manager of, and controls entities that own and control, Fairholme Holdings, LLC, which wholly owns Fairholme Capital Management, L.L.C. ("FCM", a registered investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission) and the Fairholme Trust Company, L.L.C. ("FTC", a non-depository trust company regulated by the Florida Office of Financial Regulation). Mr. Berkowitz is the Chief Investment Officer of FCM, and the Chief Executive Officer and a director of FTC. Since April 2013, FCM has provided investment advisory services to the Company directly, or more recently, as the sub-advisor to FTC. Neither FCM nor FTC receives any compensation for services as the Company's investment advisor. As of June 30, 2017, clients of FCM and FTC beneficially owned approximately 35.43% of the Company's common stock. FCM and its client the Fairholme Fund, a Series of the Fairholme Funds, Inc., may be deemed affiliates of the Company.

Both Mr. Cesar Alvarez and Mr. Howard Frank are members of the Company's Board of Directors and also serve as directors of the Fairholme Funds, Inc. Mr. Alvarez is also a director of FTC.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, as amended (the “Agreement”), FTC agreed to supervise and direct the investments of investment accounts established by the Company in accordance with the investment guidelines and restrictions approved by the Investment Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors. The investment guidelines are set forth in the Agreement and require that, as of the date of any investment: (i) no more than 15% of the investment account may be invested in securities of any one issuer (excluding the U.S. Government), (ii) any investment in any one issuer (excluding the U.S. Government) that exceeds 10%, but not 15%, requires the consent of at least two members of the Investment Committee, (iii) 25% of the investment account must be held in cash or cash equivalents, (iv) the investment account is permitted to be invested in common equity securities; however, common stock investments shall be limited to exchange-traded common equities, shall not exceed 5% ownership of a single issuer and, cumulatively, the common stock held in the Company’s investment portfolio shall not exceed \$100.0 million market value, and (v) the aggregate market value of investments in common stock, preferred stock or other equity investments cannot exceed 25% of the market value of the Company’s investment portfolio at the time of purchase.

As of June 30, 2017, the investment account included \$24.9 million of U.S. Treasury securities, \$96.0 million of corporate debt securities, \$40.3 million of preferred stock and \$6.5 million of common stock investments. Of the \$96.0 million corporate debt securities and \$40.3 million preferred stock \$8.6 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, were issued by Sears Holdings Corporation or affiliates, of which Mr. Berkowitz is on the board of directors, and may be deemed an affiliate of FCM, or the Company.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, realized gain from the sale of available for-sale securities were \$7.7 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$110.4 million.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, there was no realized gain or loss from the sale or maturity of available for-sale securities. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$8.4 million and proceeds from the maturity of available-for-sale securities were \$185.0 million.

The following table provides the U.S. Treasury securities, corporate debt securities, preferred stock, common stock and restricted investments unrealized loss position and related fair values:

	As of June 30, 2017				As of December 31, 2016			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Investments:								
U.S. Treasury securities	\$24,923	\$ 7	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$ —
Corporate debt securities	49,758	1,394	9,542	863	64,516	1,410	6,971	359
Preferred stock	11,544	1,055	147	48	—	—	153	111
Common stock	3,054	123	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted investments:								
Short-term bond	4,250	4	—	—	4,226	6	—	—
	\$93,529	\$ 2,583	\$9,689	\$ 911	\$68,742	\$ 1,416	\$7,124	\$ 470

As of June 30, 2017, the Company had investments with an unrealized loss of \$3.5 million related to U.S. Treasury securities, corporate debt securities, preferred stock, common stock and restricted investments. The Company had an unrealized loss of \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2016 related to corporate debt securities, preferred stock and restricted investments. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not intend to sell the investments with a material unrealized loss and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell any of these securities prior to their anticipated recovery, which could be maturity. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company determined that an unrealized loss related to its corporate debt securities and preferred stock was other-than-temporarily impaired and recorded an impairment of \$0.4 million for credit-related loss in investment income, net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents

The net carrying value and estimated fair value of investments and restricted investments classified as available-for-sale at June 30, 2017, by contractual maturity are shown in the following table. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities since certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations.

	Amortized Fair	
	Cost	Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 28,886	\$ 28,584
Due after one year through five years	92,165	90,963
Due after five year through ten years	1,351	1,339
Due after ten years through fifteen years	91	56
	122,493	120,942
Preferred stock	40,525	40,277
Common stock	6,481	6,523
Restricted investments	4,473	4,469
	\$ 173,972	\$ 172,211

5. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Measurements

The financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 14,447	\$—	\$—	—\$ 14,447
Commercial paper	207,202	—	—	207,202
	221,649	—	—	221,649
Investments:				
U.S. Treasury securities	24,923	—	—	24,923
Corporate debt securities	—	96,019	—	96,019
Preferred stock	11,345	28,932	—	40,277
Common stock	6,523	—	—	6,523
	42,791	124,951	—	167,742
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	4,250	—	—	4,250
Money market fund	219	—	—	219
	4,469	—	—	4,469
	\$ 268,909	\$ 124,951	\$—	—\$ 393,860

Table of Contents

The financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$86,236	\$—	\$—	—\$86,236
Commercial paper	129,671	—	—	129,671
	215,907	—	—	215,907
Investments:				
Corporate debt securities	57,788	81,344	—	139,132
Preferred stock	19,177	17,416	—	36,593
	76,965	98,760	—	175,725
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	4,226	—	—	4,226
Money market fund	1,410	—	—	1,410
	5,636	—	—	5,636
	\$298,508	\$98,760	\$—	—\$397,268

Money market funds, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury securities, certain preferred stock, common stock and short-term bonds are measured based on quoted market prices in an active market and categorized within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Money market funds and commercial paper with a maturity date of ninety days or less from the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Corporate debt securities and certain preferred stock are not traded on a nationally recognized exchange but rather are traded in the U.S. over-the-counter market where there is less trading activity and these are measured primarily using pricing data from external pricing services that report prices observed for recently executed market transactions. For these reasons, the Company has determined that corporate debt securities and certain preferred stock are categorized as level 2 financial instruments since their fair values were determined from market inputs in an inactive market.

Restricted investments include certain of the surplus assets that were transferred from the Company's Pension Plan to a suspense account in the Company's 401(k) Plan in December 2014. The Company has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of these assets; therefore, the assets held in the suspense account are included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements until they are allocated to participants. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the assets held in the suspense account were invested in Vanguard Money Market Funds, which invest in short-term, high quality securities or short-term U.S. government securities and seek to provide current income and preserve shareholders' principal investment and a Vanguard Short-Term Bond Fund, which invests in money market instruments and short-term high quality bonds, including asset-backed, government, and investment grade corporate securities with an expected maturity of 0-3 years. The Vanguard Money Market Funds and Vanguard Short-Term Bond Fund are measured based on quoted market prices in an active market and categorized within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company's Retirement Plan Investment Committee is responsible for investing decisions and allocation decisions of the suspense account. Refer to Note 14. Employee Benefit Plan.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions in estimating fair value for financial instruments:

- The fair value of the Company's retained interest investments is based on the present value of the expected future cash flows at the effective yield.

- The fair value of the investments held by special purpose entities - time deposit is based on the present value of future cash flows at the current market rate.

- The fair value of the investments held by special purpose entities - U.S. Treasury securities are measured based on quoted market prices in an active market.

- The fair value of the senior notes held by special purpose entity is based on the present value of future cash flows at the current market rate.

Table of Contents

The carrying amount and fair value, measured on a nonrecurring basis, of the Company's financial instruments were as follows:

	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Level
Assets						
Retained interest investments	\$ 10,909	\$ 13,868	3	\$ 10,635	\$ 13,669	3
Investments held by special purpose entities:						
Time deposit	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	3	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	3
U.S. Treasury securities and cash equivalents	\$ 8,267	\$ 8,155	1	\$ 8,590	\$ 8,398	1
Liabilities						
Senior notes held by special purpose entity	\$ 176,422	\$ 200,481	3	\$ 176,310	\$ 199,691	3
Retained Interest Investments						

The Company has a beneficial interest in certain bankruptcy-remote qualified SPEs used in the installment sale monetization of certain sales of timberlands in 2007 and 2008. The SPEs' assets are not available to satisfy the Company's liabilities or obligations and the liabilities of the SPEs are not the Company's liabilities or obligations. Therefore, the SPEs' assets and liabilities are not consolidated in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The Company's continuing involvement with the SPEs is the receipt of the net interest payments and the remaining principal of approximately \$16.8 million to be received at the end of the installment notes' fifteen year maturity period, in 2022 through 2024. The Company has a beneficial or retained interest investment related to these SPEs of \$10.9 million and \$10.6 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, recorded in other assets on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Investments and Senior Notes Held by Special Purpose Entities

In connection with a real estate sale in 2014, the Company received consideration including a \$200.0 million fifteen-year installment note (the "Timber Note") issued by Panama City Timber Finance Company, LLC. The Company contributed the Timber Note and assigned its rights as a beneficiary under a letter of credit to Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC. Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC monetized the Timber Note by issuing \$180.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.8% Senior Secured Notes due in 2029 (the "Senior Notes") at an issue price of 98.5% of face value to third party investors. The investments held by Panama City Timber Finance Company, LLC as of June 30, 2017, consist of a \$200.0 million time deposit that, subsequent to April 2, 2014, pays interest at 4.0% and matures in March 2029, U.S. Treasuries of \$7.9 million and cash of \$0.4 million. The Senior Notes held by Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC as of June 30, 2017 consist of \$176.4 million, net of the \$3.6 million discount and debt issuance costs. Panama City Timber Finance Company, LLC and Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC are VIEs, which the Company consolidates as the primary beneficiary of each entity.

6. Claim Settlement Receivable

On March 24, 2016, the Company entered into a full and final release agreement with BP p.l.c. and various related entities pursuant to which the Company, on its own behalf and on behalf of certain wholly owned subsidiaries, released any and all claims related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill which occurred on April 20, 2010. In exchange for this release, the Company will receive \$13.2 million from BP Exploration & Production Inc., a large portion of which will reimburse the Company for expenses incurred. On October 3, 2016, the Company received a \$5.0 million payment. The remaining settlement amount will be made in payments of \$2.7 million due in October of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The Company also received a guaranty of payments from BP North America Corporation Inc. As of March 24, 2016, the Company recorded the claim settlement receivable using an imputed interest rate of 3.0%, based on its best estimate of the prevailing market rates for the source of credit, resulting in an initial present value of \$12.5 million and a discount of \$0.7 million. \$12.5 million of the claim settlement was recognized as other income in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The discount is being accreted over the term of the receivable using the effective interest method. Interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was less than \$0.1 million. Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the period from March 24, 2016 to June 30, 2016 was \$0.1 million.

Table of Contents

7. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Retained interest investments	\$10,909	\$ 10,635
Accounts receivable, net	5,579	4,625
Notes receivable, net	2,734	1,926
Prepaid expenses	7,302	5,685
Straight line rent	3,855	3,812
Other assets	7,211	8,789
Accrued interest receivable for Senior Notes held by SPE	2,938	2,938
Total other assets	\$40,528	\$ 38,410

Notes receivable, net consists of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Pier Park Community Development District notes, non-interest bearing, due September 2022	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,684
Interest bearing homebuilder note, secured by the real estate sold — 5.5% interest rate, principal payment of \$0.1 million due June 2018 and any remaining amount outstanding is due by June 2019	857	—
Interest bearing homebuilder notes, secured by the real estate sold — 4.0% interest rate, due December 2016, paid January 2017	—	33
Various mortgage notes, secured by certain real estate, bearing interest at various rates	193	209
Total notes receivable, net	\$ 2,734	\$ 1,926

The Company evaluates the carrying value of the notes receivable and the need for an allowance for doubtful notes receivable at each reporting date. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there was no allowance for doubtful notes receivable.

8. Real Estate Joint Ventures

The Company enters into real estate joint ventures, from time to time, for the purpose of developing real estate in which the Company may or may not have a controlling financial interest. GAAP requires consolidation of VIEs in which an enterprise has a controlling financial interest and is the primary beneficiary. A controlling financial interest will have both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the VIE activities that most significantly impact economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb the VIE loss and right to receive benefits that are significant to the VIE. The Company examines specific criteria and uses judgment when determining whether the Company is the primary beneficiary and must consolidate a VIE. The Company continues to assess whether it is the primary beneficiary on an ongoing basis.

Consolidated Real Estate Joint Ventures

In April 2017, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement to develop, manage, and lease apartments in Panama City Beach, Florida. The joint venture parties are working together to design, develop and construct a 240 unit multi-family apartment home community to be located on land owned by the Company in the Pier Park area. As of June 30, 2017 the Company owned a 65.0% equity interest in the consolidated joint venture. The Company's partner is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the joint venture. However, the Company has significant involvement in the design of the development and approves all major decisions, including project development, annual budgets and financing. The Company determined Pier Park Crossings JV is a VIE and that the Company is the VIE's primary beneficiary as of June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

In December 2016, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement, pursuant to which the Company transferred to Windmark JV all of its interest in the Windmark Beach project. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company owned a 49.0% equity interest in the consolidated joint venture. A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company is the managing member of Windmark JV and runs its day-to-day operations. Windmark JV owns and its members make major decisions related to the management and development of the Windmark Beach project. For financial accounting purposes, the Company is deemed to control Windmark JV, which is consolidated within the financial results of the Company as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

During 2012, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with a partner to develop a retail center at Pier Park North. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company owned a 60.0% equity interest in the consolidated joint venture. The Company's partner is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the joint venture. However, the Company has significant involvement in the design of the development and approves all major decisions, including project development, annual budgets and financing. The Company determined the joint venture is a VIE and that the Company is the VIE's primary beneficiary as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

In addition, the Company is the primary beneficiary of Artisan Park, L.L.C, another real estate joint venture that is consolidated within the financial results of the Company. The Company is entitled to 74.0% of the profit or loss of this VIE and is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the joint venture.

Unconsolidated Real Estate VIE

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company was a partner in ALP Liquidating Trust ("ALP") that is accounted for using the equity method. The joint venture was entered into to develop and sell certain mixed use residential and commercial projects. The Company has evaluated the VIE consolidation requirements with respect to this joint venture and has determined that the Company is not the primary beneficiary, since the Company does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE. The Company is not required to contribute additional funds to ALP.

In 2008, the Company wrote-off its investment in ALP as a result of ALP reserving its assets to satisfy potential claims and obligations in accordance with its publicly reported liquidation basis of accounting. Subsequently, ALP changed its method of accounting to a going concern basis and reinstated its equity and stated it would report certain expenses as they are incurred. The Company has not recorded any additional equity income as a result of ALP's change in accounting.

Financial information for ALP is provided to the Company on a delayed basis. The summarized information as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 includes total assets of \$11.0 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, total liabilities of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively and total equity of \$10.7 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, ALP reported a net loss of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

9. Debt

Debt consists of the following at June 30, 2017:

	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs	Net
Refinanced loan in the Pier Park North JV, due November 2025, bearing interest at 4.1%	\$47,718	\$ 558	\$47,160
Community Development District debt, secured by certain real estate or other collateral, due May 2031 - May 2039, bearing interest at 3.4% to 7.0% at June 30, 2017	7,169	—	7,169
Construction loan, due March 2027, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 1.7% (effective rate of 2.9% at June 30, 2017)	1,188	19	1,169
Total debt	\$56,075	\$ 577	\$55,498

Table of Contents

Debt consists of the following at December 31, 2016:

	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs	Net
Refinanced loan in the Pier Park North JV, due November 2025, bearing interest at 4.1%	\$48,132	\$ 613	\$47,519
Community Development District debt, secured by certain real estate or other collateral, due May 2031 - May 2039, bearing interest at 3.4% to 7.0% at December 31, 2016	7,521	—	7,521
Total debt	\$55,653	\$ 613	\$55,040

In October 2015, the Pier Park North JV refinanced a construction loan by entering into a \$48.2 million loan (the “Refinanced Loan”). As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, \$47.7 million and \$48.1 million, respectively, was outstanding on the Refinanced Loan. The Refinanced Loan accrues interest at a rate of 4.1% per annum and matures in November 2025. The Refinanced Loan was secured by a first lien on, and security interest in, a majority of the Pier Park North JV’s property and a remaining \$1.3 million short term letter of credit. In connection with the Refinanced Loan, the Company entered into a limited guarantee in favor of the lender, based on its percentage ownership of the joint venture. In addition, the guarantee can become full recourse in the case of any fraud or intentional misrepresentation by the Pier Park North JV; any voluntary transfer or encumbrance of the property in violation of the due-on-sale clause in the security instrument; upon commencement of voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and upon breach of covenants in the security instrument.

Community Development District (“CDD”) bonds financed the construction of infrastructure improvements at some of the Company’s projects. The principal and interest payments on the bonds are paid by assessments on the properties benefited by the improvements financed by the bonds. The Company has recorded a liability for CDD debt that is associated with platted property, which is the point at which it becomes fixed or determinable. Additionally, the Company has recorded a liability for the portion of the CDD debt that is associated with unplatted property if it is probable and reasonably estimable that the Company will ultimately be responsible for repaying. The Company has recorded CDD related debt of \$7.2 million and \$7.5 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The Company’s total outstanding CDD debt was \$21.9 million and \$22.6 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The Company pays interest on the total outstanding CDD debt.

In March 2017, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a \$1.6 million construction loan to finance the construction of a commercial leasing property located in Panama City Beach, Florida (the “Construction Loan”). The Construction Loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.70% and matures in March 2027. The Construction Loan provides for interest only payments during the first twelve months and principal and interest payments thereafter with a final balloon payment at maturity. The Construction Loan is secured by the real property, assignment of rents and the security interest in the rents and personal property. In connection with the Construction Loan, the Company executed a guarantee in favor of the lender to guarantee the payment and performance of the borrower under the Construction Loan until the project meets certain cash flow stabilization requirements. As of June 30, 2017, \$1.2 million was outstanding under the Construction Loan.

The aggregate maturities of debt subsequent to June 30, 2017 are:

	June 30,
	2017
2017	\$452
2018	1,481
2019	1,523
2020	1,526
2021	1,507
Thereafter	49,586

\$56,075

24

Table of Contents

10. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Accounts payable	\$12,906	\$ 4,376
Accrued compensation	1,765	2,655
Deferred revenue	16,614	15,289
Membership deposits and initiation fees	8,948	7,384
Advance deposits	7,863	3,419
Other accrued liabilities	9,674	4,977
Accrued interest expense for Senior Notes held by SPE	2,850	2,850
Total other liabilities	\$60,620	\$ 40,950

Deferred revenue at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 includes \$12.5 million related to a 2006 agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell land to the Florida Department of Transportation. Revenue is recognized when title to a specific parcel is legally transferred.

Membership deposits and initiation fees consist of deposits and fees received for club memberships. Initiation fees are recognized as revenue over the estimated average duration of membership, which is evaluated periodically.

Advance deposits consist of deposits received on hotel rooms and vacation rentals. Advance deposits are recorded as other liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets without regard to whether they are refundable and are recognized as income at the time the service is provided for the related deposit.

Other accrued liabilities include \$2.5 million of accrued property taxes as of June 30, 2017, which are generally paid annually in November. As of December 31, 2016 the Company had no accrued property taxes.

11. Income Taxes

Income tax expense differed from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory rate of 35% to pre-tax income or loss as a result of the following:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Tax at the federal statutory rate	\$5,836	\$976	\$8,162	\$5,144
State income taxes (net of federal benefit)	583	97	816	514
Tax effect of timber at the federal statutory rate of 23.8%	(112)	(54)	(226)	(260)
Decrease in valuation allowance	(316)	(9)	(596)	(363)
Other	(82)	(32)	32	(813)
Total income tax expense	\$5,909	\$978	\$8,188	\$4,222

The Company had no federal net operating loss carryforwards as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The Company had a federal AMT credit carryforward of \$10.2 million and \$13.5 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The AMT credit carryforward is available indefinitely to offset future federal income tax liabilities. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$404.1 million and \$427.3 million, respectively. The state net operating loss is available to offset future taxable income through 2036.

In general, a valuation allowance is recorded if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Realization of the Company's deferred tax assets is dependent upon the Company generating sufficient taxable income in future years in the appropriate tax jurisdictions to obtain a benefit from the reversal of deductible temporary differences and from loss carryforwards.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2016, based on the timing of reversal of future taxable amounts and the Company's history of losses, management did not believe it met the requirements to realize the benefits of certain of its deferred tax assets; therefore, the Company had maintained a valuation allowance of \$5.1 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company reversed \$0.6 million of the valuation allowance that was recorded as of December 31, 2016. As of June 30, 2017, management believes it has not met the requirements to realize the benefits for a portion of its deferred tax assets for state net operating loss carryforwards; therefore, the Company has maintained a valuation allowance of \$4.5 million for these deferred tax assets.

The Company had approximately \$1.7 million of total unrecognized tax benefits as of each June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Of this total, there are no amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective income tax rate. There were no decreases or increases related to prior year or current year tax positions. In December 2016, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement, pursuant to which the Company sold to Windmark JV all of its interest in the Windmark Beach project. The sale of the Windmark Beach project created a net taxable loss for the Company in 2016. The loss was carried back to 2014 for a federal income tax refund of \$21.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017. In addition, the Company received a federal tax refund for 2016 of \$4.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Following is a summary of the changes in the balances of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which is presented net of tax, as of June 30, 2017:

	Unrealized Gain and (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Securities
Accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, 2016	\$ 2,507
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	2,861
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,312)
Other comprehensive loss	(3,451)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss at June 30, 2017	\$ (944)

Following is a summary of the tax effects allocated to other comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	\$745	\$ (287)	\$ 458
Unrealized loss on restricted investments	(4)	2)	(2)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gain included in earnings	(7,739)	3,120	(4,619)
Net unrealized loss	(6,998)	2,835	(4,163)
Other comprehensive loss	\$(6,998)	\$ 2,835	\$ (4,163)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Amount	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	\$90	\$ (35)	\$ 55

Table of Contents

Following is a summary of the tax effects allocated to other comprehensive loss for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gain on investments:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	\$4,650	\$ (1,789)	\$ 2,861
Reclassification adjustment for gain included in earnings	(10,861)	4,183	(6,678)
Reclassification adjustment for other-than-temporary impairment loss included in earnings	366	—	366
Net unrealized loss	(5,845)	2,394	(3,451)
Other comprehensive loss	\$(5,845)	\$ 2,394	\$(3,451)
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	\$2	\$ (1)	\$ 1

13. Stockholders' Equity

Stock Repurchase Program

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company repurchased 2,416,089 and 995,650 shares, respectively, of its common stock at an average purchase price of \$16.74 and \$14.88, per share, respectively, for an aggregate purchase price of \$40.4 million and \$14.8 million, respectively, pursuant to its stock repurchase program (the "Stock Repurchase Program"). As of June 30, 2017, the Company had a total authority of \$150.5 million available for purchase of shares of its common stock pursuant to its Stock Repurchase Program. The Company may repurchase its common stock in open market purchases from time to time, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, pursuant to Rule 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The timing and amount of any additional shares to be repurchased will depend upon a variety of factors, including market and business conditions and other factors. Repurchases may be commenced or suspended at any time or from time to time without prior notice. The Stock Repurchase Program will continue until otherwise modified or terminated by the Company's Board of Directors at any time in its sole discretion.

On July 7, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized additional repurchases of up to \$28.0 million of the Company's shares of its common stock under the Stock Repurchase Program. On July 11, 2017, the Company purchased an additional 1,500,000 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$27.0 million. After giving effect to the repurchase, as of July 31, 2017, the Company has \$150.5 million remaining under the Stock Repurchase Program.

Issuance of Common Stock for Director's Fees

On May 25, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") approved granting to each non-employee director an equity grant with an aggregate fair market value of \$50,000 or, at the director's election, its cash equivalent. On July 3, 2017 two of the Company's directors were each granted 2,667 shares of restricted stock pursuant to the Board's May 25th approval and the Company's 2015 Performance and Equity Incentive Plan. This restricted stock will vest on the date of the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "Annual Meeting") and is subject to forfeiture upon termination of service on the Board prior to the Annual Meeting. Four non-employee directors elected to receive cash in lieu of the stock.

On May 17, 2016, the Board approved the issuance of 8,919 restricted stock awards to three members of the Board as part of their 2016 compensation package and pursuant to the 2015 Performance and Equity Incentive Plan. These restricted stock awards vested 25% on the date of issue and 25% on August 17, 2016, November 17, 2016 and

February 17, 2017. For each of the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recorded expense of less than \$0.1 million, related to restricted stock awards to the Company's directors.

Table of Contents

14. Employee Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) retirement plan covering substantially all officers and employees of the Company, which permits participants to defer up to the maximum allowable amount determined by the IRS of their eligible compensation.

As part of the Pension Plan termination in 2014, the Company directed the Pension Plan to transfer \$7.9 million of the Pension Plan's surplus assets into a suspense account in the Company's 401(k) Plan. The Company has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of these assets; therefore, the assets held in the suspense account are included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements until they are allocated to participants. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of these assets was recorded in restricted investments on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets and were \$4.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively.

The Company expenses the fair value of the assets at the time the assets are allocated to participants, which is expected to be allocated up to the next four years. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recorded an expense of \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, for the fair value of the assets, less expenses, that were allocated to participants during that period. Any gain or loss on these assets is reflected in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income and was less than a \$0.1 million gain for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. Refer to Note 5. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements.

15. Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Investment income, net				
Net investment income from available-for-sale securities				
Interest and dividend income	\$4,024	\$252	\$8,573	\$442
Accretion income	399	579	1,320	1,041
Realized gain on the sale of investments	7,739	—	10,861	—
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	—	—	(366)	—
Total net investment income from available-for-sale securities	12,162	831	20,388	1,483
Interest income from investments in SPEs	2,050	2,050	4,101	4,101
Interest accrued on notes receivable and other interest	91	78	169	105
Total investment income, net	14,303	2,959	24,658	5,689
Interest expense				
Interest expense and amortization of discount and issuance costs for Senior Notes issued by SPE	(2,194)	(2,194)	(4,387)	(4,382)
Other interest expense	(841)	(954)	(1,691)	(1,798)
Total interest expense	(3,035)	(3,145)	(6,078)	(6,180)
Claim settlement	—	—	—	12,548
Other income, net				
Accretion income from retained interest investments	271	243	534	484
Hunting lease income	140	138	279	277
Miscellaneous income, net	181	220	3,830	289
Other income, net	592	601	4,643	1,050
Total other income, net	\$11,860	\$415	\$23,223	\$13,107

Table of Contents

Investment Income, Net

Interest and dividend income includes interest income accrued or received on the Company's corporate debt securities and dividend income received from the Company's preferred stock and other investments. Accretion income includes the amortization of the premium or accretion of discount related to the Company's available-for-sale securities, which is amortized based on an effective interest rate method over the term of the available-for-sale securities. Realized gain on the sale of investments include the gain recognized on the sale of an available-for-sale security prior to maturity.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company determined that a portion of its investments in corporate debt securities and preferred stock were other-than-temporarily impaired and recorded a \$0.4 million impairment related to credit-related loss in investment income, net on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income. See Note 4. Investments.

Interest income from investments in SPEs primarily includes interest accrued or received on the investments held by Panama City Timber Finance Company, LLC, which is used to pay the interest expense for Senior Notes held by Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes interest expense related to the Company's CDD debt and Refinanced Loan in the Pier Park North JV. Borrowing costs, including the discount and issuance costs for the Senior Notes issued by Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC, are amortized based on the effective interest method at an effective rate of 4.9%.

Claim Settlement

Claim settlement during the six months ended June 30, 2016 includes \$12.5 million for a settlement related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. See Note 6. Claim Settlement Receivable for further discussion.

Other Income, Net

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company negotiated an insurance settlement that resulted in proceeds of \$3.5 million, for reimbursement of certain attorney fees and related costs incurred by the Company in defending shareholder litigation and the SEC investigation which was resolved in October 2015. This amount was included in other income, net in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

The Company records the accretion of investment income from its retained interest investment over the life of the retained interest using the effective yield method with rates ranging from 3.7% to 11.7%. Hunting lease income is recognized as income over the term of each lease.

16. Segment Information

The Company conducts primarily all of its business in the following five reportable operating segments: (1) residential real estate, (2) commercial real estate, (3) resorts and leisure, (4) leasing and (5) forestry.

The residential real estate segment generates revenue from the development and sale of homes and homesites and the sale of parcels of entitled, undeveloped land. The commercial real estate segment sells undeveloped or developed land and commercial operating property. The resort and leisure segment generates revenue and incurs costs from the WaterColor Inn and Resort, vacation rental program, management of The Pearl Hotel, membership sales, membership reservations, restaurants, four golf courses, a beach club, marina operations and other related resort activities. The leasing segment generates revenue and costs from leasing retail, office and commercial property, cell towers and other assets. Leasing operations include properties located in the Company's consolidated Pier Park North JV and Windmark JV, as well as the Company's industrial park, VentureCrossings and other properties. The forestry segment produces and sells pulpwood, sawtimber and other forest products and may sell the Company's timber or rural land holdings. The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. They are each managed separately and decisions about allocations of resources are determined by management based on these strategic business units.

The Company uses income before income taxes and non-controlling interest for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to each segment and assessing each segment's performance, which the Company believes represents current performance measures.

Table of Contents

The accounting policies of the segments are set forth in Note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements contained in Item 15 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. Total revenue represents sales to unaffiliated customers, as reported in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The caption entitled "Other" consists of mitigation credit and title fee revenue and non-allocated corporate general and administrative expenses, net of investment income.

Information by business segment is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Operating revenue:				
Residential real estate	\$4,706	\$5,796	\$5,980	\$12,784
Commercial real estate	2,178	—	2,178	—
Resorts and leisure	19,328	19,794	27,436	28,544
Leasing operations	2,653	2,321	5,037	4,682
Forestry	1,324	1,603	2,674	3,724
Other	194	37	275	71
Total operating revenue	\$30,383	\$29,551	\$43,580	\$49,805

Income (loss) before income taxes:

Residential real estate	\$1,893	\$1,081	\$1,224	\$4,439
Commercial real estate	(74)	(548)	(649)	(1,148)
Resorts and leisure	3,380	2,795	1,604	994
Leasing operations	309	(336)	511	(379)
Forestry	1,130	1,241	2,371	3,094
Other	9,885	(1,675)	17,929	7,354
Total income before income taxes	\$16,523	\$2,558	\$22,990	\$14,354

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Total Assets:		
Residential real estate	\$118,917	\$112,220
Commercial real estate	58,343	60,150
Resorts and leisure	81,363	73,436
Leasing operations	99,816	80,863
Forestry	20,938	20,664
Other	640,969	680,612
Total assets	\$1,020,346	\$1,027,945

17. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company establishes an accrued liability when it believes it is both probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company will evaluate the range of reasonably estimated loss and record an accrued liability based on what it believes to be the minimum amount in the range, unless it believes an amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount. In such cases, there may be an exposure to loss in excess of the amounts accrued. The Company evaluates quarterly whether further developments could affect the amount of the accrued liability previously established or would make a loss contingency both probable and reasonably estimable.

Table of Contents

The Company also provides disclosure when it believes it is reasonably possible that a material loss will be incurred or when it believes it is reasonably possible that the amount of a loss will exceed the recorded liability. The Company reviews loss contingencies at least quarterly to determine whether the likelihood of loss has changed and to assess whether a reasonable estimate of the loss or range of loss can be made. This estimated range of possible loss is based upon currently available information and is subject to significant judgment and a variety of assumptions, as well as known and unknown uncertainties. The matters underlying the estimated range will change from time to time, and actual results may vary significantly from the current estimate.

The Company is subject to a variety of litigation, claims, other disputes and governmental proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of its business, including litigation related to its prior homebuilding and development activities and those described herein. The Company cannot assure that it will be successful in defending these matters. Based on current knowledge, the Company does not believe that loss contingencies arising from pending litigation, claims, other disputes and governmental proceedings, including those described herein, will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or liquidity of the Company. However, in light of the inherent uncertainties involved in these matters, an adverse outcome in one or more of these matters could be material to the Company's results of operations or cash flows for any particular reporting period.

The Company is subject to costs arising out of environmental laws and regulations, which include obligations to remove or limit the effects on the environment of the disposal or release of certain wastes or substances at various sites, including sites which have been previously sold. It is the Company's policy to accrue and charge against earnings environmental cleanup costs when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and a range of loss can be reasonably estimated. As assessments and cleanups proceed, these accruals are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, as additional information becomes available.

The Company's former paper mill site in Gulf County and certain adjacent properties are subject to various Consent Agreements and Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreements with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP"). The paper mill site has been rehabilitated in accordance with these agreements and a final Site Rehabilitation Completion Order ("SRCO") issued by the FDEP has been received. The Company is in the process of assessing certain neighboring properties. Management is unable to quantify future rehabilitation costs above present accruals at this time or provide a reasonably estimated range of loss.

Other litigation, claims, disputes and governmental proceedings, including environmental matters, are pending against the Company. Accrued aggregate liabilities related to the matters described above and other litigation matters were \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Significant judgment is required in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether the amount of an exposure is reasonably estimable. Due to uncertainties related to these matters, accruals are based only on the information available at the time. As additional information becomes available, management reassesses potential liabilities related to pending claims and litigation and may revise its previous estimates, which could materially affect the Company's results of operations in a given period.

The Company has retained certain self-insurance risks with respect to losses for third party liability and property damage, including its timber assets.

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company was required to provide surety bonds that guarantee completion of certain infrastructure in certain development projects and mitigation banks of \$6.7 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, and standby letters of credit of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, which may potentially result in liability to the Company if certain obligations of the Company are not met.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company had a total of \$25.2 million in contractual obligations, of which \$24.8 million are for the remainder of 2017 and \$0.4 million are for 2018.

Security on the Refinanced Loan includes a remaining short term \$1.3 million letter of credit. See Note 9. Debt for a further discussion on the Refinanced Loan.

Table of Contents

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 1 and with the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in our annual report on Form 10-K. The statements in this discussion regarding industry outlook, our expectations regarding our future performance, liquidity and capital resources and other non-historical statements in this discussion are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including the risks and uncertainties described in "Forward-Looking Statements" below and "Risk Factors" on page 7 of our annual report on Form 10-K. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

St. Joe is a real estate development, asset management and operating company with real estate assets currently concentrated primarily between Tallahassee and Destin, Florida. As a real estate development company, St. Joe seeks to enhance the value of our real estate assets by undertaking targeted types of residential and commercial real estate development opportunities. As an asset management company, St. Joe actively manages leasing operations and forestry operations to capture the value of our real estate assets. And as an operating company, St. Joe operates some of the finest resorts and leisure operations that Northwest Florida has to offer, including the award-winning WaterColor Inn.

We actively seek higher and better uses for our diverse real estate assets through a wide range of strategic activities from land planning and development, to targeted infrastructure improvements and promoting economic development in the Northwest Florida region. We have significant residential and commercial land-use entitlements in hand or in process related to our land. We may explore the sale of all or portions of these assets opportunistically or when we believe that we can better deploy those resources.

We believe that our present real estate holdings and liquidity position provide us with numerous opportunities to increase recurring revenue and create long-term value for our shareholders by allowing us to focus on our core business activity of real estate development and asset management, including opportunities surrounding the Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport and our other real estate holdings in Northwest Florida.

Our real estate investment strategy focuses on projects that meet our investment return criteria. The time frame for these expenditures and investments tends to vary based on the type of project. However, our practice is to only incur such expenditures when our analysis indicates that a project will generate a return equal to or greater than the threshold return over its life.

We seek opportunities to invest our funds in ways that could increase our returns. These investments may include longer term commercial or residential real estate or real estate related investments (in which we may play an active or passive role), investments in real estate investment trusts, and other investments in liquid or illiquid securities where we believe we can increase our returns.

Table of Contents

Segments

We conduct primarily all of our business in the following five reportable operating segments: (1) residential real estate, (2) commercial real estate, (3) resorts and leisure, (4) leasing operations and (5) forestry.

The following table sets forth the relative contribution of these operating segments to our consolidated operating revenue during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30, 2017	2016	Ended June 30, 2017	2016
Segment Operating Revenue				
Residential real estate	15.5 %	19.6 %	13.7 %	25.7 %
Commercial real estate	7.2 %	— %	5.0 %	— %
Resorts and leisure	63.6 %	67.0 %	63.0 %	57.3 %
Leasing operations	8.7 %	7.9 %	11.6 %	9.4 %
Forestry	4.4 %	5.4 %	6.1 %	7.5 %
Other	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.6 %	0.1 %
Consolidated operating revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

For more information regarding our operating segments, see Note 16. Segment Information of our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this quarterly report.

Residential Real Estate

Our residential real estate segment typically plans and develops primary residential and resort residential communities of various sizes, primarily on our existing land. The following is a description of some of our major residential development communities in Northwest Florida that we are currently in the process of planning or developing. As is true with all of our projects, what residential real estate will actually be developed, including the actual amount of units that we ultimately approve for development in any residential development community, will depend on our development strategy, the extent to which the anticipated returns of the project meet our investment return criteria, and the availability of capital resources to fund the development.

The Watersound Origins community is a residential community in South Walton County, Florida with direct access to Lake Powell. The project has received government approval for 1,074 single family units with an additional multi-family component. The Watersound Origins community includes a six-hole golf course, which is owned by us and operated by our resorts and leisure segment.

The Breakfast Point community is a residential community in Panama City Beach, Florida. The project has received government approval for 368 single family units.

The SouthWood community is a large scale, mixed use community located in the southeastern section of Tallahassee, Florida. The project has received government approval for 4,770 residential units, including 2,074 single family residences and 2,696 multi-family units. SouthWood also includes a golf clubhouse, 18-hole golf course and a town center with dining, retail shops and offices. The SouthWood Golf Club is operated by our resorts and leisure segment and a portion of the town center is leased and operated by our leasing segment.

We have other residential communities, such as the SummerCamp Beach, RiverCamps and WindMark Beach communities that have homesites available for sale. In addition, we have residential communities, such as the WaterColor, WaterSound Beach and WaterSound West Beach communities that are substantially developed, and the remaining developed and available homesites in these communities are available for sale.

Our residential real estate segment generates revenue primarily from the sale of developed homesites; the sale of parcels of entitled, undeveloped land; a lot residual on homebuilder sales that provides us a percentage of the sale price of the completed home if the home price exceeds a negotiated threshold; the sale of impact fee credits; marketing fees and other fees on certain transactions. The results of our residential real estate revenue may vary from period to period depending on the communities where lots are sold, as prices vary significantly by community.

Table of Contents

Our customer base for the sale of developed homesites is primarily focused on homebuilders. Homebuilders generally buy more homesites in a single transaction but tend to buy on a more sporadic basis. As a result, we may experience volatility in the consistency and pace of our residential real estate sales. In addition, the mix of homesites that we currently sell consists mostly of homesites in our primary residential communities, which typically have a lower price and gross margin than homesites in our resort residential communities.

Our residential real estate segment incurs cost of revenue primarily from costs directly associated with the land, development and construction of real estate sold and indirect costs such as development overhead, capitalized interest, marketing, project administration, and selling costs.

The Bay-Walton Sector Plan is a long term master plan that includes entitlements, or legal rights, to develop over 170,000 residential units and over 22 million square feet of retail, commercial, and industrial uses on approximately 110,500 acres of our land holdings. We anticipate a wide range of residential and commercial uses on these land holdings, including some portion of these entitlements serving the active adult retirement market. We believe that there is a growing retirement demographic and that our development experience and the location, size and contiguous nature of our Florida land holdings provide us with strategic opportunities in this demographic.

Commercial Real Estate

In our commercial real estate segment we plan, develop, entitle, manage and sell our land holdings for a variety of uses including a broad range of retail, office, hotel, multi-family and industrial uses. From time to time, our commercial real estate segment also evaluates opportunities to maximize value by selling some of our resorts, leisure or operating properties.

Our commercial real estate segment generates revenue from the sale of developed and undeveloped land for retail, office, hotel, multi-family and industrial uses, from the sale of undeveloped land or land with limited development and easements and the sale of commercial operating properties. Our commercial real estate segment incurs costs of revenue directly associated with the land, development, construction and selling costs.

As is true with all of our projects, what commercial real estate will actually be developed will depend on our development strategy, the extent to which the anticipated returns of the project meet our investment return criteria, and the availability of capital resources to fund the development.

Resorts and Leisure

Our resorts and leisure segment features a diverse portfolio of vacation rentals and a hotel, as well as restaurants, golf courses, a beach club, marinas and other related resort amenities.

WaterColor Inn, Vacation Rentals and Other Management Services - Our WaterColor Inn and vacation rentals generate revenue from (1) the WaterColor Inn and Resort and other management services, (2) our management of The Pearl Hotel, (3) our vacation rental business and (4) our restaurants. The WaterColor Inn incurs expenses from the cost of services and goods provided, personnel costs and third-party management fees. Revenue generated from our management services of The Pearl Hotel includes a management fee, fifty percent of certain resort fees and a percentage of The Pearl Hotel's gross operating profit. Expenses include primarily internal administrative costs. Our vacation rental business generates revenue from the rental of private homes and other services, which includes the entire rental fee collected from the customer, including the homeowner's portion. A percentage of the fee is remitted to the homeowner and presented in the cost of resorts and leisure revenue. The vacation rental business also incurs expenses from holding costs of assets we own and standard lodging personnel, such as front desk, reservations and marketing.

Clubs - Our club operations include our golf courses, beach club and facilities that generate revenue from membership sales, membership reservations, daily play at our golf courses, merchandise sales and food and beverage sales and incur expenses from the services provided, maintenance of the golf courses and beach club facilities, personnel costs and third-party management fees.

St. Joe Club & Resorts is our private membership club that provides members and registered resort guests access to our facilities. The focus is on creating a world class membership experience combined with the aspects of a four star/four diamond resort. We believe that the access to our facilities by registered resort guests allows us to enjoy a competitive advantage in the lodging business.

Marinas - Our marinas generate revenue from boat slip rentals and fuel sales, and incur expenses from cost of services provided, maintenance of the marina facilities, personnel costs and third-party management fees.

34

Table of Contents

Leasing Operations

Our leasing operations generate revenue from leasing retail, office and commercial property, cell towers, and other assets, and incur expenses primarily from maintenance and management of our properties, personnel costs and asset holding costs. Leasing operations include properties located in our consolidated Pier Park North JV and Windmark JV, as well as our industrial park, VentureCrossings and other properties. The following is a listing of some of our leasing properties:

Pier Park North. Our leasing operations include our Pier Park North JV retail center, which includes approximately 330,000 square feet in Panama City Beach, Florida, of which approximately 10,000 square feet remains to be developed.

VentureCrossings. We built and own a 105,000 square foot building with manufacturing and office space in VentureCrossings and lease the facility under a long-term lease that commenced in 2012. We are currently constructing a new manufacturing facility of approximately 138,000 square feet, which we plan to lease to GKN Aerospace.

Beckrich Office Park. Leasing properties include two office buildings that were acquired in April 2017. The buildings are located in Panama City Beach, Florida, with over 67,000 net leasable square feet.

Pier Park Crossings. In April 2017, we formed a joint venture to develop, manage and lease apartments in Panama City Beach, Florida. The parties are working together to design, develop and construct a 240 unit multi-family apartment home community to be located on land owned by us in the Pier Park area. We expect construction to begin in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Forestry

Our forestry segment focuses on the management of our timber holdings in Northwest Florida and generates revenue primarily from open market sales of timber on site without the associated delivery costs. Our forestry segment revenue includes the sale of pulpwood, sawtimber and other forest products and incurs costs of revenue from internal costs of forestry management and property taxes.

Our forestry segment may also generate revenue from the sale of our timber holdings, undeveloped land or land with limited development and easements. Costs incurred as part of a sale of these lands may include the cost of timber, land, minimal development costs and selling costs.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We base these estimates on historical experience, available current market information and on various other assumptions that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Additionally, we evaluate the results of these estimates on an on-going basis. Management's estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions, and our accounting estimates are subject to change.

Critical accounting policies that we believe reflect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements are set forth in Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no significant changes in these policies during the first six months of 2017, however we cannot assure you that these policies will not change in the future.

Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for recently issued or adopted accounting standards, including the date of adoption and effect on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Seasonality

Our business may be affected by seasonal fluctuations. For example, revenue from our resorts and leisure operations are typically higher in the second and third quarters, but can vary depending on the timing of holidays and school breaks, including spring break.

In addition to the seasonality effect described above, our residential real estate business is predominantly sales to homebuilders, who tend to buy multiple lots in sporadic transactions, which impacts the variability in our results of operations. In addition, the results of our residential real estate revenue may vary from period to period depending on the communities where lots are sold, as prices vary significantly by community. Our commercial real estate projects are likewise subject to one-off sales and the development of specific projects depending on demand. These variables have caused, and may continue to cause, our operating results to vary significantly from period to period.

36

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

Consolidated Results

The following table sets forth a comparison of the results of our operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Revenue:				
Real estate revenue	\$7.2	\$6.7	\$8.7	\$13.8
Resorts and leisure revenue	19.3	19.8	27.4	28.5
Leasing revenue	2.7	2.3	5.1	4.7
Timber revenue	1.2	0.7	2.4	2.8
Total	30.4	29.5	43.6	49.8
Expenses:				
Cost of real estate revenue	3.6	3.0	3.9	4.7
Cost of resorts and leisure revenue	14.9	15.6	23.7	25.0
Cost of leasing revenue	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
Cost of timber revenue	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Other operating and corporate expenses	4.2	5.7	10.3	12.6
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2.1	2.1	4.0	4.4
Total expenses	25.8	27.4	43.8	48.6
Operating income (loss)	4.6	2.1	(0.2)	1.2
Other income (expense):				
Investment income, net	14.3	3.0	24.7	5.7
Interest expense	(3.0)	(3.1)	(6.1)	(6.2)
Claim settlement	—	—	—	12.5
Other income, net	0.6	0.6	4.6	1.1
Total other income, net	11.9	0.5	23.2	13.1
Income before income taxes	16.5	2.6	23.0	14.3
Income tax expense	(5.9)	(1.0)	(8.2)	(4.2)
Net income	\$10.6	\$1.6	\$14.8	\$10.1

Table of Contents

Real Estate Revenue and Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017 % ⁽¹⁾	2016 % ⁽¹⁾	2017 % ⁽¹⁾	2016 % ⁽¹⁾	2017 % ⁽¹⁾	2016 % ⁽¹⁾	2017 % ⁽¹⁾	2016 % ⁽¹⁾
	Dollars in millions				Dollars in millions			
Revenue:								
Residential real estate revenue	\$4.7	65.3 %	\$5.8	86.6 %	\$6.0	69.0 %	\$12.8	92.8 %
Commercial real estate revenue	2.2	30.6 %	—	— %	2.2	25.3 %	—	— %
Rural land and other revenue	0.3	4.1 %	0.9	13.4 %	0.5	5.7 %	1.0	7.2 %
Real estate revenue	\$7.2	100.0%	\$6.7	100.0%	\$8.7	100.0%	\$13.8	100.0%

Gross profit:

Residential real estate revenue	\$2.7	57.4 %	\$3.0	51.7 %	\$3.7	61.7 %	\$8.3	64.8 %
Commercial real estate revenue	0.6	27.3 %	—	— %	0.6	27.3 %	—	— %
Rural land and other revenue	0.3	100.0%	0.7	77.8 %	0.5	100.0%	0.8	80.0 %
Gross profit	\$3.6	50.0 %	\$3.7	55.2 %	\$4.8	55.2 %	\$9.1	65.9 %

⁽¹⁾ Calculated percentage of total real estate revenue and the respective gross margin percentage.

Real Estate Revenue and Gross Profit. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, residential real estate revenue decreased \$1.1 million, or 19.0%, to \$4.7 million as compared to \$5.8 million during the same period in 2016, and gross profit decreased \$0.3 million, or 10.0%, to \$2.7 million, (or gross margin of 57.4%), as compared to \$3.0 million, (or gross margin of 51.7%), during the same period in 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, residential real estate revenue decreased \$6.8 million, or 53.1%, to \$6.0 million as compared to \$12.8 million during the same period in 2016, and gross profit decreased \$4.6 million, or 55.4%, to \$3.7 million, (or gross margin of 61.7%), as compared to \$8.3 million, (or gross margin of 64.8%), during the same period in 2016. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we sold 32 lots compared to 23 lots during the same period in 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we sold 34 lots compared to 45 lots during the same period in 2016. The number of lots sold varied each period due to the timing of builder contractual closing obligations and the timing of development of finished lots in our primary residential communities. The revenue and gross profit for each period was impacted by the volume of sales within each of the communities and the difference in pricing among the communities. Included in the residential real estate revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2016, is a \$3.4 million unimproved land sale with a gross profit of \$3.3 million due to a low historical basis.

Commercial Real Estate Revenue and Gross Profit. Revenue from commercial real estate can vary drastically from period to period depending on the proximity to developed areas and mix of commercial real estate sold in each period, with varying compositions of retail, office, industrial and other commercial uses. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we had two commercial real estate sales totaling 24 acres for \$2.2 million. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, there were no commercial real estate sales.

Rural Land and Other Revenue and Gross Profit. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we sold approximately 46 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.1 million and mitigation bank credits for \$0.2 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we sold approximately 89 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.2 million and mitigation bank credits for \$0.2 million. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we sold approximately 511 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.9 million and mitigation bank credits for less than \$0.1 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we sold approximately 605 acres of rural and timber land for \$1.0 million and mitigation bank credits for less than \$0.1 million. Revenue from rural land can vary drastically from period to period.

Our gross margin can vary significantly from period to period depending on the characteristics of property sold. Sales of rural and timber land typically have a lower basis than residential and commercial real estate sales. In addition, our basis in residential and commercial real estate can vary depending on the amount of development or other costs spent on the property.

For additional information see the Segment Results sections for Residential Real Estate, Commercial Real Estate and Forestry.

Table of Contents

Resorts and Leisure Revenue and Gross Profit

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Resorts and leisure revenue	\$19.3	\$19.8	\$27.4	\$28.5
Gross profit	\$4.4	\$4.2	\$3.7	\$3.5
Gross margin	22.8 %	21.2 %	13.5 %	12.3 %

Resorts and leisure revenue decreased \$0.5 million, or 2.5%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. The decrease in resorts and leisure revenue is due to a decrease of \$0.7 million in reduced vacation rental occupancy, partially offset by an increase of \$0.3 million in club revenue related to an increase in membership sales. Resorts and leisure had a gross margin during the three months ended June 30, 2017 of 22.8% compared to 21.2% during the same period in 2016, the increase is primarily due to membership sales and controlled expenses.

Resorts and leisure revenue decreased \$1.1 million, or 3.9%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. The decrease in resorts and leisure revenue is due to a decrease of \$1.5 million in reduced vacation rental occupancy, partially offset by an increase of \$0.4 million in club revenue related to an increase in membership sales. Resorts and leisure had a gross margin during the six months ended June 30, 2017 of 13.5% compared to 12.3% during the same period in 2016, the increase is primarily due to membership sales and controlled expenses.

Leasing Revenue and Gross Profit

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June		Ended June	
	30,	30,	30,	30,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Leasing revenue	\$2.7	\$2.3	\$5.1	\$4.7
Gross profit	\$1.9	\$1.5	\$3.6	\$3.2
Gross margin	70.4 %	65.2 %	70.6 %	68.1 %

Leasing revenue increased \$0.4 million, or 17.4%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. Leasing revenue increased \$0.4 million, or 8.5%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in revenue is primarily due to the acquisition of two office buildings during April 2017, as well as new leases at other properties.

Timber Revenue and Gross Profit

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June		Ended June	
	30,	30,	30,	30,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Timber revenue	\$1.2	\$0.7	\$2.4	\$2.8
Gross profit	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$2.0	\$2.4
Gross margin	83.3 %	71.4 %	83.3 %	85.7 %

Timber revenue increased \$0.5 million, or 71.4%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the amount of tons sold, offset by price decreases due to fluctuations in market supply and regional mill outages. There were 83,000 tons sold during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 39,100 tons sold during the same period in 2016. Gross margin increased during the

three months ended June 30, 2017 to 83.3%, as compared to 71.4% during the same period in 2016, due to the increase in timber revenue. The cost of timber revenue is primarily fixed, which resulted in an increase to gross margin for the period.

Timber revenue decreased \$0.4 million, or 14.3%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to price decreases due to fluctuations in market supply and regional mill outages. There were 159,000 tons sold during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 145,000 tons sold during the same period in 2016.

Table of Contents

Other Operating and Corporate Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Employee costs	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$3.5	\$3.5
401(k) contribution	—	—	1.2	1.4
Non-cash stock compensation costs	—	0.1	—	0.1
Property taxes and insurance	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.9
Professional fees	0.4	1.2	1.4	2.5
Marketing and owner association costs	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
Occupancy, repairs and maintenance	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other miscellaneous	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1
Total other operating and corporate expenses	\$4.2	\$5.7	\$10.3	\$12.6

Other operating and corporate expenses decreased by \$1.5 million, or 26.3%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. The decrease in other operating and corporate expenses includes a decrease in professional fees of \$0.8 million due to a litigation settlement that resulted in the reimbursement of legal expenses of \$0.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, other miscellaneous included the one-time settlement of a lease obligation of \$0.4 million.

Other operating and corporate expenses decreased by \$2.3 million, or 18.3%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. The decrease in other operating and corporate expenses included a decrease in professional fees of \$1.1 million, partially due to a litigation settlement that resulted in the reimbursement of legal expenses of \$0.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, other miscellaneous included the one-time settlement of a lease obligation of \$0.4 million. The decrease in other operating and corporate expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2017 reflects our continued focus on a low expense structure.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

The decrease of \$0.4 million in depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, was primarily due to operating assets being fully depreciated.

Investment Income, Net

Investment income, net primarily includes (i) interest and dividends earned, (ii) accretion of the net discount, (iii) realized gain from the sale of our available-for-sale-investments less other-than-temporary impairment loss, (iv) interest income earned on the time deposit held by an SPE and (v) interest earned on mortgage notes receivable and other receivables as detailed in the table below:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Net investment income from available-for-sale securities				
Interest and dividend income	\$4.0	\$0.2	\$8.6	\$0.5
Accretion income	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.0
Realized gain on the sale of investments	7.7	—	10.9	—
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	—	—	(0.4)	—
Total net investment income from available-for-sale securities	12.1	0.8	20.4	1.5
Interest income from investments in SPEs	2.1	2.1	4.1	4.1

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Interest accrued on notes receivable and other interest	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total investment income, net	\$14.3	\$3.0	\$24.7	\$5.7

40

Table of Contents

Investment income, net increased \$11.3 million to \$14.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$3.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Investment income, net increased \$19.0 million to \$24.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$5.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase in interest and dividend income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, is primarily due to changes in our investment portfolio including cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2017, our portfolio included 6.4% U.S. Treasury securities, 24.7% corporate bonds, 10.3% preferred stock, 1.7% common stock and 56.9% cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2016, our portfolio included 45.7% U.S. Treasury Bills, 5.0% corporate bonds, 5.9% preferred stock and 43.4% cash equivalents. The returns on the corporate bonds and preferred stock are generally higher than the returns on the U.S. Treasury Bills and cash equivalents. Investment income, net for the three months ended June 30, 2017 also includes the sale of certain corporate debt securities and preferred stock at a realized gain of \$7.7 million. Investment income, net for the six months ended June 30, 2017 also includes the sale of certain corporate debt securities and preferred stock at a realized gain of \$10.9 million, partially offset by an other-than-temporary impairment loss of \$0.4 million related to the credit-related component.

Interest Expense

Interest expense primarily includes interest expense on our CDD assessments, the Senior Notes issued by Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC and the Refinanced Loan for our consolidated Pier Park North JV as detailed in the table below:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	In millions			
Interest expense and amortization of discount and issuance costs for Senior Notes issued by SPE	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$4.4	\$4.4
Other interest expense	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.8
Total interest expense	\$3.0	\$3.1	\$6.1	\$6.2

Claim Settlement

Claim settlement consists of \$12.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, due to a settlement related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. See Note 6. Claim Settlement Receivable for further discussion.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net primarily includes income from our retained interest investments, hunting lease income, insurance settlement proceeds and other income and expense items as detailed in the table below:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	In millions			
Accretion income from retained interest investments	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.5
Hunting lease income	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous income, net	0.2	0.2	3.8	0.3
Other income, net	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$4.6	\$1.1

Other income, net increased \$3.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we negotiated an insurance settlement that resulted in proceeds of \$3.5 million for reimbursement of certain attorney fees and related costs incurred by us in defending shareholder litigation and the SEC investigation which was resolved in October 2015.

Table of Contents

Income Tax Expense

We recorded income tax expense of \$5.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$1.0 million during the same period in 2016. Our effective tax rate was 35.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 35.1% during the same period in 2016.

We recorded income tax expense of \$8.2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$4.2 million during the same period in 2016. Our effective tax rate was 35.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 28.7% during the same period in 2016.

These effective tax rates differ from the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to the effect of the lower timber rate of 23.8%, impact of state taxes, changes in the valuation allowance and changes in permanent book to tax differences.

Table of Contents

Segment Results

Residential Real Estate

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our residential real estate segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Revenue:				
Real estate revenue	\$4.1	\$5.2	\$5.0	\$11.7
Other revenue	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1
Total revenue	4.7	5.8	6.0	12.8
Expenses:				
Cost of real estate and other revenue	2.0	2.8	2.3	4.5
Other operating expenses	0.6	1.5	2.0	3.0
Depreciation and amortization	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total expenses	2.6	4.4	4.4	7.7
Operating income	2.1	1.4	1.6	5.1
Other expense, net	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Net income before income taxes	\$1.9	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$4.5

Real estate revenue includes sales of homes, homesites and other residential land and certain lot residuals from homebuilder sales that provide us a percentage of the sale price of the completed home if the home price exceeds a negotiated threshold. Other revenue includes brokerage fees, marketing fees and impact fee credits sold. Cost of real estate revenue includes direct costs (e.g., development and construction costs), selling costs and other indirect costs (e.g., development overhead, capitalized interest and project administration costs).

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

The following table sets forth our residential real estate revenue and cost of revenue activity by property type:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			
	Units Sold	Revenue	Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit Margin	Units Sold	Revenue	Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit Margin
	Dollars in millions							
Primary homesites	28	\$ 3.9	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.2 56.4 %	18	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.7 43.8 %
Resort homesites	4	0.2	0.1	0.1 50.0 %	5	3.6	1.5	2.1 58.3 %
Total	32	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.3 56.1 %	23	\$ 5.2	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.8 53.8 %

Primary homesites. Revenue from primary homesite sales increased \$2.3 million, or 143.8%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, due to the timing of builder contractual closing obligations and the timing of development of finished lots in our primary residential communities such as the Watersound Origins, Breakfast Point and SouthWood communities. During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the average revenue per primary homesite sold was approximately \$121,000 and \$75,000, respectively. Gross margin was 56.4% during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 43.8% during the same period in 2016, primarily due to the mix of homesites sold during each respective period and the timing of the receipt of lot residuals that have no related cost at the time of recognition.

Resort homesites. Revenue from resort homesite sales decreased \$3.4 million, or 94.4%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, due to the mix of homesites sold. During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the average revenue per resort homesite sold was approximately \$43,000 and \$675,000, respectively, due to the location of the homesites. Gross margin decreased to 50.0% during the three

months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 58.3% during the same period in 2016, primarily due to the mix of homesites sold during each respective period and the timing of the receipt of lot residuals that have no related cost at the time of recognition.

Table of Contents

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, property taxes, marketing, professional fees, project administration, support personnel, owner association and CDD assessments and other administrative expenses. In the second quarter of 2017, a litigation settlement resulted in the reimbursement of legal expenses of \$0.7 million, which is reflected in other operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Other operating expenses decreased \$0.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to the legal expense reimbursement noted above along with decreases in marketing and professional fees.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we capitalized less than \$0.1 million of indirect development costs related to our residential development projects.

Other expense, net primarily consists of CDD interest expense, partially offset by other miscellaneous income. Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

The following table sets forth our residential real estate revenue and cost of revenue activity by property type:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017					Six Months Ended June 30, 2016				
	Units Sold	Revenue	Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Units Sold	Revenue	Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin
Dollars in millions										
Primary homesites	29	\$ 4.3	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.6	60.5 %	37	\$ 3.7	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.8	48.6 %
Resort homesites	5	0.7	0.2	0.5	71.4 %	8	4.6	1.9	2.7	58.7 %
Land sale	N/A	—	—	—	— %	N/A	3.4	0.1	3.3	97.1 %
Total	34	\$ 5.0	\$ 1.9	\$ 3.1	62.0 %	45	\$ 11.7	\$ 3.9	\$ 7.8	66.7 %

Primary homesites. Revenue from primary homesite sales increased \$0.6 million, or 16.2%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, due to the timing of builder contractual closing obligations and the timing of development of finished lots in our primary residential communities such as the Watersound Origins, Breakfast Point and SouthWood communities. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the average revenue per primary homesite sold was approximately \$122,000 and \$88,000, respectively. Gross margin was 60.5% during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 48.6% during the same period in 2016, primarily due to the mix of homesites sold during each respective period and the timing of the receipt of lot residuals that have no related cost at the time of recognition.

Resort homesites. Revenue from resort homesite sales decreased \$3.9 million, or 84.8%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, due to the mix of homesites sold. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the average revenue per resort homesite sold was approximately \$120,000 and \$528,000, respectively, due to the location of the homesites. Gross margin increased to 71.4% during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 58.7% during the same period in 2016, primarily due to the mix of homesites sold during each respective period and the timing of the receipt of lot residuals that have no related cost at the time of recognition.

Land sales. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we had a sale of approximately 111 acres of unimproved residential land for \$3.4 million resulting in a gross margin of \$3.3 million.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, property taxes, marketing, professional fees, project administration, support personnel, owner association and CDD assessments and other administrative expenses. In the second quarter of 2017, a litigation settlement resulted in the reimbursement of legal expenses of \$0.7 million, which is reflected in other operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Other operating expenses decreased \$1.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to the legal expense reimbursement noted above along with decreases in personnel costs, marketing, professional fees and other administrative expenses.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we capitalized less than \$0.1 million of indirect development costs related to our residential development projects.

Other expense, net primarily consists of CDD interest expense, partially offset by other miscellaneous income.

Table of Contents

Commercial Real Estate

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our commercial real estate segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Revenue:				
Real estate revenue	\$2.2	\$—	\$2.2	\$—
Expenses:				
Cost of real estate revenue	1.6	—	1.6	—
Other operating expenses	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.1
Total expenses	2.2	0.5	2.8	1.1
Operating loss	—	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.1)
Other expense	—	—	(0.1)	—
Net loss before income taxes	\$—	\$(0.5)	\$(0.7)	\$(1.1)

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Commercial real estate revenue can vary depending on the proximity to developed areas and the mix and characteristics of commercial real estate sold in each period, with varying compositions of retail, office, industrial and other commercial uses. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we had two commercial real estate sales totaling 24 acres for \$2.2 million. For both the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, there was no commercial real estate revenue or cost of real estate revenue. As our focus continues to evolve more towards recurring revenue from leasing operations, we expect to have limited activity during the remainder of 2017.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, property taxes, professional fees and other administrative expenses.

Table of Contents

Resorts and Leisure

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our resorts and leisure segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
In millions				
Revenue:				
Resorts and leisure revenue	\$19.3	\$19.8	\$27.4	\$28.5
Expenses:				
Cost of resorts and leisure revenue	14.9	15.6	23.7	25.0
Other operating expenses	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Depreciation	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.2
Total expenses	15.9	17.0	25.8	27.5
Net income before income taxes	\$3.4	\$2.8	\$1.6	\$1.0

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

The following table sets forth details of our resorts and leisure revenue and cost of revenue:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin
In millions						
Resorts, vacation rentals and other management services	\$14.2	\$3.4	23.9 %	\$14.9	\$3.5	23.5 %
Clubs	4.3	0.8	18.6 %	4.0	0.4	10.0 %
Marinas	0.8	0.2	25.0 %	0.9	0.3	33.3 %
Total	\$19.3	\$4.4	22.8 %	\$19.8	\$4.2	21.2 %

Revenue from resorts, vacation rentals and other management services decreased \$0.7 million, or 4.7%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to a decrease in vacation rental occupancy.

Revenue from our clubs increased \$0.3 million, or 7.5%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily related to an increase in membership sales.

Our gross margin was 22.8% during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 21.2% during the same period in 2016, the increase is primarily due to membership sales and controlled expenses.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, occupancy fees and other administrative expenses.

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

The following table sets forth details of our resorts and leisure revenue and cost of revenue:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin
	In millions					
Resorts, vacation rentals and other management services	\$19.1	\$ 2.7	14.1 %	\$20.6	\$ 2.9	14.1 %
Clubs	7.0	0.7	10.0 %	6.6	0.3	4.5 %
Marinas	1.3	0.3	23.1 %	1.3	0.3	23.1 %
Total	\$27.4	\$ 3.7	13.5 %	\$28.5	\$ 3.5	12.3 %

Revenue from resorts, vacation rentals and other management services decreased \$1.5 million, or 7.3%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to a decrease in vacation rental occupancy.

Revenue from our clubs increased \$0.4 million, or 6.1%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily related to an increase in membership sales.

Our gross margin was 13.5% during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 12.3% during the same period in 2016, the increase is primarily due to membership sales and controlled expenses.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, occupancy fees and other administrative expenses.

Leasing Operations

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our leasing operations segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	In millions			
Revenue:				
Leasing revenue	\$2.7	\$2.3	\$5.0	\$4.7
Expenses:				
Cost of leasing revenue	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
Other operating expenses	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.0
Depreciation	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.6
Total expenses	1.9	2.1	3.5	4.1
Operating income	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.6
Other expense, net	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Net income (loss) before income taxes	\$0.3	\$(0.3)	\$0.5	\$(0.4)

Table of Contents

The total net rentable square feet and percentage leased of commercial leasing properties by location at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Location	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
		Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Leased	%	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Leased	%
Pier Park North JV	Bay County, FL	320,305	95	%	320,305	93	%
VentureCrossings	Bay County, FL	105,000	100	%	105,000	100	%
Beckrich Office Park	Bay County, FL	67,108	50	%	—	—	%
Windmark JV ⁽¹⁾	Gulf County, FL	48,035	21	%	48,035	21	%
SouthWood Town Center	Leon County, FL	34,412	86	%	34,412	86	%
WaterColor Town Center ⁽²⁾	Walton County, FL	22,532	100	%	22,532	100	%
Port St. Joe Commercial	Gulf County, FL	18,107	100	%	18,107	100	%
Beach Commerce Park	Bay County, FL	14,700	93	%	14,700	100	%
SummerCamp Commercial	Franklin County, FL	13,000	—	%	13,000	—	%
WaterSound Gatehouse	Walton County, FL	12,624	94	%	12,624	90	%
395 Office building	Walton County, FL	6,700	100	%	6,700	100	%
Wetappo	Gulf County, FL	4,900	100	%	4,900	100	%
WaterColor Crossings	Walton County, FL	2,520	49	%	2,520	49	%
WaterSound Origins	Walton County, FL	760	100	%	760	100	%
		670,703	84	%	603,595	87	%

(1) Included in net rentable square feet as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, is 13,808 square feet of unfinished space.

(2) In addition to net rentable square feet, there is also space that we occupy or serves as common area.

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Leasing revenue increased \$0.4 million, or 17.4%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. Leasing revenue increased \$0.3 million, or 6.4%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in revenue is primarily due to the acquisition of two office buildings in April 2017, as well as new leases at other properties. Cost of leasing revenue was essentially flat for each of the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. As of June 30, 2017, we had approximately 671,000 of net rentable square feet, of which approximately 561,000 square feet was under lease. As of June 30, 2016, we had approximately 604,000 of net rentable square feet, of which approximately 507,000 square feet was under lease. Other operating expenses include property taxes, insurance, professional fees, marketing, project administration and other administrative expenses. In June of 2016, a settlement of a lease obligation resulted in a payment by the Pier Park North JV entity of \$0.4 million. That \$0.4 million payment is reflected in other operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Other expense, net primarily includes interest expense from the Pier Park North JV Refinanced Loan.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we capitalized less than \$0.1 million of indirect development costs related to our commercial leasing development projects. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, no indirect development costs related to our commercial leasing development projects were capitalized.

Table of Contents

Forestry

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our forestry segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	In millions			
Revenue:				
Timber revenue	\$1.2	\$0.7	\$2.4	\$2.8
Real estate revenue - Other rural land revenue	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0
Total revenue	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.8
Expenses:				
Cost of timber revenue	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Cost of real estate revenue - other rural land revenue	—	0.2	—	0.2
Other operating expenses	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Depreciation and depletion	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total expenses	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2
Operating income	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.6
Other income, net	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Net income before income taxes	\$1.1	\$1.3	\$2.4	\$3.1

The total tons sold and relative percentage of total tons sold by major type of timber revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016		2017	2016			
Pine pulpwood	61,000	73.5 %	30,000	76.7 %	114,000	71.7 %	104,000	71.7 %
Pine sawtimber	17,000	20.5 %	7,000	17.9 %	34,000	21.4 %	32,000	22.1 %
Pine grade logs	4,000	4.8 %	2,000	5.1 %	9,000	5.7 %	7,000	4.8 %
Other	1,000	1.2 %	100	0.3 %	2,000	1.2 %	2,000	1.4 %
Total	83,000	100.0 %	39,100	100.0 %	159,000	100.0 %	145,000	100.0 %

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Timber revenue increased by \$0.5 million, or 71.4%, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the amount of tons sold, offset by price decreases due to fluctuations in market supply and regional mill outages. There were 83,000 tons sold during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 39,100 tons sold during the same period in 2016. The average price per ton sold decreased to \$14.94 during the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$17.53 during the same period in 2016. Gross margin increased during the three months ended June 30, 2017 to 83.3%, as compared to 71.4% during the same period in 2016, due to the increase in timber revenue. The cost of timber revenue is primarily fixed, which resulted in an increase to gross margin for the period.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we sold approximately 46 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.1 million. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we sold approximately 511 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.9 million.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, property taxes, professional fees and other administrative expenses. Other income consists primarily of income from hunting leases and fill dirt sales.

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Timber revenue decreased by \$0.4 million, or 14.3%, during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to price decreases due to fluctuations in market supply and regional mill outages. There were 159,000 tons sold during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to 145,000 tons sold during the same period in 2016. The average price per ton sold decreased to \$15.23 during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$18.90 during the same period in 2016.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we sold approximately 89 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.2 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we sold approximately 605 acres of rural and timber land for \$1.0 million.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, property taxes, professional fees and other administrative expenses. Other income consists primarily of income from hunting leases and fill dirt sales.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

As of June 30, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$247.2 million, compared to \$241.1 million as of December 31, 2016. Our cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2017 includes commercial paper of \$207.2 million and \$14.4 million of money market funds. In addition to cash and cash equivalents, we consider our investments classified as available-for-sale securities, as being generally available to meet our liquidity needs. Securities classified as available-for-sale are not as liquid as cash and cash equivalents, but they are generally convertible into cash within a relatively short period of time. As of June 30, 2017, we had investments in U.S. Treasury securities of \$24.9 million, corporate debt securities of \$96.0 million, preferred stock investments of \$40.3 million and common stock investments of \$6.5 million. As of December 31, 2016, we had investments in corporate debt securities of \$139.1 million and preferred stock investments of \$36.6 million. See Note 4. Investments, for additional information regarding our investments, including affiliations between our investment advisor, entities we are invested in and members of our board of directors.

We believe that our current cash position and our anticipated cash flows from cash equivalents, short term investments and cash generated from operations will provide us with sufficient liquidity to satisfy our anticipated working capital needs, expected capital expenditures, principal and interest payments on our long term debt, and authorized stock repurchases for the next twelve months.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred a total of \$21.9 million for capital expenditures, which includes \$4.9 million related to the acquisition and development of our residential and commercial real estate projects, \$13.0 million for our leasing segment, \$3.2 million related to our resorts and leisure segment and \$0.8 million related primarily to our forestry segment and corporate expenditures.

Our remaining expected capital expenditures for 2017 are estimated to be \$35.5 million, which includes \$18.1 million primarily for the development and acquisition of land for our residential and commercial real estate projects, \$13.5 million for our leasing segment, \$3.2 million for our resorts and leisure segment and \$0.7 million for our forestry segment and corporate expenditures. A portion of this spending is discretionary and will only be spent if we believe the risk adjusted return warrants the expenditures.

In October 2015, the Pier Park North JV refinanced its construction loan and entered into a \$48.2 million loan. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, \$47.7 million and \$48.1 million, respectively, was outstanding on the Refinanced Loan. The Refinanced Loan accrues interest at a rate of 4.1% per annum and matures in November 2025. In connection with the Refinanced Loan, we entered into a limited guarantee in favor of the lender, based on our percentage ownership of the joint venture. In addition, the guarantee can become full recourse in the case of any fraud or intentional misrepresentation by the Pier Park North JV; any voluntary transfer or encumbrance of the property in violation of the due-on-sale clause in the security instrument; upon commencement of voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and upon breach of covenants in the security instrument. See Note 8. Real Estate Joint Ventures.

CDD bonds financed the construction of infrastructure improvements in some of our projects. The principal and interest payments on the bonds are paid by assessments on the properties benefited by the improvements financed by the bonds. We have recorded a liability for CDD debt that is associated with platted property, which is the point at which it becomes fixed or determinable. Additionally, we have recorded a liability for the balance of the CDD debt that is associated with unplatted property if it is probable and reasonably estimable that we will ultimately be responsible for repaying. We have recorded CDD related debt of \$7.2 million as of June 30, 2017. Our total outstanding CDD debt was \$21.9 million at June 30, 2017, which was comprised of \$18.2 million at SouthWood, \$2.9 million at the existing Pier Park retail center, \$0.7 million at Wild Heron, and \$0.1 million at Rivercrest.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we repurchased 2,416,089 and 995,650 shares, respectively, of our common stock at an average purchase price of \$16.74 and \$14.88, per share, respectively, for an aggregate purchase price of \$40.4 million and \$14.8 million, respectively, pursuant to our Stock Repurchase Program. As of June 30, 2017, we had a total authority of \$150.5 million available for purchase of shares of our common stock pursuant to our Stock Repurchase Program. We may repurchase our common stock in open market purchases from time to time, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, pursuant to Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act. The

timing and amount of any additional shares to be repurchased will depend upon a variety of factors, including market and business conditions and other factors. Repurchases may be commenced or suspended at any time or from time to time without prior notice. The Stock Repurchase Program will continue until otherwise modified or terminated by our Board of Directors at any time in its sole discretion.

Table of Contents

On July 7, 2017, our Board of Directors authorized additional repurchases of up to \$28.0 million of our shares of common stock under the Stock Repurchase Program. On July 11, 2017, we purchased an additional 1,500,000 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$27.0 million. After giving effect to the repurchase, as of July 31, 2017, we had \$150.5 million remaining under the Stock Repurchase Program.

Summary of Cash Flows

A summary of our cash flows from operating, investing and financing for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Six Months	
	Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	In millions	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$46.0	\$11.8
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	0.1	(25.9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(40.0)	(15.2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6.1	(29.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	241.1	212.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$247.2	\$183.5

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities include costs related to assets ultimately planned to be sold, including residential real estate development and related amenities, sales of timberlands or undeveloped and developed land, our forestry operations and land developed by the commercial real estate segment. Net cash provided by operations was \$46.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$11.8 million during the same period in 2016. Net cash provided by operations included \$26.7 million of federal income tax refunds received during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities primarily includes purchases, sales and maturities of investments, investments in assets held by SPEs and capital expenditures for property and equipment used in our operations. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, net cash provided by investing activities was \$0.1 million, which includes purchases of investments of \$93.8 million, sales of investments of \$110.4 million and maturities of assets held by SPEs of \$0.4 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, net cash used in investing activities was \$25.9 million, which includes purchases of investments of \$216.7 million, sales of investments of \$8.4 million, maturities of investments of \$185.0 million and maturities of assets held by SPEs of \$0.4 million. Capital expenditures for operating property and property and equipment were \$16.9 million and \$3.1 million, during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which were primarily for our resorts and leisure and leasing operations segments. Capital expenditures for operating property during the six months ended June 30, 2017 included the purchase of two office buildings and construction of a manufacturing facility for lease in Venture Crossings.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$40.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$15.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Net cash used in financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2017 included the repurchase of common stock of \$40.4 million and principal payments on debt of \$0.8 million, partially offset by borrowings on the Construction Loan of \$1.2 million and capital contribution from non-controlling interest of \$0.1 million. Net cash used in financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2016 included the repurchase of our common stock \$14.8 million and principal payments on debt of \$0.4 million.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In October 2015, the Pier Park North JV refinanced its construction loan and entered into a \$48.2 million loan. The Refinanced Loan is secured by a first lien on, and security interest in, a majority of Pier Park North JV's property and a remaining short term \$1.3 million letter of credit. In connection with the Refinanced Loan, we entered into a limited guarantee and are required to comply with a financial covenant as described in Note 8. Real Estate Joint Ventures. As part of a timberland sale in 2007 and 2008, we have recorded a retained interest with respect to notes contributed to bankruptcy-remote qualified SPEs of \$10.9 million for all installment notes monetized through June 30, 2017. This balance represents the present value of future cash flows to be received over the life of the installment notes, using management's best estimates of underlying assumptions, including credit risk and interest rates as of the date of the monetization, plus the accretion of investment income based on an effective yield, which is recognized over the term of the notes, less actual cash receipts.

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we were required to provide surety bonds that guarantee completion of certain infrastructure in certain development projects and mitigation banks of \$6.7 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, and standby letters of credit of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, which may potentially result in liability to us if certain obligations are not met.

Contractual Obligations

There were no material changes outside the ordinary course of our business in our contractual obligations during the second quarter of 2017.

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These statements concern expectations, beliefs, projections, plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts.

Specifically, this quarterly report contains forward-looking statements regarding:

- our expectations concerning our future business strategy, including exploring the sale of our real estate assets opportunistically or when we believe that we can better deploy those resources;
- our expectations regarding available opportunities provided to us by our liquidity position to increase growth and recurring revenue and to create long-term shareholder value;
- our 2017 capital expenditures budget and the timing of benefits of these investments;
- our expectations regarding levels of commercial real estate sales activity during the remainder of 2017;
- our plan to enter into a lease with GKN Aerospace;
- our beliefs regarding growth in the retirement demographic and the strategic opportunities provided to us by such growing retirement demographic;
- our expectations regarding the wide range of residential and commercial uses of our Bay-Walton Sector Plan land holdings, including to serve the active adult retirement market;
- our expectations regarding the amount and timing of the impact fees which we will receive in connection with the RiverTown Sale;
- our expectation regarding our liquidity or ability to satisfy our working capital needs, expected capital expenditures and principal and interest payments on our long term debt;
- our estimates and assumptions regarding the installment notes and the Timber Note; and
- our expectation regarding the impact of pending litigation, claims, other disputes or governmental proceedings, on our cash flows, financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents

These forward-looking statements reflect our current views about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We wish to caution readers that certain important factors may have affected and could in the future affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ significantly from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. The most important factors that could prevent us from achieving our goals, and cause the assumptions underlying forward-looking statements and the actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by those forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those risk factors and disclosures set forth in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, and subsequent, Form 10-Qs and other current reports, and the following:

- any changes in our strategic objectives and our ability to successfully implement such strategic objectives;
- any potential negative impact of our longer-term property development strategy, including loss and negative cash flows for an extended period of time if we continue with the self-development of our entitlements;
- our ability and the ability of our investment advisor to identify and acquire suitable investments for our investment portfolio that meet our risk and return criteria;
- significant decreases in the market value of our investments in securities or any other investments;
- our ability to capitalize on strategic opportunities presented by a growing retirement demographic;
- our ability to accurately predict market demand for the range of potential residential and commercial uses of our real estate, including our Bay-Walton Sector holdings;
- volatility in the consistency and pace of our residential real estate revenue;
- economic or other conditions that affect the future prospects for the Southeastern region of the United States and the demand for our products, including a slowing of the population growth in Florida, inflation, or unemployment rates or declines in consumer confidence or the demand for, or the prices of, housing;
- any downturns in real estate markets in Florida or across the nation;
- our dependence on the real estate industry and the cyclical nature of our real estate operations;
- the impact of natural or man-made disasters or weather conditions, including hurricanes and other severe weather conditions, on our business;
- our ability to successfully and timely obtain land use entitlements and construction financing, maintain compliance with state law requirements and address issues that arise in connection with the use and development of our land, including the permits required for mixed-use and active adult communities;
- changes in laws, regulations or the regulatory environment affecting the development of real estate;
- our ability to effectively deploy and invest our assets, including our available-for-sale securities;
- our ability to effectively manage our real estate assets, as well as the ability of our joint venture partners to effectively manage the day-to-day activities of the Pier Park North JV and Pier Park Crossings JV;
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions, joint ventures, investments in leasable spaces and operations and share repurchases;
- our ability to enter into a lease with GKN Aerospace on favorable terms or at all;
- our ability to carry out our Stock Repurchase Program in accordance with applicable securities laws;
- our ability to successfully estimate the amount and timing of the impact fees we will receive in connection with the RiverTown Sale;
- increases in operating costs, including costs related to real estate taxes, owner association fees, construction materials, labor and insurance and our ability to manage our cost structure;
- the sufficiency of our current cash position, anticipated cash flows from cash equivalents and short term investments and cash generated from operations to satisfy our anticipated working capital needs, capital expenditures and principal and interest payments;
- our ability to anticipate the impact of pending environmental litigation matters or governmental proceedings on our financial condition or results of operations;
- the expense, management distraction and possible liability associated with litigation, claims, other disputes or governmental proceedings;
- potential liability under environmental or construction laws, or other laws or regulations;

• our ability to receive payments of settlement amounts due under our claims settlement receivable; and
• our ability to successfully estimate the impact of certain accounting and tax matters that arise from the installment notes and the Timber Note.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks primarily from interest rate risk fluctuations. We have investments in U.S. Treasury securities, corporate debt securities, certain preferred stock and common stock that have fixed interest rates for which changes in interest rates generally affect the fair value of the investment, but not the earnings or cash flows. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in a decrease of approximately \$4.4 million in the market value of our available-for-sale securities as of June 30, 2017. Any realized gain or loss resulting from such interest rate changes would only occur if we sold the investments prior to maturity. In addition, our investments in corporate debt securities are non-investment grade, which could affect their fair value and could materially impact our results of operations if a decline in their value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Our cash and cash equivalents are invested in commercial paper and money market instruments. Changes in interest rates related to these investments would not significantly impact our results of operations. The amount of interest earned on one of our retained interest investments is based on LIBOR. A 100 basis point change in the interest rate may result in an insignificant change in interest earned on the investment.

The amount of interest expense on our Construction Loan is based on LIBOR. A 100 basis point change in the interest rate may result in an insignificant change in interest expense.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. During the quarter ended June 30, 2017, there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to a variety of litigation, claims, other disputes and governmental proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business, none of which we believe will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

In addition, we are subject to environmental laws and regulations, which include obligations to remove or limit the effects on the environment of the disposal or release of certain wastes or substances at various sites, including sites which have been previously sold. Refer to Note 17. Commitments and Contingencies, for further discussion.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A description of the risk factors associated with our business is contained in the “Risk Factors” section of our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no material changes to our Risk Factors as previously reported.

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

The following table provides information on our repurchases of common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2017:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1) In Millions
April 1-30, 2017	327,963	\$ 16.92	327,963	\$ 151,200
May 1-31, 2017	43,145	16.93	43,145	150,469
June 1-30, 2017	—	—	—	—
Total	371,108	\$ 16.92	371,108	\$ 150,469

In 2015, we announced that our Board authorized an additional \$200.0 million for stock repurchases under our Stock Repurchase Program. As of December 31, 2016, we had a total of \$190.9 million available for purchase of shares under our Stock Repurchase Program. The Stock Repurchase Program has no expiration date. On July 7, 2017, our Board authorized additional repurchases of up to \$28.0 million of our shares of common stock under the (1) Stock Repurchase Program. On July 11, 2017, we purchased an additional 1.5 million shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$27.0 million. After giving effect to the repurchase, as of July 31, 2017, we had \$150.5 million remaining under the Stock Repurchase Program

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
*31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
**32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
**32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
* Filed herewith.	
**Furnished herewith.	

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

THE ST. JOE COMPANY
(Registrant)

Date: August 3, 2017 /s/ Jorge Gonzalez
Jorge Gonzalez
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 3, 2017 /s/ Marek Bakun
Marek Bakun
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)