

ST JOE CO  
Form 10-Q  
May 01, 2019  
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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Form 10 Q

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(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019

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)

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Florida (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	59 0432511 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
133 South Watersound Parkway Watersound, Florida (Address of principal executive offices)	32461 (Zip Code)

(850) 231 6400

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, no par value Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: NONE	JOE	New York Stock Exchange

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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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 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.

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

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 April 29, 2019, there were 60,200,534 shares of common stock, no par value, outstanding.

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 364,715	\$ 350,994
Cash and cash equivalents	190,821	195,155
Investments - debt securities	9,817	8,958
Investments - equity securities	38,186	36,132
Other assets	52,541	60,308
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$60,874 and \$60,271 at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	12,749	12,031
Investments held by special purpose entities	207,011	207,384
Total assets	\$ 875,840	\$ 870,962
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Liabilities:		
Debt, net	\$ 77,792	\$ 69,374
Other liabilities	46,369	47,387
Deferred tax liabilities, net	44,522	44,315
Senior Notes held by special purpose entity	176,837	176,775
Total liabilities	345,520	337,851
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)		
Equity:		
Common stock, no par value; 180,000,000 shares authorized; 60,672,034 issued at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018; and 60,200,534 and 60,672,034 outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	331,408	331,395
Retained earnings	189,447	187,450
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(68)	(674)
Treasury stock at cost, 471,500 shares held at March 31, 2019	(7,073)	—
Total stockholders' equity	513,714	518,171
Non-controlling interest	16,606	14,940
Total equity	530,320	533,111
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 875,840	\$ 870,962

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

The following presents the portion of the condensed consolidated balances attributable to the Company's consolidated variable interest entities, which, as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, include the Pier Park North joint venture ("Pier Park North JV"), Pier Park Crossings LLC ("Pier Park Crossings JV"), Windmark JV, LLC ("Windmark JV"), 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. As of March 31, 2019, the consolidated balances attributable to the Company's consolidated variable interest entities also include Origins Crossings, LLC ("Origins Crossings JV"). 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 covenants and limited guarantees discussed in Note 10. Debt, Net.

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Investment in real estate	\$ 77,557	\$ 70,124
Cash and cash equivalents	4,763	2,113
Other assets	14,139	16,165
Investments held by special purpose entity	207,011	207,384
Total assets	\$ 303,470	\$ 295,786
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Debt, net	\$ 66,360	\$ 60,262
Other liabilities	1,861	5,773
Senior Notes held by special purpose entity	176,837	176,775
Total liabilities	\$ 245,058	\$ 242,810

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Dollars in thousands except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Real estate revenue	\$ 4,591	\$ 7,702
Hospitality revenue	7,431	7,079
Leasing revenue	3,506	3,418
Timber revenue	495	1,666
Total revenue	16,023	19,865
Expenses:		
Cost of real estate revenue	1,833	4,169
Cost of hospitality revenue	7,065	6,710
Cost of leasing revenue	1,066	1,113
Cost of timber revenue	141	213
Other operating and corporate expenses	5,968	5,946
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,111	2,255
Total expenses	18,184	20,406
Operating loss	(2,161)	(541)
Other income (expense):		
Investment income, net	6,046	3,665
Interest expense	(2,942)	(3,025)
Other income, net	1,698	277
Total other income, net	4,802	917
Income before income taxes	2,641	376
Income tax (expense) benefit	(661)	249
Net income	1,980	625
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	17	132
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 1,997	\$ 757
NET INCOME PER SHARE		
Basic and Diluted		
Weighted average shares outstanding	60,321,028	65,476,054
Net income per share attributable to the Company	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.





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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income:	\$ 1,980	\$ 625
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Available-for-sale investment items:		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments	799	(803)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on restricted investments	11	(9)
Reclassification of net realized loss included in earnings	2	1,078
Reclassification into retained earnings (1)	—	932
Reclassification of other-than-temporary impairment loss included in earnings	—	63
Total before income taxes	812	1,261
Income tax expense (2)	(206)	(632)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	606	629
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 2,586	\$ 1,254

- (1) The reclassification into retained earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2018 relates to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016 01 Financial Instruments - Overall, as amended (“ASU 2016 01”). The new guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and required equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in results of operations rather than the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- (2) Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 includes \$0.3 million of income tax expense related to the adoption of ASU 2018 02 Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (“ASU 2018 02”). The new guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and allowed a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”).

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Outstanding Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Treasury Stock	Non-controlling Interest	Total
at December 31, 2018	60,672,034	\$ 331,395	\$ 187,450	\$ (674)	\$ —	\$ 14,940	\$ 500,000
contribution							
Non-controlling							
Interest	—	—	—	—	—	1,683	1,683
based							
on shares	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
purchase of							
new shares	(471,500)	—	—	—	(7,073)	—	(7,073)
Comprehensive							
income							
net of tax	—	—	—	606	—	—	606
income	—	—	1,997	—	—	(17)	1,980
at December 31, 2019	60,200,534	\$ 331,408	\$ 189,447	\$ (68)	\$ (7,073)	\$ 16,606	\$ 500,000

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Outstanding Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Treasury Stock	Non-cont Interest
Balance at December 31, 2017	65,897,866	\$ 424,694	\$ 154,324	\$ (1,461)	\$ —	\$ 15,027
Additional ownership interest acquired in Artisan Park, LLC	—	297	—	—	—	(297)
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	64
Stock based compensation expense	—	28	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock for officer compensation, net of tax withholding	9,956	204	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of common shares	(764,825)	—	—	—	(13,695)	—
Adoption of ASU 2014-09 Revenue From Contracts with Customers, as amended, net of tax	—	—	1,140	—	—	—
Adoption of ASU 2016-01 Financial Instruments - Overall, as amended, net of tax	—	—	(696)	696	—	—
Adoption of ASU 2018-02 Income	—	—	313	(313)	—	—

Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	246	—	—
Net income	—	—	757	—	—	(132)
Balance at March 31, 2018	65,142,997	\$ 425,223	\$ 155,838	\$ (832)	\$ (13,695)	\$ 14,662

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,980	\$ 625
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,111	2,255
Stock based compensation	13	232
Loss on sale of investments	2	1,078
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments, net	(2,049)	538
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	—	63
Deferred income tax benefit	—	(550)
Cost of real estate sold	1,613	3,943
Expenditures for and acquisition of real estate to be sold	(7,085)	(3,045)
Accretion income and other	(361)	(524)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	—	7
Gain on land contribution	(1,472)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	4,645	596
Other liabilities	(1,284)	(2,999)
Income taxes receivable	661	—
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1,226)	2,219
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Expenditures for operating property	(8,834)	(3,914)
Expenditures for property and equipment	(1,182)	(590)
Proceeds from the disposition of assets	—	5,000
Proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims	5,798	—
Purchases of investments - equity securities	(5)	(10,442)
Purchases of restricted investments	(23)	(20)
Sales of investments - debt securities	—	30,871
Sales of restricted investments	1,138	1,087
Maturities of assets held by special purpose entities	414	415
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(2,694)	22,407
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest	—	64
Capital contribution to unconsolidated affiliate	(254)	—
Repurchase of common shares	(7,073)	(13,695)
Borrowings on debt	7,279	33
Principal payments for debt	(236)	(215)

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Principal payments under finance lease obligation	(4)	—
Debt issuance costs	(21)	(27)
Net cash used in financing activities	(309)	(13,840)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(4,229)	10,786
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the period	198,073	192,451
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the period	\$ 193,844	\$ 203,237

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## THE ST. JOE COMPANY

## SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(Dollars in thousands)

(Unaudited)

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the condensed consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statements of cash flows.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 190,821	\$ 202,585
Restricted cash included in other assets	3,023	652
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	\$ 193,844	\$ 203,237

Restricted cash includes amounts set aside as a requirement of financing for certain of the Company's developments.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,128
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ 2,005
Non-cash financing and investment activities:		
Non-cash contribution to equity method investment	\$ (1,730)	\$ —
Increase in capital contribution from non-controlling interest	\$ 1,683	\$ —
Increase in Community Development District debt	\$ 1,371	\$ 15
Increase in expenditures for operating properties and property and equipment financed through accounts payable	\$ 336	\$ 818

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



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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 concentrated in Northwest Florida. Approximately 90% of the Company’s real estate land holdings are located within fifteen miles of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Company conducts primarily all of its business in the following four reportable operating segments: 1) residential real estate, 2) hospitality, 3) commercial leasing and sales and 4) forestry. Commencing in the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company’s previously titled “resorts and leisure” segment was retitled “hospitality,” with no effect on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, statements of income, statements of comprehensive income or statements of cash flows for the periods presented.

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 deems itself the primary beneficiary. Investments in joint ventures (“JV”) and limited partnerships in which the Company is not the primary beneficiary are accounted for by the equity method. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The December 31, 2018 condensed consolidated balance sheet amounts have been derived from the Company’s December 31, 2018 audited consolidated financial statements. Certain prior period amounts in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the Company’s previously reported total assets and liabilities, stockholders’ equity or net income. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2019.

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 VIE’s 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 JVs determined to be VIEs. See Note 9. 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, 2018. The Company adheres to the same accounting policies in preparation of its unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements as the Company's December 31, 2018 annual financial statements, except for recently adopted accounting pronouncements detailed below. 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.

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### 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 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 local and regional financial institutions, and as of March 31, 2019, these balances exceeded the amount of F.D.I.C. insurance provided on such deposits. In addition, as of March 31, 2019 the company had \$7.0 million invested in U.S. Treasury securities, \$2.8 million invested in two issuers of corporate debt securities that are non-investment grade, \$38.2 million invested in five issuers of preferred stock that are non-investment grade and one issuer of preferred stock that is investment grade, as well as investments of \$168.1 million in short term commercial paper from twenty issuers.

### Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income attributable to the Company by the average number of common shares outstanding for the period. For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, basic and diluted average shares outstanding were the same. There were no outstanding common stock equivalents as of March 31, 2019 or March 31, 2018. Non-vested restricted stock is included in outstanding shares at the time of grant.

### Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

#### Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases ("ASU 2016-02") that amended 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 by this amendment. This amendment also required certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures about leasing arrangements. In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, which provided an optional transition practical expedient to not evaluate under the new lease standard, existing or expired land easements that were not previously accounted for as leases. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10 that provided clarifications and improvements to ASU 2016-02. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11 that provided entities with an additional and optional transition method to apply the new standard at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. In December 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-20 that provided an accounting policy election for certain narrow-scope improvements for lessors. In March 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-01 that provided clarifications and improvements to ASU 2016-02. During the Company's evaluation of ASU 2016-02, as amended, ("Topic 842") the following practical expedients and accounting policies with respect to Topic 842 have been elected and/or adopted effective January 1, 2019:

- The Company, as lessee and as lessor, will not reassess (i) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, (ii) lease classification for any expired or existing leases or (iii) initial direct costs for any expired or existing leases.
- The Company, as lessee, will not apply the recognition requirements of Topic 842 to short-term (twelve months or less) leases. Instead, the Company, as lessee, will recognize the lease payments in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term and variable lease payments in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred.
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The Company, as lessor, will not separate nonlease components from lease components and, instead, will account for each separate lease component and the nonlease components associated with that lease as a single component if the nonlease components otherwise would be accounted for under Accounting Standards

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Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The primary reason for this election is related to instances where common area maintenance is, or may be, a component of base rent within a lease agreement. The Company adopted the new guidance, including amendments, as of January 1, 2019 and has elected to implement Topic 842 retrospectively using the cumulative-effect adjustment transition method as of the date of adoption. As a result, prior periods have not been restated. As of the date of adoption a cumulative-effect adjustment was not necessary and the Company recognized an operating lease right-of-use assets of \$0.4 million and corresponding operating lease liabilities of \$0.4 million based on the present value of minimum rental payments related to leases for which the Company is the lessee. The operating lease right-of-use assets and corresponding operating lease liabilities are included within other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. There were no adjustments related to the leases for which the Company is the lessor. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact results of operations or cash flows.

## Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

## Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) (“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. In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-19, which clarifies that impairment of receivables from operating leases should be accounted for using lease guidance. 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.

## 3. Investment in Real Estate

Real estate by property type and segment includes the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Development property:		
Residential real estate	\$ 110,819	\$ 105,323
Hospitality	5,429	3,726
Commercial leasing and sales	78,949	73,128
Forestry	2,144	2,144
Corporate	2,557	2,497
Total development property	199,898	186,818
Operating property:		
Residential real estate	7,344	7,344
Hospitality	93,046	93,046

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Commercial leasing and sales	113,189	111,471
Forestry	20,141	19,765
Other	50	50
Total operating property	233,770	231,676
Less: Accumulated depreciation	68,953	67,500
Total operating property, net	164,817	164,176
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 364,715	\$ 350,994

Development property consists of land the Company is developing or intends to develop for sale or future operations and includes direct costs associated with the land, development and construction costs and indirect costs.

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Residential real estate includes residential communities. Hospitality development property consists of the improvement and expansion of existing beach club property, land and construction costs related to two gulf-front vacation rental homes and development costs and improvements for other property. Commercial leasing and sales development property primarily consists of land and development costs for commercial and industrial uses, including the Pier Park Crossings JV, land holdings near the Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport and Port of Port St. Joe. Development property in the hospitality and commercial leasing and sales 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 hospitality operating property includes the WaterColor Inn, WaterSound Inn, golf courses, a beach club, marinas and certain vacation rental properties. Commercial leasing and sales 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, VentureCrossings and Beckrich Office Park, as well as other properties. 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.

## 4. Investments

## Available-For-Sale Investments

Investments classified as available-for-sale securities were as follows:

	March 31, 2019			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
Investments - debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 6,978	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 6,979
Corporate debt securities	2,927	—	(89)	2,838
	9,905	1	(89)	9,817
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	2,210	5	—	2,215
Money market fund	113	—	—	113
	2,323	5	—	2,328
	\$ 12,228	\$ 6	\$ (89)	\$ 12,145
	December 31, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
Investments - debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 6,936	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 6,937
Corporate debt securities	2,908	—	(887)	2,021
	9,844	1	(887)	8,958
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	3,274	—	(9)	3,265
Money market fund	167	—	—	167
	3,441	—	(9)	3,432

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\$ 13,285      \$      1                      \$ (896)                      \$ 12,390

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, net realized losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities were less than \$0.1 million, proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$1.1 million and purchases of available-for-sale securities were less than \$0.1 million.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2018, net realized losses from the sale of available for-sale securities were \$1.1 million, proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$32.0 million and purchases of available-for-sale securities were less than \$0.1 million.

The following table provides the available-for-sale investments unrealized loss position and related fair values:

	March 31, 2019			
	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized Fair Value Losses		12 Months or Greater Unrealized Fair Value Losses	
Investments - debt securities:				
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,838	\$ 89

  

	December 31, 2018			
	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized Fair Value Losses		12 Months or Greater Unrealized Fair Value Losses	
Investments - debt securities:				
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,843	\$ 887
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	—	—	3,265	9
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,108	\$ 896

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had unrealized losses of \$0.1 million related to corporate debt securities. The Company had unrealized losses of \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2018 related to corporate debt securities and restricted investments. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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 three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company determined unrealized losses related to its corporate debt securities were other-than-temporarily impaired and recorded an impairment of \$0.1 million for credit-related loss in investment income, net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments - debt securities and restricted investments classified as available-for-sale, 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.

	March 31, 2019	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 9,905	\$ 9,817
Restricted investments	2,323	2,328
	\$ 12,228	\$ 12,145

## Investments - Equity Securities

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, investments - equity securities included \$38.2 million and \$36.1 million, respectively, of preferred stock investments recorded at fair value. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 the Company had an unrealized gain on investments - equity securities of \$2.0 million, compared to an unrealized loss on investments – equity securities of \$0.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018, which were included within investment income, net on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

#### Investment Management Agreement

Mr. Bruce R. Berkowitz is the Chairman of the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”). He is the Manager of, and controls entities that own and control, Fairholme Holdings, LLC (“Fairholme”), which wholly owns Fairholme

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Capital Management, L.L.C. (“FCM”, an investment advisor registered with the SEC) 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 March 31, 2019, clients of FCM and FTC beneficially owned approximately 41.47% of the Company’s common stock and Fairholme, including Mr. Berkowitz and clients of FCM and FTC, collectively beneficially owned 44.07% 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 and also serve as directors of Fairholme Funds, Inc. Mr. Alvarez is also a director of FTC.

Pursuant to the terms of an Investment Management Agreement, as amended, with the Company (the “Investment Management 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. The investment guidelines are set forth in the Investment Management 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% of the investment account, 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.

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## 5. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

## Fair Value Measurements

The financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

	March 31, 2019			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 5,711	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,711
Commercial paper	168,076	—	—	168,076
	173,787	—	—	173,787
Investments - debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	6,979	—	—	6,979
Corporate debt securities	—	2,838	—	2,838
	6,979	2,838	—	9,817
Investments - equity securities:				
Preferred stock	10,755	27,431	—	38,186
Restricted investments:				
Short-term bond	2,215	—	—	2,215
Money market fund	113	—	—	113
	2,328	—	—	2,328
	\$ 193,849	\$ 30,269	\$ —	\$ 224,118

	December 31, 2018			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 43,346	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,346
Commercial paper	107,586	—	—	107,586
U.S. Treasury securities	29,998	—	—	29,998
	180,930	—	—	180,930
Investments - debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	6,937	—	—	6,937
Corporate debt securities	—	2,021	—	2,021
	6,937	2,021	—	8,958
Investments - equity securities:				
Preferred stock	10,470	25,662	—	36,132
Restricted investments:				

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Short-term bond	3,265	—	—	3,265
Money market fund	167	—	—	167
	3,432	—	—	3,432
	\$ 201,769	\$ 27,683	\$ —	\$ 229,452

Money market funds, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury securities, certain preferred stock investments and short-term bonds are measured based on quoted market prices in an active market and categorized within Level 1 of the fair

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value hierarchy. Money market funds and commercial paper with a maturity date of 90 days or less from the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Company's corporate debt securities and certain preferred stock investments are not traded on a nationally recognized exchange, but are traded in the U.S. over-the-counter market where there is less trading activity and the investments 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 investments are categorized as Level 2 financial instruments since their fair values were determined from market inputs in an inactive market.

Restricted investments are included within other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and 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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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 8. Other Assets.

## 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 investments held by SPEs - 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 SPEs - U.S. Treasury securities are measured based on quoted market prices in an active market.
- The fair value of the senior notes held by SPE is based on the present value of future cash flows at the current market rate.

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

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Level
Assets						
Investments held by SPEs:						
Time deposit	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	3	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	3
U.S. Treasury securities and cash	\$ 7,011	\$ 6,809	1	\$ 7,384	\$ 7,092	1
Liabilities						
Senior Notes held by SPE	\$ 176,837	\$ 196,106	3	\$ 176,775	\$ 193,293	3

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

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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 March 31, 2019, 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 \$6.6 million and cash of \$0.4 million. The Senior Notes held by Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC as of March 31, 2019 consist of \$176.8 million, net of the \$3.2 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. Hurricane Michael

On October 10, 2018, Hurricane Michael made landfall in the Florida Panhandle, which resulted in widespread damage to the area. The majority of the Company’s properties incurred minimal or no damage; however the Company’s Bay Point Marina in Bay County and Port St. Joe Marina in Gulf County, as well as certain timber and commercial leasing assets were impacted. The marinas suffered significant damage requiring long-term restoration and will remain closed during the reconstruction of significant portions of these assets, which is currently underway.

The Company maintains property and business interruption insurance, subject to certain deductibles, and is currently assessing claims under such policies; however, the timing and amount of insurance proceeds are uncertain and may not be sufficient to cover all losses. Timing differences are likely to exist between the impairment losses, capital expenditures made to repair or restore properties and recognition and receipt of insurance proceeds reflected in the Company’s financial statements.

GAAP guidance provides that property damaged by a natural disaster be evaluated for impairment loss in the period the loss occurs, recording an insurance receivable for the lesser of the expected net insurance recovery or the net book value of damaged assets that are planned to be replaced. Insurance recoveries for business interruption, clean-up and demolition costs, post-event costs or property damage in excess of net book value will be recognized in income in the period received or when all contingencies associated with the recoveries are resolved and the insurance companies have committed to a recovery amount. The impairment loss represents the Company’s estimate of property damage. The Company is continuing to make a full assessment of the extent of the impact.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company recorded a loss on disposal of assets related to the net book value of the marinas and certain forestry and commercial leasing assets. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized \$0.3 million of insurance proceeds, included in other income, net on the condensed consolidated statements of income. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, accounts receivable, net included \$0.9 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, related to insurance proceeds the Company believes is probable of receipt. The insurance proceeds receivable are included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company has incurred costs of \$0.3 million for additional hurricane expenses for repairs, clean-up costs, landscape repairs, demolition costs, professional fees and temporary housing for employees included in other income, net on the condensed consolidated statements of income. No insurance recoveries have been recorded for these costs, however some of these costs may be covered by business interruption or property insurance.

Costs incurred due to business interruption, primarily at the marinas, are currently being evaluated. The Company does not expect revenue at these locations until the properties have been rebuilt, but will incur costs for employee retention and property maintenance. As of March 31, 2019, no insurance proceeds have been recorded related to business interruption insurance.



The Company expects that its results of operations related to the marinas and timber assets will be impacted in the near term.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company received the \$0.9 million of insurance proceeds receivable as of March 31, 2019 from its insurance carriers for property damage.

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## 7. Leases

Leasing revenue consists of long term rental revenue from retail, office and commercial property, cell towers and other assets, which is recognized as earned, using the straight-line method over the life of each lease.

The components of leasing revenue are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Leasing revenue	
Lease payments	\$ 2,680
Variable lease payments	826
Total leasing revenue	\$ 3,506

Minimum future base rental revenue on non-cancelable leases subsequent to March 31, 2019, for the next five years ending December 31 are:

2019	\$ 8,480
2020	10,852
2021	9,788
2022	8,995
2023	7,110
	\$ 45,225

As of March 31, 2019, the Company leased certain office equipment under a finance lease and had operating leases for property and equipment used in hospitality operations with remaining lease terms up to the year 2024. Certain leases include options to purchase, terminate or renew for one or more years, which are included in the lease term used to establish right-of-use assets and lease liabilities when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. Finance lease right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment and operating lease right-of-use assets are included within other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, which represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset during a lease term for leases in excess of one year. Corresponding finance lease liability and operating lease liabilities are included within other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and are related to the Company's obligation to make lease payments for leases in excess of one year. Prior to the adoption ASU 2016-02 on January 1, 2019 lease assets and liabilities for operating leases were not recognized. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate to determine the present value of the lease payments since the rate implicit in each lease is not readily determinable.

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The components of lease expense are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
Lease cost		
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$	4
Interest on lease liability		1
Operating lease cost		52
Short-term lease cost		64
Total lease cost	\$	121
Other information		
Weighted-average remaining lease term - finance lease (in years)		4.9
Weighted-average remaining lease term - operating leases (in years)		1.9
Weighted-average discount rate - finance lease		5.0 %
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases		5.0 %

The aggregate payments of finance lease liability subsequent to March 31, 2019, for the years ending December 31 are:

2019	\$	41
2020		54
2021		54
2022		54
2023		54
Thereafter		10
Total		267
Less imputed interest		(31)
Total finance lease liability	\$	236

The aggregate payments of operating lease liabilities subsequent to March 31, 2019, for the years ending December 31 are:

2019	\$	141
2020		145
2021		78
Total		364
Less imputed interest		(20)
Total operating lease liabilities	\$	344



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## 8. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Restricted investments	\$ 2,328	\$ 3,432
Accounts receivable, net	7,373	14,061
Homesite sales receivable	2,691	2,977
Claim settlement receivable	2,699	2,679
Notes receivable	1,791	2,265
Income tax receivable	3,253	3,914
Prepaid expenses	6,727	6,751
Straight-line rent	3,534	3,581
Operating lease right-of-use assets	344	—
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	3,088	1,105
Other assets	6,133	5,069
Retained interest investments	11,645	11,536
Accrued interest receivable for Senior Notes held by SPE	935	2,938
Total other assets	\$ 52,541	\$ 60,308

## Restricted Investments

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. 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 two years. During both the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded an expense of \$1.1 million, for the fair value of the assets, less expenses that were allocated to participants. 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 loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Refer to Note 5. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements.

## Accounts Receivable, Net

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, accounts receivable, net includes \$0.9 million and \$6.7 million of insurance proceeds receivable related to Hurricane Michael that the Company believes are probable of receipt. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company received \$5.8 million of insurance proceeds receivable from its insurance carriers for property damage. See Note 6. Hurricane Michael for additional information.

## Homesite Sales Receivable

Homesite sales receivable from contracts with customers include estimated homesite residuals and certain estimated fees that are recognized as revenue at the time of sale to homebuilders, subject to constraints. Any change in circumstances from the estimated amounts will be updated at each reporting period. The receivable will be collected as the homebuilders build the homes and sell to retail consumers, which can occur over multiple years. The following

table presents the changes in homesite sales receivable:

	Balance January 1, 2019	Increases Due To Revenue Recognized for Homesites Sold	Decreases Due to Amounts Received	Balance March 31, 2019
Homesite sales receivable	\$ 2,977	\$ 138	\$ (424)	\$ 2,691

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	Balance January 1, 2018	Increases Due To Revenue Recognized for Homesites Sold	Decreases Due to Amounts Received	Balance March 31, 2018
Homesite sales receivable	\$ 2,585	\$ 629	\$ (450)	\$ 2,764

## Claim Settlement Receivable

The remaining settlement amount of \$2.7 million related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill is due in October 2019.

## Notes Receivable

Notes receivable consists of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Pier Park Community Development District notes, non-interest bearing, due September 2022	\$ 803	\$ 803
Interest bearing homebuilder note, secured by the real estate sold — 5.5% interest rate, due September 2019	416	749
Interest bearing homebuilder note, secured by the real estate sold — 5.5% interest rate, due June 2019	337	422
Interest bearing homebuilder note, secured by the real estate sold — 6.3% interest rate, due March 2020	135	150
Various mortgage notes, secured by certain real estate, bearing interest at various rates	100	141
Total notes receivable	\$ 1,791	\$ 2,265

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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there was no allowance for doubtful notes receivable.

## 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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. 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 \$11.6 million and \$11.5 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, recorded in other assets on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

## 9. Real Estate Joint Ventures

The Company enters into real estate JVs, 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 losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be 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.



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### Consolidated Real Estate Joint Ventures

#### Origins Crossings JV

Origins Crossings JV was created in January 2019, when the Company entered into a JV agreement to develop, manage and lease apartments in Watersound, Florida. The JV parties are working together to design, develop and construct a 217 unit apartment community. The community will be located on land near the entrance to the Watersound Origins community that is currently owned by the Company and will be contributed to the JV. As of March 31, 2019, the Company owned a 75.0% equity interest in the consolidated JV. The Company's partners are responsible for the day-to-day activities of the JV. 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 Origins Crossings JV is a VIE and that the Company is the VIE's primary beneficiary as of March 31, 2019.

#### Pier Park Crossings JV

In April 2017, the Company entered into a JV agreement to develop, manage and lease apartments in Panama City Beach, Florida. The JV parties are working together to develop and construct a 240 unit apartment community. The community is located on land in the Pier Park area that was contributed to the JV by the Company. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company owned a 75.0% equity interest in the consolidated JV. The Company's partners are responsible for the day-to-day activities of the JV. 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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

#### Windmark JV

In December 2016, the Company sold all of its interest in the Windmark Beach project to Windmark JV. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company owned a 49.0% equity interest in Windmark JV. 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. The Company determined Windmark JV is a VIE and that the Company is the VIE's primary beneficiary as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

#### Pier Park North JV

During 2012, the Company entered into a JV agreement with a partner to develop a retail center at Pier Park North. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company owned a 60.0% equity interest in the consolidated JV. The Company's partner is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the JV. 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 Pier Park North JV is a VIE and that the Company is the VIE's primary beneficiary as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

### Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

#### Pier Park TPS, LLC

Pier Park TPS, LLC ("Pier Park TPS JV") was created in April 2018, when the Company entered into a JV agreement to develop and operate a 124 room hotel in Panama City Beach, Florida. The hotel will be located on land in the Pier

Park area that the Company contributed to the JV on January 14, 2019 with a fair value of \$1.7 million. In addition, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company contributed cash of \$0.2 million and mitigation bank credits of \$0.1 million. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had an investment in the JV project of \$1.1 million that was contributed to the JV during the first quarter of 2019. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the investment in the unconsolidated JV was \$3.1 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, which is included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The hotel is currently under construction and the Company did not recognize

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any income or loss on this investment for the three months ended March 31, 2019. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company owned a 50.0% equity interest in the JV. The Company's partner is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the JV. The Company has determined that Pier Park TPS JV is a VIE, but that the Company is not the primary beneficiary since it does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the JV. The Company's investment in Pier Park TPS JV is accounted for using the equity method. See Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies for additional information related to debt guaranteed by the Company.

Summarized financial information for Pier Park TPS JV is as follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
BALANCE SHEETS:		
Investment in real estate	\$ 4,614	\$ 285
Cash and cash equivalents	2,369	64
Total assets	\$ 6,983	\$ 349
Other liabilities	\$ 805	\$ 3
Equity	6,178	346
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 6,983	\$ 349

## 10. Debt, Net

Debt consists of the following:

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs	Net	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs	Net
PPN JV Loan, due November 2025, bearing interest at 4.1%	\$ 46,199	\$ 429	\$ 45,770	\$ 46,423	\$ 446	\$ 45,977
Pier Park Crossings JV Loan, insured by HUD, due June 2060, bearing interest at 4.0%	21,697	1,107	20,590	15,399	1,114	14,285
Community Development District debt, secured by certain real estate or other collateral, due May 2023 through May 2039, bearing interest at 3.6% to 6.0%	7,695	—	7,695	6,324	—	6,324
Pier Park Outparcel Construction Loan, due March 2027, bearing interest at	1,574	16	1,558	1,585	16	1,569

LIBOR plus 1.7% (effective rate of 4.2% at March 31, 2019)						
WaterColor Crossings Construction Loan, due February 2029, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 1.7% (effective rate of 4.2% at March 31, 2019)	1,478	25	1,453	1,245	26	1,219
Beach Homes Loan, due May 2029, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 1.7% (effective rate of 4.2% at March 31, 2019)	747	21	726	—	—	—
Total debt	\$ 79,390	\$ 1,598	\$ 77,792	\$ 70,976	\$ 1,602	\$ 69,374

In October 2015, the Pier Park North JV entered into a \$48.2 million loan (the “PPN JV Loan”), secured by a first lien on, and security interest in, a majority of the Pier Park North JV’s property. In connection with the PPN JV Loan, the Company entered into a limited guarantee in favor of the lender, based on its percentage ownership of the JV. In

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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.

In May 2018, the Pier Park Crossings JV entered into a \$36.6 million loan, insured by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”), to finance the construction of apartments in Panama City Beach, Florida (the “PPC JV Loan”). The PPC JV Loan provides for interest only payments during the first twenty-four months and monthly principal and interest payments thereafter through maturity in June 2060. The PPC JV Loan may not be prepaid prior to July 1, 2020. From July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2030, a prepayment premium is due to the lender of 1.0% - 10.0% of any prepaid principal. The PPC JV Loan is secured by the Pier Park Crossings JV’s real property and the assignment of rents and leases.

Community Development District (“CDD”) bonds financed the construction of infrastructure improvements at some of the Company’s communities. 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 repayment. The Company’s total CDD debt assigned to property it owns was \$19.9 million as of each March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The Company pays interest on this 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 “Pier Park Outparcel Construction Loan”). The Pier Park Outparcel Construction Loan provides for monthly principal and interest payments with a final balloon payment at maturity. The Pier Park Outparcel Construction Loan is secured by the real property, assignment of rents and the security interest in the rents and personal property.

In February 2018, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a \$1.9 million construction loan to finance the construction of a commercial leasing property located in Santa Rosa Beach, Florida (the “WaterColor Crossings Construction Loan”). The WaterColor Crossings Construction Loan provides for interest only payments during the first twelve months and monthly principal and interest payments thereafter with a final balloon payment at maturity. The WaterColor Crossings 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 WaterColor Crossings Construction Loan, the Company executed a guarantee in favor of the lender to guarantee the payment and performance of the borrower under the WaterColor Crossings Construction Loan.

In May 2018, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a \$1.7 million construction loan to finance the construction of two beach homes located in Panama City Beach, Florida (the “Beach Homes Loan”). The Beach Homes Loan provides for interest only payments during the first twelve months and monthly principal and interest payments thereafter with a final balloon payment at maturity. The Beach Homes Loan is secured by the real property, assignment of rents and the security interest in the rents and personal property. In connection with the Beach Homes Loan, the Company executed a guarantee in favor of the lender to guarantee the payment and performance of the borrower under the Beach Homes Loan.

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The aggregate maturities of debt subsequent to March 31, 2019, for the years ending December 31 are:

	March 31, 2019
2019	\$ 1,457
2020	1,968
2021	2,174
2022	2,189
2023	2,212
Thereafter	69,390
	\$ 79,390

## 11. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts payable	\$ 9,186	\$ 10,148
Finance lease liability	236	—
Operating lease liabilities	344	—
Accrued compensation	1,761	3,112
Other accrued liabilities	3,824	2,560
Deferred revenue	17,378	17,478
Club initiation fees	5,976	5,676
Club membership deposits	4,156	4,286
Advance deposits	2,795	1,277
Accrued interest expense for Senior Notes held by SPE	713	2,850
Total other liabilities	\$ 46,369	\$ 47,387

Other accrued liabilities include \$1.2 million of accrued property taxes as of March 31, 2019, which are generally paid annually in November. As of December 31, 2018 the Company had no accrued property taxes.

Deferred revenue as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 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.

Club initiation fees are recognized as revenue over the estimated average duration of membership, which is evaluated periodically. The following table presents the changes in club initiation fees related to contracts with customers:

Balance January 1, 2019	Increases Due To Cash Received	Decreases Due to Revenue Recognized	Balance March 31, 2019
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Contract liabilities				
Club initiation fees	\$ 5,676	\$ 753	\$ (453)	\$ 5,976

	Balance January 1, 2018	Increases Due To Cash Received	Decreases Due to Revenue Recognized	Balance March 31, 2018
Contract liabilities				
Club initiation fees	\$ 5,199	\$ 253	\$ (272)	\$ 5,180

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Advance deposits consist of deposits received on hotel rooms and lodging 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.

## 12. Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) attributable to income from operations differed from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 to pre-tax income or loss as a result of the following:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Tax at the federal statutory rate	\$ 555	\$ 107
State income taxes (net of federal benefit)	116	22
2017 qualified timber gains at the federal statutory rate of 23.8% (1)	—	(345)
Decrease in valuation allowance	—	(33)
Other	(10)	—
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 661	\$ (249)

(1) The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 was signed into law on February 9, 2018 (the “2018 Act”). The 2018 Act retroactively re-established the preferential 23.8% tax rate on C Corporation Qualified Timber Gains, extending its applicability from 2016 to include the 2017 tax year. The benefit of this retroactive tax rate reduction is included in 2018 income from continuing operations.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating the Company's uncertain tax positions and determining its provision for income taxes. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from potential examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for income taxes and applies a “more-likely-than-not” in determining the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Company has not identified any unrecognized tax benefits as of either March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018.

## 13. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Following is a summary of the changes in the balances of accumulated other comprehensive loss, which is presented net of tax:

	Unrealized Gain on Available-for- Sale Securities
Accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2018	\$ (674)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	604
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	2
Other comprehensive income	606



Accumulated other comprehensive loss at March 31, 2019 \$ (68)

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Following is a summary of the tax effects allocated to other comprehensive income:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax Expense	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gain on investments - debt securities and restricted investments:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	\$ 799	\$ (203)	\$ 596
Unrealized gain on restricted investments	11	(3)	8
Reclassification adjustment for net loss included in earnings	2	—	2
Net unrealized gain	812	(206)	606
Other comprehensive income	\$ 812	\$ (206)	\$ 606

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit or (Expense)	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized loss on investments - debt securities and restricted investments:			
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	\$ (803)	\$ 204	\$ (599)
Unrealized loss on restricted investments	(9)	2	(7)
Reclassification adjustment for net loss included in earnings	1,078	(273)	805
Reclassification adjustment for other-than-temporary impairment loss included in earnings	63	(16)	47
Reclassification into retained earnings for the adoption of ASU 2016-01 (1)	932	(236)	696
Reclassification into retained earnings for the adoption of ASU 2018-02 (2)	—	(313)	(313)
Net unrealized gain	1,261	(632)	629
Other comprehensive income	\$ 1,261	\$ (632)	\$ 629

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- (1) The reclassification into retained earnings relates to the adoption of ASU 2016-01. The new guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and required equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in results of operations rather than the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- (2) The reclassification into retained earnings relates to the adoption of ASU 2018-02. The new guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and allowed a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Act.

#### 14. Stockholders' Equity

##### Stock Repurchase Program

The Company's Board has approved a stock repurchase program (the "Stock Repurchase Program") pursuant to which the Company is authorized to repurchase shares of its common stock. The Stock Repurchase Program has no

expiration date.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company repurchased 471,500 and 764,825 shares, respectively, of its common stock at an average purchase price of \$15.00 and \$17.90, per share, respectively, for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.1 million and \$13.7 million, respectively, pursuant to its Stock Repurchase Program. As of March 31, 2019, the Company had a total authority of \$35.8 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. 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 at any time in its sole discretion.

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## Issuance of Common Stock for Director's Fees

On May 23, 2018, the Company's 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 2, 2018, 2,778 shares of restricted stock were granted to one of the Company's directors pursuant to the Board's May 23, 2018 approval and the Company's 2015 Performance and Equity Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"). This restricted stock will vest on the date of the Company's 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "2019 Annual Meeting") and is subject to forfeiture upon termination of service on the Board prior to the 2019 Annual Meeting. Three non-employee directors elected to receive cash in lieu of the stock.

On May 25, 2017, the Company's 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, 5,334 shares of restricted stock were granted to two of the Company's directors pursuant to the Board's May 25, 2017 approval and the Company's 2015 Plan. This restricted stock vested on May 23, 2018, the date of the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Four non-employee directors elected to receive cash in lieu of the stock.

For each of the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded expense of less than \$0.1 million, related to restricted stock awards to the Company's directors.

## Issuance of Common Stock for Officer Compensation

Pursuant to the Company's 2015 Plan, the Company's named executive officers ("NEOs") were provided with the opportunity to elect to receive up to 50% of their discretionary cash incentive award for 2017 performance in shares of Company stock and four of the Company's NEOs elected to do so. On March 15, 2018, 9,956 shares, net of shares withheld for taxes, of restricted stock were granted to four of the Company's NEOs. The restricted stock vested immediately. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded expense of \$0.2 million related to restricted stock awards to the Company's NEOs.

## 15. Revenue Recognition

Revenue consists primarily of real estate sales, hospitality operations, leasing operations, and timber sales. Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities (e.g., sales tax) are excluded from revenue, costs and expenses. The following represents revenue disaggregated by segment, good or service and timing:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019					Total
	Residential Real Estate	Hospitality	Commercial Leasing and Sales	Forestry	Other	
Revenue by Major Good/Service:						
Real estate revenue	\$ 3,362	\$ —	\$ 923	\$ 188	\$ 118	\$ 4,591
Hospitality revenue	—	7,431	—	—	—	7,431
Leasing revenue	—	36	3,288	182	—	3,506
Timber revenue	—	—	—	495	—	495
Total revenue	\$ 3,362	\$ 7,467	\$ 4,211	\$ 865	\$ 118	\$ 16,023

Timing of Revenue  
Recognition:

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Recognized at a point in time	\$ 3,362	\$ 6,920	\$ 923	\$ 683	\$ 118	\$ 12,006
Recognized over time	—	511	—	—	—	511
Over lease term	—	36	3,288	182	—	3,506
Total revenue	\$ 3,362	\$ 7,467	\$ 4,211	\$ 865	\$ 118	\$ 16,023

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018					
	Residential Real Estate	Hospitality	Commercial Leasing and Sales	Forestry	Other	Total
Revenue by Major Good/Service:						
Real estate revenue	\$ 6,957	\$ —	\$ 310	\$ 184	\$ 251	\$ 7,702
Hospitality revenue	—	7,079	—	—	—	7,079
Leasing revenue	—	371	2,840	207	—	3,418
Timber revenue	77	—	—	1,589	—	1,666
Total revenue	\$ 7,034	\$ 7,450	\$ 3,150	\$ 1,980	\$ 251	\$ 19,865
Timing of Revenue Recognition:						
Recognized at a point in time	\$ 7,034	\$ 6,754	\$ 310	\$ 1,773	\$ 251	\$ 16,122
Recognized over time	—	325	—	—	—	325
Over lease term	—	371	2,840	207	—	3,418
Total revenue	\$ 7,034	\$ 7,450	\$ 3,150	\$ 1,980	\$ 251	\$ 19,865

## 16. Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Investment income, net		
Interest and dividend income	\$ 1,813	\$ 2,880
Accretion income	61	221
Net realized loss on the sale of investments	(2)	(1,078)
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	—	(63)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	2,049	(538)
Interest income from investments in SPEs	2,049	2,050
Interest accrued on notes receivable and other interest	76	193
Total investment income, net	6,046	3,665
Interest expense		
Interest expense and amortization of discount and issuance costs for Senior Notes issued by SPE	(2,199)	(2,196)
Other interest expense	(743)	(829)
Total interest expense	(2,942)	(3,025)
Other income (expense), net		
Gain on land contribution	1,472	—
Accretion income from retained interest investments	320	290

Insurance proceeds	279	—
Hurricane expense	(322)	—
Miscellaneous expense, net	(51)	(13)
Other income, net	1,698	277
Total other income, net	\$ 4,802	\$ 917

#### Investment Income, Net

Interest and dividend income includes interest income accrued or received on the Company's corporate debt securities, commercial paper and money market funds, and dividend income received from the Company's investment in preferred stock. 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. Net realized loss on the sale of investments include the gains or losses recognized on the

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sale of available-for-sale securities prior to maturity. Other-than-temporary impairment loss includes impairments related to the Company's corporate debt securities for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net includes unrealized gains or losses on investments - equity securities.

Interest income from investments in SPEs primarily includes interest earned 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, PPN JV Loan, Pier Park Outparcel Construction Loan, WaterColor Crossings Construction Loan and finance leases. 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%.

### Other Income, Net

Other income, net primarily includes gain on land contribution, income from the Company's retained interest investments, insurance proceeds, hurricane expenses and other income and expense items. The three months ended March 31, 2019, include a gain of \$1.5 million on land contributed to our unconsolidated Pier Park TPS JV. See Note 9, Real Estate Joint Ventures for additional information. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company received \$0.3 million of insurance proceeds and incurred \$0.3 million of hurricane expenses related to Hurricane Michael. See Note 6, Hurricane Michael for additional information. These amounts were 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 11.9%.

## 17. Segment Information

The Company conducts primarily all of its business in the following four operating segments: (1) residential real estate, (2) hospitality, (3) commercial leasing and sales and (4) forestry.

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 and other measures 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.

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, 2018. Total revenue represents sales to unaffiliated customers, as reported in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The caption entitled "Other" under operating revenue consists of mitigation credit and title fee revenue. The caption entitled "Other" under income (loss) before income taxes consists of corporate operating expenses, net of corporate other income.





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Information by business segment is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Operating revenue:		
Residential real estate	\$ 3,362	\$ 7,034
Hospitality	7,467	7,450
Commercial leasing and sales	4,211	3,150
Forestry revenue	865	1,980
Other	118	251
Consolidated operating revenue	\$ 16,023	\$ 19,865
Income (loss) before income taxes:		
Residential real estate	\$ 255	\$ 1,459
Hospitality	(807)	(534)
Commercial leasing and sales	2,490	(90)
Forestry	580	1,531
Other	123	(1,990)
Consolidated income before income taxes	\$ 2,641	\$ 376

	March 31,	December 31,
	2019	2018
Total assets:		
Residential real estate	\$ 129,166	\$ 125,642
Hospitality	73,616	70,746
Commercial leasing and sales	192,273	182,658
Forestry	20,464	20,189
Other	460,321	471,727
Total assets	\$ 875,840	\$ 870,962

## 18. 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 losses 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.

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 losses 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. The Company cannot make assurances 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,

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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 is in the process of assessing certain properties in regard to the effects, if any, on the environment from the disposal or release of wastes or substances. 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 as of each March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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 for any particular reporting 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 both March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company was required to provide surety bonds that guarantee completion of certain infrastructure in certain development projects and mitigation banks of \$9.4 million, which may potentially result in liability to the Company if certain obligations of the Company are not met.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had a total of \$33.0 million in contractual obligations.

In January 2019, the Company's unconsolidated Pier Park TPS JV, entered into a \$14.4 million loan, maturing in January 2026 (the "Pier Park TPS JV Loan"). The Pier Park TPS JV Loan is secured by the real property, assignment of rents and the security interest in the rents and personal property. In connection with the Pier Park TPS JV Loan, the Company and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Guarantor") entered into a joint and several guarantee in favor of the lender, to guarantee the payment and performance of the borrower. The Guarantors' liability under the Pier Park TPS JV Loan will be automatically reduced to 50.0%, or a further 25.0% of the outstanding principal balance upon reaching and maintaining certain debt service coverage. In addition, the guarantee can become full recourse in the case of the failure of Guarantor to abide by or perform any of the covenants or warranties to be performed on the part of such Guarantor; any sale, conveyance or transfer of the property; upon the filing or commencement of voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings; the entry of monetary judgement or assessment or the filing of any tax lien against either the borrower or Guarantor; and the dissolution of the borrower or Guarantor. As of March 31, 2019, there was no principal balance related to the Pier Park TPS JV Loan.

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### 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 9 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 and operations concentrated in Northwest Florida, which we predominantly use, or intend to use, for or in connection with, our various residential real estate developments, hospitality operations, commercial developments and leasing operations and our forestry operations.

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

As a real estate development company, we seek to enhance the value of our real estate assets by undertaking targeted types of residential and commercial real estate development opportunities. These targeted opportunities are intended to meet market demand where historically we sold land for other developers to meet that market demand. As an operating company, we operate some of the finest hospitality assets that Northwest Florida has to offer. As an asset management company, we actively manage leasing operations and forestry operations to capture and enhance the value of our real estate assets. Approximately 90% of our real estate land holdings are located within fifteen miles of the Gulf of Mexico. For the year ended December 31, 2018, we estimate approximately 79% of our revenue was generated from sales, activities, and operations on approximately 2% of our land holdings.

We expect to use our land holdings, our cash and cash equivalents and investments to increase recurring revenue, while creating long-term value for our shareholders. We believe that our present liquidity position and our land holdings 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.

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.

Our real estate investment strategy focuses on projects that meet our investment return criteria. The time frame for these expenditures and investments will 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.

#### Segments

We conduct primarily all of our business in the following four reportable operating segments: (1) residential real estate, (2) hospitality, (3) commercial leasing and sales and (4) forestry. Commencing in the fourth quarter of 2018, our previously titled “resorts and leisure” segment was retitled “hospitality,” with no effect on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, statements of income, statements of comprehensive income or statements of cash flows for the periods presented.

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The following table sets forth the relative contribution of these operating segments to our consolidated operating revenue:

	Three Months			
	Ended March 31,		2018	
	2019		2018	
Segment Operating Revenue				
Residential real estate	21.0	%	35.4	%
Hospitality	46.6	%	37.5	%
Commercial leasing and sales	26.3	%	15.9	%
Forestry	5.4	%	10.0	%
Other	0.7	%	1.2	%
Consolidated operating revenue	100.0	%	100.0	%

For more information regarding our operating segments, see Note 17. 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 residential communities of various sizes across a wide range of price points and sells homesites to builders or retail consumers. From time to time, our residential real estate segment also evaluates opportunities to sell some of our hospitality properties.

Below is a description of some of our major residential development communities in Northwest Florida that we are 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 number of homesites that will ultimately be approved 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 large scale, mixed use community in South Walton County, Florida with direct access to Lake Powell. The community has received government approval for 1,074 single family homesites with an additional multi-family component. As of March 31, 2019, 371 homesites are fully developed, of which 345 have sold. Currently 305 homesites are under site development and clearing is in process for 466 homesites, the development of these 466 homesites will be completed in phases. As of March 31, 2019, we had 487 homesites under contract.

The Breakfast Point community is a residential community in Panama City Beach, Florida. The community has received government approval for 369 single family homesites. As of March 31, 2019, 302 homesites are fully developed, all of which have sold. Currently 67 homesites are under site development, all of which were under contract with builders.

The Breakfast Point East community is a proposed residential community in Bay County, Florida adjacent to and east of the Breakfast Point community. The community has received government approval for 1,760 single family homesites and 440 multi-family units. Planning and design is currently in process for Phase 1 of Breakfast Point East.

The SouthWood community is a large scale, mixed use community located in Tallahassee, Florida. The community has received government approval for 4,770 residential homesites, which includes 2,074 single family and 2,696

multi-family. To date, 2,697 homesites are sold. Engineering is currently in process for 68 homesites. As of March 31, 2019, we had 120 homesites under contract with two builders.

The WindMark Beach community is a residential community in Port St. Joe, Florida. The community has received governmental approval for 1,516 residential homesites. To date, 224 homesites are fully developed and sold. Currently, 94 homesites are under site development, all of which were under contract with a builder.

The Latitude Margaritaville Watersound community is a proposed 55+ residential community in Bay County, Florida with direct access to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. The community is proposed to be developed as a JV,



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subject to execution of definitive agreements, with our potential JV partner Minto Communities USA, a homebuilder and community developer. Planning, engineering, and permitting approvals are in process for the sales center and first phase, which is estimated to include approximately 3,000 residential homesites.

The Titus Park and Brannonville communities are proposed residential communities located in east Bay County, Florida. These residential communities are proposed to be developed in multiple phases. Currently clearing is in process for 154 homesites in the Titus Park community and engineering is in process for Phase 1 of the Brannonville community.

The Park Place community is a proposed residential community located in the City of Callaway in east Bay County, Florida. This residential community is proposed to be developed in multiple phases. Planning and design are currently in process for Phase 1 of the Park Place community.

The Mexico Beach Village residential community is a proposed mixed use community located in the City of Mexico Beach in east Bay County, Florida. The residential component of this community is proposed to be developed in multiple phases. Planning and design are currently in process for this community.

The WaterColor community is a residential community located in South Walton County, Florida. Engineering is currently in process for a new residential phase of this community.

The Camp Creek community is a proposed residential community located in South Walton County, Florida. The community is adjacent to the Camp Creek Golf Club and is proposed to be developed in multiple phases. Engineering and permitting approvals are currently in process for Phase 1 of the Camp Creek residential community.

We have other residential communities, such as the SummerCamp Beach and RiverCamps communities that have homesites available for sale or future development. In addition, we have residential communities, such as WaterSound Beach, WaterSound West Beach and Wild Heron that are substantially developed, with homesites in these communities available for sale.

The revenue resulting from our residential real estate operations may vary from period to period depending on the communities where homesites are sold, as prices vary significantly by community. In addition, the majority of our sales are to homebuilders, who 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.

The Bay-Walton Sector Plan is a long term master plan that includes entitlements, or legal rights, to develop over 170,000 residential homesites and over 22 million square feet of retail, commercial, and industrial space on approximately 110,500 acres of our land holdings. We anticipate a wide range of residential and commercial uses on these land holdings. Development of the Bay-Walton Sector Plan is underway with the commencement of engineering for the Latitude Margaritaville Watersound community, engineering of the Camp Creek residential community and ongoing development of the Watersound Origins community.

We believe that there are growing retirement and workforce housing demographics in our region and that our development experience and the location, size and contiguous nature of our Northwest Florida land holdings provide us with strategic opportunities in these demographics.

We had 773 residential homesites under contract as of March 31, 2019, which are expected to result in revenue of approximately \$74.5 million at closing of the homesites, which are expected over the next several years. As of March 31, 2018 we had 141 residential homesites under contract, which are expected to result in revenue of approximately \$5.9 million (\$4.6 million has been realized through March 31, 2019). The increase is due to increased

builder contracts for residential homesites.

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### Hospitality

Our hospitality segment features hotel operations, lodging, restaurants, golf courses, beach clubs, marinas and other resort assets. Our hospitality segment operations are managed for us by a third party management company.

Resorts, Lodging and Other Management Services - We own and operate the award-winning WaterColor Inn, which includes the Fish Out of Water (“FOOW”) restaurant and the WaterSound Inn. We own and operate retail and commercial outlets near our hospitality facilities, including the WaterColor Store. We also operate the award-winning The Pearl Hotel and Havana Beach Bar & Grille restaurant.

Clubs – Our private membership club, (“The Clubs by Joe”) provides members and guests in our hotels access to our resort facilities, which include the Camp Creek Golf Club, Shark’s Tooth Golf Club, and the WaterSound Beach Club. The Clubs by Joe is focused on creating a world class membership experience combined with the luxurious aspects of a four star/four diamond resort. Below is a description of some of our club properties, which are located in Northwest Florida. As is true with all of our projects, what hospitality 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.

We own and operate the WaterSound Beach Club which includes two pools, private beach access, a restaurant, kid’s room and a new recreation area. Currently our WaterSound Beach Club is under expansion, which includes adding an additional restaurant.

We currently own and operate three golf courses. The Shark’s Tooth Golf Club includes an 18-hole golf course, a full club house, featuring men’s and women’s locker rooms, a pro shop, two restaurants and a tennis center located in the Wild Heron community. The Camp Creek Golf Club includes an 18-hole golf course, a pro shop and a snack bar. The Origins Golf Club includes a six-hole golf course and a café located in the Watersound Origins community.

During 2018, we sold the SouthWood Golf Club, as well as the SouthWood House and cottages. Prior to the sale these assets were owned and operated by our hospitality segment.

The Camp Creek Lifestyle Village is a proposed development that is planned to include a health and wellness center, teen room, casual café, tennis center, kid’s playground, leisure pool and a boutique inn.

Marinas - We own and operate two marinas in Northwest Florida, Bay Point Marina and Port St. Joe Marina. Subsequent to the landfall of Hurricane Michael on October 10, 2018, the marinas remain closed due to significant damage requiring long-term restoration, which is currently underway. We maintain property and business interruption insurance on the impacted marina assets. See Note 6. Hurricane Michael for additional information.

From time to time, we may explore the sale of certain hospitality properties, as well as the development of new hospitality properties.

### Commercial Leasing and Sales

Our commercial leasing and sales segment includes leasing retail, office and commercial property, cell towers and other assets as well as planning, development, entitlement, management and sale of our commercial land holdings for a variety of uses. These uses include a broad range of retail, office, hotel, assisted-living, multi-family and industrial properties. From time to time, our commercial leasing and sales segment also evaluates opportunities to sell some of our hospitality properties.

Below is a listing of some of our commercial leasing and sales properties. 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.

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Pier Park North. Our Pier Park North JV owns a retail center of approximately 330,000 square feet in Panama City Beach, Florida, of which approximately 10,000 square feet remains to be constructed. As of March 31, 2019, Pier Park North JV had 320,310 net leasable square feet, of which 96.3% were under lease.

VentureCrossings. VentureCrossings is a commercial and industrial development adjacent to the Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport. We are soliciting global office, retail and industrial users for this prime development location. We built and own 243,605 square feet of manufacturing and office space, which are currently under long-term leases that commenced in 2012 and 2017. Additionally, we are constructing a new approximately 60,000 square foot flex space building.

Beckrich Office Park. Beckrich Office Park includes two office buildings located in Panama City Beach, Florida, with over 67,000 net leasable square feet, of which 95.2% were under lease as of March 31, 2019. Additionally, we are developing a third office building and are constructing a new Starbucks building.

Pier Park Crossings. In April 2017, we formed the Pier Park Crossings JV to develop, manage and lease apartments in Panama City Beach, Florida. The parties are working together to develop and construct a 240 unit apartment community. Construction began in the second quarter of 2018, with leasing to commence upon completion of the initial buildings.

Origins Town Center. The Origins Town Center is entitled for approximately 330,000 square feet of retail and entertainment space, as well as approximately 127,000 square feet of office space. In August 2018, we entered into a lease with Sacred Heart Health Systems to construct an approximately 6,500 square foot healthcare facility in the Origins Town Center. This is planned to be the first commercial project at this location and the project is currently in the permitting phase. In 2019, we formed the Origins Crossings JV to develop, manage and lease apartments in Watersound, Florida. The parties are working together to design, develop and construct Origins Crossings, a 217 unit apartment community. Additionally, we are currently designing a new multi-tenant commercial building.

Pier Park Northwest. Pier Park Northwest is entitled for hospitality and commercial uses. In the fall of 2017, we announced a JV with InterMountain Management, LLC, to construct and manage a TownePlace Suites by Marriott. Construction began in the fourth quarter of 2018 on the 124 room TownePlace Suites. This JV is unconsolidated and is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Additionally, we are designing a new 18,000 square foot commercial building to be constructed on a portion of this site.

In addition to the properties listed above, we have a number of projects in the predevelopment stage. These include the Mexico Beach Village Apartments JV, the Busy Bee Convenience Store JV, the Topsail West restaurant, the WaterCrest Assisted Living JV at Topsail, a bank building at North Glades/Breakfast Point, the Beach Commerce Park Flex Space Building, and the Cedar Grove Commerce Park Flex Space Building.

## 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. We grow and sell pulpwood, sawtimber and other forest products.

We may sell our timber holdings, undeveloped land or land with limited development and easements. Some parcels include the benefits of limited development activity including improved roads, ponds and fencing. We have traditionally sold parcels of varying sizes ranging from less than one acre to thousands of acres. The pricing of these parcels varies significantly based on size, location, terrain, timber quality and other local factors. Costs incurred as part of a sale of these lands may include the cost of timber, land, minimal development costs and selling costs. We

also lease land within the forestry segment for hunting and other uses.

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### 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 condensed consolidated financial statements are set forth in Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10 K for the year ended December 31, 2018. There have been no significant changes in these policies during the first three months of 2019, 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.

### Seasonality

Our business may be affected by seasonal fluctuations. For example, revenue from our hospitality 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 of our hospitality operations, our residential real estate business is predominantly composed of sales to homebuilders, who tend to buy multiple homesites in sporadic transactions, which impacts the variability in our results of operations. In addition, the revenue resulting from our residential real estate operations may vary from period to period depending on the communities where homesites 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.

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Results of Operations

Consolidated Results

The following table sets forth a comparison of the results of our operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Revenue:		
Real estate revenue	\$ 4.6	\$ 7.7
Hospitality revenue	7.4	7.1
Leasing revenue	3.5	3.4
Timber revenue	0.5	1.7
Total revenue	16.0	19.9
Expenses:		
Cost of real estate revenue	1.8	4.2
Cost of hospitality revenue	7.1	6.7
Cost of leasing revenue	1.1	1.1
Cost of timber revenue	0.1	0.2
Other operating and corporate expenses	6.0	5.9
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2.1	2.3
Total expenses	18.2	20.4
Operating loss	(2.2)	(0.5)
Other income (expense):		
Investment income, net	6.0	3.6
Interest expense	(2.9)	(3.0)
Other income, net	1.7	0.3
Total other income, net	4.8	0.9
Income before income taxes	2.6	0.4
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.6)	0.2
Net income	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.6

## Real Estate Revenue and Gross Profit

The following table sets forth a comparison of our total real estate revenue and gross profit:

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2019	% (1)		2018	% (1)	
	Dollars in millions					
Revenue:						
Residential real estate revenue	\$ 3.4	73.9 %	\$ 7.0	90.9 %		
Commercial real estate revenue	0.9	19.6 %	0.3	3.9 %		
Rural land and other revenue	0.3	6.5 %	0.4	5.2 %		
Real estate revenue	\$ 4.6	100.0 %	\$ 7.7	100.0 %		



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Gross profit:						
Residential real estate	\$ 1.6	47.1	%	\$ 2.9	41.4	%
Commercial real estate	0.9	100.0	%	0.3	100.0	%
Rural land and other	0.3	100.0	%	0.3	75.0	%
Gross profit	\$ 2.8	60.9	%	\$ 3.5	45.5	%

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

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**Residential Real Estate Revenue and Gross Profit.** During the three months ended March 31, 2019, residential real estate revenue decreased \$3.6 million, or 51.4% to \$3.4 million, as compared to \$7.0 million during the same period in 2018, and residential real estate gross profit decreased \$1.3 million, or 44.8%, to \$1.6 million, (or gross margin of 47.1%), as compared to \$2.9 million, (or gross margin of 41.4%), during the same period in 2018. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we sold 31 homesites compared to 106 homesites during the same period in 2018.

The number of homesites sold varied each period due to the timing of builder contractual closing obligations and the timing of development of completed homesites in our residential communities. The revenue and gross profit for each period was impacted by the volume of sales within each of the communities, the difference in pricing among the communities and the difference in the cost of the homesite development.

**Commercial Real Estate Revenue and Gross Profit.** During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we had two commercial real estate sales totaling approximately 51 acres for \$0.9 million, with de minimis cost of revenue resulting in a gross profit margin of approximately 100.0%. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we had one commercial real estate sale totaling approximately 2 acres for \$0.3 million, with de minimis cost of revenue resulting in a gross profit margin of approximately 100.0%. Revenue from commercial real estate can vary significantly 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.

**Rural Land and Other Revenue and Gross Profit.** During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we sold approximately 20 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.2 million and mitigation bank credits for \$0.1 million, with de minimis cost of revenue resulting in a gross profit margin of approximately 100.0%. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we sold approximately 17 acres of rural and timber land for \$0.2 million and mitigation bank credits for \$0.2 million, resulting in a gross profit margin of approximately 75.0%. Revenue from rural land can vary significantly 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 Leasing and Sales and Forestry.

**Hospitality Revenue and Gross Profit**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Hospitality revenue	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.1
Gross profit	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.4
Gross margin	4.1 %	5.6 %

Hospitality revenue increased \$0.3 million, or 4.2%, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 hospitality revenue increased related to the FOOW restaurant, which was closed during the same period in 2018, the opening of the WaterColor Store in January 2019 and an increase in club membership revenue. These increases were offset by decreases in room revenue for the WaterColor Inn from lower occupancy partially related to the WaterColor Beach Club being closed during the current period for renovations, golf revenue primarily related to the sale of the SouthWood Golf Club in the third quarter of 2018 and the impact of Hurricane Michael on the marinas. As of March 31, 2019 we had 1,146 members, compared with 1,009 members as of March 31, 2018. Hospitality had a gross margin during the three months ended March 31, 2019 of 4.1% compared to 5.6% during the same period in 2018. The decrease is primarily due to the impact of Hurricane

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Michael on the marinas and lower occupancy at the WaterColor Inn, partially offset by an increase related to membership revenue.

## Leasing Revenue and Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Leasing revenue	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.4
Gross profit	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.3
Gross margin	68.6 %	67.6 %

Leasing revenue increased \$0.1 million, or 2.9%, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018. This increase is primarily due to new leases at properties such as Pier Park North, Beckrich Office Park and WaterColor Crossings. The increase is partially offset by a decrease in leasing revenue related to the marinas which, subsequent to the landfall of Hurricane Michael on October 10, 2018, remain closed. Cost of leasing revenue remained essentially flat for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, which resulted in an increase to gross margin for the period.

## Timber Revenue and Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Timber revenue	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.7
Gross profit	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.5
Gross margin	80.0 %	88.2 %

Timber revenue decreased \$1.2 million, or 70.6%, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018, due to a decrease in the amount of tons sold, along with price decreases and product mix changes caused by Hurricane Michael's significant market impact since landfall in October 2018. There were 30,000 tons sold during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to 102,000 tons sold during the same period in 2018. Gross margin decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2019 to 80.0%, as compared to 88.2% during the same period in 2018, primarily due to decreases in sales price and volume.

## Other Operating and Corporate Expenses

Three Months Ended March 31,	
2019	2018
In millions	

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Employee costs	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.8
401(k) contribution	1.1	1.1
Property taxes and insurance	1.2	1.3
Professional fees	1.1	0.8
Marketing and owner association costs	0.2	0.4
Occupancy, repairs and maintenance	0.3	0.1
Other miscellaneous	0.3	0.4
Total other operating and corporate expenses	\$ 6.0	\$ 5.9

Other operating and corporate expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were comparable.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were comparable.

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## Investment Income, Net

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Interest and dividend income	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.9
Accretion income	0.1	0.2
Net realized loss on the sale of investments	—	(1.1)
Other-than-temporary impairment loss	—	(0.1)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	2.0	(0.5)
Interest income from investments in SPEs	2.0	2.1
Interest accrued on notes receivable and other interest	0.1	0.1
Total investment income, net	\$ 6.0	\$ 3.6

Investment income, net increased \$2.4 million to \$6.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to \$3.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The three months ended March 31, 2019 includes unrealized gains related to preferred stock of \$2.0 million. The three months ended March 31, 2018 includes a realized loss on the sale of certain corporate debt securities of \$1.1 million, unrealized losses related to preferred stock of \$0.5 million and an other-than-temporary impairment loss of \$0.1 million related to corporate debt securities.

The decrease in interest and dividend income for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018, is primarily due to a reduction in investments held during the period. The decrease in investments during these periods is primarily related to the repurchase of common stock during 2018 and 2019 under the Stock Repurchase Program. See Note 14. Stockholders' Equity and Part II – Other Information of this quarterly report for additional information regarding common stock repurchases related to the Stock Repurchase Program.

## Interest Expense

Interest expense primarily includes interest expense on CDD debt, the Senior Notes issued by Northwest Florida Timber Finance, LLC, the PPN JV Loan, construction loans for commercial leasing properties and finance leases as detailed in the table below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Interest expense and amortization of discount and issuance costs for Senior Notes issued by SPE	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.2

Other interest expense	0.7	0.8
Total interest expense	\$ 2.9	\$ 3.0

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## Other Income, Net

Other income, net primarily includes gain on land contribution, income from our retained interest investments, insurance proceeds, hurricane expenses and other expense items as detailed in the table below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Gain on land contribution	\$ 1.5	\$ —
Accretion income from retained interest investments	0.3	0.3
Insurance proceeds	0.3	—
Hurricane expense	(0.3)	—
Miscellaneous expense, net	(0.1)	—
Other income, net	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.3

Other income, net increased \$1.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the same period in 2018. The increase is primarily related to a gain of \$1.5 million on land contributed to our unconsolidated Pier Park TPS JV during the three months ended March 31, 2019. See Note 9, Real Estate Joint Ventures for additional information. Insurance proceeds and hurricane expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 are related to Hurricane Michael. See Note 6. Hurricane Michael for additional information.

## Income Tax (Expense) Benefit

We recorded income tax expense of \$0.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to income tax benefit of \$0.2 million during the same period in 2018. Our effective tax rate was 25.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to (49.0%) during the same period in 2018.

Our effective rate for 2019 differed from the federal statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to the impact of state taxes and other permanent differences. The effective tax rate for 2018 differed from the federal statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to the 2018 renewal of the Qualified Timber Gain preferential rate retroactively applied to our tax year 2017, the impact of state taxes and changes in the valuation allowance. In future periods, we expect that our effective rate will be closer to the statutory rate adjusted for state taxes and other permanent differences.



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## Segment Results

## Residential Real Estate

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our residential real estate segment:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Revenue:		
Real estate revenue	\$ 3.1	\$ 6.4
Other revenue	0.3	0.6
Total revenue	3.4	7.0
Expenses:		
Cost of real estate and other revenue	1.8	4.1
Other operating expenses	1.2	1.2
Total expenses	3.0	5.3
Operating income	0.4	1.7
Other income (expense):		
Investment income, net	—	0.1
Interest expense	(0.2)	(0.3)
Total other expense, net	(0.2)	(0.2)
Income before income taxes	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.5

Real estate revenue includes sales of homesites, other residential land and certain homesite 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 tap and impact fee credits sold and marketing fees. For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, real estate revenue includes \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, of estimated homesite residuals and other revenue includes less than \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of certain estimated fees related to homebuilder homesite sales that were recognized as revenue at the point in time of the sale. 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 March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019					Three Months Ended March 31, 2018				
	Units Sold	Revenue	Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Units Sold	Revenue	Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Margin
	Dollars in millions									
Homesites	31	\$ 3.1	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.5	48.4 %	106	\$ 6.4	\$ 3.9	\$ 2.5	39.1 %

Homesites. Revenue from homesite sales decreased \$3.3 million, or 51.6%, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018, primarily due to the mix and number of homesites sold per community, the timing of builder contractual closing obligations and the timing of development of completed homesites in our residential communities such as Watersound Origins, Breakfast Point and SouthWood. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the average revenue per homesite sold was approximately \$88,000 and \$56,000 respectively, due to the mix of sales from different communities, which included the sale of 46 undeveloped homesites within the SouthWood community during the three months ended March 31, 2018, with no comparable undeveloped homesite sales during the same period in 2019. Gross margin increased to 48.4% during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to 39.1% during the same period in 2018, primarily due to the mix and number of homesites sold during each respective period.

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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.

Investment income, net primarily consists of interest earned on our mortgage notes receivable. Interest expense consists of interest expense on our portion of the total outstanding CDD debt.

## Hospitality

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our hospitality segment:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2019	2018
	In millions	
Revenue:		
Hospitality revenue	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.1
Leasing revenue	0.1	0.4
Total revenue	7.5	7.5
Expenses:		
Cost of hospitality revenue	7.1	6.7
Cost of leasing revenue	0.1	0.3
Other operating expenses	0.2	0.2
Depreciation	0.9	0.9
Total expenses	8.3	8.1
Operating loss	(0.8)	(0.6)
Other income, net	—	0.1
Loss before income taxes	\$ (0.8)	\$ (0.5)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

The following table sets forth details of our hospitality segment revenue and cost of revenue:

	Three Months Ended				Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2019				March 31, 2018			
	Gross	Gross		Gross	Gross			
	(Deficit)	Margin	%	(Deficit)	Margin	%		
	Revenue	Profit		Revenue	Profit			
	In millions							
Resorts, lodging and other management services	\$ 3.8	\$ (0.5)	(13.2)	% \$ 3.4	\$ (0.4)	(11.8)	%	
Clubs	3.7	1.0	27.0	%	3.6	0.8	22.2	%
Marinas	—	(0.2)	—	%	0.5	0.1	20.0	%
Total	\$ 7.5	\$ 0.3	4.0	%	\$ 7.5	\$ 0.5	6.7	%

Revenue from resorts, lodging and other management services increased \$0.4 million, or 11.8%, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018. The increase in revenue is primarily related to the FOOW restaurant, which was closed during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the opening of the WaterColor Store in January 2019. The increase in revenue was partially offset by a decrease in room revenue for the WaterColor Inn from lower occupancy partially related to the WaterColor Beach Club being closed during the period. Our gross margin decreased by 1.4% to a negative gross margin of 13.2% during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to a negative gross margin of 11.8% during the same period in 2018. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to lower occupancy at the WaterColor Inn and the WaterColor Beach Club being closed during the three months ended March 31, 2019 for renovations.

Revenue from our clubs were comparable during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, which included an increase related to an increase in the number of members and membership revenue, offset by a decrease in golf revenue primarily related to the sale of the SouthWood Golf Club in the third quarter of 2018. As of March 31, 2019 we

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had 1,146 members, compared with 1,009 members as of March 31, 2018. Our gross margin also increased to 27.0% during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 22.2% during the same period in 2018. The increase in gross margin was primarily due to the increase in membership revenue.

Revenue from our marinas decreased \$0.5 million, or 100.0% during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018, due to the impact of Hurricane Michael on the marinas. Subsequent to the landfall of Hurricane Michael on October 10, 2018, the marinas remain closed. We maintain property and business interruption insurance on the impacted marina assets. See Note 6. Hurricane Michael for additional information.

Our hospitality segment gross margin was 4.0% during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to 6.7% during the same period in 2018. The decrease is primarily due to the impact of Hurricane Michael on the marinas and lower occupancy at the WaterColor Inn, partially offset by an increase related to membership revenue.

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

## Commercial Leasing and Sales

The table below sets forth the results of operations of our commercial leasing and sales segment:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	In millions	
Revenue:		
Leasing revenue	\$ 3.3	\$ 2.8
Commercial real estate revenue	0.9	0.3
Total revenue	4.2	3.1
Expenses:		
Cost of leasing revenue	0.9	0.8
Cost of commercial real estate revenue	0.1	—
Other operating expenses	0.7	0.7
Depreciation and amortization	1.1	1.2
Total expenses	2.8	2.7
Operating income	1.4	0.4
Other (expense) income:		
Interest expense	(0.6)	(0.5)
Other income, net	1.7	—
Total other income (expense), net	1.1	(0.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 2.5	\$ (0.1)

## Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Leasing revenue increased \$0.5 million, or 17.9%, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018. This increase is primarily due to new leases at properties such as Pier Park North, Beckrich Office Park and WaterColor Crossings. Leasing gross margin increased during the three months ended March 31, 2019 to 72.7%, as compared to 71.4% during the same period in 2018. The increase in gross margin was due to an

increase in leasing revenue, while the cost of leasing revenue remaining essentially flat for each of the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. As of March 31, 2019, we had net rentable square feet of approximately 811,000, of which approximately 755,000 square feet was under lease. As of March 31, 2018, we had net rentable square feet of approximately 813,000, of which approximately 720,000 square feet was under lease.

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 months ended March 31, 2019 we had two commercial real estate sales totaling

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approximately 51 acres for \$0.9 million, with di minimis cost of revenue resulting in a gross profit margin of approximately 100.0%. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we had one commercial real estate sale totaling approximately 2 acres for \$0.3 million, with di minimis cost of revenue resulting in a gross profit margin of approximately 100.0%. As our focus continues to evolve more towards recurring revenue from leasing operations, we expect to have limited commercial real estate sales.

Other operating expenses include salaries and benefits, property taxes, CDD assessments, insurance, professional fees, marketing, project administration and other administrative expenses.

Interest expense primarily includes interest expense from the PPN JV Loan, construction loans for commercial leasing properties and interest expense on the CDD debt.

Other income, net for the three months ended March 31, 2019 includes a gain of \$1.5 million on land contributed to our unconsolidated Pier Park TPS JV. See Note 9, Real Estate Joint Ventures for additional information.

The total net rentable square feet and percentage leased of leasing properties by location are as follows:

Location	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage