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Florida East Coast Industries
FNC

On Our Way

2005 Annual Report



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Florida East Coast Industries, headquartered in St. Augustine, Florida, conducts operations through two wholly owned entities, Flagler Development Company (Flagler), and Florida East Coast Railway, L.L.C. (FEC). The Company's shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol FLA.

Corporate Headquarters
 Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.
 One Malaga Street
 St. Augustine, FL 32084
 Phone: (904) 829-3421
 Web Site: www.feci.com

Selected Highlights

(\$ = Millions)

Flagler Development Company	2005	2004	2003
Rental & Services Revenue	\$ 87.4	\$ 69.6	\$ 63.6
Rental Properties Operating Profit*	\$ 27.6	\$ 21.6	\$ 17.8
Rental Properties Depreciation & Amortization Expense	\$ 28.2	\$ 23.2	\$ 22.3
Rental Properties Operating Profit Before Depreciation & Amortization**	\$ 55.8	\$ 44.8	\$ 40.1
Overall Occupancy at Year End	95%	95%	88%

Florida East Coast Railway	2005	2004	2003
Railway Segment Revenues	\$237.9	\$200.8	\$181.1
Railway Segment Operating Profit	\$ 63.7	\$ 47.3	\$ 43.0
Railway Segment Depreciation Expense	\$ 21.8	\$ 20.2	\$ 19.6
Railway Segment Operating Profit Before Depreciation	\$ 85.5	\$ 67.6	\$ 62.6
Operating Ratio	73.2%	76.4%	76.3%

*Includes expenses from Flagler buildings only. Land carry costs and corporate overhead (\$13.4, \$12.6 and \$10.1, respectively) are excluded. Also, table reflects continuing operations.

**Includes expenses from Flagler buildings only. Land carry costs and corporate overhead (\$9.8, \$9.8 and \$9.0, respectively) are excluded.

Flagler Development Company Statistics

Year End 2005

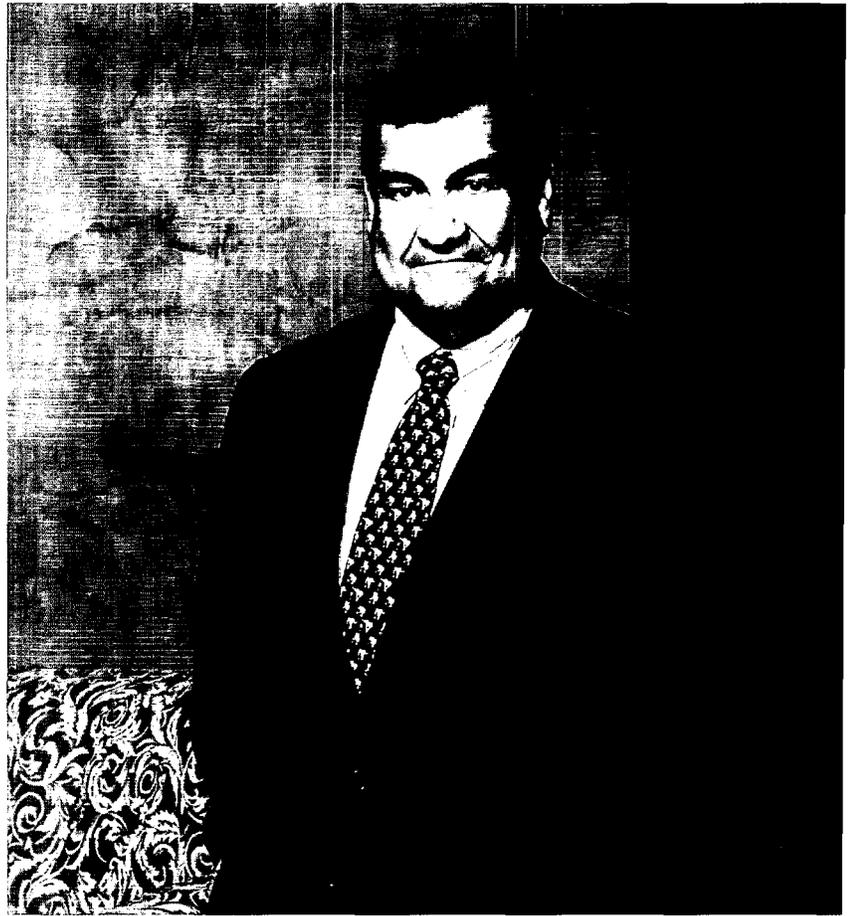
Market	North	Central	South	Total
Number of Buildings	24	6	34	64
Total Rentable Square Feet (000s)	2,463	839	4,090	7,392
Occupancy (%)	91%	96%	97%	95%
Entitled Acres (000s)	365	71	207	643
Additional Acres (000s)	1,169	724	647	2,540

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- 5 On Our Way
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- Shareholder Information - inside back cover

We Are On Our Way:

- To leveraging new real estate development skills throughout the State;
- To maximizing the value of our assets;
- To improving further one of the nation's most efficient and profitable railways; and
- To setting the bar even higher for revenue and profitability goals.



Adolfo Henriques
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

2005 was another outstanding year by a truly exceptional team, and our story continues to track directly with the extensive growth inherent in the Florida market. Florida East Coast's business is inextricably tied to the development and growth of this State. Our focus in 2006 is to capitalize on the growth and momentum of last year and to challenge our associates to take our Company to the next level.

In 2005, the Railway and Flagler's rental properties generated record levels of revenues and profit and we invested strategically in expanding our capacity at both the Railway and in our real estate development business.

growth were our Intermodal business where revenues increased by 19% through both increased volumes and improved pricing, and our aggregate business, which grew by 16% in revenues to meet the needs fueled by infrastructure and construction projects throughout Florida. These increased revenues resulted in record operating profit for the Railway, which increased by 35% to \$63.7 million.

The Railway was able to efficiently accommodate these increased volumes while improving its safety record, experiencing no major accidents or injuries during the year and also coping with the impact of the storms that curtailed operations in South Florida for 14 days. This focus and dedication earned FEC employees a 2005 Harriman Gold Medal from the E.H. Harriman Memorial Awards Institute for their outstanding performance in railroad safety.

INVESTING FOR THE FUTURE

The Railway continues to develop programs to enhance its efficiency and improve capacity. We have now completed a new rock yard in Medley (Miami-Dade County) in immediate proximity to most of our customers' quarries. The new rock yard will allow us to more effectively handle the growing volume of aggregate and enhance the capacity at our Hialeah Yard to accommodate additional intermodal loads and other products and commodities. We started building 12 miles of double track between Titusville and Cocoa with the support of the Florida Department of Transportation. We also ordered four new locomotives, which will be delivered in late 2006. We continue to work with our customers to ensure that we have adequate power, trackage and equipment to accommodate their growing needs, and we will

continue to invest in order to increase the capacity of our railroad as we continue to grow.

As this letter goes to press, litigation is pending between various environmental advocacy groups, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and our aggregate customers which has the potential to affect the operation of the mines in South Florida. We believe a resolution can be reached that allows for mining while protecting the environment, and we are monitoring this situation closely.

MAXIMIZING THE POTENTIAL OF OUR RAIL CORRIDOR

The multi-year study of the South Florida East Coast corridor from Jupiter to Miami for passenger services, in addition to its continued use for freight, has been started by the Florida Department of Transportation. We will work closely with the consultants and transportation

authorities with the objective of expanding the use of our corridor and realizing the value inherent in utilizing the right-of-way for such alternative uses.

REAL ESTATE

Flagler's rental properties also achieved record results during 2005. Rental and services revenues increased 26% over 2004 to \$87.4 million. Rental properties operating profit before depreciation and amortization increased 25%. In addition, our same-store occupancy remained very strong at 95%, which is functionally full.

GROWTH IN INVENTORY

During the year, we added 200,000 square feet of industrial space and 600,000 square feet of office space to our inventory of finished buildings. Most of this construction was in the Miami-Dade County market, which is one of the best in the country in terms of low vacancy

rates and increased demand, and we will continue to start new buildings as the market demands. We had 800,000 square feet of properties in the lease-up phase or under construction at year-end that were 41% pre-leased, and we have significant interest from prospective tenants for the remaining space.

MAXIMIZING LAND VALUES

Both Flagler and the Railway have very valuable land parcels that we are in the process of entitling for their highest and best use. We have made substantial progress in the planning efforts on Flagler Crossing and Cordova Palms near St. Augustine, Lakeland Distribution Center and Lakeland Central Park.

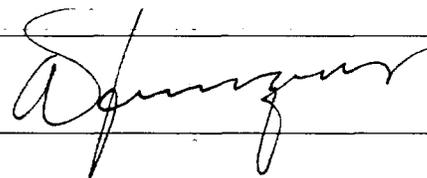
GROWTH THROUGH CODINA ACQUISITION

In order to further strengthen our real estate business, we also announced the acquisition of the Codina Group and

related real estate holdings, which complements our operations and enhances our capabilities in the areas of land development, leasing, construction and property management. Armando Codina, who has a very successful track record of developing and entitling properties in South Florida, will join our team as President and CEO of our real estate operations. This strengthening of our team will also allow us to continue to carefully evaluate and entitle our properties with a focus on maximizing their value.

We enter 2006 with great momentum and significant opportunities. The Florida economy remains strong, and our businesses are prepared to continue to capitalize on these opportunities. We are on our way to another year of record revenues and operating profits at the Railway, and with the incorporation of the Codina team and properties, our development business will surpass the activity of previous years.

Adolfo Henriques
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer



On Our Way

To More Growth In The Sunshine State

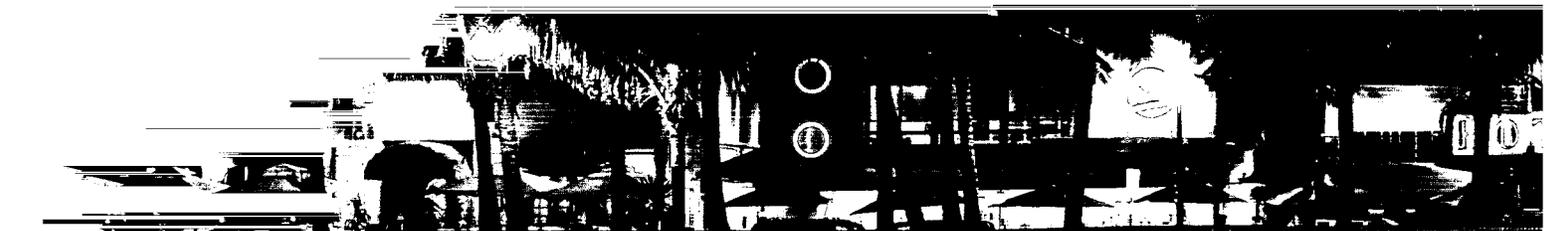


Our strategically located assets – the Florida East Coast Railway that links Jacksonville to Miami, Flagler Development’s expansive portfolio of real estate holdings, and the Codina property interests we are acquiring – position us to capitalize on one of the largest and fastest growing economies in the world. Florida, in fact, is the eighth largest economy in the Western hemisphere. Over a thousand people move to the Sunshine State each day. Within the next decade, Florida is expected to be the third most populous state in the nation. With labor costs lower and employment growth rates higher than the national averages, FECI’s real estate and transportation businesses are poised for continued growth, all of which leads to greater value for our shareholders.

On Our Way To Acquiring A Bigger Piece Of Florida

■ One of the tightest industrial markets in the US.

■ Industrial inventory additions well below 20-year average.



■ Office-based employment is rising.

■ Office vacancy rates are trending down.

Growth Through Acquisition And Capabilities

Land. The availability of it is one of the few things *not* growing in the state of Florida. The Company, already one of the largest landowners in the state, maintains an opportunistic outlook to add to its development land bank amid a shrinking supply.

In January 2006, the Company announced an acquisition of the Codina Group and related property interests in South Florida, where the diminishing supply

of developable land is particularly acute.

The Codina acquisition will add over 700 acres of undeveloped land and 7.2 million square feet of existing and future development potential. The combined Flagler and Codina assets will provide a strong development pipeline for years to come.

The value of a Flagler/Codina combination, however, will extend far beyond land itself. In a region where land use, zoning and

entitlement issues can be extremely complex, these two organizations bring a high level of expertise and years of experience to the project management, development and construction process. The integration of these capabilities will ensure that the values of each and every tract not only in South Florida, but also the Company's statewide portfolio, are positioned for the highest and best use to achieve their full potential.

■ Vacancy rates are reaching historic lows.

■ Rental rates are climbing.



BOULEVARD HOTEL

STARLITE HOTEL

On Our Way To Transporting Everything

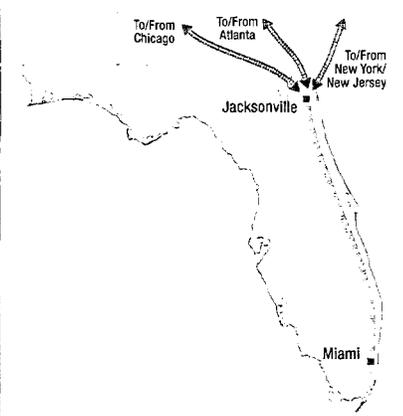
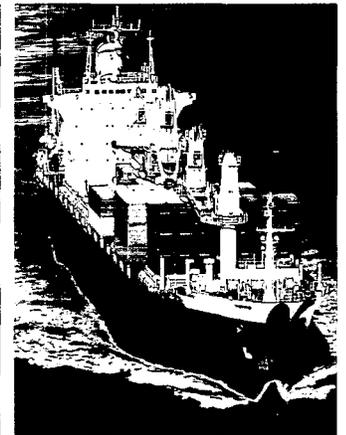
Growth Through Diversity

When Henry Flagler built a railroad along Florida's east coast, it was to transport passengers to his lavish resorts. A century later, we're using the same right-of-way to transport everything from lumber to cars, parcels to orange juice; in fact, we can handle virtually all types of goods and supplies required to support one of the largest populations in the country, as well as to provide exclusive service to ports in Palm Beach, Port Everglades (Fort Lauderdale) and Miami. Over the past year, growing highway congestion, rising fuel costs and our reliable service schedules have made our more energy efficient rail service an even more attractive alternative to highway transportation for customers.

Aggregate, or crushed stone, continues to be a growth vehicle for us, with volumes increasing over 10% and revenue by 16% in 2005. All signs point to increased shipments in the year ahead as the demand for this product rises due to commercial development, growth in the state's infrastructure, hurricane reconstruction and new housing starts. Florida's economic health and population growth is fueling increased spending for new roads, bridges and infrastructure. To meet this demand, major suppliers, such as Rinker Materials Corporation, Florida's leading producer of ready-mix concrete and concrete block, and Tarmac America LLC are expanding their production capabilities and creating new distribution outlets along FEC's right-of-way. Shipments of construction materials, paper and lumber and foodstuffs also rose significantly in 2005, further evidencing Florida's growth.

Intermodal service, which by the end of 2005 marked its 10th consecutive quarter of volume and revenue growth, was positively impacted by new customers, improved pricing and increased motor carrier and parcel/LTL traffic business. Although Hurricane Katrina did impact our operations, we were well positioned to handle ocean cargo diverted from the Gulf Coast. Crowley Maritime, FEC's largest intermodal customer, successfully worked with our intermodal group to help deal with Katrina's Gulf Coast impact. This flexibility and determination has laid the groundwork to develop new relationships and business potential. The success of our intermodal growth strategies is evidenced by the 19% increase in intermodal revenues in 2005.

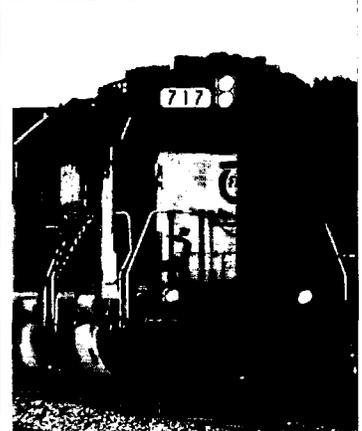
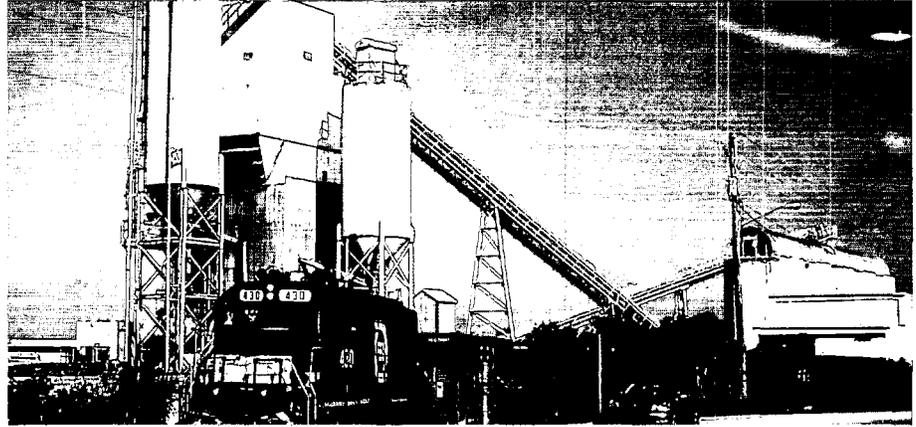
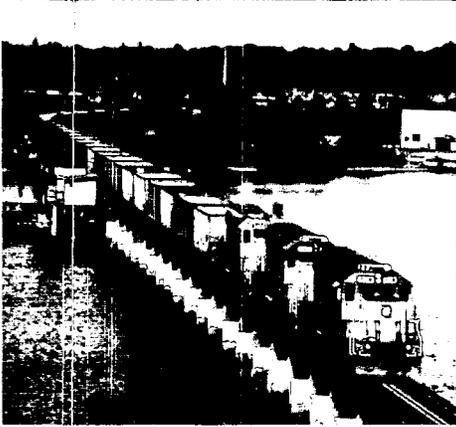
Our customer service captures demand. Our trains run as scheduled.



FEC capabilities extend door-to-door, thanks to our drayage service, which has a 99%+ on-time delivery record.

Under The Sun

Rinker, our largest customer, operates the largest quarry in the US. Trucking companies are our Railroad customers.



Top customers in our intermodal business include Wal-Mart, UPS, and Pepsi Bottling Group and shipping lines Crowley Maritime, Tropical and Seaboard Marine.

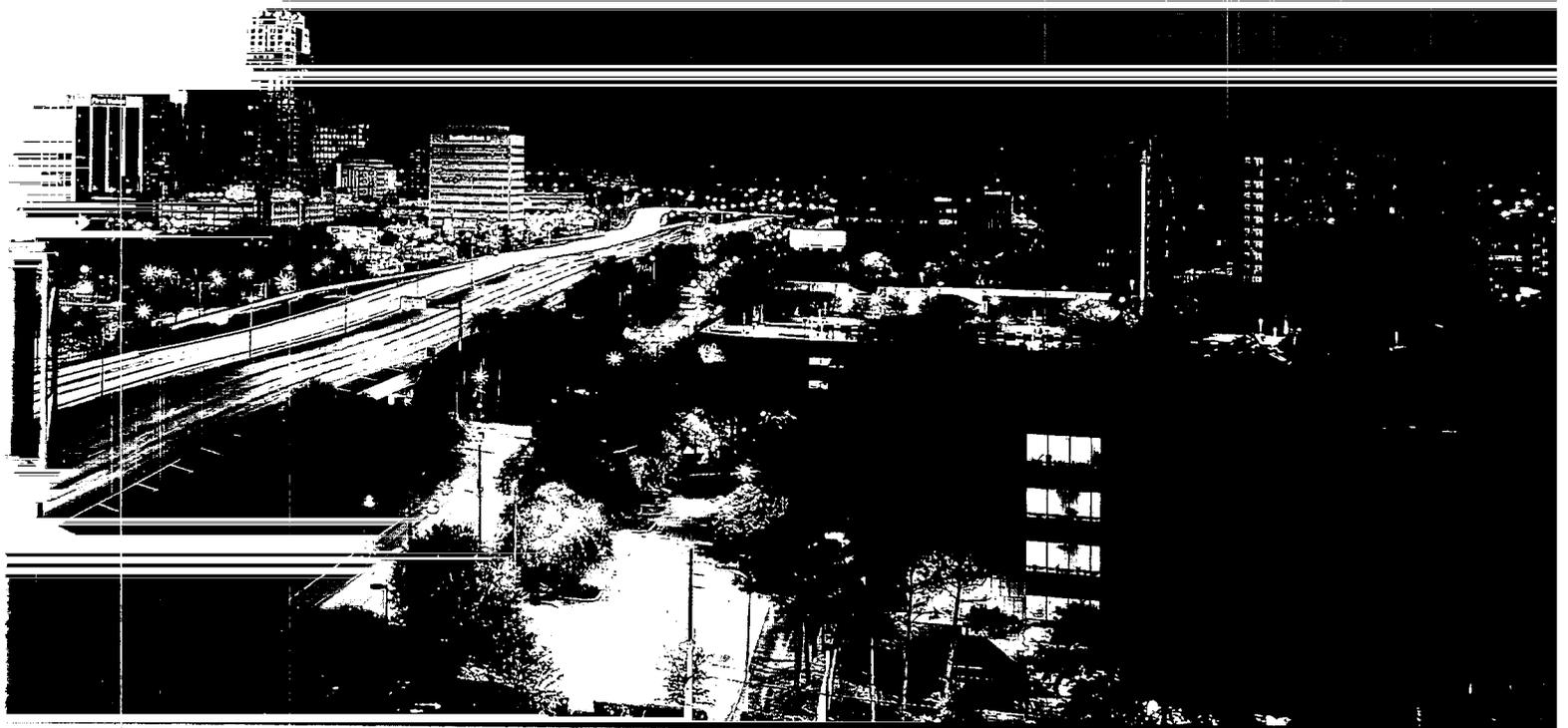
The Central Florida Market ■ ■ ■ 50% of state's population is within 100 miles of Lakeland.



■ Absorption driven by a growing tourism and hospitality industry.

On Our Way To Expanding Our Reach

- Office space vacancy rates are declining as the area absorbs more growth.



- The I-4 corridor from Tampa to Orlando comprises over 5.6 million residents, roughly the same size as Philadelphia.

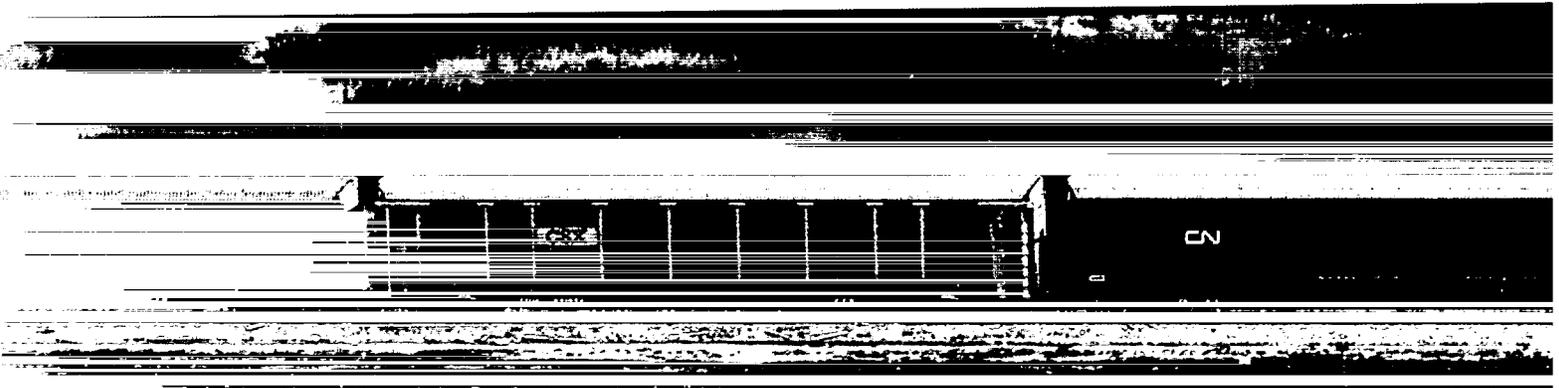
Growth Into a New Market

Where does Tampa end and Orlando begin? It is getting harder to answer that question as development grows along I-4, the interstate that connects the two metropolitan areas. Lakeland is the largest city near the middle of this booming corridor and is rapidly becoming a key distribution hub to serve the Tampa and Orlando markets.

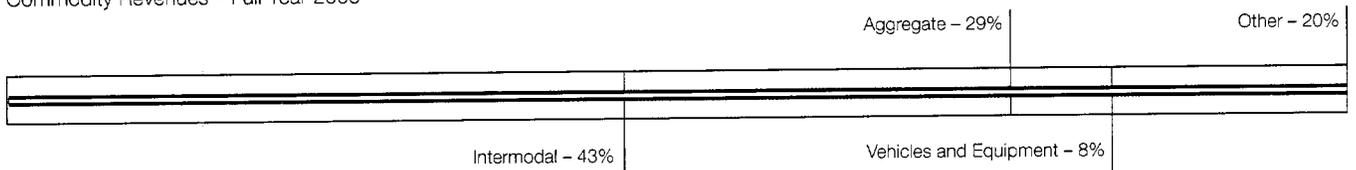
Our purchase of over 400 developable acres in this market presents exciting development potential. The sites are near I-4, the regional airport and the headquarters of Publix Super Markets, one of Florida's largest companies. Flagler is moving quickly to secure entitlements for over six million square feet of distribution and office space for the properties as well as some ancillary uses.

Flagler's expansion into a new market represents another way in which the development business can grow. This new market also complements Flagler's existing assets in Orlando. The buildout of SouthPark Center I and II, a Class-A office complex in southeast Orlando, is continuing. These parks have seven completed office buildings and 1.6 million square feet of entitlements for additional office and commercial space.

On Our Way To Delivering Just What The Customer Needs



Commodity Revenues – Full Year 2005



Growth Through Service

Why FEC? Location is obvious, but our customers will attest that our service commitment is a major reason they turn to FEC for transportation and logistics solutions. This service ethic not only includes responsiveness to customer needs, but also operational excellence, such as regularly scheduled service that departs and arrives on time.

Our relationship with Wal-Mart demonstrates the value of service. With the help of Flagler Development, Wal-Mart built a major distribution center in 2004, six miles from our intermodal ramp in Fort Pierce. What started as 300 loads a

month has grown into over 700 in early 2006. Our success with Wal-Mart is due to dependable scheduled service. It's a simple idea, but one that has earned us Wal-Mart's "Innovative Carrier of the Year" award.

Honda of America is another example of how we approach every customer with a solution to build a service-driven relationship. Honda previously trucked its Odyssey and Pilot models from its assembly plant in Alabama to South Florida. Last year, FEC provided a rail solution that brings the cars to our Hialeah, Florida rail yard. Since December 2004, we have increased our business with Honda by 12%.

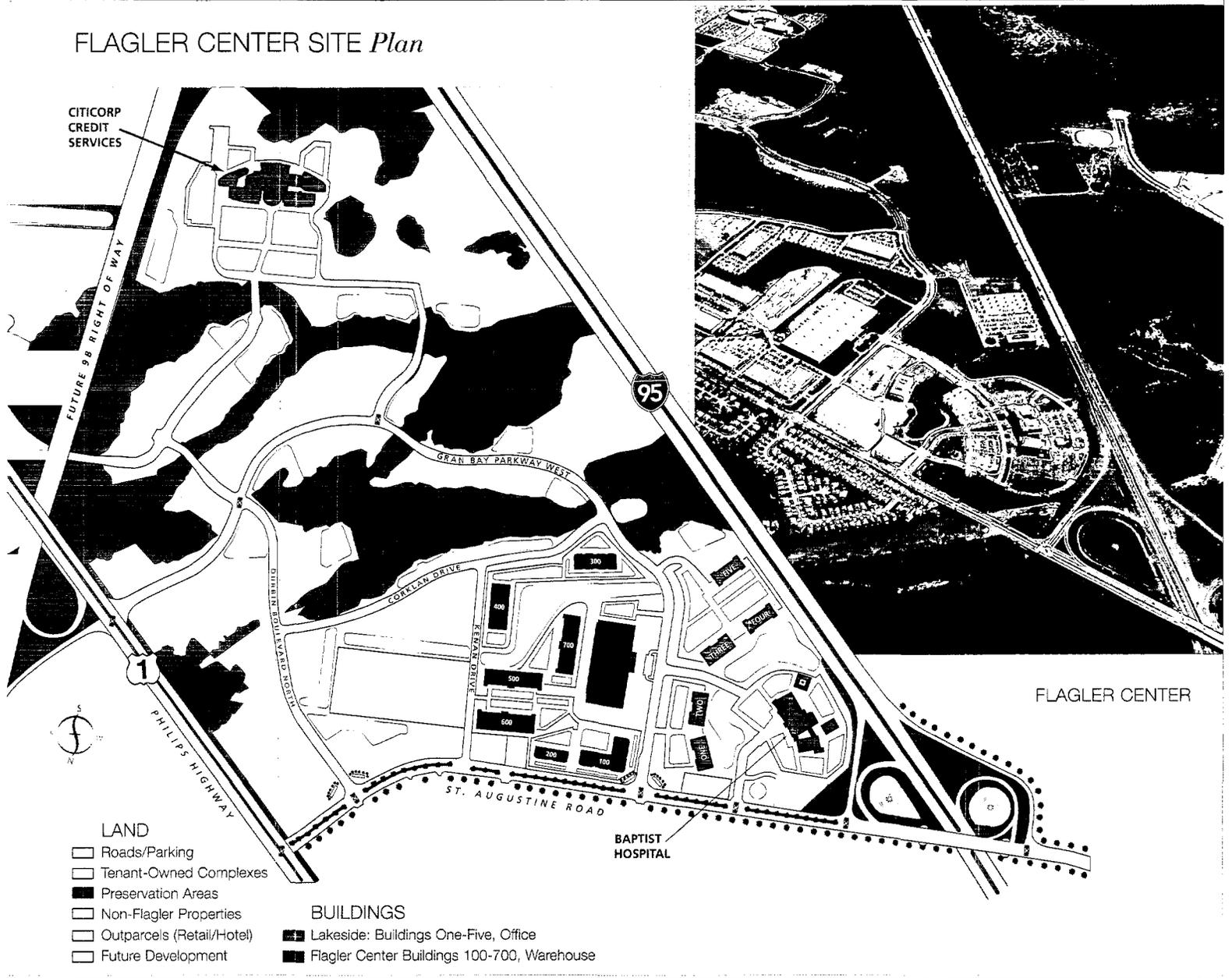
Hurricane Wilma curtailed Railway operation for 14 days, but the storm was an opportunity to strengthen our customer relationships. We maintained constant communication with customers and used innovative ideas to stage trains, constantly letting shippers know the status of their freight shipments. The result has been considerable appreciation from our current customers and opportunities to show potential new ones just how service-minded we are.



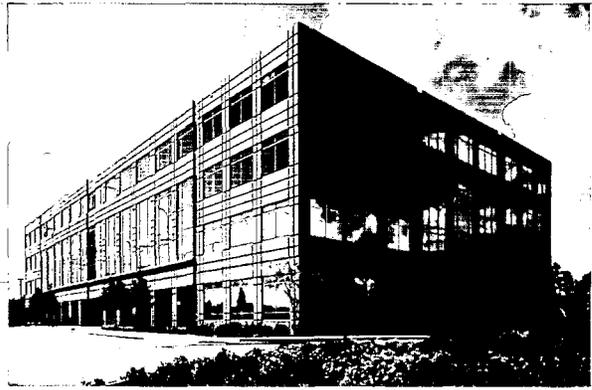
Commodity Units – Full Year 2005

		Aggregate – 27%	Other – 9%
Intermodal – 59%		Vehicles – 5%	

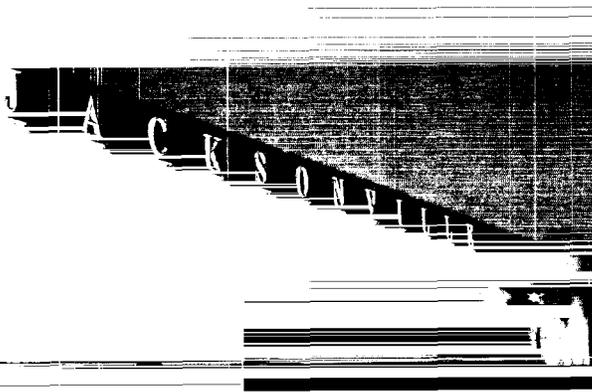
FLAGLER CENTER SITE *Plan*



On Our Way
To Growing In The
Country's Largest City



Lakeside II, Flagler Center
Jacksonville, FL



I-95 interchange that provides direct on/off access to Flagler Center.



Baker Distribution Company
Flagler Center 700

Growth Through Development

At 758 square miles, Jacksonville is the largest city in the contiguous 48 states and the center of northeast Florida's vibrant economy. Jacksonville and the surrounding area is home to over 1.3 million residents, whose average age is significantly lower than in other major Florida cities. With a location that puts the city in reach of two-thirds of the 50 million consumers in the Southeastern US, it's no wonder that the local economy is growing.

Northeast Florida offers a lower cost of living and housing and is an increasingly attractive home for corporate expansions and relocations. Flagler has established its presence in the market through six office parks, including Flagler Center, located directly off I-95 at the south end of Jacksonville. Flagler has ample opportunity to continue to grow in America's largest city. Flagler Center has nine buildings with over 1 million square feet and a

10th building already under construction. The park has entitlements for 2.9 million square feet of office, industrial and commercial development as well as entitlements for multi-family and hotel space.

St. Johns County, immediately to the south of Jacksonville, is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. Flagler is pursuing development rights for mixed use development on approximately 800 acres of land in the county.



Corporate Information

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Adolfo Henriques
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

John D. McPherson
Executive Vice President;
President, Florida East Coast Railway, L.L.C.

Daniel H. Popky
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Heidi J. Eddins
Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel

Bradley D. Lehan
Vice President and Treasurer

Mark A. Leininger
Vice President and Controller

SUBSIDIARIES

Florida East Coast Railway, L.L.C.

One Malaga Street
St. Augustine, FL 32084
Phone: (904) 829-3421

Flagler Development Company

10151 Deerwood Park Boulevard
Building 100, Suite 330
Jacksonville, FL 32256
Phone: (904) 565-4100

BOARD OF DIRECTORS – 2005

Adolfo Henriques
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.

Robert D. Fagan
Retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer,
TECO Energy, Inc.

David M. Foster
Independent Business Consultant, Jacksonville, Florida;
Director, SunTrust Bank/North Florida and Gate
Petroleum Company. Real Estate Manager, Jacksonville
Greyhound Racing, Inc.

Allen C. Harper
Real Estate Broker, Miami, FL; former Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer, Esslinger Wooten Maxwell
Realtors Inc., a real estate brokerage firm; Chairman
and Chief Executive Officer, American Heritage Railway,
which owns and operates scenic railways in Colorado and
North Carolina.

James E. Jordan
Retired Managing Director, Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder
Advisers, LLC; Director, Leucadia National Corporation,
and First Eagle Funds.

Gilbert H. Lamphere
Managing Director, Lamphere Capital Management,
a private equity firm.

Joseph Nemecek
Senior Vice President, Booz, Allen and Hamilton;
Director, Black & Veatch, a private engineering and
construction company.

Jorge Perez
Chairman, The Related Group of Florida, a residential
development, construction services and property
management firm operating primarily in Florida;
Director, Regions Financial Corporation.

James J. Pieczynski
Co-President Healthcare & Specialty Finance Group,
CapitalSource Inc., a publicly held commercial
finance company.

Wellford L. Sanders, Jr.
Managing Director, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC;
Chairman, Hancock Fabrics, Inc.

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005
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 No. 001-08728

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Florida (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	59-2349968 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
One Malaga Street, St. Augustine, Florida (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	32084 (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: **(904) 829-3421**

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock – no par value	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Exchange Act.
YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act.
YES NO

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 if the disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.
YES NO

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
YES NO

Based on the closing price on June 30, 2005, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$874 million.

The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock, no par value, outstanding at February 23, 2006 is 32,989,798 shares and 6,510,028 shares of treasury stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 1, 2006 (the Proxy Statement) are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements include the Company's present expectations or beliefs concerning future events. These statements may be identified by the use of words like "plan," "expect," "aim," "believe," "project," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "may," "will," "should," "could," and other expressions that indicate future events and trends. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements that the Company does not expect that lawsuits, review of open tax years by the Internal Revenue Service, environmental costs, commitments, including future contractual obligations, contingent liabilities, financing availability, labor negotiations or other matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial condition. Also, forward-looking statements may include statements concerning future capital needs and sources of such capital funding, statements concerning future intentions with respect to the payment of dividends, execution of a share repurchase program, and other potential capital distributions, number of shares to be repurchased, availability of cash to fund the stock repurchase, ability to reinvest (tax-deferred) sales proceeds into qualifying §1031 properties, future growth potential of the Company's lines of business, performance of the Company's product offerings, intention to entitle and develop real estate, ability to complete planned acquisitions, ability of each party to the announced transaction to satisfy the closing conditions in the agreement, expected completion dates, completion of existing and future projects, statements regarding accessibility, visibility, expansion opportunities, ability to complete transactions within specified time frame; failure or inability of third parties to fulfill their commitments or to perform their obligations under agreements; costs and availability of land and construction materials; other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts, and projections relating to the Company's financial results. The Company cautions that such statements are necessarily based on certain assumptions, which are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to materially differ from those contained in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, the changing general economic conditions (particularly in the state of Florida, the southeast US and the Caribbean) as they relate to economically sensitive products in freight service and building rental activities; ability to manage through economic recessions or downturns in customers' business cycles; industry competition; possible future changes in the Company's structure, lines of business, business and investment strategies, and related implementation; legislative or regulatory changes; technological changes; volatility of fuel

prices (including volatility caused by military actions); changes in levels of preventive and capital maintenance, asset replacement and depreciation rates resulting from assumptions in the Railway right-of-way and equipment life studies; changes in the ability of the Company to complete its financing plans, changes in interest rates, the settlement of future contractual obligations as estimated in time and amount (customary to the Company's historical cost structure) including labor negotiations and mediation and recoveries from damage claims in a satisfactory way; changes in insurance markets, including increases in insurance premiums and deductibles; the availability and costs of attracting and retaining qualified independent third party contractors; liability for environmental remediation and changes in environmental laws and regulations; the ultimate outcome of environmental investigations or proceedings and other types of claims and litigation; natural events such as weather conditions, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes and forest fires; discretionary government decisions affecting the use of land and delays resulting from weather conditions and other natural occurrences, like hurricanes, that may affect construction or cause damage to assets; the ability of buyers to terminate contracts to purchase real estate from the Company prior to the expiration of inspection periods; failure or inability of third parties to fulfill their commitments or to perform their obligations under agreements; costs and availability of land and construction materials; buyers' inability or unwillingness to close transactions, particularly where buyers only forfeit deposits upon failure to close; the Company's future taxable income and other factors that may affect the availability and timing of utilization of the Company's deferred tax assets; uncertainties, changes or litigation related to tax laws, regulations and the application thereof that could limit the tax benefits of the EPIK sale or of other possible transactions involving the Company; and other risks inherent in the real estate and other businesses of the Company.

As a result of these and other factors, the Company may experience material fluctuations in future operating results on a quarterly or annual basis, which could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition, operating results and stock price.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect management's view only as of the date thereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release revisions to the forward-looking statements in this Report that reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or reflects the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

As used throughout this Form 10-K Annual Report, the terms "FECI," the "Company" and "Registrant" mean Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

FECI is a holding company incorporated in 1983 and is engaged, through two wholly owned subsidiaries, in the railroad and real estate businesses. The Company's railroad subsidiary, Florida East Coast Railway, LLC (FECR or Railway), connects many of the major population centers and port facilities of Florida's east coast, and provides efficient service for its customers through multiple competitive connections to the rest of North America. The Company, primarily through its real estate subsidiary, Flagler Development Company (Flagler), is engaged in the acquisition, entitlement, development, management, leasing, operation and selected sale of real estate in Florida, primarily office and industrial property.

On January 6, 2006, the Company announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group, Inc. and certain related property interests held directly or indirectly by Mr. Armando Codina (Codina) for total consideration of \$270 million. The total consideration of \$270 million includes \$66 million of cash for certain property interests, assumption or repayment of \$36 million of debt and up to \$168 million of equity securities (including \$85 million of

contingent consideration). The purchase price is subject to a post-closing adjustment based on certain closing conditions. The Codina acquisition is expected to close during the first quarter of 2006. Additional information regarding this acquisition is contained in Items 7 and 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Financial information about FECI's operating segments is contained in Items 6, 7 and 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

RAILWAY

General

FECR operates a Class II railroad along 351 miles of mainline track between Jacksonville and Miami, Florida, serving some of the most densely populated areas of the state. FECR also owns and operates approximately 277 miles of branch, switching and other secondary track and 158 miles of yard track, all within Florida. FECR has the only coastal right-of-way between Jacksonville and Miami and is the exclusive rail-service provider to the Port of Palm Beach, Port Everglades (Fort Lauderdale) and the Port of Miami.

FECR serves approximately 1,000 carload and intermodal customers combined. During 2005, the number of customers included approximately 200 drayage customers. The following table summarizes FECR's freight shipments by commodity group and as a percentage of rail freight revenues:

TRAFFIC

(dollars and units in thousands)	Years Ended December 31					
	2005 Units	2004 Units	Percent Variance	2005 Revenues	2004 Revenues	Percent Variance
Commodity						
Rail carloads						
Crushed stone (aggregate)	140.3	127.2	10.3	69,897	60,271	16.0
Construction materials	7.2	5.7	26.3	5,333	3,827	39.4
Vehicles	23.5	22.2	5.9	19,025	17,577	8.2
Foodstuffs & kindred	13.7	12.5	9.6	11,972	9,922	20.7
Chemicals & distillants	3.5	3.7	(5.4)	4,489	4,367	2.8
Paper & lumber	7.4	5.6	32.1	8,092	6,162	31.3
Other	15.0	14.1	6.4	10,486	8,592	22.0
Total carload	210.6	191.0	10.3	129,294	110,718	16.8
Intermodal	309.3	283.3	9.2	103,008	86,379	19.3
Total freight units/revenues	519.9	474.3	9.6	232,302	197,097	17.9
Ancillary revenue	-	-	-	5,568	3,665	51.9
Railway segment revenue	-	-	-	237,870	200,762	18.5

FECR connects with Norfolk Southern Railway Company (NS) and with CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT) at Jacksonville and is able to offer its customers competitive rail connections to the rest of North America. During 2005, approximately 35% of FECR's freight revenues were attributable to traffic that originated on other railroads; approximately 5% was attributable to traffic that originated on FECR but bound for other destinations, and 60% was attributable to traffic that both originated and terminated on FECR's system (local traffic). Haulage agreements with NS and South Central Florida Express, Inc. (SCFE) generated 7% of FECR's freight revenue in 2005. With the exception of haulage services provided for SCFE described below, FECR does not receive traffic from one railroad to be passed over its track to another railroad.

FECR handles rail cars for SCFE between Fort Pierce and Jacksonville for interchange with CSXT or NS. SCFE is a short-line railroad operating under a Trackage Rights Agreement over a branch line owned by FECR extending from Fort Pierce to Lake Harbor. A concurrent Car Haulage Agreement is in effect between Fort Pierce and Jacksonville.

FECR also handles certain types of traffic for NS from Jacksonville to Miami under a Haulage Agreement, whereby FECR receives specified revenues for each unit transported. In late 2001, FECR began offering a service that is known as the "Hurricane Train." This extends FECR's commercial reach into the Atlanta region. This service is operated pursuant to an agreement with NS allowing up to 60 spaces per day dependent upon space availability. During 2005, FECR reached and exceeded this capacity on certain days, which may limit the ability to grow this business segment in the future unless additional capacity is made available. Additionally, through joint marketing arrangements with CSXT and NS, FECR provides direct service to the south Florida markets with loads originating in the Northeast and in the Chicago and surrounding areas.

FECR owns or has an interest in approximately 1,622 acres of ancillary properties, including three rail corridors (696 acres) that are either abandoned or are candidates for abandonment, within the state of Florida. FECR continues to evaluate these holdings and, when appropriate, engages in strategic activities (sales, development, etc.). Sales of these properties are reported in "other sales" of the realty segment.

FECR also actively manages its 100 foot wide railroad right-of-way to generate miscellaneous rents and right-of-way lease profits, which are not reported as part of the railway segment but as "other income". FECR leases its right-of-way to various tenants for use, including telecommunications companies' fiber optics systems pursuant to long-term leases. These rents are included in "other income". FECR

also generates revenues from the grant of licenses and leases to use railroad property and rights-of-way for outdoor advertising, parking lots and lateral crossings of wires and pipes by municipalities, and utility and telecommunications companies. These miscellaneous rents are included in "other income".

Customers

One customer, *Rinker Materials Corporation* (Rinker) generated approximately 20% of freight revenues in 2005. FECR's top five customers accounted for approximately 42% of 2005 freight revenues. Rinker and another of these customers are suppliers of aggregate materials.

Competition

Although FECR is often the only rail carrier directly serving its customers, FECR competes directly with other railroads that could potentially deliver freight to FECR's markets and customers via different routes and use of multiple modes of transportation such as transload services. FECR's primary rail competition for carload traffic is CSXT. FECR also competes directly with other modes of transportation, including motor carriers, ships and barges. FECR's intermodal freight services (trailers and containers on flat-rail cars) compete directly with motor carriers. Any improvement in the cost or quality of these alternate modes of transportation could increase competition from these other modes of transportation and adversely affect FECR's business.

There is continuing strong competition among rail, water and highway carriers. Price is usually only one factor of importance as shippers and receivers choose a transport mode and a specific transportation company with which to do business. Inventory carrying costs, service reliability, ease of handling, and the desire to avoid loss and damage during transit are increasingly important considerations, especially for higher valued finished goods, machinery and consumer products. Additionally, decisions about ports-of-call can affect FECR's business. As international shipping companies alter their ship rotations into various ports, this could change the railroad's intermodal shipments from the affected port facility.

Regulation

FECR is subject to regulation by the Surface Transportation Board (STB) of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT). The STB has jurisdiction over some rates, conditions of service and the extension or abandonment of rail lines. The STB also has jurisdiction over the consolidation, merger or acquisition of control of and by rail common carriers. The USDOT, through the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), regulates the safety of railroad operations, including

certain track and mechanical equipment standards and certain human factor issues. The USDOT and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have jurisdiction over a number of safety and health aspects of rail operations, including the movement of hazardous materials.

Rates in the rail industry were substantially deregulated by The Staggers Act of 1980 (The Staggers Act) and subsequent legislation and regulation. The Staggers Act encouraged and enabled rail carriers to innovate and compete for business, thereby contributing to the revitalization of the industry. Accordingly, the nation's rail carriers can be expected to vigorously oppose efforts to re-impose such economic regulation.

FECR is also subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations. Violations of various statutory and regulatory programs can result in civil penalties, remediation expenses, natural resource damage claims, potential injunctions, cease and desist orders and criminal penalties. Some environmental statutes impose strict liability, rendering a person liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such person. In addition, FECR's present and historic ownership and operation of real property, including rail yards, in connection with its transportation operations involve the storage, use or disposal of hazardous substances that may have contaminated and may in the future contaminate the environment. FECR may also be liable for the costs of cleaning any site at which it has disposed (intentionally or unintentionally) of hazardous substances by virtue of, for example, an accident, derailment or leak, or to which it has transported hazardous substances it generated, such as waste oil (see Item 3, Legal Proceedings).

REAL ESTATE

General

FECI owns 100% of the stock of Flagler. Flagler is engaged in the acquisition, entitlement, development, leasing, management, operation and selected sale of real estate in Florida, primarily office and industrial properties.

Flagler owned and operated 64 buildings as of December 31, 2005, with approximately 7.4 million rentable sq. ft. A schedule of these buildings is included in Part 1, Item 2 of this report. At December 31, 2005, Flagler's operating properties were 95% occupied. Flagler's operating properties consist primarily of Class "A" office space and high-quality commercial/industrial facilities primarily constructed after 1992. Additionally at December 31, 2005, Flagler had five recently completed buildings totaling 0.7 million rentable sq. ft. that were in lease-up.

At December 31, 2005, Flagler had 1.3 million sq. ft. of properties in various phases of development, consisting of approximately 119,000 sq. ft. under construction, and approximately 1,133,000 sq. ft. in the pre-development phase, located in the Jacksonville, Orlando, Broward and Miami-Dade area markets. For those projects in the pre-development phase, Flagler is engaged in engineering, architectural planning and design.

Flagler owns 643 acres of developable land with entitlements for the construction of 10.1 million sq. ft. of additional office, industrial and commercial space. Developable land is considered to be land that can be built upon and excludes wetlands and land under roads. Additionally, Flagler owns approximately 2,540 acres of unimproved, unentitled land or land with limited entitlements in Florida, available for potential future development or disposition. During 2005, Flagler has started the process to determine the highest and best use for 1,622 acres of unentitled land owned by FECR, which are redundant to the Railway's operating requirements.

At December 31, 2005, Flagler and FECR held net land sale proceeds, totaling \$21.2 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, in escrow with a qualified intermediary, which is intended to be reinvested through qualifying tax-deferred exchanges. Flagler and FECR have identified qualifying reinvestment properties for purchase during the first half of 2006. These properties include land expected to be acquired from Codina.

Projects under Development

The primary geographic focus of Flagler's development activities has been in the Miami, Sunrise, Jacksonville and Orlando markets. Projects under development include:

- **SouthPark Center I – Orlando, FL:** Located near the intersection of John Young Parkway and Beeline Expressway. Six buildings, totaling 836,000 sq. ft., have been completed, one of which (a building of approximately 133,000 sq. ft.) was sold to a third party during 2003. The park has entitlements for an additional 163,000 sq. ft. of office space. A seventh building of approximately 83,000 sq. ft. remains in pre-development.
- **SouthPark Center II – Orlando, FL:** In 1999, based on the success of SouthPark Center I, Flagler acquired approximately 90 acres on the opposite side of John Young Parkway from its existing park. The land has remaining entitlements for 1.47 million sq. ft. of office space, as well as 98,000 sq. ft. of commercial space. Three buildings totaling approximately 332,000 sq. ft., have been developed, one of which, a 60,000 sq. ft. build-to-suit project, was sold to a third party

during 2004. At December 31, 2005, the third office building (136,000 sq. ft.) was in lease-up. Two additional buildings, totaling 226,000 sq. ft. remain in pre-development.

- **Flagler Station – Miami, FL:** Located northwest of Miami International Airport. Flagler owns and operates thirty-three buildings, totaling 3.9 million rentable sq. ft., at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, one of these buildings (160,000 sq. ft.) was in lease-up. Construction is currently underway for a 119,000 rentable sq. ft. office building. The park has entitlements for an additional 2.7 million sq. ft. of office, industrial and commercial space. Pre-development is currently underway for an additional 343,000 sq. ft. of industrial buildings and a 119,000 sq. ft. office building. Flagler owns approximately 81 acres adjacent to this park for future development or sale.
- **Deerwood North – Jacksonville, FL:** Located near the intersection of Southside Boulevard and Gate Parkway North, north of J. Turner Butler Boulevard. Deerwood North consists of four office buildings, totaling 497,000 rentable sq. ft. At December 31, 2005, the fourth building (114,000 sq. ft.) was in lease-up.

- **Flagler Center – Jacksonville, FL:** Located in south Jacksonville at the Old St. Augustine Road and I-95 interchange. Flagler owns and operates nine buildings, totaling 1,034,000 rentable sq. ft. Of these, two buildings, totaling 263,000 sq. ft. were in lease-up at December 31, 2005. A tenth building, a 112,000 sq. ft. office building is in pre-development. The park has entitlements for an additional 2.9 million sq. ft. of office, industrial and commercial space as well as entitlements for 500 multi-family units and 130 hotel rooms on approximately 319 developable acres. Subsequent to December 31, 2005, 60 acres of the 319 acres were sold to outside parties.
- **Flagler Plaza – Sunrise, FL:** A 41-acre tract located in west Broward County. The property is entitled for 823,000 sq. ft. of office space. The site is master planned for four office buildings. Flagler is evaluating the property for future development. The first building of approximately 250,000 sq. ft. is in pre-development.

The following is a summary of the Company's development activity as of December 31, 2005:

Status	Owner	Property Description	Net Rentable Square Feet	Estimated Building Completion Date
Under construction	Flagler	Flagler Station – Bldg 1100	118,723	June 2006
Pre-development	Flagler	Flagler Center – Lakeside I	112,306	January 2007
Pre-development	Flagler	SouthPark Center – Building 700	83,000	TBD
Pre-development	Flagler	SouthPark Center II – Building 1400	113,000	TBD
Pre-development	Flagler	SouthPark Center II – Bldg 1500	113,000	TBD
Pre-development	Flagler	Flagler Plaza	250,000	TBD
Pre-development	Flagler	Flagler Station – Bldg 28	171,600	TBD
Pre-development	Flagler	Flagler Station – Bldg 29	171,600	TBD
Pre-development	Flagler	Flagler Station – Bldg 1200	118,723	TBD
			1,251,952	

Customers

Flagler leases to approximately 300 tenants in a variety of industries, including financial services, distribution, hospitality services and import/export. Flagler's largest tenant, based on square footage, occupied approximately 3.5% of leased space at December 31, 2005. Flagler's largest tenant, based on rental revenues, accounted for approximately 5.1% of 2005 continuing operations' contractual rental income. Flagler's five and ten largest tenants, based on rental revenues, accounted for approximately 21% and 31% of continuing operations' contractual rental income, respectively.

Competition

The real estate industry is generally characterized by significant competition. There are numerous developers and real estate companies competing with the Company in Florida for acquisition of properties, resources for development and prospective tenants. Competition may adversely affect the Company's ability to attract and retain tenants and achieve favorable rental rates. Management has noted a recent trend of increased competition for the acquisition of raw land from residential developers. This competition has increased the price of raw land. The Company may compete with entities

having greater financial and other resources. Such competition could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations or cash flows.

Regulation

Real estate development in Florida is subject to extensive regulation at both the state and local levels. One of the primary purposes of regulation is to ensure that infrastructure, such as traffic circulation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, parks and recreation and transportation facilities, is adequate to serve proposed development. If the facilities in the area of the development are inadequate or will become inadequate as a result of the proposed development, the developer must either improve the infrastructure to a level satisfactory to the regulatory agencies or provide financial assurances that the necessary improvements will be made as development progresses. In many areas of Florida, significant infrastructure improvements need to be made in order to support additional development. Infrastructure improvement requirements could adversely affect the ability of developers in Florida, including Flagler, to develop real estate projects.

Larger developments may be regulated as a Development of Regional Impact (DRI) if they meet statutorily prescribed thresholds. The process for obtaining governmental approval of a DRI project includes an evaluation of the project's impact on the environment, infrastructure and government services, and requires the involvement of numerous federal, state and local governmental agencies. The DRI review process is lengthy and expensive and may result in an approval that requires significant capital improvements or other exactions as a condition of the approved development.

In addition, federal, state and local regulations govern the development of lands containing endangered or protected wildlife species, and sensitive environmental areas such as wetlands and coastal areas. Much of the developable land in Florida is impacted by those regulations. As a result, those regulations may limit the Company's ability to develop its real estate holdings.

Real estate ownership and development is subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental regulation governing hazardous substances. Pursuant to those regulations, the owner or operator of contaminated real estate may be required to perform remediation, regardless of the cause of the contamination. The sale or development of properties may also be restricted due to environmental concerns. In addition, violation of those regulations may result in civil penalties, remediation expenses, natural resource damages, injunctions and cease and desist orders and criminal penalties. The Company is not presently aware of any material contamination, or any material adverse environmental development issues relating to its real estate operations. However, there

can be no assurance that environmental issues will not arise in the future.

Financial Information about FECI's Segments

The Company had total segment operating revenues of \$362.3 million, an operating profit of \$82.3 million in 2005 and total assets of \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2005. (See Note 9; Segment Information of the Financial Statements and Supplementary Data set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this report on Form 10-K). The Company's total railroad operating revenues were \$237.9 million and real estate revenues were \$124.4 million (which included land sales of \$33.6 million). Segment operating profit included \$63.7 million from the railroad, \$40.9 million from real estate (which included land sales of \$25.4 million), less \$22.3 million of corporate general and administrative expenses.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

All raw materials FECR and Flagler use, including fuel, track materials and building construction materials, are available in adequate supply from multiple sources.

Seasonality

FECR's rail traffic is relatively stable throughout the year with higher volumes ordinarily occurring during the second and fourth quarters of the year. The Company's real estate business is not generally seasonal.

Working Capital

At December 31, 2005, the Company's current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$69.7 million. The Company had a \$150 million revolving-credit facility at December 31, 2005 (see Note 15 of Item 8 of the Financial Statements). At December 31, 2005, there were no monies drawn on the facility (see also Part II, Item 7; Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations). At December 31, 2005, the Company had a cash and cash equivalent balance of \$76.0 million, including \$23.1 million, held by a qualifying intermediary, designated for possible use to purchase real property via tax-deferred exchange. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of up to \$40 million to repurchase its outstanding common stock through a program of open market purchases and privately negotiated transactions. The Company has and expects to finance the stock repurchase primarily from available cash balances, cash generated from operations, and external financing to the extent necessary. At December 31, 2005, the Company had repurchased \$2.3 million of stock pursuant to this authorization.

On January 6, 2006, the Company announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group, Inc. and certain related property interests held

directly or indirectly by Mr. Armando Codina for total consideration of \$270 million. The total consideration of \$270 million includes \$66 million of cash for certain property interests, assumption or repayment of \$36 million of debt and up to \$168 million of equity securities (includes \$85 million of contingent consideration). The contingent equity is contingent upon achievement of certain value based milestones including \$30 million tied to certain land use approvals, \$30 million upon certain partnership distributions from a joint venture, \$20 million is based on cumulative FECI stock price improvements of up to an additional \$27.00 over the next five years; and \$5 million is dependent on the new holding company agreeing to move forward with a proposed residential development. The purchase price is subject to post-closing adjustment based on certain closing conditions. The Codina acquisition is expected to close during the first quarter of 2006 subject to certain closing conditions.

The Company expects to use existing cash and cash equivalents and potential borrowings under its un-drawn \$150 million revolving credit agreement to satisfy the cash and debt repayment needs of closing the acquisition.

Employees

FECI employed 31 people; FECR employed 791, and Flagler had 81 employees as of December 31, 2005. Approximately 561 of FECR's employees are represented by labor unions: United Transportation Union (UTU), representing train and engine service employees, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (BMWWE), representing track maintenance, structures and roadway shop employees, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), representing agents and clerical, carmen, maintenance of equipment foremen, signals and communications, train dispatchers, boilermakers, electricians, machinists, sheetmetal workers and shop laborers.

During the second, third and fourth quarters of 2005, the Company successfully ratified bargaining agreements with the UTU, the IBEW and the BMWWE. All agreements have been extended for a range of three to five years, carry annual general wage increases of approximately 3%, and hold employee participation rates for health care at current levels throughout the terms of the agreements.

Company Web Address: www.feci.com

The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are available through the Company's website (www.feci.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission and are available free of charge upon request from the Company.

Additionally, the Company's Code of Conduct, Corporate Governance Guidelines and Charters of the Committees of the Board of Directors are also posted on the website. This information is also available in print form via mail by request to the Company.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

RAILWAY (AND DRAYAGE)

Cyclical Risks: FECR's freight traffic is subject to economic cycles in the U.S. national, regional and local economies and, to a lesser extent, the international economies. Historically, traffic tends to increase at the beginning of an economic recovery. Traffic tends to decrease early in an economic downturn.

Market Risks: FECR's freight traffic is generally affected by overall economic conditions, particularly those in Florida. The condition of international economies, including the Caribbean, South America and Asian economies can also affect the Railway's intermodal traffic. In addition, the level of state and federal highway and other public projects can affect the amount of aggregate loadings FECR's customers request. There can be no assurance that the overall economy will rebound quickly from any slowdowns or that Florida's economy will continue to experience growth higher than the national average.

Claims and Lawsuits: The nature of FECR's business exposes it to the potential for various claims and litigation related to labor and employment, personal injury and occupational illness, property damage, environmental and other matters. FECR maintains insurance for most of these potential claims, subject to varying deductibles and self-insured retentions. Therefore, FECR may be subject to claims or litigation that could involve significant expenditures. (See Item 3 for a discussion of legal proceedings.)

Fuel Price Risks: FECR's operations require significant amounts of diesel fuel. Prices of diesel fuel can vary greatly. Increases in fuel price may be passed along to customers through a "fuel surcharge" or otherwise, though often with delayed effect. However, there are no assurances that these surcharges will cover the entire fuel price increase for a given period, or that competitive market conditions will effectively allow FECR to pass along this cost. FECR forward purchases fuel to manage the risk of fuel price increases. As of December 31, 2005, FECR had forward purchase contracts of 3.8 million gallons of fuel for delivery from January 2006 to December 2006 for an average purchase price of \$1.69 per gallon before taxes and freight. This represents 24% of the estimated consumption for year 2006.

Interchange Carrier Risks: Approximately 35% of FECR's traffic is interchanged from CSXT, SCFE or NS. The ability of these carriers (CSXT and NS) to market and service south-bound traffic into the Florida market will affect the amount of traffic FECR moves.

Rail Car Utilization Risks: FECR earns per diem rents on the use of its rail car and intermodal fleet of equipment based on other railroads' or transportation service providers' use of the equipment. Future significant downturns in the overall U.S. economy, equipment obsolescence or reduced market demand for FECR's car and/or intermodal fleet, or efforts by other railroads or transportation providers to improve equipment utilization practices or increase or decrease the size of their equipment fleets could affect the utilization of and per diem rents for FECR's equipment. Also, FECR, through operating agreements, currently leases approximately 4,069 rail cars from Greenbrier Leasing Corporation (Greenbrier), Bombardier Capital (Bombardier) and other entities, with lease lengths generally of three, five and ten years. The lease terms call for FECR to be billed an hourly rate based upon the length of time the car is on FECR's railroad (on-line) or on another railroad (off-line). As a car goes off-line, a per diem rent sharing arrangement goes into effect whereby Greenbrier and FECR apportion the rent based upon the length of time the car is off-line. Rents from the Greenbrier, Bombardier and other leases received by FECR were \$4.7 million, \$3.9 million, \$4.0 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Certain of these leases provide for base rents payable to Greenbrier and others by FECR if the car remains on FECR's line for a specified number of days. To date, these base rents (i.e., those above normal car hire) payable to Greenbrier and others have been minimal.

Natural Disaster Risks: FECR's operating assets are located on Florida's eastern seaboard and susceptible to damage, destruction and operational disruption from natural disasters like hurricanes and other severe storms. Damage and destruction of operating assets could be material with accompanying long periods of operational outage. Additionally, the operations and properties of some of FECR's customers (especially aggregate suppliers) are also subject to natural disasters, which can significantly reduce the volumes they ship.

Concentration Risks of Business with Aggregate Customers: FECR has three primary aggregate customers with operations in south Florida that represents 29% of FECR's total annual revenues. One customer represents 20% of freight revenues. FECR's revenues are affected by the demand for aggregate material, primarily in Florida, and the ability of these customers to supply, efficiently and effectively, this natural raw material. While there are no assurances,

FECR's customers expect to have adequate reserves of minable aggregate material to satisfy demand in the foreseeable future.

REALTY

Market Risks: Our real estate business has benefited from a strong economy in Florida. We cannot assure that the strength of the Florida economy will continue. Certain significant expenditures associated with the development, management and servicing of real estate (such as real estate taxes, maintenance costs and debt payments, if any) generally could not be reduced even if an economic downturn caused less revenue to be generated from the Company's properties. Additionally, capital expenditures (especially infrastructure related) for development of office parks occur early in the construction cycle, potentially becoming subject to longer than expected holding periods and costs in the event of economic downturns.

Development Risks: The Company's real estate development activities require significant capital expenditures. Capital investment at Flagler for 2006 is expected to be between \$80 million and \$90 million, excluding \$5 million related to hurricane replacements. The Company has obtained funds for its capital expenditures and operating activities through operating cash flows, property sales and financings. There can be no assurance that funds available from operating cash flow, property sales and financings will continue to be sufficient to fund the Company's required or desired capital expenditures for development. If the Company were unable to obtain sufficient funds, it might have to defer or otherwise limit certain development activities. Further, any new development, or any rehabilitation of older projects, may require compliance with new building codes and other regulations. The Company cannot estimate the cost of complying with such codes and regulations, and such costs can make a new project, or some otherwise desirable uses of an existing project, not economically feasible. Additionally, the Company's current real estate developments anticipate certain land uses, some of which will require future governmental approvals and concurrence. The ability or inability to get such approvals as anticipated, could effect and alter materially the Company's current developmental plans and financial reviews.

Cyclical Risks: Flagler's leasing occupancy and development are subject to the effect of economic cycles at the regional and local levels and, to a lesser extent, in the U.S. national economy. Historically, leasing occupancy and new building development activity improve late in a period of economic recovery and are affected negatively later than other businesses in an economic downturn.

Natural Disaster Risks: Flagler's assets are located in Florida and are susceptible to damage, destruction and operational disruption (including rents from tenants) from natural disasters like hurricanes and other severe storms. Damage and destruction of operating assets could be material with accompanying long periods of operational outage.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's material physical properties at December 31, 2005 are listed below and are grouped by industry segment.

RAILWAY

FECR owns a railroad right-of-way, generally 100 feet wide, along the east coast of Florida extending for 351 miles from Jacksonville to Miami, used for its railroad operations. FECR also owns and operates approximately 277 miles of branch, switching and other secondary track, 158 miles of yard track, various rail car marshalling yards, trailer/container and automobile loading and unloading facilities, signaling system facilities, and a number of operating offices, shops and service house buildings. FECR also owns three connected four-story buildings in St. Augustine, Florida, which are used by FECL and FECR as corporate headquarters.

On March 2, 1998, FECR entered into a Trackage Agreement with SCFE providing for, among other things, the operation and maintenance by SCFE of 56 miles of branch mainline owned by FECR extending from Fort Pierce, west to Lake Harbor.

FECR's tracks, bridges and other fixed property and signal improvements are maintained to a level based on the needs of service. The mainline is, in general, constructed of 132-pound per yard continuous welded rail supported on concrete crossties. These facilities provide a reliable infrastructure for rail operations suited to the business demands of customers, including unrestricted movement of double-stacked containers, tri-level automobiles and heavier axle rail cars. The branch mainlines, way switching and yard tracks are, for the most part, of 115-pound per yard materials supported by wood ties.

FECR owns or leases 81 diesel electric locomotives, 6,262 freight cars, 1,412 trailers for highway revenue service, numerous pieces of rail-mounted and non-rail-mounted work equipment and numerous automobiles used in maintenance and transportation operations. Generally, FECR's equipment is in good physical condition, considering its years of service and operating utilization. On December 16, 2005 FECR ordered four (4) new locomotives, delivery is expected in the third quarter 2006.

During 2003, FECR commenced an "engineering and economics" based study of its principal right-of-way and equipment assets to develop a multi-year maintenance and replacement plan and associated estimates of the assets' remaining lives. The engineering studies segregated the equipment and right-of-way assets into the following major groupings: locomotives, rolling stock and equipment (e.g., hoppers, flatcars, auto racks, trailers, etc.), bridges, and track structure (rail, ties, ballast, and other track material). During the third and fourth quarters of 2004, the engineering studies (including associated estimated depreciation lives) for locomotives and rolling stock were completed. During the first quarter of 2005, the engineering study for bridges was finalized. The track structure engineering study was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The track study evaluated FECR's entire mainline, branch lines and yards from Jacksonville to Miami, Florida. The study's fieldwork involved hi-rail inspections of the main line, tie samples in each mile of track and rail measurements taken at each tie sample location. In each yard, samples of tie and rail conditions were taken to develop a general picture of the overall condition of the yard.

From the track study, FECR identified four major components for its track assets: rail, ties, ballast and other track material (OTM). Overall, the study indicated the track system to be in good condition. The study generally recommends that we continue our general maintenance programs (e.g., surfacing, bolt fastening, undercutting, etc.) at our current levels. In 2005, \$13.8 million was spent on our track maintenance programs. The 2006 budget includes \$13.7 million of track maintenance programs, which is in line with the study recommendations. Nothing significant was found in yard maintenance during the track study.

The study also evaluated the condition and replacement of our track assets. One of the major components that impact the replacement of rail and track materials is tonnage. The Transportation Test Center (TTC) in Pueblo, Colorado indicates a tangent rail life expectancy based on 1.460 billion gross tons for generic mainline rail with a six-inch base (132, 136 and 141 pound). Between the periods of 1970–1977, FECR replaced approximately 74% of its main line track with generally small amounts of rail replacement from 1978 through 2005. The average annual tonnage on FECR's rail averaged approximately 9 million gross tons during the 1970's. Subsequent to the 1970's, annual tonnages have steadily increased with annual tonnage during the last decade of approximately 37 million gross tons. Given these historical tonnage amounts, FECR expects our existing rail assets to meet their current life expectancy of 50 years with no impact on depreciation rates. Going forward, if FECR experiences expected annual tonnage levels of 50 million gross tons, the lives for newly installed rail and other track components after December 31, 2005 will need to be adjusted potentially within a range of 35 to 45 years. The potential annual depreciation impact for the change in rail and OTM assets (if adjusted to a range of 35–45 years) would be less than \$0.1 million in 2006 (year one of change) and range from \$0.2 million to \$0.4 million in year 2015 (year 10 after change) based on normative expected capital budgets. The study indicated no substantive change in the depreciable lives for ties and ballast, at generally 40 years.

The bridge study covered FECR's 72 bridges or approximately 13,000 linear feet of bridge assets (30% were inspected during the study). The bridge study indicated no substantive change in the depreciable lives and generally, bridges would continue to be depreciated over a 61.5-year life. The bridge study also indicated that while FECR's bridge assets are in acceptable operational condition based on the Company's continuing maintenance and inspection programs, FECR is entering a 10 to 20 year period where, based on the age and construction materials used, certain bridges will be studied further, monitored and possibly replaced. The management team does not expect replacement costs for bridges to materially alter its normative annual capital budget, however this estimate is subject to change, and such changes could be material. The study did not include the downtown Jacksonville bridge, which spans the St. Johns River, which was evaluated separately (due to its scale and design). The study recommended rehabilitation of the pier protection structures for the Jacksonville bridge main channel. This work commenced in 2005 and will be completed in the first quarter 2006. No other significant change in capital maintenance or replacement programs was noted.

The locomotive and rolling stock study indicated no substantive change in the annual maintenance or capital replacement programs. FECR will continue its general practice of maintaining locomotives and rolling stock for the entirety of their useful operating life.

From the locomotive engineering study, FECR identified three major sub-components of its locomotive assets: Hulk/Chassis, Locomotive engine and Combos (e.g., wheel assemblies, electric motors, etc.) The replacement and resulting depreciable lives for each of these sub-components is 50 years, 7 years and 3 years, respectively. Annual depreciation is expected to increase approximately 11% or \$0.3 million as a result of the study. These depreciable lives were implemented in the fourth quarter of 2004.

From the rolling stock engineering study, FECR identified three major sub-components of its rolling stock assets: Hulk/Chassis, wheel assemblies (e.g., trucks), and doors. The replacement and resulting depreciable lives for each of these sub-components is 40 to 50 years, 7 years and 7 years, respectively. General FECR equipment, which was included in the rolling stock study, has depreciable lives of 10 to 20 years. Annual depreciation is expected to increase approximately 11% or \$0.4 million as a result of the study. These depreciable lives were implemented in the first quarter of 2005.

These studies, their conclusions and on-going evaluations may result in future material changes in FECR's maintenance and capital spending and in the estimated remaining useful lives of its property, plant and equipment, which may affect future depreciation rates and expense.

In addition, FECR currently manages approximately 4,069 rail cars from Greenbrier Leasing Corporation, Bombardier Capital and other entities, with lease lengths generally of three, five and ten years. The lease terms call for FECR to be billed an hourly rate based upon the length of time the car is on FECR's railroad (on-line) or on another railroad (off-line). As a car goes off-line, a per diem rent sharing arrangement goes into effect whereby Greenbrier and FECR apportion the rent based upon the length of time the car is off-line. Rents from the Greenbrier, Bombardier and other leases received by FECR were \$4.7 million, \$3.9 million, \$4.0 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Certain of these leases provide for base rents payable to Greenbrier and others by FECR if the car remains on FECR's line for a specified number of days. To date, these base rents (i.e., those above normal car hire) payable to Greenbrier and others have been minimal.

REAL ESTATE

At year-end 2005, Flagler's commercial and industrial portfolio included 64 buildings, exclusive of lease-up, aggregating 7.4 million rentable sq. ft. Flagler's income-producing properties are detailed below:

Flagler's Income-Producing Buildings

(at December 31, 2005)

Location	No. of Bldgs.	Type	Rentable Sq. Ft.	Occupied Sq. Ft.	% Occupied	Year Built
duPont Center Jacksonville, FL	2	Office Buildings	160,000	143,245	90	1987-88
Deerwood North Jacksonville, FL	3	Office Buildings	382,943	376,474	98	1999-04
Deerwood South Jacksonville, FL	4	Office Buildings	520,022	485,948	93	1996-98
Flagler Center Jacksonville, FL	3	Office Buildings	354,566	353,186	100	1998-99
	2	Office/Showroom/Warehouses	209,613	209,613	100	1997-99
	1	Front Load Warehouse	98,800	79,081	80	1997
	1	Rail Warehouse	107,800	107,800	100	1997
Gran Park at The Avenues Jacksonville, FL	3	Office Buildings	241,568	165,832	69	1992-95
	3	Office/Showroom/Warehouses	174,353	116,597	67	1992-97
	1	Office Warehouse	154,326	154,326	100	1996
Office Center at Southpoint Jacksonville, FL	1	Office Building	59,600	59,600	100	1999
SouthPark Center I & II Orlando, FL	5	Office Buildings	707,194	673,554	95	1998-04
	1	Office/Showroom/Warehouse	131,607	131,607	100	1998
Flagler Station Miami, FL	2	Office Building	339,864	339,864	100	2000
	5	Office/Showroom/Warehouses	367,301	367,301	100	1988-94
	11	Office Warehouses	1,528,286	1,528,286	100	1990-01
	4	Rail Warehouses	397,680	397,680	100	1989-94
	8	Front Load Warehouses	1,027,984	975,384	95	1991-95
	1	Office Service Center	38,956	38,956	100	1994-02
	1	Retail Building	42,800	22,049	52	2002
Doral Concourse Miami, FL	1	Office Building	240,144	199,552	83	2001
Sunrise Corporate Plaza Sunrise, FL	1	Office Building	106,648	106,648	100	1999
Total - 100% owned buildings	64		7,392,055	7,032,583	95	

Certain of these buildings are mortgaged to secure loans with outstanding balances due of \$338.0 million as of December 31, 2005. The mortgage notes consist of \$247 million of seven- and ten-year notes with \$235.3 million outstanding at December 31, 2005, and a blended interest and principal repayment payable monthly based on a fixed 7.23% weighted-average interest rate on the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage notes and a thirty-year amortization period. In addition, \$105 million of seven-year mortgage notes were issued on August 10, 2004 with \$102.7 million outstanding at December 31, 2005. These seven-year mortgage notes consist of a \$60 million note with a fixed rate of interest of 5.27% and a \$45 million note with a floating rate of interest based on the 90-day LIBOR Index plus 1.00%

(5.41% at December 31, 2005). Repayments of principal and interest are payable monthly based upon a thirty-year amortization schedule. These notes mature with remaining principal due of \$79.5 million in 2008 and \$229.5 million in 2011.

The Company periodically reviews its inventory of income-producing commercial and industrial properties, as well as undeveloped properties to determine how best to maximize its value, including possible sale, if market conditions warrant. The Company will continue to develop additional rentable commercial and industrial space if market conditions warrant. The Company currently has 119,000 sq. ft. under construction and 1,133,000 sq. ft. in the pre-development phase (see Part I, Item 1 Business, in this report on Form 10-K).

At year-end 2005, Flagler had five buildings in lease-up. Lease-up is defined as the status of a project that has been issued a certificate of occupancy, but has not reached the earlier of 90% occupancy or one year from issuance of certificate of occupancy. The percentage leased/pre-leased denotes the percentage of net rentable sq. ft. for which leases had been signed at December 31, 2005. These properties are detailed below:

Status	Owner	Property Description	Net Rentable Square Feet	% Leased/Pre-Leased at December 31, 2005
Lease-Up	Flagler	Flagler Center – Lakeside Two	112,306	31%
Lease-Up	Flagler	Deerwood North – Office 4	113,898	84%
Lease-Up	Flagler	Southpark Center II – Building 1200	136,414	0%
Lease-Up	Flagler	Flagler Center – Building 700	151,178	86%
Lease-Up	Flagler	Flagler Station – OW 25	160,211	0%
			674,007	

Flagler's land portfolio includes the following major land holdings:

Lemberg North (Cordova Palms)

This site, located in St. Johns County along U.S. 1 between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, is comprised of 449 acres and will be bisected by the planned future State Road 312. The Company is pursuing the necessary governmental approvals for the development of a mixed-use project on the site.

Lakeiand Central Park

Flagler is in the regulatory approval phase of the development of this site, which contains 386 developable acres. The property is situated just off Interstate 4 in Lakeland, which is between the Tampa and Orlando markets. Flagler is processing a Development of Regional Impact application for the project, which if successful, will provide entitlements for a mix of uses.

Fort Pierce K-4

A 320-acre tract is located in St. Lucie County at the southeast quadrant of the intersection of I-95 and the Florida Turnpike. The land use designation for the property is for mixed-use development, with 245 acres of the property presently zoned for heavy industrial. When market analysis reflects the proper demand for industrial use, the property could be developed as industrial zoned property. Various approvals from state, regional and local government entities will be required.

Downtown Miami Lot

This eight-acre tract is located in downtown Miami fronting on NW First Avenue adjacent to the Miami Arena, the Stephen P. Clark county administration building and the federal courthouse currently being constructed with an estimated completion date of third quarter 2006. The future land-use designation and zoning of the property are for office/mixed-use. Flagler is evaluating the development of the property.

FECR Properties

FECR also owns lands outside of the right-of-way, which are redundant to the Railway's operating requirements. During 2005, Flagler has started the process to determine the highest and best uses for each parcel. Exclusive of operating rail yards, some of FECR's land portfolio includes the following:

Right-of-Way Corridors

The Company continues to hold an interest in several corridors, upon which rail service is not currently provided. The Titusville Branch in Volusia and Brevard counties is approximately 35 miles in length and contains 450 acres. In addition, the Edgewater Branch extends from Edgewater to Maytown connecting to the Aurantia to Benson Junction corridor. This corridor is approximately 16 miles in length and contains 191 acres. The Company is negotiating an agreement to sell both of these corridors to the state of Florida.

A corridor extends southerly for approximately six miles from the Miami International Airport to a major metropolitan mall in Miami-Dade County. The northerly portion of this corridor remains in rail service. In 2005, the southerly five miles were abandoned and the Company is evaluating alternative uses of the right-of-way.

Miller Tract (Flagler Crossing)

FECR owns approximately 165 acres west of the railroad right-of-way and fronting on the San Sebastian River in addition to Flagler's 69-acre parcel at the Miller Tract, which fronts U.S. 1 at the northern boundary of the City of St. Augustine. Flagler is assisting the Railway in evaluating appropriate uses and in obtaining development approvals for this real estate.

Lakeland Distribution Center (Key Safety)

This 117-acre site is located on County Line Road in Lakeland, Florida. Flagler is developing the site for industrial/warehouse uses of up to 1.2 million sq. ft. on approximately 64 developable acres.

Cadillac Gauge Property

This property is located in an industrial area on Cidco Road in Cocoa, Florida. This property has over 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space on 92 acres of land. The property offers a variety of uses.

Eyster Boulevard

This site is located in the City of Rockledge, south of Eyster Boulevard, and consists of 64 acres with approximately 1,290 ft. of frontage along Eyster Boulevard and over 2,600 ft. of rail frontage. A portion of the site has 330 ft. of frontage along Murrell Road. Approximately 27 acres are under contract for sale and approximately 20 acres are expected to be leased. Both the buyer and the lessee are expected to receive rail service. The remaining 17 acres are expected to be developed or marketed for commercial and industrial uses.

New Smyrna

This site is located on Route 44 in New Smyrna Beach along Florida's east coast. The property includes undeveloped acreage and an active FECR locomotive repair shop. The undeveloped acreage offers a variety of uses.

Summary of FECI Land Holdings

The Company owned and managed 5,383 acres of land at year-end 2005, which included 578 acres on which buildings are located; 643 acres of developable land with entitlements, including the projects under development described in Item 1, Part 1 of this report; 2,540 acres of unentitled land, including the undeveloped properties described in Item 1, Part I of this report, and 1,622 acres held by FECR. These properties are held for lease, development and/or sale and are in fourteen counties of the state of Florida with 3,761 acres held by Flagler and 1,622 acres held by FECR.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is the defendant and plaintiff in various lawsuits resulting from its operations. In the opinion of management, appropriate provision has been made in the financial statements for the estimated liability that may result from disposition of such matters. The Company maintains comprehensive liability insurance for bodily injury and property claims, but is self-insured or maintains a significant self-insured retention (i.e., deductible) for these exposures, particularly at FECR. These lawsuits are related to alleged bodily injuries sustained by Railway employees or third parties, employment related matters such as alleged wrongful termination and commercial or contract disputes, including disputes related to real estate, property management and bankruptcies.

The Company is subject to proceedings and consent decrees arising out of its historic disposal of fuel and oil used in the transportation business. It is the Company's policy to accrue environmental cleanup costs when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount can be reasonably estimated. As assessments and cleanups proceed, these accruals are reviewed and adjusted.

The Company is participating, together with several other potentially responsible parties (PRPs), in the remediation of a site in Jacksonville, Florida, pursuant to an agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The site previously accepted waste oil from many businesses. The clean up is substantially completed and the Company has paid its share of the clean-up costs (approximately \$0.3 million). The site will have on-going maintenance requirements. Based on the nature of the expected maintenance activities, the Company does not expect its share of maintenance costs to be material.

The Company monitors a small number of sites leased to others, or acquired by the Company or its subsidiaries. Based on management's ongoing review and monitoring of the sites, and the ability to seek contribution or indemnification from the PRPs, the Company does not expect to incur material additional costs, if any.

It is difficult to quantify future environmental costs as many issues relate to actions by third parties or changes in environmental regulations. However, based on information presently available, management believes that the ultimate disposition of currently known matters will not have a material effect on the financial position, liquidity or results of operations of the Company.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2005.

PART II

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

Price Range of Common Stock and Dividend Policy

The common stock of FECL is traded on the New York Stock Exchange with the symbol "FLA." As of February 23, 2006, there were 1,475 holders of record of FECL's common stock.

The following table shows the high and low sales prices and dividends per share by quarter for 2005 and 2004:

Common Stock Price	High	Low	Cash Dividends Paid
2005			
Fourth Quarter			
Common stock	\$45.70	\$40.55	\$0.06
Third Quarter			
Common stock	\$48.49	\$39.91	\$0.06
Second Quarter			
Common stock	\$44.10	\$38.90	\$0.06
First Quarter			
Common stock	\$45.50	\$40.50	\$0.05
2004			
Fourth Quarter			
Common stock	\$46.83	\$36.60	\$0.05
Third Quarter			
Common stock	\$40.54	\$35.00	\$0.05
Second Quarter			
Common stock	\$40.37	\$34.53	\$0.05
First Quarter			
Common stock	\$36.00	\$31.62	\$0.04

The Company pays quarterly cash dividends on its outstanding shares of common stock. The Company currently expects to continue paying quarterly cash dividends in an amount at least equal to the dividends paid in 2005; however, the determination of the amount of future cash dividends, if any, to be declared and paid by the Company will depend

upon, among other things, the Company's financial condition, funds from operations, level of capital expenditures, future business prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors. The closing price of the common stock was \$51.08 as of February 23, 2006.

On August 13, 2004, the Company purchased 5.5 million shares of common stock from The Alfred I. duPont Testamentary Trust (Trust) and The Nemours Foundation (Foundation) for \$34.50 per share or approximately \$191 million. The shares represented approximately 14.9% of the Company's total outstanding common stock and are held as

treasury stock. After the transaction, the Trust owned 3,085,930 shares, or approximately 9.8% of the total shares outstanding. The transaction was approved by the directors of the FECI Board, other than the representatives of the Trust.

After the transaction with the Trust and the Foundation, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$40 million of common stock through a program of open market purchases and privately negotiated transactions, from time to time. The following table sets forth repurchases made and/or shares surrendered during the three months ended December 31, 2005:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Amount of Value that may yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
October	5,778*	\$42.44*	-	37,711,048
November	-	-	-	37,711,048
December	3,111*	\$42.13*	-	37,711,048

*Shares purchased represent shares surrendered to the Company for federal withholding obligations related to employees' vesting on previously restricted stock.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plan

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	616,487	\$31.78	2,767,803**
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders*	105,500	N/A	N/A
Total	721,987	\$31.78	2,767,803

*Shares of restricted stock issued to Adolfo Henriques on March 28, 2005, in connections with his employment as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

**As of December 31, 2005, includes 2,042,388 shares available for future issuance under the Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective June 2, 2005, and 725,415 shares reserved for issuance under the Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

On January 6, 2006 the Company and the Codina Group, Inc. announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group and certain related property interests. Equity to be issued in the transaction includes approximately 3.25 million shares of common equity to the contributors, (i) 1,295,399 shares of which are contingent upon the achievement of certain value based milestones and (ii) 288,520 shares to be issued to certain Codina Group employees. In addition, up to \$29.2 million of equity may be issued in connection with partnership distributions.

The shares to be issued are treasury shares currently held by the Company. The shares issued in the transaction may not be sold or transferred for periods ranging from one to five years after the closing. The closing is anticipated to occur in the first quarter 2006.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below with respect to the Company's consolidated statements of income for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2005, and with respect to the consolidated balance sheets for the same periods are derived from the consolidated financial statements. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Part II, Items 7 (Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations), and 8 (Financial Statements and Supplementary Data) included elsewhere herein. Income statement data, discontinued operations and earnings per share results for all years have been reclassified to treat EPIK, FLX and certain Flagler buildings as discontinued operations, consistent with the 2005 presentation. Included in 2002 and 2001 discontinued operations is the impairment of certain telecommunications assets. See Note 5 to the Financial Statements in Item 8 below for additional discussion.

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Income Statement Data					
Operating revenues*	362,346	378,187	338,264	300,515	245,294
Operating expenses*	(280,083)	(247,955)	(264,554)	(210,773)	(188,452)
Operating profit	82,263	130,232	73,710	89,742	56,842
Interest income	1,659	1,124	946	425	1,170
Interest expense	(20,105)	(16,671)	(17,056)	(19,602)	(6,187)
Other income	14,555	13,023	9,544	10,803	9,288
Income before income taxes	78,372	127,708	67,144	81,368	61,113
Provision for income taxes	(29,006)	(49,806)	(25,851)	(31,327)	(23,529)
Income from continuing operations	49,366	77,902	41,293	50,041	37,584
Discontinued Operations					
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations (net of taxes) (see details following)	-	106	(173)	(168,615)	(98,970)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	2,590	2,104	10,823	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	2,696	1,931	(157,792)	(98,970)
Net income (loss)	49,366	80,598	43,224	(107,751)	(61,386)
Earnings Per Share					
Income from continuing operations – basic	\$1.53	\$2.25	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.03
Income from continuing operations – diluted	\$1.52	\$2.21	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.02
Loss from operation of discontinued operations – basic	-	-	\$(0.01)	\$(4.63)	\$(2.72)
Loss from operation of discontinued operations – diluted	-	-	\$(0.01)	\$(4.60)	\$(2.70)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations – basic & diluted	-	\$0.08	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.30	-
Net income (loss) – basic	\$1.53	\$2.33	\$ 1.18	\$(2.96)	\$(1.69)
Net income (loss) – diluted	\$1.52	\$2.29	\$ 1.17	\$(2.94)	\$(1.68)
Weighted-average shares – basic	32,281	34,530	36,502	36,446	36,397
Weighted-average shares – diluted	32,584	35,217	36,865	36,635	36,608
Cash dividends declared on common stock	7,518	6,498	60,453	3,658	3,652
Cash dividends declared per share on common stock	\$0.23	\$0.19	\$1.645	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10

*Includes costs and recoveries associated with hurricane related damage. See Items 7 & 8 for breakout and discussion of these costs and recoveries.

Details of certain Flagler buildings' income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations are provided in the following tables:

	Years Ended December 31				
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Summary of Operating Results of Discontinued Operations					
Flagler realty rental revenues	-	718	2,030	4,133	4,368
Flagler realty rental expenses	-	545	2,540	2,440	1,786
Operating income (loss)	-	173	(510)	1,693	2,582
Interest income	-	-	43	73	291
Income (loss) before income taxes	-	173	(467)	1,766	2,873
Income taxes	-	(67)	180	(680)	(1,106)
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	106	(287)	1,086	1,767

	Years Ended December 31				
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	1,137,744	1,063,193	1,008,350	1,051,236	1,200,670
Cash and cash equivalents	75,990	126,166	125,057	83,872	14,089
Properties, less accumulated depreciation	955,395	853,458	814,683	795,650	1,064,899
Long-term debt	332,760	338,065	238,305	294,143	282,784
Shareholders' equity	539,057	464,926	558,133	573,316	684,169

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

Management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Item 8, Financial Statements, Item 1, Business, and Item 2, Properties, included elsewhere herein. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements (see cautionary statement at the front of this report). The Company's actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

FECI is a holding company engaged in the rail and real estate businesses through two wholly owned subsidiaries.

The Company's assets and operations are located in Florida. Consequently, the Company's performance is significantly affected by the general health of the Florida economy, while more broadly affected by the national economy, and international economies, including the Caribbean, South America and Asia.

The Company generates rail-operating revenues primarily from the movement of freight in both conventional freight cars and intermodal shipments of containers and trailers on flatcars. Starting in November of 2002, FECR began certain

drayage operations for intermodal shipments (drayage is the movement of containers or trailers by truck to and from a rail yard). Freight and drayage revenues are recorded as freight moves from origin to destination. Modest non-freight operating revenues are derived from demurrage and detention (equipment per diem paid by customers), switching, weighing, special train and other transportation services. The Company has one railroad customer that accounted for approximately 20%, 21% and 20% of the railroad's freight revenues in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The Company does not believe that this customer will cease to be a rail shipper, or will significantly decrease its freight volume in the near future. FECR's top five customers accounted for approximately 42%, 43%, and 43% of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, freight revenues. While FECR may compete directly with certain of its connecting rail carriers, FECR revenues can also be affected by broader rail industry issues like service reliability, shipper satisfaction, government regulation, and the effects of Class I mergers and acquisitions. Additionally, broader transportation industry issues associated with motor carriers, ships, barges and ports can affect transportation logistics and patterns, which influence rail shipments and freight revenues.

The Company's rail expenses consist of salaries and wages (71% of FECR's work force is covered by collective bargaining agreements, which were amended in 2005, with terms ranging from three to five years), related payroll taxes and employee benefits, depreciation (primarily reflecting FECR's capital requirements for maintaining the current operations), insurance and casualty claim expense, diesel fuel, car hire

(generally, a net rent credit received from others utilizing FECR's car fleet less rents paid by FECR to use foreign equipment), property taxes, materials and supplies, purchased services and other expenses. Many of the Railway's operating expenses are of a relatively fixed nature, and do not increase or decrease proportionately with increases or decreases in operating revenues unless the Company's management takes specific actions to restructure the Company's operations. The Company experiences increases/decreases in fuel costs as the price of diesel fuel fluctuates in the market.

The Company's real estate operations are cyclical and are affected by local demographic and general economic trends and the supply and rate of absorption of new construction. Although the Company's real estate business has a large portfolio of income-producing properties expected to provide reasonably stable operating results from a large and diverse customer base, the Company's real estate earnings may be significantly affected from period to period by the nature and timing of sales of developed property and non-core real estate assets as well as market conditions that tighten competition for tenants. Acquisitions may also significantly affect the comparability of operating results period to period due to the immediate impact from the addition of income-producing developed operating properties like acquisitions utilizing tax-deferred net land sales proceeds as was the case in 2005. Additionally, certain significant expenditures (including capital for maintaining or providing infrastructure to the properties) may fluctuate significantly over time.

Flagler has a portfolio of land, which includes land held for future development (entitled and unentitled), surplus land, some of which is under contract or held for sale, and land located in the parks that is under the existing buildings (578 acres) or undevelopable (811 acres). During 2006, additional developable land is expected to be purchased from reinvested land sale proceeds in qualifying tax-deferred exchanges. These properties will be held for future development. With the addition of developable properties from the Codina acquisition, the pace of development is expected to increase over the next five to ten years. The Company's determination to develop or sell property is based on market conditions. Flagler holds approximately 85 acres of surplus land included in unentitled land above, all of which is either on the market or under contract for sale and expected to be sold over the next several years.

Real estate operating revenues are generated from (i) rental agreements on its office and industrial portfolio of buildings, as well as rents on its land holdings, (ii) sales of land and/or buildings and (iii) development, brokerage and property management services provided to customers.

Real estate operating expenses include costs of managing its office and industrial properties, costs associated with providing services to customers, and costs associated with land (both holding and development costs) and building sales. The Company incurs property management expenses, such as building maintenance, leasing costs and property taxes, beginning when buildings are completed and placed in the Company's inventory of leasable properties. The Company sells certain real estate holdings when the return on such sales is considered advantageous, causing fluctuations in costs of real estate sales based on the basis in the properties sold, timing, and significance of such dispositions.

FECR owns or has an interest in approximately 1,622 acres of land that is held for lease, development and/or sale, including three rail corridors (696 acres) that are either abandoned or are candidates for abandonment. There are 807 acres currently on the market or under contract for sale, including 641 acres of rail corridor. FECR continues to evaluate the appropriate uses for the remaining land. The abandoned corridors include approximately fifty miles of rail lines in East Central Florida, which the Company expects to sell to the state of Florida for recreational purposes, and an additional six miles in Palatka, Florida.

Passive revenues are generated from leases of railroad right-of-way to telecommunication and other companies for the installation of fiber optic, utilities, and other conduits, and additional uses of the right-of-way (e.g., signboards) and one-time income associated with the sale of air rights and related surface and sub-surface easements and licenses on the right-of-way. These revenues, along with their associated expenses, are recorded net in "other income."

On January 6, 2006, the Company and Codina Group, Inc. announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries of FECI had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group, Inc. and certain related property interests. In separate transactions, subsidiaries of the Company will acquire certain land parcels from Armando Codina and will become a general partner in a partnership currently wholly owned by Mr. Codina and his family.

Headquartered in Coral Gables, Florida, Codina Group, Inc. is an integrated commercial real estate, development, construction, leasing, property management and brokerage firm with 150 employees.

In addition to Codina Group, the transactions will include the following projects under current and future development in South Florida:

100% Owned

- Beacon Countyline, 457 acres in Hialeah plus an additional 40 adjacent acres; future plans are for the creation of a large industrial park
- Beacon Commons, 92 acres in Doral, future site of a retail, office and residential development
- Gables Office Building, a 45,000 sq. ft. office building to be developed in Coral Gables during 2006

Joint Ventures

- Beacon Lakes, 21.2% interest in a venture with AMB Properties that owns a 432-acre industrial park, including three industrial buildings and entitlements for an additional 6.2 million sq. ft. in West Dade
- Red Road Commons, a proposed 50% interest in a venture with an affiliate of Fairfield Properties, Inc. to build 407-unit residential apartments on land to be leased in South Miami
- Beacon City Center, a venture with an affiliate of JPMorgan that holds an exclusive option to acquire and redevelop a 77-acre property in Doral into approximately 2,840 residential units and 72 office condominiums
- Burger King, a proposed 30% interest in a venture with an affiliate of JPMorgan to acquire land and construct a 15-story, 250,000 sq. ft. building for Burger King's corporate headquarters

The properties being acquired are expected to be developed into approximately 11 million sq. ft. of industrial space, 600,000 sq. ft. of office space, 750,000 sq. ft. of retail space and 3,500 multi-family units.

Total consideration of \$270 million is comprised of:

- \$168 million in equity, including \$55 million which is contingent upon the achievement of certain value-based milestones; up to \$30 million contingent upon partnership distributions; and approximately \$12 million of restricted stock to be granted to certain Codina group employees. (Equity issued in connection with the transaction may not be sold or transferred for periods ranging from one to five years after the closing).
- \$36 million of debt to be assumed or repaid at closing.
- Separate transactions totaling \$66 million, in which Flagler Development Company will buy Beacon Commons and Florida East Coast Railway will acquire 40 acres adjacent to Beacon Countyline. Flagler and the Railway expect to purchase these properties utilizing tax-deferred sales proceeds.

Upon the closing of the acquisition, Mr. Codina will join the FECL management team as President and Chief Executive Officer of Flagler and Codina Group and will join the FECL Board of Directors. The transaction is subject to various closing conditions and is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2006.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Net cash generated by operating activities was \$84.9 million, \$72.3 million and \$136.0 million in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The year-to-year (2005 versus 2004) fluctuation in net cash generated by operating activities primarily reflects increased cash earnings from operations impacted by the effect of changes in working capital and certain non-cash items. The 2003 to 2004 year-to-year fluctuation in net cash generated by operating activities, primarily reflect a \$74.6 million income tax refund received during the second quarter of 2003.

During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities were \$(139.6) million, \$10.0 million and \$22.0 million, respectively, representing primarily costs of development and purchases of properties (including the purchase of \$78.5 million in 2005 for buildings and land with §1031 funds), offset by proceeds from the disposition of assets (mostly buildings and land). Proceeds from asset sales were \$35.2 million, \$121.5 million and \$124.2 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, the Company invested approximately \$133 million, \$80 million and \$75 million, respectively, at Flagler. The increase in 2005 primarily relates to the purchase of two office buildings in the first quarter 2005 by Flagler and FECL using §1031 proceeds, totaling \$60.6 million. Flagler's 2005 capital expenditures reflect a total of \$76 million for acquisitions, \$48 million for new development and \$9 million for improvements to current buildings.

Capital investment at Flagler for 2006 is expected to be between \$80 million and \$90 million, for new development (\$73 million to \$78 million) and improvements to current buildings (\$7 million to \$12 million) and before consideration for the Codina Acquisition.

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company's capital investments at FECL were approximately \$39 million, \$30 million and \$27 million, respectively. Capital investment at FECL for 2006 is expected to be between \$48 million and \$53 million, for normative improvements (\$28 million to \$31 million) and productivity/growth improvements (\$20 million to \$22 million) and before the purchase of any strategic land parcels to be inventoried for future Railway customers.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was \$4.5 million, \$(81.1) million and \$(116.9) million in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Financing activities for 2005 included payments for the purchase of common stock, increased mortgage debt payments at Flagler, and increased dividend payments, offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options. 2004 cash (used in) financing activities includes proceeds from the issuance of \$105 million seven-year non-recourse mortgage notes issued in the third quarter of 2004 offset by the purchase of

5.5 million shares of common stock from The Alfred I. duPont Testamentary Trust and The Nemours Foundation for approximately \$191 million. Finance activities in 2003 were primarily the repayment (\$53 million) of monies borrowed on the line of credit and the payment (\$60.5 million) of dividends including a special dividend of \$1.50 per share.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into operating leases (see also, the discussion of Debt and Other Commitments in Note 15 of Item 8 of the consolidated financial statements) that are disclosed in the next section, "Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments."

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Contractual Obligations

Payments due by Period

(dollars in thousands)

Contractual Cash Obligations at December 31, 2005	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt obligations**	443,906	27,539	133,076	41,054	242,237
Capital lease obligations	725	185	370	170	-
Operating lease obligations	6,459	2,108	2,520	1,492	339
Unconditional purchase obligations*	17,198	15,457	1,445	296	-
Other long-term obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Total contractual cash obligations	468,288	45,289	137,411	43,012	242,576

*Unconditional purchase obligations at December 31, 2005 consisted of outstanding forward purchase agreements for diesel fuel at FECR and various purchase agreements.

**Includes payments of principal and interest.

Amount of Commitments

Expiration per Period

(dollars in thousands)

Other Commercial Commitments at December 31, 2005	Total Amounts Committed	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years
Lines of credit	-	-	-	-	-
Standby letters of credit	803	288	515	-	-
Guarantees	66	66	-	-	-
Other commercial commitments	10,785	10,410	375	-	-
Total commercial commitments	11,654	10,764	890	-	-

At December 31, 2005, the standby letters of credit were primarily for construction commitments related to building and infrastructure projects at Flagler's project locations and to cover deductibles related to insurance policies. Other commercial commitments primarily include amounts committed to customers and vendors for construction projects at Flagler-owned developments.

On January 6, 2006, the Company announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group, Inc. and certain related property interests held directly or indirectly by Mr. Armando Codina for total consideration of \$270 million. See earlier acquisition discussion contained in this item of the form 10-K.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	49,366	80,598	43,224
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash generated by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	55,477	48,769	47,498
Gain on disposition of assets	(25,351)	(93,265)	(60,675)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options/restricted stock	5,261	4,056	-
Deferred taxes	7,438	48,052	22,808
Stock compensation expense	9,900	4,819	3,189
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(3,297)	(8,836)	(2,236)
Prepaid expenses	(2,012)	206	(106)
Materials and supplies	(2,018)	(219)	107
Straight line rent	(6,488)	(5,604)	(6,618)
Prepaid commissions	(5,448)	(1,172)	(85)
Other assets and deferred charges	(201)	(8,224)	(896)
Accounts payable	1,194	17,356	2,173
Taxes payable	2,201	(8,335)	3,581
Income tax refund	2,800	-	74,572
Deferred revenue	(154)	2,661	462
Amounts due to contractors	(1,988)	1,618	2,095
Accrued interest	30	391	(19)
Other accrued liabilities	(803)	(12,164)	8,896
Accrued casualty and other long-term liabilities	(1,013)	1,548	(1,932)
Net cash generated by operating activities	84,894	72,255	136,038
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases of properties	(174,752)	(111,551)	(102,181)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	35,202	121,537	124,218
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(139,550)	9,986	22,037
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Receipt from issuance of mortgage debt (Note 15)	-	105,000	-
Payment of mortgage debt	(4,896)	(3,289)	(2,641)
Net payments on line of credit	-	-	(53,000)
Payment of dividends	(7,518)	(6,498)	(60,453)
Proceeds from exercise of options	21,594	16,674	2,898
Stock repurchase program payments (Note 15)	(2,289)	(191,126)	(2,921)
Purchase of common stock	(2,411)	(1,893)	(773)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,480	(81,132)	(116,890)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(50,176)	1,109	41,185
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	126,166	125,057	83,872
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	75,990	126,166	125,057
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid (received) for income taxes (net of refunds)	11,500	4,700	(73,736)
Cash paid for interest	22,320	19,252	17,988

On February 22, 2005, the Company entered into a new unsecured \$150 million, 5-year revolving credit agreement with a syndication of banks. The new credit facility provides a more favorable interest rate and terms and replaces the Company's previous \$200 million credit agreement. The Company pays (quarterly) commitment fees, as applicable under the agreement, at a range of 12.5 to 25.0 basis points. The Company's revolving credit agreement requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios (interest coverage and leverage) and maintenance of minimum established levels of net worth. The Company believes the most restrictive of such ratios is the Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility Agreement). The Credit Facility Agreement provides that at December 31, 2005, the Company's Adjusted Total Debt/Adjusted Total EBITDA ratio shall be no greater than 3.00 to 1.00. At December 31, 2005, the Company's actual Adjusted Total Debt/Adjusted Total EBITDA ratio was 0.02 to 1.00. In addition there are various established limitations (dollars and otherwise) on certain types of liens, investments (including loans and advances) and acquisitions, limitation on transactions with affiliates, merger and sales of all or substantially all of the assets; and use of proceeds. Some of the above covenants provide specific exclusion of certain financing and investing activities at Flagler. Borrowings under the credit agreement bear interest at variable rates linked to the LIBOR Index. Interest on borrowings is due and payable on the "rollover date" for each draw. Outstanding borrowings can be paid at any time by the borrower, or at the conclusion of the facility's term. At December 31, 2005, there were no borrowings outstanding on this facility.

On January 6, 2006, the Company announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group, Inc. and certain related property interests held directly or indirectly by Mr. Armando Codina for total consideration of \$270 million. The total consideration of \$270 million includes \$66 million of cash for certain property interests, assumption or repayment of \$36 million of debt and up to \$168 million of equity securities (includes \$85 million of contingent consideration). The contingent equity is contingent upon achievement of certain value based milestones including \$30 million tied to certain land use approvals, \$30 million upon certain partnership distributions from a joint venture, \$20 million is based on cumulative FECl stock price improvements of up to an additional \$27.00 over the next five years; and \$5 million is dependent on a decision to move forward with a proposed residential development. The purchase price is subject to post-closing adjustment based on certain closing conditions. The Codina acquisition, subject to certain closing conditions, is expected to close during the first quarter of 2006. The Company expects to use existing cash and

cash equivalents and potential borrowings under its un-drawn \$150 million revolving credit agreement (subject to an amendment for such acquisition) to satisfy the cash and debt repayment needs of closing the acquisition.

The properties being acquired are expected to be developed into approximately 11 million sq. ft. of industrial space, 600,000 sq. ft. of office space, 750,000 sq. ft. of retail space and 3,500 multi-family units. The net investment to fully develop these properties, after out parcel and condo sales, is nearly \$750 million.

Results of Operations for 2005 compared to 2004 and 2004 compared to 2003

Discussions are based on segment information – see Note 9 included in Item 8 of this report.

IMPACT FROM HURRICANES

The Railway suspended service early Sunday, October 23, 2005, in anticipation of the arrival of Hurricane Wilma. Rail service was disrupted for approximately two weeks due to widespread power outages that prevented automatic grade crossing warning systems and railroad signals from operating. All scheduled rail service resumed on November 7, 2005 after all sections of track power was restored and all rail crossings passed inspection.

The Company estimates that FECC will incur approximately \$3.4 million of incremental costs related to clean-up costs, property damage, grade crossing operations, support and additional train crew costs as a result of trains operating at reduced speeds. The Railway is in the process of filing claims for reimbursements and recoveries; however, the ultimate total amount of these recoveries cannot be estimated at this time. Included in this amount is \$0.5 million in costs related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Several of Flagler's buildings located in Flagler Station sustained damage from Hurricane Wilma, primarily roofs and landscaping. The total damage (cash outlays) is estimated to be approximately \$7.0 million to \$7.5 million, of which approximately \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million is currently expected to be recovered from insurance and tenants. There was additional damage due to Hurricane Katrina that was less than \$0.1 million.

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) issued Technical Practice Aide (TPA) §5400.05 in September 2005, which provides guidance on the accounting treatment of natural disaster related costs. TPA §5400.05 does not allow recognition of a natural disaster related cost until such time that the

cost is a legal obligation of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has recorded those costs where a legal obligation was present at December 31, 2005. However, in an effort to provide a more complete accounting for the cost of the hurricane damages management provides the table below. This

table reflects the total estimated cost and expected recoveries related to the hurricane damage. The table also shows costs and recoveries reflected on the operating results and capital accounts for the fourth quarter and full years of 2005 and 2004.

2005 HURRICANE COST AND RECOVERY SUMMARY

(dollars in thousands)	Total Estimated Cost and (Recovery)*	Cost (Recovery) Recognized in Fourth Quarter	Cost (Recovery) Recognized Year to Date
Railway			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	3,375	2,303	2,606
Capital expenditures ("Properties")	-	-	-
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(867)	(617)	(617)
Insurance recovery**	-	-	-
Other Rental			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	409	55	284
Flagler			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	1,770	772	772
Capital expenditures ("Properties")	5,425	279	279
Asset write-off due to replacement***	2,119	187	187
"Flagler CAM recoveries associated with Hurricane"	(777)	(343)	(343)
Insurance recovery	(3,852)	-	-

*The amounts shown in this column are management's best estimates of total costs to be incurred and amounts to be recovered due to the 2005 hurricanes, however, these estimates are subject to change, which could be material.

**The Railway's insurance recovery cannot be reasonably estimated at this time as discussions with our insurance carrier are in the beginning stages. We expect these discussions to continue throughout the first half of 2006.

***Represents assets (primarily roofs) expected to be replaced in 2006 and their related write-off of remaining net book value.

2004 HURRICANE COST AND RECOVERY SUMMARY

(dollars in thousands)	Total Estimated Cost and (Recovery)*	Cost (Recovery) Recognized in Fourth Quarter	Cost (Recovery) Recognized Year to date
Railway			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	3,041	602	3,041
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(961)	(961)	(961)
Insurance recovery	-	-	-
Other Rental			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	179	47	179
Flagler			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	109	109	109
Capital expenditures ("Properties")	-	-	-
Asset write-off due to replacement	-	-	-
"Flagler CAM recoveries associated with Hurricane"	(93)	(93)	(93)
Insurance recovery	-	-	-

RAILWAY

FECR's management team continued its focus on improving profitability during 2005 and 2004. Continuing investments in both operational and human capital were made during these periods to enhance customer service and safety while controlling costs. FECR transported record levels of aggregate during 2005 and 2004 in support of the Florida construction industry. The intermodal business continues to be strong as is evidenced by its tenth consecutive quarter over quarter growth. Leading the way is the growth of our local intermodal business with increased business in our international, retail and parcel LTL segments. The "Hurricane Train" service, an Atlanta based intermodal service introduced in 2001, also contributed to the increased revenues. Also critical to our growth was the complete re-branding and integration of FECR's drayage services into our intermodal product mix.

During 2005 and 2004, the Company reinvested approximately \$39 million and \$30 million, respectively, of capital in equipment, land, improved physical plant and new technologies at FECR.

RAILWAY OPERATING RESULTS

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Railway segment's operating revenues	237,870	200,762	181,057
Railway segment's operating expenses	174,141	153,436	138,069
Railway segment's operating profit	63,729	47,326	42,988
Railway segment's operating ratio	73.2%	76.4%	76.3%

TRAFFIC

(dollars and units in thousands)	Years Ended December 31					
	2005 Units	2004 Units	2003 Units	2005 Revenues	2004 Revenues	2003 Revenues
Commodity						
Rail carloads						
Crushed stone (aggregate)	140.3	127.2	120.8	69,897	60,271	55,453
Construction materials	7.2	5.7	5.6	5,333	3,827	3,157
Vehicles	23.5	22.2	23.1	19,025	17,577	18,161
Foodstuffs & kindred	13.7	12.5	11.9	11,972	9,922	8,902
Chemicals & distillants	3.5	3.7	3.6	4,489	4,367	4,135
Paper & lumber	7.4	5.6	6.6	8,092	6,162	6,565
Other	15.0	14.1	15.5	10,486	8,592	8,803
Total carload	210.6	191.0	187.1	129,294	110,718	105,176
Intermodal	309.3	283.3	252.1	103,008	86,379	72,642
Total freight units/revenues	519.9	474.3	439.2	232,302	197,097	177,818
Ancillary revenue	-	-	-	5,568	3,665	3,239
Railway segment revenue	-	-	-	237,870	200,762	181,057

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Rail Operating Expenses			
Compensation & benefits	58,714	54,775	51,207
Fuel	25,117	16,273	13,650
Equipment rents (net)	4,290	3,315	3,032
Car hire (net)	(1,954)	(2,818)	(2,730)
Depreciation	21,820	20,167	19,562
Purchased services	9,786	9,793	8,566
Repairs billed to/by others (net)	(3,690)	(3,454)	(3,566)
Load/unload	9,188	8,009	7,407
Casualty & insurance	5,352	6,212	6,160
Property taxes	5,797	5,565	5,481
Materials	12,487	10,220	9,161
General & administrative expenses	8,167	8,724	9,462
Outside contractor delivery costs	14,376	11,651	8,100
Other*	4,691	5,004	2,577
Total operating expenses	174,141	153,436	138,069

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.)

*Includes \$2.6 million and \$3.0 million of hurricane costs in 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$(0.6) million and \$(1.0) million of "Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net) in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Revenues – 2005 versus 2004

Railway segment revenues increased \$37.1 million to \$237.9 million in 2005 from \$200.8 million in 2004. Carload revenues increased \$18.6 million (Rate/Length of Haul – \$7.3 million; Volume – \$11.3 million) over 2004 levels, which was driven by record levels of traffic. Aggregate revenue increased \$9.6 million in 2005 over 2004 mainly due to the continued demand in the Florida construction market. Foodstuffs and Kindred products increased \$2.1 million due to growth in the existing customer base as well as the addition of a new customer. Hurricane relief products continued to be shipped during the year 2005 as evidenced by the increased revenues (\$1.5 million and \$1.9 million) in both Construction Materials and Paper and Lumber commodities, respectively. Vehicles increased \$1.4 million mainly due to volume. Intermodal revenues increased \$16.6 million (Rate – \$8.7 million; Volume – \$7.9 million) in 2005 over 2004. Leading this increase was the local intermodal business and dray services. The local intermodal business growth was mainly attributed to retail customers, international shippers and parcel LTL carriers. Included in revenues for the years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, is \$13.2 million and \$4.6 million of fuel surcharges for increased fuel prices. The variance in fuel surcharges year over year of \$8.6 million is included in the Rate/Length of Haul variance above. The Company changed its fuel policy effective

September 1, 2005 to more accurately match increasing fuel prices to fuel surcharges passed on to our customers. The year to date impact of the policy change is estimated at \$0.8 million in additional fuel surcharge revenue. FECR incurred one day with no traffic and thirteen days of limited traffic in fourth quarter 2005 due to Hurricane Wilma.

Revenues – 2004 versus 2003

Railway segment's operating revenues increased \$19.7 million to \$200.8 million in 2004 versus \$181.1 million in 2003. Most of the increase resulted from intermodal revenues (\$13.7 million) and aggregate rock revenues (crushed stone) (\$4.8 million). Freight revenues were \$197.1 million for 2004, compared with \$177.8 million for 2003. Intermodal revenues increased \$13.7 million to \$86.4 million for 2004. After years of decline from haulage traffic with a connecting carrier, this revenue increased \$2.2 million to \$9.9 million in 2004. The "Hurricane Train" service from Atlanta resulted in additional revenues of \$3.2 million, showing its success in the Atlanta marketplace, and local traffic (including drayage) increased \$9.0 million over 2003 primarily from increased traffic from the retail segment, motor carriers, parcel LTL carriers and the international segment. Offsetting these intermodal revenue increases was a reduction in the intermodal traffic from one of its interline carriers. Freight revenues from aggregate rock/crushed stone traffic increased \$4.8 million in 2004 due to an increase in construction demand throughout the state of Florida. Revenues from construction materials increased \$0.7 million due to the high demand for domestic building products as Florida's construction and re-construction (hurricane related) demand increased. Revenues from foodstuff traffic increased \$1.0 million due to increased business from one major customer and new customers locating on FECR's line. Automotive (vehicles) traffic decreased \$0.6 million to \$17.6 million primarily due to the change in shipment patterns for automobiles bought back from rental car agencies.

Expenses – 2005 versus 2004

Operating expenses increased \$20.7 million to \$174.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$153.4 million for the same period last year. Compensation and benefits increased \$3.9 million due to general wage increases, and variable compensation expenses (stock compensation costs and bonus). Fuel expense increased \$8.8 million of which \$7.2 million is related to price increases. Equipment rents increased \$1.0 million due to increased rates and volume. Car hire increased \$0.9 million due to volume and rate increases as well as reductions in off-line rents for equipment that is at the end of its life cycle. Increased 2005 depreciation expenses (\$1.7 million) results primarily from \$0.8 million of depreciation on 2005 capital additions and \$0.7 million of increased depreciation resulting from the adjusted depreciation lives from the locomotive and rolling

stock economic engineering studies. Load/unload expenses increased \$1.2 million primarily due to volume. Materials increased \$2.3 million primarily due to freight car wheel replacement and repairs required by rules of the Association of American Railroads, the Company raising its own repair standards for owned equipment, the replacement of certain defective wheels manufactured in 2005 by a certain vendor, and the increased price of steel. Outside contractor delivery costs increased \$2.7 million due to increased business and increased costs for driver services. The above expense increases were offset by a decrease in Casualty & Insurance of \$0.9 million primarily due to lower personal injury claims. The decrease in other expenses of \$0.3 million is mainly attributed to \$2.0 million in net costs incurred in 2005 for Hurricanes Wilma, Katrina and Rita compared to net costs incurred in 2004 for an \$0.8 million main line derailment and \$2.0 million for Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne.

During 2003, FECR commenced an "engineering and economics" based study of its principal right-of-way and equipment assets to develop a multi-year maintenance and replacement plan and associated estimates of the assets' remaining lives. The engineering studies segregated the equipment and right-of-way assets into the following major groupings: locomotives, rolling stock and equipment (e.g., hoppers, flatcars, auto racks, trailers, etc.), bridges, and track structure (rail, ties, ballast, and other track material). During the third and fourth quarters of 2004, the engineering studies (including associated estimated depreciation lives) for locomotives and rolling stock were completed. During the first quarter of 2005, the engineering study for bridges was finalized. The track structure engineering study was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The track study evaluated FECR's entire mainline, branch lines and yards from Jacksonville to Miami, Florida. The study's fieldwork involved hi-rail inspections of the main line, tie samples in each mile of track and rail measurements taken at each tie sample location. In each yard, samples of tie and rail conditions were taken to develop a general picture of the overall condition of the yard.

From the track study, FECR identified four major components for its track assets: rail, ties, ballast and other track material (OTM). Overall, the study indicated the track system to be in good condition. The study generally recommends that we continue our general maintenance programs (e.g., surfacing, bolt fastening, undercutting, etc.) at our current levels. In 2005, \$13.8 million was spent on our track maintenance programs. The 2006 budget includes \$13.7 million of track maintenance programs, which is in line with the study recommendations. Nothing significant was found in yard maintenance during the track study.

The study also evaluated the condition and replacement of our track assets. One of the major components that impact the replacement of rail and track materials is tonnage. The Transportation Test Center (TTCI) in Pueblo, Colorado indicates a tangent rail life expectancy based on 1.460 billion gross tons for generic mainline rail with a six-inch base (132, 136 and 141 pound). Between the periods of 1970-1977, FECR replaced approximately 74% of its main line track with generally small amounts of rail replacement from 1978 through 2005. The average annual tonnage on FECR's rail averaged approximately 9 million gross tons during the 1970's. Subsequent to the 1970's, annual tonnages have steadily increased with annual tonnage during the last decade of approximately 37 million gross tons. Given these historical tonnage amounts, FECR expects our existing rail assets to meet their current life expectancy of 50 years with no impact on depreciation rates. Going forward, if FECR experiences expected annual tonnage levels of 50 million gross tons, the lives for newly installed rail and other track components after December 31, 2005 will need to be adjusted potentially within a range of 35 to 45 years. The potential annual depreciation impact for the change in rail and OTM assets (if adjusted to a range of 35-45 years) would be less than \$0.1 million in 2006 (year one of change) and range from \$0.2 million to \$0.4 million in year 2015 (year 10 after change) based on normative expected capital budgets. The study indicated no substantive change in the depreciable lives of ties and ballast, at generally 40 years.

The bridge study covered FECR's 72 bridges or approximately 13,000 linear feet of bridge assets (30% were inspected during the study). The bridge study indicated no substantive change in the depreciable lives and generally, bridges would continue to be depreciated over a 61.5-year life. The bridge study also indicated that while FECR's bridge assets are in acceptable operational condition based on the Company's continuing maintenance and inspection programs, FECR is entering a 10 to 20 year period where, based on the age and construction materials used, certain bridges will be studied further, monitored and possibly replaced. The management team does not expect replacement costs for bridges to materially alter its normative annual capital budget, however this estimate is subject to change, and such changes could be material. The study did not include the downtown Jacksonville bridge, which spans the St. Johns River, which was evaluated separately (due to its scale and design). The study recommended rehabilitation of the pier protection structures for the Jacksonville bridge main channel. This work commenced in 2005 and will be completed in the first quarter 2006. No other significant change in capital maintenance or replacement programs was noted.

The locomotive and rolling stock study indicated no substantive change in the annual maintenance or capital replacement programs. FECR will continue its general practice of maintaining locomotives and rolling stock for the entirety of their useful operating life.

From the locomotive engineering study, FECR identified three major sub-components of its locomotive assets: Hulk/Chassis, Locomotive engine and Combos (e.g., wheel assemblies, electric motors, etc.) The replacement and resulting depreciable lives for each of these sub-components is 50 years, 7 years and 3 years, respectively. Annual depreciation is expected to increase approximately 11% or \$0.3 million as a result of the study. These depreciable lives were implemented in the fourth quarter of 2004.

From the rolling stock engineering study, FECR identified three major sub-components of its rolling stock assets: Hulk/Chassis, wheel assemblies (e.g., trucks), and doors. The replacement and resulting depreciable lives for each of these sub-components is 40 to 50 years, 7 years and 7 years, respectively. General FECR equipment, which was included in the rolling stock study, has depreciable lives of 10 to 20 years. Annual depreciation is expected to increase approximately 11% or \$0.4 million as a result of the study. These depreciable lives were implemented in the first quarter of 2005.

These studies, their conclusions and on-going evaluations may result in material changes in FECR's maintenance and capital spending and in the estimated remaining useful lives of its property, plant and equipment, which may affect future depreciation rates and expense.

Expenses – 2004 versus 2003

Operating expenses increased \$15.3 million to \$153.4 million in 2004, compared with \$138.1 million in 2003. A significant portion of the increased expenses resulted from increased volumes and the impact of three Florida hurricanes that impacted the property. Compensation and benefits increased \$3.6 million or 7.0% to \$54.8 million in 2004 primarily because of the Railway's general wage increases for 2004, additional labor costs to move higher traffic levels and increases in variable compensation. Fuel expenses increased \$2.6 million to \$16.3 million due to increased fuel price (\$2.4 million) and consumption (\$0.4 million) and a reduction due to non-locomotive fuel (\$0.2 million). Depreciation expenses increased \$0.6 million in 2004 due to increased levels of 2003 and 2004 capital expenditures. Purchased services increased \$1.2 million and materials increased \$1.1 million due to additional repairs and services to freight cars and trailers due to additional business. Outside contractor delivery costs

increased \$3.6 million during 2004 due to increased volumes of business. Hurricanes Charley, Frances and Jeanne disrupted Railway operations in the third quarter and early fourth quarter 2004. Clean up and repair costs were \$3.0 million primarily for tree removal, signal repairs, crossing repairs, increased train operations costs and building damages. Approximately \$1.0 million of these costs were reimbursed by various governmental agencies. Net hurricane costs are included in other expenses.

REAL ESTATE

During 2005, Flagler added two buildings to its portfolio of income-producing properties through its development activities and two buildings through acquisition. At December 31, 2005, an additional five buildings were in lease-up. The Company began construction of one additional building with completion expected in 2006. The Company expects to start construction on five to seven additional new buildings during 2006 due to increased demand and improved market conditions.

At December 31, 2005 Flagler's existing land holdings, with entitlements for construction of 7.3 million sq. ft. of office space, 2.2 million sq. ft. of industrial space and 0.6 million sq. ft. of retail space, 500 multi-family units, and 380 hotel rooms, offers opportunities for further development or sale. The Company intends to continue its program to realize the value of its extensive land holdings at Flagler and the Railway by developing or monetizing them. Flagler's future rate of growth, profitability, capital investment and sales of land depends, in part, on the extent of future demand in Florida's commercial real estate markets, operating costs, and rental rates for leases, which are subject to uncertainty.

FLAGLER DEVELOPMENT CONSOLIDATED
(Excluding Discontinued Operations)

Years Ended December 31

(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:			
Rental revenues	69,998	60,053	54,177
Rental income – straight-line rent adjustments	6,658	3,524	3,551
Services fee revenues	704	148	25
Operating expense recoveries	8,718	4,911	3,744
Operating expense recoveries – hurricane related	343	93	–
Rental revenues – undeveloped land	733	681	960
Equity pickups	–	–	62
Other rental revenues	196	175	1,091
Total Realty Rental and Services Revenues	87,350	69,585	63,610
Realty sales	24,820	99,677	63,495
Total Flagler Revenues	112,170	169,262	127,105
Expenses:			
Real estate taxes	9,326	7,823	7,496
Repairs & maintenance	2,822	2,546	2,604
Services, utilities, management costs	16,629	12,772	11,753
Recoverable expenses – hurricane related	742	109	–
Total recoverable expenses	29,519	23,250	21,853
Real estate taxes – undeveloped land	2,704	3,885	2,934
Repairs & maintenance	1,108	1,382	1,023
Depreciation & amortization	31,704	26,000	23,334
Salaries, general & administrative	7,839	6,063	6,760
Non-recoverable expenses – hurricane related	217	–	–
Total non-recoverable expenses	43,572	37,330	34,051
Total Realty Rental and Services Expenses	73,091	60,580	55,904
Realty sales expenses	7,022	14,871	33,921
Total Flagler Expenses	80,113	75,451	89,825
Operating Profit From Continuing Operations	32,057	93,811	37,280
Interest income	390	151	39
Interest expense	(19,594)	(16,008)	(16,033)
Other expense	(518)	(521)	(804)
Income Before Income Taxes	12,335	77,433	20,482

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation)

(Flagler rental properties operating revenues and operating expenses can be calculated by subtracting land & corporate overhead from the consolidated results above.)

FLAGLER DEVELOPMENT**Same Store**

(dollars in thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:			
Rental revenues	62,140	59,063	54,177
Rental income – straight-line rent adjustments	2,227	2,933	3,551
Services fee revenues	–	–	–
Operating expense recoveries	6,406	4,878	3,744
Operating expense recoveries – hurricane related	332	93	–
Rental revenues – undeveloped land	16	13	10
Equity pickups	–	–	–
Other rental revenues	107	82	1,034
Total Realty Rental and Services Revenues	71,228	67,062	62,516
Realty sales	–	–	–
Total Flagler Revenues	71,228	67,062	62,516
Expenses:			
Real estate taxes	8,018	7,672	7,496
Repairs & maintenance	2,532	2,499	2,588
Services, utilities, management costs	13,748	12,417	11,714
Recoverable expenses – hurricane related	695	109	–
Total recoverable expenses	24,993	22,697	21,798
Real estate taxes – undeveloped land	–	–	–
Repairs & maintenance	262	492	524
Depreciation & amortization	21,413	22,420	22,287
Salaries, general & administrative	72	151	136
Non-recoverable expenses – hurricane related	188	–	–
Total non-recoverable expenses	21,935	23,063	22,947
Total Realty Rental and Services Expenses	46,928	45,760	44,745
Realty sales expenses	–	–	–
Total Flagler Expenses	46,928	45,760	44,745
Operating Profit From Continuing Operations	24,300	21,302	17,771

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation)

Same Store includes buildings where a comparison of operating results from the prior year to the current year is meaningful, as these buildings were owned and had stabilized occupancy and operating expenses as of the beginning of the prior year. For the year 2005, Same Store buildings had stabilized occupancy and operating expenses as of January 1, 2004. A building is considered to have stabilized occupancy at the earlier of (i) attainment of 90% physical occupancy or (ii) the one-year anniversary of certificate of occupancy issuance.

FLAGLER DEVELOPMENT**New in 2004 and New in 2005**

(dollars in thousands)	New in 2004			New in 2005		
	For the Years Ended December 31					
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:						
Rental revenues	2,754	990	-	1,987	-	-
Rental income – straight-line rent adjustments	1,791	591	-	2,100	-	-
Services fee revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating expense recoveries	193	18	-	123	-	-
Operating expense recoveries – hurricane related	-	-	-	11	-	-
Rental revenues – undeveloped land	6	3	-	-	-	-
Equity pickups	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rental revenues	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total Realty Rental and Services Revenues	4,744	1,603	-	4,221	-	-
Realty sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Flagler Revenues	4,744	1,603	-	4,221	-	-
Expenses:						
Real estate taxes	302	153	-	(64)	-	-
Repairs & maintenance	158	46	-	(4)	-	-
Services, utilities, management costs	801	320	-	329	-	-
Recoverable expenses – hurricane related	-	-	-	25	-	-
Total recoverable expenses	1,261	519	-	286	-	-
Real estate taxes – undeveloped land	-	(17)	-	-	26	-
Repairs & maintenance	1	7	-	22	13	-
Depreciation & amortization	1,814	602	-	1,899	130	-
Salaries, general & administrative	-	7	-	6	-	-
Non-recoverable expenses – hurricane related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-recoverable expenses	1,815	599	-	1,927	169	-
Total Realty Rental and Services Expenses	3,076	1,118	-	2,213	169	-
Realty sales expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Flagler Expenses	3,076	1,118	-	2,213	169	-
Operating Profit (Loss) From Continuing Operations	1,668	485	-	2,008	(169)	-

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation)

New in 2004 consists of buildings developed by the Company where a certificate of occupancy was issued and leasing commenced during 2004. These buildings do not have stabilized occupancy or operating expenses as of the beginning of 2004.

New in 2005 consists of buildings developed by the Company where a certificate of occupancy was issued and leasing commenced during 2005. These buildings do not have stabilized occupancy or operating expenses as of the beginning of 2005.

FLAGLER DEVELOPMENT**Acquired in 2005 and Land and Corporate Overhead**

	Acquired in 2005			Land & Corporate Overhead		
	For the Years Ended December 31					
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:						
Rental revenues	3,117	-	-	-	-	-
Rental income – straight-line rent adjustments	540	-	-	-	-	-
Services fee revenues	-	-	-	704	148	25
Operating expense recoveries	1,996	-	-	-	15	-
Operating expense recoveries – hurricane related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental revenues – undeveloped land	1	-	-	710	665	950
Equity pickups	-	-	-	-	-	62
Other rental revenues	4	-	-	85	92	57
Total Realty Rental and Services Revenues	5,658	-	-	1,499	920	1,094
Realty sales	-	-	-	24,820	99,677	63,495
Total Flagler Revenues	5,658	-	-	26,319	100,597	64,589
Expenses:						
Real estate taxes	1,068	-	-	2	(2)	-
Repairs & maintenance	135	-	-	1	1	16
Services, utilities, management costs	1,712	-	-	39	35	39
Recoverable expenses – hurricane related	22	-	-	-	-	-
Total recoverable expenses	2,937	-	-	42	34	55
Real estate taxes – undeveloped land	-	-	-	2,704	3,876	2,934
Repairs & maintenance	2	-	-	821	870	499
Depreciation & amortization	3,034	-	-	3,544	2,848	1,047
Salaries, general & administrative	26	-	-	7,735	5,905	6,624
Non-recoverable expenses – hurricane related	-	-	-	29	-	-
Total non-recoverable expenses	3,062	-	-	14,833	13,499	11,104
Total Realty Rental and Services Expenses	5,999	-	-	14,875	13,533	11,159
Realty sales expenses	-	-	-	7,022	14,871	33,921
Total Flagler Expenses	5,999	-	-	21,897	28,404	45,080
Operating (Loss) Profit From Continuing Operations	(341)	-	-	4,422	72,193	19,509

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation)

Acquired in 2005 are buildings that were acquired during the year. These buildings do not have a full year of comparative operating results.

Revenues from Continuing Operations – 2005 versus 2004

Flagler rental and services revenues increased \$17.8 million or 25.5% from \$69.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$87.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. Operating properties revenue in 2005 increased \$17.2 million compared to 2004. Same Store occupancy remained the same at 95% at December 31, 2005 compared to December 31, 2004. Same Store revenues increased \$4.2 million compared to the prior year, mainly attributable to occupancy improvements. Properties beginning operations in 2004 contributed revenue of \$4.7 million during 2005 for an increase of \$3.1 million over 2004 levels. This increase represents successful leasing activity and improved occupancy at these buildings. Properties developed in 2005 generated revenues of \$4.2 million in 2005 and properties acquired in 2005 contributed \$5.7 million in revenues. Other rental and services revenues included in Land and Corporate Overhead increased \$0.6 million primarily related to commissions earned on third party transactions.

For all leases renewed during calendar 2005, beginning cash rental rates averaged approximately 5% less than the ending rate of the expiring leases, however straight-line rental rates over the new lease term averaged approximately 1% higher than the average straight-line rental rates of the expiring leases.

Flagler held 64 finished buildings with 7.4 million sq. ft. and occupancy of 95% at December 31, 2005. Same Store properties include 6.4 million sq. ft. and 95% occupancy at December 31, 2005 compared to 95% at December 31, 2004.

Flagler sales revenue decreased \$74.9 million from \$99.7 million in 2004 to \$24.8 million in 2005 due to fewer land sales in 2005.

Revenues from Continuing Operations – 2004 versus 2003

Flagler rental and services revenues increased \$6.0 million or 9.4% from \$63.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 to \$69.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. Operating properties revenue in 2004 increased \$6.1 million compared to 2003. Same store occupancy increased to 94% at December 31, 2004 compared to occupancy of 87% at December 31, 2003. Same store revenues increased \$4.2 million compared to the prior year, mainly due to occupancy improvements and the 2004 full year impact of properties acquired during 2003. Income from land rents decreased \$0.2 million due to the sale of certain land parcels. Income from equity investments decreased \$0.1 million due to the dissolution of Flagler's partnership interests in 2003.

For all leases renewed during calendar 2004, beginning cash rental rates averaged approximately 3% less than the ending rate of the expiring leases, however straight-line rental rates over the new lease term averaged approximately 3% higher than the average straight-line rental rates of the expiring leases.

Flagler held 60 finished buildings with 6.6 million sq. ft. and occupancy of 95% at December 31, 2004.

Flagler sales revenue increased from \$63.5 million in 2003 to \$99.7 million in 2004 related primarily to the \$80 million sale of a 460-acre parcel in Doral, Florida in December 2004.

Expenses from Continuing Operations – 2005 versus 2004

Flagler's rental and services expenses increased \$12.5 million or 20.7% from \$60.6 million for the twelve months 2004 to \$73.1 million for the twelve months 2005. Included in these amounts are increases in depreciation and amortization of \$5.7 million due primarily to the addition of new properties in 2005 and a property beginning operations at the end of 2004. Expenses related to operating properties increased by \$11.2 million from \$47.0 million in 2004 to \$58.2 million in 2005. Same Store operating properties expenses increased by \$1.2 million. This increase in Same Store expense is composed of a \$1.1 million increase of mainly variable expenses related to increased average occupancy, \$0.3 million increase related to real estate taxes, a \$0.8 million increase related to the impact of Hurricanes Wilma and Katrina, and a \$1.0 million decrease in depreciation and amortization. The decrease in depreciation expense is associated with a write off of \$1.5 million of tenant improvements during the first quarter 2004 related to the remodeling of duPont Center in Jacksonville, Florida. Properties beginning operations in 2004 contributed an increase in expenses of \$2.0 million during the twelve months in 2005. Properties developed in 2005 contributed \$2.2 million in expenses and properties acquired in 2005 had expenses of \$6.0 million.

Land holdings and corporate overhead expenses increased by \$1.3 million compared to prior year. Real estate taxes decreased \$1.2 million on owned and acquired land due to sales of property, primarily Section 8 in Flagler Station (December 2004). Additionally, land holdings and corporate overhead had a \$1.8 million increase in Salaries, General & Administrative, primarily 2005 severance and other payroll related costs, and a \$0.7 million increase in depreciation expense. Depreciation expense includes depreciation expense on infrastructure, including the interchange asset, partially offset by a reimbursement from the City of Jacksonville. The total reimbursement received in June 2005 from the City of

Jacksonville was \$0.7 million, of which \$0.5 million was applied against depreciation expense on infrastructure assets. The remaining \$0.2 million of the reimbursement was recorded as other non-operating income.

Flagler's cost of land sales (i.e., mostly basis) decreased \$7.9 million due to decreased sale activity, from \$14.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$7.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005.

Expenses from Continuing Operations – 2004 versus 2003

Flagler's operating expenses increased \$4.7 million or 8.4% from \$55.9 million in 2003 to \$60.6 million in 2004. Properties beginning operations in 2004 contributed \$1.1 million of the increase, including \$0.6 million of depreciation and amortization. Same store operating expenses increased \$1.0 million related to the 2004 full year impact of properties acquired during 2003 (\$0.3 million), increased owners' association costs (\$0.4 million), increased repairs and maintenance (\$0.1 million), increased janitorial costs (\$0.1 million), increased electrical costs related to occupancy increases (\$0.1 million), increased management and administrative costs (\$0.2 million) and other expense increases (\$0.1 million). These cost increases were offset by decreased landscaping costs (\$0.2 million) and decreased insurance cost (\$0.1 million). Land holding costs increased \$2.9 million primarily related to increased real estate taxes (\$1.0 million) and increased depreciation (\$1.9 million) associated with unallocated infrastructure placed in service during 2004. These increased operating expenses were offset by decreased corporate overhead of \$0.3 million.

Flagler's cost of land sales decreased from \$33.9 million to \$14.9 million, a decrease of \$19.0 million or 56.2%.

Results from Discontinued Operations

In accordance with SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144), components of Flagler that meet certain criteria have been accounted for as discontinued operations. Therefore, income or loss attributable to the operations and sale of the components classified as discontinued operations are presented in the summary of operating results as discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes.

During March 2004, Flagler sold a 60,000-sq. ft. build-to-suit office building for \$12.6 million recognizing a pre-tax gain of \$3.7 million, or \$2.3 million, net of applicable taxes. During September 2004, Flagler sold a 147,000-sq. ft. industrial building for \$4.1 million, for a \$0.4 million pre-tax gain, or \$0.3 million, net of applicable taxes.

Discontinued operations include the operations of the buildings sold in 2004, the operations of an industrial building sold in November 2003, and Flagler's 50% interest in three buildings formerly held in partnership with Duke Realty sold during July 2003. The operating results of these properties, as well as the gains on the sales of these properties are included in discontinued operations for all periods presented.

	Years Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003
Summary of Operating Results of Discontinued Operations			
Flagler realty rental revenues	-	718	2,030
Flagler realty rental expenses	-	545	2,540
Operating income (loss)	-	173	(510)
Interest income	-	-	43
Income (loss) before income taxes	-	173	(467)
Income taxes	-	(67)	180
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	106	(287)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations, net of taxes of \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.	-	2,590	2,542

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were \$22.4 million and \$15.1 million, respectively. Increases primarily relate to costs associated with the appointment of Mr. Adolfo Henriques as Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer and termination benefits provided to Mr. Robert W. Anestis. These expenses totaled \$9.1 million in the first quarter and included \$5.3 million of additional equity compensation (\$1.9 million due to the accelerated vesting of equity compensation), \$3.3 million of severance payments and \$0.5 million of other benefits.

Corporate expenses increased from \$13.1 million in 2003 to \$15.1 million in 2004. Increases during 2004 primarily relate to costs associated with increased incentive-based compensation (i.e., restricted stock and annual bonuses) expense. In a first quarter 2004 transaction (the "Transaction") initiated at the request of the Board of Directors, the Company cancelled vested, in-the-money stock options (the "Options") to acquire 144,000 shares of the Company's common stock held by the Company's former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Robert W. Anestis. The embedded value of the Options (fair market value less strike price) was \$2 million.

The embedded value, less applicable tax withholding, was paid in common stock. The CEO was issued 36,407 shares (valued at \$35.06, which was the closing price on February 27, 2004). The stock, together with applicable withholdings, represents the pre-tax embedded value. Because the original stock option award was cancelled and the Company replaced this award with FECL common stock, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 44, the Company was required to recognize compensation expense in the amount of \$2 million with respect to the Transaction.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$20.1 million and \$16.7 million, respectively. Interest cost (i.e., cash paid for interest) was \$22.3 million and \$19.3 million for 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increased interest expense, and cash paid for interest resulted primarily from the issuance of additional mortgage notes in August 2004 at Flagler.

Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$16.7 million and \$17.1 million, respectively. The lower interest expense resulted primarily from additional interest being capitalized into new construction during 2004. Interest cost (i.e., cash paid for interest) was \$19.3 million and \$18.0 million for 2004 and 2003, respectively. Cash paid for interest increased primarily due to increased levels of mortgage notes at Flagler.

Other Income

Other income for 2005 and 2004 was \$14.6 million and \$13.0 million, respectively. Pipe and wire crossing income for 2004 included \$2.6 million from two one-time wire crossing agreements entered into in 2004. Included in 2005 results is income of \$3.0 million associated with the sale of air rights, and related surface and sub-surface easements and licenses on the Railway's right-of-way.

Other income for 2004 and 2003 was \$13.0 million and \$9.5 million, respectively. Pipe and wire crossing income for 2004 included \$2.6 million from two one-time wire crossing agreements entered into in 2004.

Income Tax

Income tax expenses represent an effective rate of 37.0% in 2005, compared to 39.0% in 2004 and 38.5% in 2003. 2005's decrease in effective rate reflects newly enacted tax credits related to track maintenance at FECL offset by certain non-deductible section 162(m) compensation over \$1.0 million for Mr. Adolfo Henriques. This 162(m) compensation primarily relates to sign-on grants provided to Mr. Henriques as detailed in his employment agreement.

During 2004, the U.S. Congress passed the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, which included certain tax law changes that effect taxable earnings (starting in 2005) of FECL. Generally, these tax law changes are expected to benefit the Company through additional current period tax credits for rail right-of-way maintenance expenses (previously capitalized and depreciated) and reduced federal taxes on diesel fuel, respectively. The tax credit for track maintenance is limited (annually) to \$3,500 per mile of track and available for years 2005 through 2007. Between December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2005 the railroad fuel tax was reduced from \$0.043 per gallon to \$0.033 per gallon. From July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006, the tax will be reduced to \$0.023 per gallon. From January 1, 2007, the tax is eliminated.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing factors, net income was \$49.4 million, or \$1.52 per diluted share, for 2005, compared to \$80.6 million, or \$2.29 per diluted share, for 2004 and \$43.2 million, or \$1.17 per diluted share in 2003.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS**2005 VERSUS 2004****Information by industry segment**

(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	\$ Change
Operating Revenues			
Railway operations:	237,870	200,762	37,108
Realty:			
Flagler realty rental	87,007	69,492	17,515
Flagler CAM recoveries associated with hurricanes	343	93	250
Total Flagler realty rental	87,350	69,585	17,765
Flagler realty sales	24,820	99,677	(74,857)
Other rental	3,488	3,028	460
Other sales	8,818	5,135	3,683
Total realty	124,476	177,425	(52,949)
Total Revenues	362,346	378,187	(15,841)
Operating Expenses			
Railway operations:			
Railway operations	172,152	151,356	20,796
Hurricane costs	2,606	3,041	(435)
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(617)	(961)	344
Total railway operations	174,141	153,436	20,705
Realty:			
Flagler realty rental	72,132	60,471	11,661
Hurricane costs	959	109	850
Total Flagler realty rental	73,091	60,580	12,511
Flagler realty sales	7,022	14,871	(7,849)
Other realty rental	1,893	2,887	(994)
Hurricane costs	284	179	105
Total other realty rental	2,177	3,066	(889)
Other realty sales	1,264	922	342
Total realty	83,554	79,439	4,115
Corporate general & administrative	22,388	15,080	7,308
Total Expenses	280,083	247,955	32,128
Operating Profit (Loss)			
Railway Operations	63,729	47,326	16,403
Realty	40,922	97,986	(57,064)
Corporate general & administrative	(22,388)	(15,080)	(7,308)
Operating Profit	82,263	130,232	(47,969)
Interest income	1,659	1,124	535
Interest expense	(20,105)	(16,671)	(3,434)
Other income	14,555	13,023	1,532
	(3,891)	(2,524)	(1,367)
Income before income taxes	78,372	127,708	(49,336)
Provision for income taxes	(29,006)	(49,806)	20,800
Income from continuing operations	49,366	77,902	(28,536)
Discontinued Operations			
Income from operation of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	106	(106)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	2,590	(2,590)
Net Income	49,366	80,598	(31,232)

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.)

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS**2004 VERSUS 2003****Information by industry segment**

(dollars in thousands)	2004	2003	\$ Change
Operating Revenues			
Railway operations:	200,762	181,057	19,705
Realty:			
Flagler realty rental	69,492	63,610	5,882
Flagler CAM recoveries associated with hurricanes	93	-	93
Total Flagler realty rental	69,585	63,610	5,975
Flagler realty sales	99,677	63,495	36,182
Other rental	3,028	3,139	(111)
Other sales	5,135	26,963	(21,828)
Total realty	177,425	157,207	20,218
Total Revenues	378,187	338,264	39,923
Operating Expenses			
Railway operations:			
Railway operations	151,356	138,069	13,287
Hurricane costs	3,041	-	3,041
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(961)	-	(961)
Total railway operations	153,436	138,069	15,367
Realty:			
Flagler realty rental	60,471	55,904	4,567
Hurricane costs	109	-	109
Total Flagler realty rental	60,580	55,904	4,676
Flagler realty sales	14,871	33,921	(19,050)
Other realty rental	2,887	23,523	(20,636)
Hurricane costs	179	-	179
Total other realty rental	3,066	23,523	(20,457)
Other realty sales	922	-	922
Total realty	79,439	113,348	(33,909)
Corporate general & administrative	15,080	13,137	1,943
Total Expenses	247,955	264,554	(16,599)
Operating Profit (Loss)			
Railway Operations	47,326	42,988	4,338
Realty	97,986	43,859	54,127
Corporate general & administrative	(15,080)	(13,137)	(1,943)
Operating Profit	130,232	73,710	56,522
Interest income	1,124	946	178
Interest expense	(16,671)	(17,056)	385
Other income	13,023	9,544	3,479
	(2,524)	(6,566)	4,042
Income before income taxes	127,708	67,144	60,564
Provision for income taxes	(49,806)	(25,851)	(23,955)
Income from continuing operations	77,902	41,293	36,609
Discontinued Operations			
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	106	(173)	279
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	2,590	2,104	486
Net Income	80,598	43,224	37,374

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.)

OTHER MATTERS

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has reviewed its accounting policies to identify those that are very important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments (the Critical Accounting Policies). The Company has determined that its accounting policies governing impairment of long-lived assets, income tax provisions, realty rental revenue recognition, real estate infrastructure costs and contingencies may be considered Critical Accounting Policies.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets – The Company reviews the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset or asset grouping may not be recoverable from the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated over its remaining useful life. Detecting these events or changes in circumstances can be difficult. At December 31, 2005, management had not identified indicators of an impairment of value for any significant asset group of the Company. However, events or changes in circumstances could develop or occur that would cause the Company to evaluate the recovery of its long-lived assets and potentially record an impairment, the amount of which could be material. Assets that are deemed impaired are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value.

Income Tax Provisions – FECl's net deferred tax liability was \$185.0 million at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, the Company had a state deferred tax asset of approximately \$4.6 million relating to net operating loss carry forwards. The net deferred tax liability is estimated based on the expected future tax consequences of items recognized in the financial statements. Management must use judgment when estimating the future timing and deductibility of expenses and loss and credit carry forwards in the Company's tax returns. A valuation allowance is required to be recorded if management expects that it be more likely than not that its deferred tax assets will not be realized. As of December 31, 2005, FECl has no valuation allowance since it expects to realize its deferred tax assets. This expectation is primarily based upon FECl's expectation that future operations will be sufficiently profitable to utilize the operating loss carry forwards, as well as the existence of various tax, business and other planning strategies available to the Company. However, the Company cannot guarantee that it will realize this tax asset or that future valuation allowances will not be required. Failure to utilize the tax asset could materially affect the Company's financial results and financial position. Federal tax years through 1999 have been closed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Federal tax years 2000-2002 are currently under review by the IRS. Management believes its

income tax provision reserves at December 31, 2005 to be adequate for the settlement, if any, of disputed tax positions taken by the Company for these years. Historically, settlements for disputed tax positions that have effected the total tax provision provided for in the income statement has been primarily interest charges on timing differences between years.

Revenue Recognition – Realty Rental Revenues

Revenues from realty rentals are primarily contractual base rents from leases of commercial property. The Company recognizes revenues from these base rents evenly over the lease term in accordance with SFAS 13, "Accounting for Leases" (SFAS 13). SFAS 13 requires rental income from an operating lease be recognized on a straight-line basis over the non-cancelable lease term. Accordingly, total contractual minimum lease payments, including scheduled rent increases, are recognized as rental revenue evenly over the lease term. Accrued revenues from contractually scheduled rent increases in excess of amounts currently due amounted to \$22.1 million at December 31, 2005, which is reported in current and long-term assets. At December 31, 2005, there are two leases that each total more than 10% of this amount. The combined total for these two tenants is \$6.5 million. The total for the top five leases is \$9.1 million. The Company monitors this asset for collection risk and establishes reserves for any amounts deemed not collectible. However, amounts collected in future periods may vary from the Company's expectations.

Real Estate Infrastructure Costs – The Company periodically constructs road, road structures and general infrastructure related to the development of commercial real estate. Certain of these infrastructure assets may be deeded, upon completion, to applicable governmental authorities. The Company believes these deeded items (e.g., roads) benefit and increase the value of the parcels within and adjacent to the related commercial real estate developments. The Company capitalizes all infrastructure costs (including costs of infrastructure assets deeded to governmental authorities) into the basis of its commercial real estate developments, and allocates these costs to the individual parcels within the park on a relative fair value basis in accordance with SFAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects" (SFAS 67).

In connection with infrastructure assets constructed by the Company and deeded to governmental authorities, certain governmental authorities may agree to reimburse the Company certain of its construction costs for the deeded assets based on and to the extent of annual incremental taxes (such as property taxes) as may be collected by the governmental authority from the applicable properties over a stipulated period of time. Prior to and at the date of deeding the infrastructure asset to the governmental authority, any

current reimbursements were accounted for as a reduction in the allocated costs described above to the extent the Company's receipt of such reimbursements had become fixed and determinable, based upon the related incremental taxes having been assessed and being, therefore, payable. The Company does not recognize expected future tax reimbursements even though they may be probable and estimable, until they become fixed and determinable.

Under a current agreement with the City of Jacksonville and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Flagler constructed and deeded to the FDOT an interchange asset in the third quarter of 2004. During 2004, prior to completion of the interchange asset, Flagler received \$2.1 million that was applied as a reduction in the basis of the asset. In June 2005, Flagler received a reimbursement from the City of Jacksonville for \$0.7 million, of which \$0.5 million was applied against depreciation expense on infrastructure assets. The remaining \$0.2 million of the reimbursement was recorded as other non-operating income. This reimbursement received after the completion of the infrastructure asset was allocated between operating and non-operating activities based on the relative assessed value of property within Flagler Center, owned by Flagler versus that sold to outside parties. Future reimbursements will be treated similarly.

Contingencies – It is the Company's policy to reserve for certain contingencies consisting primarily of various claims and lawsuits resulting from its operations. In the opinion of management, appropriate reserves have been made for the estimated liability that may result from disposition of such matters. Management's opinion and ultimately the reserve recorded in the financial statements are based on known facts and circumstances. In certain circumstances, management uses the services of outside counsel to help evaluate the facts and circumstances and considers their professional judgment in establishing the appropriate reserve. The ultimate resolution of these contingencies may be for an amount greater or less than the amount estimated by management.

Beginning in 2004, the Company has sought recovery of costs it incurred to repair or operate automatic warning devices at grade crossings during periods of power outages caused by hurricanes. The Company was reimbursed \$1.0 million from state and local governments for hurricanes occurring in 2004; in 2005, the Company billed \$0.9 million for similar reimbursements.

Trading Activities that Include Non-Exchange Traded Contracts Accounted for at Fair Value

The Company does not participate in trading of non-exchange traded contracts accounted for at fair value.

Effects of Transactions with Related and Certain Other Parties

The Company does not have transactions with related and certain other parties other than those transactions that may be described in Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Environmental Liabilities

The Company is subject to proceedings arising out of environmental laws and regulations, which primarily relate to the disposal and use of fuel and oil used in the transportation business. 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 an amount can be reasonably estimated. As assessments and cleanups proceed, these accruals are reviewed and adjusted.

Compliance with the federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment has not affected the Company's capital additions, earnings or competitive position, nor does management anticipate any future matters will adversely affect the Company's financial situation based upon the information available today.

Environmental expenditures for capital improvements and ongoing operations and maintenance have historically been insignificant to the operations of the Company. Management does not anticipate any material changes in these expenditures. These expenditures are expected to be funded from current operations.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's primary market risk exposure has historically been interest rate risk primarily related to the Company's outstanding debt, as further discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements continued in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

On February 22, 2005, the Company entered into a new unsecured \$150 million, 5-year revolving credit agreement with a syndication of banks. The new credit facility provides a more favorable interest rate and terms and replaces the Company's previous \$200 million credit agreement. The Company pays (quarterly) commitment fees, as applicable under the agreement, at a range of 12.5 to 25.0 basis points. The Company's revolving credit agreement requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios (interest coverage and leverage) and maintenance of minimum established levels of net worth. The Company believes the most restrictive of such ratios is the Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility Agreement). The Credit Facility Agreement provides that at December 31, 2005, the Company's Adjusted Total Debt/Adjusted Total EBITDA ratio shall be no greater than

3.00 to 1.00. At December 31, 2005, the Company's actual Adjusted Total Debt/Adjusted Total EBITDA ratio was 0.02 to 1.00. In addition there are various established limitations (dollars and otherwise) on certain types of liens, investments (including loans and advances) and acquisitions, limitation on transactions with affiliates, merger and sales of all or substantially all of the assets; and use of proceeds. Some of the above covenants provide specific exclusion of certain financing and investing activities at Flagler. Borrowings under the credit agreement bear interest at variable rates linked to the LIBOR Index. Interest on borrowings is due and payable on the "rollover date" for each draw. Outstanding borrowings can be paid at any time by the borrower, or at the conclusion of the facility's term. At December 31, 2005, there were no borrowings outstanding on this facility.

The following table presents the future principal cash flows and weighted-average interest rates expected on the Company's existing mortgage notes. Fair value has been determined based on current rates available to the Company at December 31, 2005 for similar maturity instruments.

Expected Maturity Date

(dollars in thousands)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter	Total	12/31/05 Fair Value
Liabilities								
Long-Term Debt:								
Fixed Rate (\$US)								
Ten Year Notes	2,087	2,246	2,418	2,603	2,802	140,261	152,417	165,908
Seven Year Notes	2,091	2,225	81,370	1,054	1,111	53,925	141,776	144,441
Average Interest Rate	6.84%	6.84%	6.83%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%		
Variable Rate (\$US)								
Seven Year Notes	1,020	1,048	1,076	1,106	1,136	38,379	43,765	43,765
Average Interest Rate	5.95%	5.85%	5.86%	5.97%	6.07%	6.17%		

Total outstanding maturities existing on the mortgage notes at December 31, 2004 and 2003 were \$342.9 million and \$241.1 million, respectively, with the estimated fair market values of \$370.6 million and \$265.2 million, respectively. The decrease in 2005 outstanding maturities is the result of payments made against the outstanding balances of the mortgage notes. (See Note 15.)

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also audited the financial statement schedules II and III as listed in the accompanying Index on Page 67 of this Report on Form 10-K for the year 2005. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries, internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 28, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Jacksonville, Florida
February 28, 2006
Certified Public Accountants

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(dollars in thousands except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Operating revenues:			
Railway operations	237,870	200,762	181,057
Realty rental and services	90,495	72,520	66,749
Flagler CAM recoveries associated with hurricanes (Note 4)	343	93	-
Total realty rental and services	90,838	72,613	66,749
Realty sales	33,638	104,812	90,458
Total revenues	362,346	378,187	338,264
Operating expenses:			
Railway operations	172,152	151,356	138,069
Hurricane costs (Note 4)	2,606	3,041	-
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(617)	(961)	-
Total railway operations	174,141	153,436	138,069
Realty rental and services	74,025	63,358	79,427
Hurricane costs (Note 4)	1,243	288	-
Total realty rental and services	75,268	63,646	79,427
Realty sales	8,286	15,793	33,921
Corporate general & administrative	22,388	15,080	13,137
Total expenses	280,083	247,955	264,554
Operating profit	82,263	130,232	73,710
Interest income	1,659	1,124	946
Interest expense	(20,105)	(16,671)	(17,056)
Other income (Note 14)	14,555	13,023	9,544
	(3,891)	(2,524)	(6,566)
Income before income taxes	78,372	127,708	67,144
Provision for income taxes (Note 8)	(29,006)	(49,806)	(25,851)
Income from continuing operations	49,366	77,902	41,293
Discontinued Operations (Note 5)			
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	106	(173)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	2,590	2,104
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	2,696	1,931
Net income	49,366	80,598	43,224
Cash Dividends Per Share	\$0.23	\$0.19	\$1.645
Earnings Per Share			
Income from continuing operations – basic	\$1.53	\$2.25	\$ 1.13
Income from continuing operations – diluted	\$1.52	\$2.21	\$ 1.12
Loss from operation of discontinued operations – basic	-	-	\$ (0.01)
Loss from operation of discontinued operations – diluted	-	-	\$ (0.01)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations – basic	-	\$0.08	\$ 0.06
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations – diluted	-	\$0.08	\$ 0.06
Net income – basic	\$1.53	\$2.33	\$ 1.18
Net income – diluted	\$1.52	\$2.29	\$ 1.17
Average shares outstanding – basic	32,280,614	34,529,869	36,502,467
Average shares outstanding – diluted	32,583,528	35,216,957	36,864,558

(Prior years' results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31	
	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	75,990	126,166
Accounts receivable (net) (Note 4)	35,732	32,435
Income tax receivable	—	4,238
Materials and supplies	3,840	1,822
Assets held for sale (Note 6)	9,761	6,900
Deferred income taxes (Note 8)	1,345	1,268
Prepaid expenses	6,727	5,008
Straight line rent	4,429	3,133
Total Current Assets	137,824	180,970
Long Term Assets:		
Properties, less accumulated depreciation and amortization (Notes 6 and 15)	955,395	853,458
Building intangible assets, less amortization	9,696	—
Prepaid commissions	11,486	8,658
Straight line rent	17,717	12,525
Other assets	5,626	7,582
Total Long Term Assets	999,920	882,223
Total Assets	1,137,744	1,063,193
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	48,544	47,578
Taxes payable	2,044	1,281
Deferred revenue	5,527	5,681
Short-term debt (Note 15)	5,198	4,789
Short-term accrued casualty (Note 10)	618	1,230
Amounts due to contractors	1,879	3,867
Accrued interest	1,880	1,850
Other accrued liabilities	2,442	3,245
Total Current Liabilities	68,132	69,521
Deferred Income Taxes (Note 8)	186,346	178,831
Long-Term Debt (net of current portion) (Note 15)	332,760	338,065
Accrued Casualty and Other Long-Term Liabilities (Note 10)	11,449	11,850
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock: (Notes 3 and 12)	141,853	105,964
Common stock, no par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 39,487,258 shares issued and 32,983,135 shares outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 38,553,495 shares issued and 32,006,968 shares outstanding at December 31, 2004.		
Retained earnings	615,656	573,808
Restricted stock deferred compensation	(10,860)	(6,548)
Treasury stock at cost (6,504,123 shares at December 31, 2005 and 6,546,527 shares at December 31, 2004)	(207,592)	(208,298)
Total Shareholders' Equity	539,057	464,926
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	1,137,744	1,063,193

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

(see Note 12)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Restricted Stock Deferred Compensation	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2002	37,436,515	68,888	(799,084)	(9,355)	516,937	(3,154)	573,316
Net income & comprehensive income					43,224		43,224
Sale of common stock (ESPP)	7,736	162					162
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.145) per share					(5,321)		(5,321)
Special dividend declared on common stock (\$1.50) per share					(55,132)		(55,132)
Stock repurchase program			(97,300)	(2,921)			(2,921)
Exercise of stock options	114,606	2,898					2,898
Restricted stock purchased/granted, net of amortization & forfeitures	127,181	5,466	(87,618)	(2,491)		(1,438)	1,537
Other	15,368	370					370
Balance at December 31, 2003	37,701,406	77,784	(984,002)	(14,767)	499,708	(4,592)	558,133
Net income & comprehensive income					80,598		80,598
Sale of common stock (ESPP)	5,569	163					163
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.19) per share					(6,498)		(6,498)
Issuance of stock under executive compensation plan	36,407	1,276	(59,769)	(2,296)			(1,020)
Trust Shares repurchased			(5,500,000)	(191,126)			(191,126)
Exercise of stock options including income tax benefit	708,975	23,026					23,026
Restricted stock purchased/granted, net of amortization & forfeitures	101,138	3,715	(2,756)	(109)		(1,956)	1,650
Balance at December 31, 2004	38,553,495	105,964	(6,546,527)	(208,298)	573,808	(6,548)	464,926
Net income & comprehensive income					49,366		49,366
Sale of common stock (ESPP)	6,399	228					228
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.23) per share					(7,518)		(7,518)
Issuance of stock under executive compensation plan	22,106	2,720	105,500	3,357			6,077
Shares purchased under stock repurchase program			(54,500)	(2,289)			(2,289)
Exercise of stock options including income tax benefit	766,714	26,855					26,855
Restricted stock granted/purchased, net of amortization & forfeitures	138,544	6,086	(8,596)	(362)		(4,312)	1,412
Balance at December 31, 2005	39,487,258	141,853	(6,504,123)	(207,592)	615,656	(10,860)	539,057

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	49,366	80,598	43,224
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash generated by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	55,477	48,769	47,498
Gain on disposition of assets	(25,351)	(93,265)	(60,675)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options/restricted stock	5,261	4,056	-
Deferred taxes	7,438	48,052	22,808
Stock compensation expense	9,900	4,819	3,189
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(3,297)	(8,836)	(2,236)
Prepaid expenses	(2,012)	206	(106)
Materials and supplies	(2,018)	(219)	107
Straight line rent	(6,488)	(5,604)	(6,618)
Prepaid commissions	(5,448)	(1,172)	(85)
Other assets and deferred charges	(201)	(8,224)	(896)
Accounts payable	1,194	17,356	2,173
Taxes payable	2,201	(8,335)	3,581
Income tax refund	2,800	-	74,572
Deferred revenue	(154)	2,661	462
Amounts due to contractors	(1,988)	1,618	2,095
Accrued interest	30	391	(19)
Other accrued liabilities	(803)	(12,164)	8,896
Accrued casualty and other long-term liabilities	(1,013)	1,548	(1,932)
Net cash generated by operating activities	84,894	72,255	136,038
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases of properties	(174,752)	(111,551)	(102,181)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	35,202	121,537	124,218
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(139,550)	9,986	22,037
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Receipt from issuance of mortgage debt (Note 15)	-	105,000	-
Payment of mortgage debt	(4,896)	(3,289)	(2,641)
Net payments on line of credit	-	-	(53,000)
Payment of dividends	(7,518)	(6,498)	(60,453)
Proceeds from exercise of options	21,594	16,674	2,898
Stock repurchase program payments (Note 15)	(2,289)	(191,126)	(2,921)
Purchase of common stock	(2,411)	(1,893)	(773)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,480	(81,132)	(116,890)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(50,176)	1,109	41,185
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	126,166	125,057	83,872
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	75,990	126,166	125,057
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid (received) for income taxes (net of refunds)	11,500	4,700	(73,736)
Cash paid for interest	22,320	19,252	17,988

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Note 1. Nature of Business

The principal operations of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. (the Company or FECI) and its subsidiaries primarily relate to the transportation of goods by rail and the acquisition, development, leasing, management and sale of real estate. The Company's rail subsidiary, Florida East Coast Railway, LLC (FECR or Railway), operates primarily within the state of Florida, with approximately 60% of its revenues derived from local moves along the Company's line. Approximately 42% of the freight revenues were derived from five of its largest customers, with approximately \$45.3 million, \$38.7 million, and \$34.7 million, 20%, 21%, and 20%, in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, generated by one significant customer. The Company's realty subsidiary, Flagler Development Company (Flagler), presently operates in Florida with business parks in Jacksonville, Orlando and the South Florida markets. Flagler's operating properties are Class "A" office space and high-quality commercial/industrial facilities.

Note 2. Subsequent Event – Acquisition of Codina Group and Related Interests

On January 6, 2006, the Company announced that a newly formed holding company and certain Company subsidiaries had entered into various agreements to acquire privately held Codina Group, Inc. and certain related property interests held directly or indirectly by Mr. Armando Codina for total consideration of \$270 million. The total consideration of \$270 million includes \$66 million of cash for certain property interests, assumption or repayment of \$36 million of debt and up to \$168 million of equity securities (includes up to \$85 million of contingent consideration). The contingent equity is contingent upon achievement of certain value based milestones including \$30 million tied to certain land use approvals, \$30 million upon certain partnership distributions from a joint venture, \$20 million is based on cumulative FECI stock price improvements of up to an additional \$27.00 over the next five years; and \$5 million is dependent on the new holding company agreeing to move forward with a proposed residential development. The purchase price is subject to post-closing adjustment based on certain closing conditions. The Codina acquisition is expected to close during the first quarter of 2006 subject to certain closing conditions.

Headquartered in Coral Gables, Florida, Codina Group, Inc. is an integrated commercial real estate, development, construction, leasing, property management and brokerage firm with 150 employees. To date, the Codina Group has constructed over 11 million sq. ft. of industrial, office and retail property, developed over 1,760 acres of land, and currently manages more than 12 million sq. ft. of property.

In addition to Codina Group, the transactions will include the following projects under current and future development in South Florida:

100% Owned

- Beacon Countyline, 457 acres in Hialeah plus an additional 40 adjacent acres; future plans are for the creation of a large industrial park
- Beacon Commons, 92 acres in Doral, future site of a retail, office and residential development
- Gables Office Building, a 45,000 sq. ft. office building to be developed in Coral Gables during 2006

Joint Ventures

- Beacon Lakes, 21.2% interest in a venture with AMB Properties that owns a 432-acre industrial park, including three industrial buildings and entitlements for an additional 6.2 million sq. ft. in West Dade
- Red Road Commons, a proposed 50% interest in a venture with an affiliate of Fairfield Properties, Inc. to build 407-unit residential apartments on land to be leased in South Miami
- Beacon City Center, a venture with an affiliate of JPMorgan that holds an exclusive option to acquire and redevelop a 77-acre property in Doral into approximately 2,840 residential units and 72 office condominiums
- Burger King, a proposed 30% interest in a venture with an affiliate of JPMorgan to acquire land and construct a 15-story, 250,000 sq. ft. building for Burger King's corporate headquarters

The properties being acquired are expected to be developed into approximately 11 million sq. ft. of industrial space, 600,000 sq. ft. of office space, 750,000 sq. ft. of retail space and 3,500 multi-family units. The net investment to fully develop these properties, after out parcel and condo sales, is nearly \$750 million.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

The Company expects to use existing cash and cash equivalents and potentially any needed additional funds from its undrawn \$150 million revolving credit agreement to satisfy the cash and debt repayment needs of closing the acquisition.

Note 3. Related Party Transaction

On August 13, 2004, the Company purchased 5.5 million shares of common stock from The Alfred I. duPont Testamentary Trust and The Nemours Foundation for \$34.50 per share or approximately \$191 million. These repurchased shares are now shown on the consolidated balance sheets as treasury stock. This transaction exhausted the remaining \$72 million that existed under the previous \$75 million stock repurchase authorization. As a result, on August 4, 2004, the Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$40 million to repurchase common stock from time to time through a program of open market purchases and/or privately negotiated transactions.

Note 4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue Recognition

Railway Revenues – Rail revenue is recognized as freight moves from origin to destination.

Realty Land Sales – Revenue is recognized upon closing of sales contracts for sale of land or upon settlement of legal proceedings such as condemnations.

Realty Rental Income – Revenue is recognized upon commencement of rental and lease contracts. The Company uses the straight-line method for recording the revenues over the life of the lease contract. See Item 7 of Part I, “Critical Accounting Policies” of this report for further discussion.

Bad Debt Reserves

Bad debt reserves are recorded by management based upon the Company’s various businesses’ historical experience of bad debts to sales, analysis of accounts receivable aging, and specific identification of customers in financial distress; i.e., bankruptcy, poor payment record, etc. The consolidated bad debt reserve was approximately \$2.2 million at December 31, 2005.

Materials and Supplies

New materials and supplies are stated principally at average cost which is not in excess of replacement cost. Used materials are stated at an amount, which does not exceed estimated realizable value.

Properties

Railway properties are stated at historical cost and are depreciated and amortized on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. The Railway uses the mass asset method of accounting for fixed assets. The majority of road properties’ depreciation is based on lives ranging from 10 to 50 years, and equipment properties on lives varying from 3 to 50 years. Gains and losses on normal retirements of these items are credited or charged to accumulated depreciation.

During 2003, FECR commenced an “engineering and economics” based study of its principal right-of-way and equipment assets to develop a multi-year maintenance and replacement plan and associated estimates of the assets’ remaining lives. The engineering studies segregated the equipment and right-of-way assets into the following major groupings: locomotives, rolling stock and equipment (e.g., hoppers, flatcars, auto racks, trailers, etc.), bridges, and track structure (rail, ties, ballast, and other track material). During the third and fourth quarters of 2004, the engineering studies (including associated estimated depreciation lives) for locomotives and rolling stock were completed. During the first quarter of 2005, the engineering study for bridges was finalized. The track structure engineering study was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The track study evaluated FECR’s entire mainline, branch lines and yards from Jacksonville to Miami, Florida. The study’s fieldwork involved hi-rail inspections of the main line, tie samples in each mile of track and rail measurements taken at each tie sample location. In each yard, samples of tie and rail conditions were taken to develop a general picture of the overall condition of the yard.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

From the track study, FECR identified four major components for its track assets: rail, ties, ballast and other track material (OTM). Overall, the study indicated the track system to be in good condition. The study generally recommends that we continue our general maintenance programs (e.g., surfacing, bolt fastening, undercutting, etc.) at our current levels. In 2005, \$13.8 million was spent on our track maintenance programs. The 2006 budget includes \$13.7 million of track maintenance programs, which is in line with the study recommendations. Nothing significant was found in yard maintenance during the track study.

The study also evaluated the condition and replacement of our track assets. One of the major components that impact the replacement of rail and track materials is tonnage. The Transportation Test Center (TTC) in Pueblo, Colorado indicates a tangent rail life expectancy based on 1.460 billion gross tons for generic mainline rail with a six-inch base (132, 136 and 141 pound). Between the periods of 1970–1977, FECR replaced approximately 74% of its main line track with generally small amounts of rail replacement from 1978 through 2005. The average annual tonnage on FECR's rail averaged approximately 9 million gross tons during the 1970's. Subsequent to the 1970's, annual tonnages have steadily increased with annual tonnage during the last decade of approximately 37 million gross tons. Given these historical tonnage amounts, FECR expects our existing rail assets to meet their current life expectancy of 50 years with no impact on depreciation rates. Going forward, if FECR experiences expected annual tonnage levels of 50 million gross tons, the lives for newly installed rail and other track components after December 31, 2005 will need to be adjusted potentially within a range of 35 to 45 years. The potential annual depreciation impact for the change in rail and OTM assets (if adjusted to a range of 35 – 45 years) would be less than \$0.1 million in 2006 (year one of change) and range from \$0.2 million to \$0.4 million in year 2015 (year 10 after change) based on normative expected capital budgets. The study indicated no substantive change in the depreciable lives of ties and ballast, at generally 40 years.

The bridge study covered FECR's 72 bridges or approximately 13,000 linear feet of bridge assets (30% were inspected during the study). The bridge study indicated no substantive change in the depreciable lives and generally, bridges would continue to be depreciated over a 61.5-year life. The bridge study also indicated that while FECR's bridge assets are in acceptable operational condition based on the Company's continuing maintenance and inspection programs, FECR is entering a 10 to 20 year period where, based on the age and construction materials used, certain bridges will be

studied further, monitored and possibly replaced. The management team does not expect replacement costs for bridges to materially alter its normative annual capital budget, however this estimate is subject to change, and such changes could be material. The study did not include the downtown Jacksonville bridge, which spans the St. Johns River, which was evaluated separately (due to its scale and design). The study recommended rehabilitation of the pier protection structures for the Jacksonville bridge main channel. This work commenced in 2005 and will be completed in the first quarter 2006. No other significant change in capital maintenance or replacement programs was noted.

The locomotive and rolling stock study indicated no substantive change in the annual maintenance or capital replacement programs. FECR will continue its general practice of maintaining locomotives and rolling stock for the entirety of their useful operating life.

From the locomotive engineering study, FECR identified three major sub-components of its locomotive assets: Hulk/Chassis, Locomotive engine and Combos (e.g., wheel assemblies, electric motors, etc.) The replacement and resulting depreciable lives for each of these sub-components is 50 years, 7 years and 3 years, respectively. Annual depreciation is expected to increase approximately 11% or \$0.3 million as a result of the study. These depreciable lives were implemented in the fourth quarter of 2004.

From the rolling stock engineering study, FECR identified three major sub-components of its rolling stock assets: Hulk/Chassis, wheel assemblies (e.g., trucks), and doors. The replacement and resulting depreciable lives for each of these sub-components is 40 to 50 years, 7 years and 7 years, respectively. Other FECR equipment, which was included in the rolling stock study, has depreciable lives of 10 to 20 years. Annual depreciation is expected to increase approximately 11% or \$0.4 million as a result of the study. These depreciable lives were implemented in the first quarter of 2005.

These studies, their conclusions and on-going evaluations may result in material changes in FECR's maintenance and capital spending and in the estimated remaining useful lives of its property, plant and equipment, which may affect future depreciation rates and expense.

Real estate properties are stated at historical cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated asset lives of 15 years for land improvements and 12 to 40 years for buildings and building improvements. Tenant improvements are depreciated over the term (1 to 15 years)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

of the related lease agreement for financial reporting purposes. Financial assets and intangible assets associated with real estate acquisitions (buildings in 2005) are generally amortized over the remaining life of the underlying leases.

The Company reviews property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the carrying amount to the undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset.

The Company capitalizes interest during the construction of new facilities (e.g., buildings) and it is amortized over the life of the asset. During 2005 and 2004, \$2.7 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, of interest was capitalized.

At December 31, 2005, Flagler and FECR had under contract 79 acres and 57 acres, respectively, which are expected to sell during 2006. This acreage is classified as assets held for sale on the December 31, 2005 consolidated balance sheet.

Earnings Per Share

The diluted weighted-average number of shares includes the net shares that would be issued upon the exercise of "in-the-money" stock options using the treasury stock method. Applying the treasury stock method, the "in-the-money" stock options resulted in the dilution of 302,914 shares, 687,088 shares, and 362,091 shares for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. "Out-of-the-money" options were 313,573 shares, 767,940 shares, and 1,986,408 shares for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank demand accounts, money market accounts and overnight repurchase agreements having original maturities of less than three months.

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2005 consisted of \$23.1 million of property sale proceeds held in escrow for possible tax-deferred reinvestment in other property, and \$52.9 million of funds on hand and invested in money market funds or short-term securities.

Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS 109), "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under SFAS 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under SFAS 109, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Future tax benefits, such as net operating loss carry forwards and alternative minimum tax credit carry forwards, are recognized to the extent that realization of these benefits is considered to be more likely than not.

Real Estate Infrastructure Costs

The Company periodically constructs road, road structures and general infrastructure related to the development of commercial real estate. Certain of these infrastructure assets may be deeded to applicable governmental authorities. The Company believes these deeded items (e.g., roads) benefit and increase the value of the parcels within and adjacent to the related commercial real estate developments. The Company capitalizes all infrastructure costs (including costs of infrastructure assets deeded to governmental authorities) into the basis of its commercial real estate developments, and allocates these costs to the individual parcels within the park on a relative fair value basis in accordance with SFAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects" (SFAS 67).

In connection with infrastructure assets constructed by the Company and deeded to governmental authorities, certain governmental authorities may agree to reimburse the Company certain of its construction costs for the deeded assets based on and to the extent of annual incremental taxes (such as property taxes) as may be collected by the governmental authority from the applicable properties over a stipulated period of time. Prior to and at the date of deeding the infrastructure asset to the governmental authority, any current reimbursements were accounted for as a reduction

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

in the allocated costs described above to the extent the Company's receipt of such reimbursements had become fixed and determinable, based upon the related incremental taxes having been assessed and being, therefore, payable. The Company does not recognize expected future tax reimbursements even though they may be probable and estimable, until they become fixed and determinable.

Under a current agreement with the City of Jacksonville and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Flagler constructed and deeded to the FDOT an interchange asset in the third quarter of 2004. During 2004, prior to completion of the interchange asset, Flagler received \$2.1 million that was applied as a reduction in the basis of the asset. In June 2005, Flagler received a reimbursement from the City of Jacksonville for \$0.7 million, of which \$0.5 million was applied against depreciation expense on infrastructure assets. The remaining \$0.2 million of the reimbursement was recorded as other non-operating income. This reimbursement received after the completion of the infrastructure asset was allocated between operating and non-operating activities based on the relative assessed value of property within Flagler Center, owned by Flagler versus that sold to outside parties. Future reimbursements will be treated similarly.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Natural Disaster Costs

The Railway suspended service early Sunday, October 23, 2005, in anticipation of the arrival of Hurricane Wilma. Rail service was disrupted for approximately two weeks due to widespread power outages that prevented automatic grade crossing warning systems and railroad signals from operating. All scheduled rail service resumed on November 7, 2005 after all sections of track power was restored and all rail crossings passed inspection.

The Company estimates that FECR will incur approximately \$3.4 million of incremental costs related to clean-up costs, property damage, grade crossing operations, support and additional train crew costs as a result of trains operating at reduced speeds. The Railway is in the process of filing claims for reimbursements and recoveries; however, the ultimate total amount of these recoveries cannot be estimated at this time. Included in this amount is \$0.5 million in costs related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Several of Flagler's buildings located in Flagler Station sustained damage from Hurricane Wilma, primarily roofs and landscaping. The total damage (cash outlay) is estimated to be approximately \$7.0 million to \$7.5 million, of which approximately \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million is currently expected to be recovered from insurance and tenants. There was additional damage due to Hurricane Katrina that was less than \$0.1 million.

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) issued Technical Practice Aide (TPA) §5400.05 in September 2005, which provides guidance on the accounting treatment of natural disaster related costs. TPA §5400.05 does not allow recognition of a natural disaster related cost until such time that the cost is a legal obligation of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has recorded those costs where a legal obligation was present at December 31, 2005. However, in an effort to provide a more complete accounting for the cost of the hurricane damages management provides the table below. This table reflects the total estimated cost and expected recoveries related to the hurricane damage. The table also shows costs and recoveries reflected on the operating results and capital accounts for the fourth quarter and full years of 2005 and 2004.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

2005 HURRICANE COST AND RECOVERY SUMMARY

(dollars in thousands)	Total Estimated Cost and (Recovery)*	Cost (Recovery) Recognized in Fourth Quarter	Cost (Recovery) Recognized Year to Date
Railway			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	3,375	2,303	2,606
Capital expenditures ("Properties")	-	-	-
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(867)	(617)	(617)
Insurance recovery**	-	-	-
Other Rental			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	409	55	284
Flagler			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	1,770	772	772
Capital expenditures ("Properties")	5,425	279	279
Asset write-off due to replacement***	2,119	187	187
"Flagler CAM recoveries associated with Hurricane"	(777)	(343)	(343)
Insurance recovery	(3,852)	-	-

*The amounts shown in this column are management's best estimates of total costs to be incurred and amounts to be recovered due to the 2005 hurricanes, however, these estimates are subject to change, which could be material.

**The Railway's insurance recovery cannot be reasonably estimated at this time as discussions with our insurance carrier are in the beginning stages. We expect these discussions to continue throughout the first half of 2006.

***Represents assets (primarily roofs) expected to be replaced in 2006 and their related write-off of remaining net book value.

2004 HURRICANE COST AND RECOVERY SUMMARY

(dollars in thousands)	Total Estimated Cost and (Recovery)*	Cost (Recovery) Recognized in Fourth Quarter	Cost (Recovery) Recognized Year to Date
Railway			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	3,041	602	3,041
"Hurricane crossing reimbursement" (recoveries) (net)	(961)	(961)	(961)
Insurance recovery	-	-	-
Other Rental			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	179	47	179
Flagler			
Operating expenses ("Hurricane Costs")	109	109	109
Capital expenditures ("Properties")	-	-	-
Asset write-off due to replacement	-	-	-
"Flagler CAM recoveries associated with Hurricane"	(93)	(93)	(93)
Insurance recovery	-	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company applies the intrinsic value-based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB Opinion No. 25), and related interpretations in accounting for stock options. As such, compensation expenses would be recorded on the date of the grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. Compensation expenses for grants of restricted stock are recognized over the applicable vesting period.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS 123), to stock-based employee compensation:

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Net income – as reported	49,366	80,598	43,224
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for all stock option awards (net of related tax effects)	(342)	(785)	(2,126)
Pro forma net income	49,024	79,813	41,098
Earnings per share:			
Basic – as reported	\$1.53	\$2.33	\$1.18
Basic – pro forma	\$1.52	\$2.31	\$1.13
Diluted – as reported	\$1.52	\$2.29	\$1.17
Diluted – pro forma	\$1.50	\$2.27	\$1.11

Additionally, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors awarded grants of restricted stock in 2003, 2004 and 2005 to the executive management team and, starting in 2003, other members of management who previously were awarded annual grants of stock options. Grants of restricted stock were 291,791 shares, 151,269 shares, and 135,930 shares in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Compensation expense is recognized pro rata over the vesting period based on the market price of the stock at the time of grant. Total compensation expense for the 2005, 2004 and 2003 restricted stock grants, if fully vested over their related vesting period, would be \$12.4 million, \$5.5 million and \$4.1 million, respectively. The increase in 2005 compensation expense relates to restricted stock granted to Mr. Adolfo Henriques at the time of his appointment as Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, retention grants awarded to the officers of the Company during the first quarter 2005, and the year-over-year increase in costs associated with grants from the stock incentive plan.

Comprehensive Income

SFAS 130 establishes standards for reporting and presentation of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of financial statements. For the years presented, the Company's comprehensive income equaled net income. SFAS 130 requires only additional disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. It does not affect the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) (FIN 46R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (VIE's)*, which addresses how a business enterprise should evaluate whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity through means other than voting rights and accordingly should consolidate the entity. FIN 46R replaces FASB Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, which was issued in January 2003. The Company will be required to apply FIN 46R to variable interests in VIE's created after December 31, 2003. For variable interests in VIEs created before January 1, 2004, the Interpretation will be applied beginning on January 1, 2005. For any VIEs that must be consolidated under FIN 46R that were created before January 1, 2004, the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests of the VIE initially would be measured at their carrying amounts with any difference between the net amount added to the balance sheet and any previously recognized interest being recognized as the cumulative effect of an accounting change.

The Company's application of FIN 46R had no impact on the financial statements.

FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004); *Share-Based Payment (Statement 123R)*. The revised Statement generally requires that an entity account for transactions using the fair-value-based method, and eliminates an entity's ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method of accounting in APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", which was permitted under Statement 123, as originally issued. The revised Statement requires both public and nonpublic entities to disclose information needed about the nature of the share-based payment transactions and the effects of those transactions on the financial statements. Statement 123R is effective (per SEC release No. 33-8568, dated April 14, 2005) as of the beginning of January 1, 2006.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

The Company estimates the adoption of this guidance will not materially affect the 2006 financial statements of the Company. The Company has not granted options since 2003. The amount of unvested options at December 31, 2005 is estimated at approximately 19,000 shares.

Note 5. Discontinued Operations

In accordance with SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144), components of Flagler that meet certain criteria have been accounted for as discontinued operations. Therefore, income or loss attributable to the operations and sale of the components classified as discontinued operations are presented in the statement of income as discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes.

Discontinued operations for 2004 include the gains on the sales and the related operations of an office building and an industrial building. Discontinued operations for 2003 include the operations of the above-mentioned properties, as well as the operations of an industrial building sold during 2003 and the gain on the sale and related operations of Flagler's 50% interest in three buildings held in partnership with Duke Realty.

	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
(dollars in thousands)			
Summary of Operating Results of Discontinued Operations			
Flagler realty rental revenues	-	718	2,030
Flagler realty rental expenses	-	545	2,540
Operating income (loss)	-	173	(510)
Interest income	-	-	43
Income (loss) before income taxes	-	173	(467)
Income taxes	-	(67)	180
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	106	(287)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations, net of taxes of \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.	-	2,590	2,542

Note 6. Properties

Properties consist of:

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31	
	2005	2004
FECR Properties*		
Road equipment and structures	442,954	431,009
Buildings	13,234	11,648
Equipment	203,188	208,559
Land and land improvements	12,562	6,219
Fiber	3,200	3,200
Construction in progress	7,018	2,909
	682,156	663,544
Less accumulated depreciation	279,121	276,860
	403,035	386,684

Flagler Properties*		
Land and land improvements	240,149	171,280
Buildings	469,833	358,350
Equipment	3,193	2,740
Construction in progress	13,039	79,752
	726,214	612,122
Less accumulated depreciation	168,242	140,545
	557,972	471,577

Corporate		
Equipment	15,077	14,201
Construction in progress	1,570	86
	16,647	14,287
Less accumulated depreciation	12,498	12,190
	4,149	2,097

*Included in the 2005 and 2004 amounts, respectively, are \$0.8 million and \$0 million of FECR properties and \$9.0 million and \$6.9 million of Flagler properties for buildings and associated land that is held for sale.

Real estate properties, having a net book value of \$438.3 million at December 31, 2005 are leased under non-cancelable operating leases with expected aggregate rental revenues of \$449.7 million, which are receivable in years 2006–2010 in the amounts of \$83.8 million, \$78.8 million, \$71.9 million, \$59.5 million, and \$40.3 million, respectively, and \$115.4 million thereafter.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Note 7. Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2005 consisted of \$23.1 million held in escrow for possible tax-deferred reinvestment in other property, and \$52.9 million of funds on hand and invested in money market funds and short-term securities.

Note 8. Income Taxes

Total income taxes were allocated as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003
Income from continuing operations	29,006	49,806	25,851
Gain (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	67	(109)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations	-	1,656	1,318
	29,006	51,529	27,060

The components of income tax expense were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003
Current			
Federal	21,568	3,477	4,252
State	-	-	-
	21,568	3,477	4,252
Deferred			
Federal	5,040	40,541	21,073
State	2,398	7,511	1,735
	7,438	48,052	22,808
Income Taxes	29,006	51,529	27,060

Tax benefits of \$4.5 million, \$3.2 million and \$0.0 million associated with the exercise of employee stock options were allocated to equity and recorded in capital in excess of par value in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Income tax expense differed from the amounts computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to pretax income as a result of the following:

	Years Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004	2003
Amount computed at statutory federal rate	27,429	45,396	24,523
State taxes (net of federal benefit)	2,802	4,746	2,522
Non-deductible related to 162(m) compensation	761	1,070	-
Tax credit related to rail right-of-way maintenance	(1,916)	-	-
Other (net)	(70)	317	15
	29,006	51,529	27,060

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
(dollars in thousands)	2005	2004
Deferred Tax Assets		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	842	877
Accrued casualty and other liabilities	3,192	3,342
Deferred revenue	147	906
State NOL tax carry forward	4,588	6,986
Other	2,848	2,462
Total deferred tax asset	11,617	14,573
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Properties, principally due to differences in depreciation	115,247	118,425
Deferred gain on land sales	67,858	63,649
Straight-line rent	8,608	6,038
Other	4,905	4,024
Total deferred tax liabilities	196,618	192,136
Net deferred tax liabilities	185,001	177,563

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company estimated its net operating loss carry forward asset for state purposes to be \$4.6 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, which expires at the end of 2022. The tax benefit of this item is reflected in the above analysis of Deferred Tax Assets. The Company has not provided any valuation allowance with respect to this asset as it believes its realization is “more likely than not,” given estimates of future taxable income and available tax planning strategies. However, the Company cannot guarantee that it will be able to realize this asset or that future valuation allowances will not be required. Federal tax years through 1999 have been closed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Federal tax years 2000–2002 are currently under review by the IRS. Management believes its income tax provision reserves at December 31, 2005 to be adequate for the settlement, if any, of disputed tax positions taken by the Company for these years. Historically, settlements for disputed tax positions have been interest charges.

Note 9. Segment Information

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, “Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information” (SFAS 131). SFAS 131 provides guidance for reporting information about operating segments and other geographic information based on a management approach. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Under the provisions of SFAS 131, the Company has two reportable operating segments, both within the same geographic area. These are the railway and realty segments.

The railway segment provides freight transportation along the east coast of Florida between Jacksonville and Miami. One customer, *Rinker Materials Corporation* (Rinker) generated approximately 20% of freight revenues in 2005. FECR’s top five customers accounted for approximately 42% of 2005 freight revenues. Rinker and another of these customers are suppliers of aggregate materials.

The realty segment is engaged in the acquisition, development, leasing, management, operation and selected sale of office and industrial property. Flagler leases to approximately 300 tenants in a variety of industries, including financial services, distribution, hospitality services and import/export. Flagler’s largest tenant, based on square footage, occupied approximately 3.5% of leased space at December 31, 2005. Flagler’s largest tenant, based on rental revenues, accounted for approximately 5.1% of 2005 continuing operations’ contractual rental income. Flagler’s five and ten largest tenants, based on rental revenues, accounted for approximately 21% and 31% of continuing operations’ contractual rental income, respectively.

FECR generates other income from leases to telecommunications companies for the installation of fiber optic and other facilities on the railroad right-of-way. In addition, FECR generates revenues from the grant of licenses and leases to use railroad property and rights-of-way for outdoor advertising, parking lots and lateral crossings of wires and pipes by municipalities and utility and telecommunications companies and one-time income associated with the sale of air rights and related surface and sub-surface easements and licenses on the right-of-way. These miscellaneous income items are included in “other income”.

Also, FECR generates revenues and expenses from the rental, leasing and sale of buildings and properties that are ancillary to the railroad’s operations. These revenues and expenses are included in the realty segment.

The Company’s reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services and they are managed separately.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Information by industry segment:

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Operating Revenues			
Railway operations	237,870	200,762	181,057
Realty:			
Flagler realty rental	87,007	69,492	63,610
Flagler CAM recoveries associated with hurricanes	343	93	-
Total Flagler realty rental	87,350	69,585	63,610
Flagler realty sales	24,820	99,677	63,495
Other rental	3,488	3,028	3,139
Other sales	8,818	5,135	26,963
Total realty	124,476	177,425	157,207
Total Revenues	362,346	378,187	338,264
Operating Profit (Loss)			
Railway operations	63,729	47,326	42,988
Realty	40,922	97,986	43,859
Corporate general & administrative	(22,388)	(15,080)	(13,137)
Operating Profit	82,263	130,232	73,710
Interest income	1,659	1,124	946
Interest expense	(20,105)	(16,671)	(17,056)
Other income	14,555	13,023	9,544
	(3,891)	(2,524)	(6,566)
Income before income taxes	78,372	127,708	67,144
Provision for income taxes	(29,006)	(49,806)	(25,851)
Income from continuing operations	49,366	77,902	41,293
Discontinued Operations			
Income (loss) from operation of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	106	(173)
Gain on disposition of discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	2,590	2,104
Net Income	49,366	80,598	43,224

(Prior year's results have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.)

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Identifiable Assets			
Transportation – Railway	444,647	426,300	410,576
Realty	627,232	594,234	468,127
Corporate	65,865	42,659	129,647
	1,137,744	1,063,193	1,008,350
Capital Expenditures			
Transportation – Railway	39,239	30,280	26,683
Realty	132,711	79,867	74,713
Corporate	2,802	1,404	785
	174,752	111,551	102,181
Depreciation & Amortization			
Transportation – Railway	22,054	20,360	19,747
Realty	32,381	26,825	25,169
Corporate	1,042	1,584	2,582
	55,477	48,769	47,498

Note 10. Accrued Casualty and Other Liabilities

The Company is the defendant and plaintiff in various lawsuits resulting from its operations. In the opinion of management, appropriate provision has been made in the financial statements for the estimated liability that may result from disposition of such matters. The Company maintains comprehensive liability insurance for bodily injury and property claims, but is self-insured or maintains a significant self-insured retention (i.e., deductible) for these exposures, particularly at FECR. These lawsuits are related to alleged bodily injuries sustained by Railway employees or third parties, employment related matters such as alleged wrongful termination and commercial or contract disputes, including disputes related to real estate, property management and bankruptcies.

The Company is subject to proceedings and consent decrees arising out of its historic disposal of fuel and oil used in the transportation business. It is the Company's policy to accrue environmental cleanup costs when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount can be reasonably estimated. As assessments and cleanups proceed, these accruals are reviewed and adjusted.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

The Company is participating, together with several other potentially responsible parties (PRPs), in the remediation of a site in Jacksonville, Florida, pursuant to an agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The site previously accepted waste oil from many businesses. The clean up is substantially completed and the Company has paid its share of the clean-up costs (approximately \$0.3 million). The site will have on-going maintenance requirements. Based on the nature of the expected maintenance activities, the Company does not expect its share of maintenance costs to be material.

The Company monitors a small number of sites leased to others, or acquired by the Company or its subsidiaries. Based on management's ongoing review and monitoring of the sites, and the ability to seek contribution or indemnification from the PRPs, the Company does not expect to incur material additional costs, if any.

It is difficult to quantify future environmental costs as many issues relate to actions by third parties or changes in environmental regulations. However, based on information presently available, management believes that the ultimate disposition of currently known matters will not have a material effect on the financial position, liquidity or results of operations of the Company.

Note 11. Retirement Plans

The Company sponsors two 401(k) plans. Contributions are at the employee's discretion with upper limits of 25% of compensation before taxes, subject to maximum limits imposed by the IRS (generally, \$14,000 in 2005), and an additional contribution up to 10% of after-tax compensation, also subject to maximum limits imposed by the IRS. Total contributions in 2005, including the Company's match if any, were limited by IRS regulations to \$42,000.

401(k) Plan for Salaried Employees

The amounts of matching contributions by the Company for this plan covering the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 were approximately \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. In accordance with the terms of the plan, the Company matched the employee's contributions \$1.00 for \$1.00 up to the first \$1,200 contributed by the employee in 2005, 2004 and 2003. For employee contributions in excess of \$1,200, the Company matched \$0.25 for every \$1.00 in pretax employee contributions up to the IRS maximum limits.

401(k) Plan for Hourly Wage Employees and/or Employees Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreement

This is a limited contributory plan that was instituted in April 1995. In 2002, train and engine hourly employees became eligible for a Company matching contribution of \$0.20 for every \$1.00 of employee contributions up to \$200 annually. The amounts of matching contributions by the Company for this plan covering the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 were \$20,000, \$15,000 and \$16,000, respectively.

Pension Plan

The Company adopted a non-funded defined benefit plan covering nine previous officers of the Company in 1998. The benefits are based on years of service and the employee's compensation during the five years before retirement. The Company curtailed this plan in 1999, causing no additional benefits to accrue to covered officers. At December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, accrued liabilities related to the contract benefit obligation were \$3.6 million, \$3.4 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. The increase in the contract benefit obligation at December 31, 2005 primarily relates to the use of updated actuarial tables. The Company also incurred benefit costs related to interest of \$0.3 million in each of the years 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan

Effective March 28, 2005, the Company established and adopted a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the "Plan"). The purpose of this Plan is to provide specified benefits to a select group of management or highly compensated employees who contribute materially to the continued growth, development and future business success of the Company. This Plan shall be un-funded for tax purposes and for purposes of Title I of ERISA. The sole participant in the Plan at this time is Mr. Adolfo Henriques, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Henriques' employment agreement provides for an initial credit to his account of \$500,000, a second credit of \$130,000 on January 1, 2006 with succeeding annual credits equal to 20% of his annual base salary. The balances in the account will be credited with annual earnings equal to the product of the greater of 5%, or the applicable federal rate (based on the long term rate for January of each year) times the account balance. Mr. Henriques will be 100% vested in his account balance on the second anniversary of employment. Costs of the plan are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" (SFAS 87).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Note 12. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective June 2, 2005, allows the Company to grant employees and directors various stock awards, including stock options, that are granted at exercise prices not less than the fair market value at the date of grant and restricted stock. A maximum of 2.0 million shares may be granted under this Plan. Starting in 2003, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors made annual grants of restricted stock in lieu of stock options for all qualifying members of management. At December 31, 2005, total options for 2,604,921 shares had been granted under the plans.

The stock options may be granted over a period not to exceed ten years and generally vest from one to five years from the date of grant. The changes in outstanding options are as follows:

	Shares under Option	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share
Balance at December 31, 2002	2,426,287	\$29.49
Granted*	129,264	\$23.80
Exercised	(114,606)	\$26.16
Forfeited/Cancelled	(92,446)	\$30.32
Balance at December 31, 2003	2,348,499	\$28.25
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(708,975)	\$26.77
Forfeited/Cancelled	(184,496)	\$21.77
Balance at December 31, 2004	1,455,028	\$29.79
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(766,714)	\$28.16
Forfeited/Cancelled	(71,827)	\$30.33
Balance at December 31, 2005	616,487	\$31.78

*Includes adjustment to previous grants due to equity restructuring (i.e., special dividend).

Stock options outstanding and exercisable on December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices Per Share	Shares under Option	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years
Outstanding:			
\$20.14-\$27.97	275,940	\$24.43	2.7
\$27.98-\$39.04	168,725	\$34.37	3.7
\$39.05-\$46.12	171,822	\$41.05	4.5
	616,487	\$31.78	3.5
Exercisable:			
\$20.14-\$27.97	262,476	\$24.55	2.7
\$27.98-\$39.04	163,260	\$34.31	3.6
\$39.05-\$46.12	171,822	\$41.05	4.5
	597,558	\$31.96	3.5

The Company applies Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB 25), and related interpretations in accounting for the Plan and, therefore, no compensation expense has been recognized for stock options issued under the Plan. For companies electing to continue the use of APB 25, SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," requires pro forma disclosures determined through the use of an option-pricing model as if the provisions of SFAS 123 had been adopted.

The weighted-average fair value at date of grant for options granted during 2003 was estimated at \$4.59 per share. No options were granted in 2005 or 2004. The fair value of the option grants was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes' option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Expected dividend yield	-	-	.61%
Expected volatility	-	-	22%
Risk-free interest rate	-	-	2.3%
Expected term in years	-	-	3.8

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

If the Company had adopted the provisions of SFAS 123, reported net income and earnings per share would have been as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Net income (in thousands)	49,024	79,813	41,098
Earnings Per Share			
Basic	\$1.52	\$2.31	\$1.13
Diluted	\$1.50	\$2.27	\$1.11

During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company also awarded 291,791 shares, 151,269 shares and 135,930 shares, respectively, of restricted stock under the Plan, with a weighted-average fair value at the date of grant of \$42.66, \$36.01 and \$30.30 respectively, per share. Substantially all of these restricted shares vest ratably over four years of continued employment. Compensation expense related to these awards was \$5.8 million, \$2.9 million and \$2.7 million for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in 2005 compensation expense related to restricted stock grants is primarily due to shares granted to Mr. Adolfo Henriques at the time of his appointment as Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, retention grants awarded to the officers of the Company during the first quarter 2005, and the year-over-year increase in costs associated with grants from the stock incentive plan.

In a first quarter 2004 transaction (the "Transaction") initiated at the request of the Board of Directors, the Company cancelled vested, in-the-money stock options (the "Options") to acquire 144,000 shares of the Company's common stock held by the Company's former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Robert W. Anestis. The embedded value of the Options (fair market value less strike price) was \$2.0 million. The embedded value, less applicable tax withholding, was paid in common stock. The CEO was issued 36,407 shares (valued at \$35.06, which was the closing price on February 27, 2004). The stock, together with applicable withholdings, represents the pre-tax embedded value. Because the original stock option award was cancelled and the Company replaced this award with FECl common stock, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 44, the Company was required to recognize compensation expense in the amount of \$2.0 million with respect to the Transaction.

In May of 2002, the Company's shareholders adopted the Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.'s Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) with an effective date of July 1, 2002. The purpose of the Purchase Plan is to provide eligible employees with an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company through the purchase of its Common Stock. The Purchase Plan is an Employee Stock Purchase

Plan under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. Any employee of the Company or a designated subsidiary of the Company (including officers and any directors who are also employees) whose customary employment is at least 20 hours per week and more than five months in any calendar year will be eligible to participate in the Purchase Plan for any Offering Period. Offering Period means each calendar quarter of the year. All eligible employees who elect to participate in the Purchase Plan will authorize the Company to make payroll deductions of a specified fixed dollar amount or whole percentage from 1% to 10% of the employee's compensation (limited to \$25,000 annually) as defined in the Purchase Plan. As of the last day of each Offering Period, the amounts withheld for a participant in the Purchase Plan will be used to purchase shares of Common Stock of the Company. The purchase price of each share will be equal to 85% of the lesser of the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock on either the first or last day of the Offering Period. The total amount of common stock for purchase under the Plan is 750,000 shares, with 725,415 shares remaining at December 31, 2005.

Assets and activities of the Plan are provided in the following statements:

Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits

	Years Ended December 31	
	2005	2004
(dollars in thousands)		
Assets		
Cash	2.1	1.7
Investments in FECl stock at fair value	624.2	435.2
Total assets available for benefit	626.3	436.9

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

	Years Ended December 31	
	2005	2004
(dollars in thousands)		
Additions		
Employee contributions	243.0	172.7
Dividends	2.5	0.8
Unrealized gain on Plan assets (FECl stock)	54.8	142.3
	300.3	315.8
Deductions		
Benefits paid to participants	110.9	134.1
Net increase	189.4	181.7
Net assets available for benefit at beginning of year	436.9	255.2
Net assets available for benefit at end of year	626.3	436.9

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Note 13. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2005			
	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31
Operating revenues*	109,763	86,673	83,027	82,883
Operating expenses	76,166	67,244	65,256	71,417
Interest income	542	374	336	407
Interest expense	(5,284)	(5,074)	(5,073)	(4,674)
Other income	2,923	2,383	2,997	6,252
Net income from continuing operations	20,166	10,725	10,404	8,071
Income from discontinued operations (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-
Net income	20,166	10,725	10,404	8,071
Diluted net income per share – continuing	\$0.61	\$0.32	\$0.32	\$0.25
Diluted net income per share – discontinued	-	-	-	-
Diluted net income per share	\$0.61	\$0.32	\$0.32	\$0.25

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2004			
	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31
Operating revenues*	159,468	76,784	70,513	71,422
Operating expenses	69,536	59,013	58,607	60,799
Interest income	305	263	360	196
Interest expense	(4,738)	(4,214)	(3,773)	(3,946)
Other income	2,209	3,027	5,090	2,697
Net income from continuing operations	53,303	10,360	8,354	5,885
Income from discontinued operations (net of taxes)	135	110	14	2,437
Net income	53,438	10,470	8,368	8,322
Diluted net income per share – continuing	\$1.65	\$0.31	\$0.22	\$0.16
Diluted net income per share – discontinued	-	-	-	\$0.06
Diluted net income per share	\$1.65	\$0.31	\$0.22	\$0.22

*Operating revenues for both quarters ending December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 included sales of large parcels of land in sales revenue for \$22.0 million and \$80.0 million, respectively.

Note 14. Other Income

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003
Pipe & wire crossings/signboards	5,235	6,441	3,532
Fiber lease income	7,083	6,952	6,659
Air rights income	3,049	-	-
Other (net)	(812)	(370)	(647)
	14,555	13,023	9,544

FECR generates income from the grant of licenses and leases to use railroad property and rights-of-way for outdoor advertising, parking lots and lateral crossings of wires and pipes by municipalities and utility and telecommunications companies. This income is recorded in other income as "pipe and wire crossings/signboards" as it is earned. FECR generates other income from leases to telecommunications companies for the installation of fiber optic and other facilities on the railroad right-of-way. This income is recorded in other income as "fiber lease income" as it is earned. One-time income associated with the sale of air rights and related surface and sub-surface easements, and licenses on the Railway right-of-way are recorded upon completion of the sale and are shown as "air-rights" income.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Note 15. Debt and Other Commitments

In August 2004, Flagler issued \$105 million of mortgage notes due September 1, 2011. At December 31, 2005, approximately \$103 million was outstanding on these notes. The notes are collateralized by buildings and properties having a carrying value at December 31, 2005 of \$92.0 million, net of accumulated depreciation of \$22.1 million. The mortgage notes consist of a \$60 million note with a fixed rate of interest of 5.27% and a \$45 million note with a floating rate of interest based on the 90-day LIBOR Index plus 1.00% (5.41% at December 31, 2005). Repayments of principal and interest are payable monthly based upon a thirty-year amortization schedule.

In September 2001, Flagler issued \$87 million of mortgage notes due October 1, 2008. At December 31, 2005, approximately \$83 million was outstanding on these notes. The notes are collateralized by buildings and properties having a carrying value at December 31, 2005 of \$66.3 million, net of accumulated depreciation of \$42.3 million. Blended interest and principal repayments on the notes are payable monthly based on a fixed 6.95% interest rate on the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage notes and a thirty-year amortization period. The net proceeds were used to repay existing indebtedness under the Company's revolving credit facility.

In June 2001, Flagler issued \$160 million of mortgage notes due July 2011. At December 31, 2005, approximately \$152 million was outstanding on these notes. The notes are collateralized by buildings and properties having a carrying value at December 31, 2005 of \$117.0 million, net of accumulated depreciation of \$78.7 million. Blended interest and principal repayments on the notes are payable monthly based on a fixed 7.39% weighted-average interest rate on the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage notes and a thirty-year amortization period. The net proceeds were used to repay existing indebtedness under the Company's revolving credit facility.

The fair value of the Company's mortgage notes is estimated based on current rates available to the Company for debt of the same remaining maturities. At December 31, 2005, the Company considers the estimated fair market value of the mortgage notes to be \$354.1 million.

Annual maturities of long-term debt at December 31, 2005 of \$338.0 million, and the related interest, are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	
Year	Amount
2006	5,198
2007	5,519
2008	84,864
2009	4,763
2010	5,049
Thereafter	232,565
Total Debt Principal Obligation	337,958
Amount representing interest	105,948
Long-Term Debt Obligation	443,906

The Company leases various pieces of equipment (primarily trailers) under five to ten-year leases that expire in 2009. Future minimum payments under the capital leases, which are recorded as other liabilities are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	
Year	Amount
2006	159
2007	164
2008	170
2009	160
Net minimum lease payments	653
Amount representing interest	72
Obligation under capital leases	725

The Company is obligated under several non-cancelable operating leases covering its facilities and equipment (primarily trailers and office & computer equipment). The lease terms are from one to ten years. Future minimum payments under the leases are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	
Year	Amount
2006	2,108
2007	1,378
2008	1,142
2009	799
2010	693
Thereafter	339

On February 22, 2005, the Company entered into a new unsecured \$150 million, 5-year revolving credit agreement with a syndication of banks. The new credit facility provides a more favorable interest rate and terms and replaces the Company's previous \$200 million credit agreement. The Company pays (quarterly) commitment fees, as applicable

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

under the agreement, at a range of 12.5 to 25.0 basis points. The Company's revolving credit agreement requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios (interest coverage and leverage) and maintenance of minimum established levels of net worth. The Company believes the most restrictive of such ratios is the Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility Agreement). The Credit Facility Agreement provides that at December 31, 2005, the Company's Adjusted Total Debt/Adjusted Total EBITDA ratio shall be no greater than 3.00 to 1.00. At December 31, 2005, the Company's actual Adjusted Total Debt/Adjusted Total EBITDA ratio was 0.02 to 1.00. In addition there are various established limitations (dollars and otherwise) on certain types of liens, investments (including loans and advances) and acquisitions, limitation on transactions with affiliates, merger and sales of all or substantially all of the assets; and use of proceeds. Some of the above covenants provide specific exclusion of certain financing and investing activities at Flagler. Borrowings under the credit agreement bear interest at variable rates linked to the LIBOR Index. Interest on borrowings is due and payable on the "rollover date" for each draw. Outstanding borrowings can be paid at any time by the borrower, or at the conclusion of the facility's term. At December 31, 2005, there were no borrowings outstanding on this facility.

The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of up to \$75 million to repurchase its outstanding common stock through a program of open market purchases and privately negotiated transactions. On August 13, 2004, the Company purchased 5.5 million shares of common stock from The Alfred I. duPont Testamentary Trust and The Nemours Foundation for \$34.50 per share or approximately \$191 million. These repurchased shares are now shown on the consolidated balance sheets as treasury stock. This transaction exhausted the remaining \$72 million that existed under the previous \$75 million stock repurchase authorization. As a result, on August 4, 2004, the Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$40 million to repurchase common stock from time to time through a program of open market purchases and/or privately negotiated transactions.

At December 31, 2005, the Company had commitments for letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$0.8 million primarily as collateral on certain real estate properties. In addition, the Company had other commercial commitments of \$10.8 million related to construction contracts.

FECR committed \$1.5 million to jointly fund an overpass over the Medley branch tracks to give access to warehouse space without crossing the Railway. The landowner and a customer are also funding this project with FECR. The project will commence upon approval of the engineering design by a Governmental Agency. For this reason, it is difficult to determine exact timing of the project. Our best estimate of our funding to the project would be half in 2006 and half in 2007. The construction of the overpass is contingent upon project costs not exceeding a stipulated total amount.

As of December 31, 2005, Railway had forward purchase contracts of 3.8 million gallons of fuel for delivery from January 2006 to December 2006 for an average purchase price of \$1.69 per gallon before taxes and freight. This represents 24% of the estimated consumption for year 2006. The Company accounts for these purchases as it takes delivery of the fuel.

On September 23, 2005, the Company entered into a \$3.6 million materials agreement with GE Transportation for the purchase of 74 sets of Ultra Cab II signaling equipment to be delivered through December 31, 2009. Ultra Cab is a locomotive hardware/software onboard car signal decoder. This equipment will replace the current software, which has reached its life expectancy.

The Company has placed a \$1.5 million order for rail, which was received in late January 2006. This rail will be utilized by a 2006 capital project (for a total estimated project cost of \$13.6 million with FECR and the state of Florida funding the project on an equal basis) to extend the siding on the Florida East Coast Railway corridor for purposes of increasing capacity and eliminating delay on the right-of-way in the area of the siding extension.

On December 16, 2005, the Company entered into a contract to purchase four (4) SD70M-2 locomotives, with delivery to commence in third quarter 2006, at a total purchase price of \$7.6 million. This price is subject to change should the Company request additional features and options not included in the purchase price. Two of the new locomotives will provide for anticipated future volume increases and two will replace three leased locomotives.

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

None.

- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)). Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2005.

MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of FECL is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's CEO and CFO, and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company.

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

FECL's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control – Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2005, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm have issued an attestation on our assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on the following page.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management Annual Report, on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment, and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by COSO. Also, in our opinion, Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, and our report dated February 28, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Jacksonville, Florida
February 28, 2006
Certified Public Accountants

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 that occurred during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information set forth under the captions "Election of Directors," under the sub-captions "Committees" (including the information appearing under "Audit Committee") and "Corporate Governance" under the caption "Board of Directors and Board Committees", Section 16(a) "Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," and "Executive Officers," in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Proxy Statement), containing the information required by this Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all of its directors, officers and employees. The Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website at <http://www.feci.com>. Amendments to the Code of Conduct and any grant of a waiver from a provision of the Code of Conduct requiring disclosure under applicable SEC rules will be disclosed on the Company's website within four business days and will be maintained for at least twelve months thereafter. The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines and the Charters of its Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are also available on the Company's website. This information is also available in print form via mail by request to the Company.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information set forth under the captions "Compensation of Executive Officers," "Stock Option Exercises and Values," "Executive Employment Agreements," "Executive Change in Control Agreements," "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation in Compensation Decisions," "Compensation Committee Report," "Compensation of Directors," and "Performance Graph" in the Proxy Statement contains the information required in this Item 11 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information set forth under the caption "Security Ownership of" and "Securities Authorized In Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans" in the Proxy Statement, contains the information required in this Item 12 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information set forth under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Proxy Statement contains the information required in this Item 13 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information concerning principal accounting fees and services that will be provided under the heading "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Proxy Statement, contains the information required in this Item 14 and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. Financial Statements

The financial statements and schedules listed in the accompanying Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule are filed as part of this report.

2. Exhibits

The Exhibits listed on the accompanying Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this report.

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
[ITEM 14(a) 3(b)]

	Reference Form 10-K Page Nos.
Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the three years ended December 31, 2005	43
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004	44
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005	45
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005	46
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	47-63
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	42
Financial Statement Schedule:	
II – Valuation Reserves	
III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation	

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

Financial statements and schedules of FECI (not consolidated) are omitted since it is primarily a holding company and all subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements being filed, in the aggregate, do not have minority equity interests or registered securities.

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.
 INDEX TO EXHIBITS
 [ITEM 13(a) 3.]

S-K ITEM 601	DOCUMENTS	PAGE NOS.
2 (i)	Codina acquisition documents	#####
3 (i)	Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation	*
3 (ii)	Amended and Restated By-Laws	*
4	Amended and Restated Rights Agreement	#
10 (a)	\$150 million Unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement with a 5-year term between FECL and a syndication of financial institutions with Bank of America, N.A. as Lead Arranger	**
10 (b)	Distribution and Recapitalization Agreement	##
10 (c)	Shareholders' Agreement dated as of October 26, 1999 among Alfred I. duPont Testamentary Trust, Nemours Foundation and Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.	###
10 (d)	Various Promissory Notes and Mortgage Security Agreements dated June 28, 2001 and September 27, 2001, covering certain Flagler buildings at various office parks	***
10 (e)	FECL 1998 Stock Incentive Plan document, as amended	****
10 (f)	Representative "Change in Control Agreement" between FECL and certain FECL Executive Officers	*****
10 (g)	2002 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended	
10 (h)	FECL 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	@@
10 (i)	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of August 4, 2004 between Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and Alfred I. duPont Testamentary Trust and the Nemours Foundation	~
10 (j)	Mortgage Notes dated as of August 10, 2004 between Flagler Development Company and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	~~
10 (k)	Representative Restricted Stock Agreement dated August 25, 2004 between FECL and certain Executive Officers	~~~
10 (l).1 - 10 (l).4 -	Employment and Change in Control Agreements dated February 10, 2005, effective March 28, 2005, and Restricted Stock and Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (SERP) Participant Agreements, dated March 28, 2005 between FECL and Adolfo Henriques	####
10 (m)	Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (SERP) dated as of March 28, 2005.	####
10 (n)	Codina acquisition documents	#####
21	Subsidiaries of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.	
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	
24	Power of Attorney	
31.1-31.2	Section 302 Certifications	
32.1	Section 906 Certification	

- * Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant were filed on Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 24, 2003.
- ** This document dated February 22, 2005, is filed as an exhibit to Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 24, 2005.
- *** These documents filed on Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2001 and November 8, 2001.
- **** These documents filed on Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2002.
- ***** This document filed on Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2001.
- # Amended and Restated Rights Agreement was filed as an Exhibit to Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form 8-A/A with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 22, 2003.
- ## Distribution and Recapitalization Agreement, incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 4, 2000 (Registration No. 001-08728).
- ### Shareholders' Agreement, incorporated by reference to Appendix C to the definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 4, 2000 (Registration No. 001-08728).
- #### These documents dated February 10, 2005 and March 28, 2005, are filed as an exhibit to Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2005.
- ##### These documents dated January 5, 2006 are filed as an Exhibit to Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2006
- @@ FECI's Employee Stock Purchase Plan was filed on Form S-8 with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2002 (Registration No. 333-90896).
- ~ These documents, dated August 4, 2004, are filed as exhibits to Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 9, 2004
- ~~ These documents, dated August 10, 2004, are filed on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 17, 2004.
- ~~~ This document dated August 25, 2004, is filed as an exhibit to Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 3, 2004.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on March 1, 2006.

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Registrant)

/s/ Daniel H. Popky

Daniel H. Popky, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

/s/ Mark A. Leininger

Mark A. Leininger
Vice President and Controller

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

/s/ A. Henriques

A. Henriques, Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

/s/ R. D. Fagan

R. D. Fagan, Director

/s/ D. M. Foster

D. M. Foster, Director

/s/ A. C. Harper

A. C. Harper, Director

/s/ J. E. Jordan

J. E. Jordan, Director

/s/ G. H. Lamphere

G. H. Lamphere, Director

/s/ J. Nemeč

J. Nemeč, Director

/s/ J. Perez

J. Perez, Director

/s/ J. J. Pieczynski

J. J. Pieczynski, Director

/s/ W. L. Sanders, Jr.

W. L. Sanders, Jr., Director

Date: March 1, 2006

EXHIBIT 21

Listing of parent and subsidiaries wholly owned, unless otherwise noted, by Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. as of December 31, 2005:

Name of Subsidiary	State of Incorporation/ Organization
Florida East Coast Railway, LLC	Florida
Railroad Track Construction Corporation (100% owned by Florida East Coast Railway)	Florida
Florida East Coast Deliveries, Inc. (100% owned by Florida East Coast Railway)	Florida
Flagler Development Company	Florida
Gran Central – Deerwood North, LLC (100% owned by Flagler Development Company)	Delaware
FEC Highway Services, Inc.	Florida
Florida Express Logistics, Inc. (100% owned by FEC Highway Services, Inc.)	Florida
Beacon Station 22, 23 and 24 Limited Partnership (100% owned by Flagler Development Company)	Delaware
Flagler Transportation Services, Inc.	Florida
Flagler Development Realty, Inc. (100% owned by Flagler Development Company)	Florida
GCC Beacon 22, 23 & 24, LLC (100% owned by Flagler Development Company)	Florida
GCC Weston Office, Inc. (100% owned by Flagler Development Company)	Florida
FDC Land Holdings, LLC (100% owned by Flagler Development Company)	Florida

EXHIBIT 23

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
 Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.:

We consent to incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-127141, No. 333-123624, No. 333-90896, No. 333-90894, No. 333-53144, and No. 333-76577) on Form S-8 of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. of our reports dated February 28, 2006, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the three years ended December 31, 2005, and all related financial statement schedules, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 and the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, which reports appears in the December 31, 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Jacksonville, Florida
 February 28, 2006
 Certified Public Accountants

EXHIBIT 24

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT, that each of the undersigned Directors of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc., a Florida corporation (Corporation), which is about to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549, under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, a Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, hereby constitutes and appoints Adolfo Henriques and Heidi J. Eddins as his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agent, and each of them with full power to act, without the other in his stead, in any and all capacities, to sign the 2005 Report of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc., on Form 10-K and to file on behalf of the Corporation such Report and amendments with all exhibits thereto, and any and all other information and documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agent, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform any and all acts and things requisite and ratifying and confirming all that each said attorneys-in-fact and agent or any one of them, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands on the date indicated below:

/s/ R. D. Fagan _____

R. D. Fagan, Director

/s/ D. M. Foster _____

D. M. Foster, Director

/s/ A. C. Harper _____

A. C. Harper, Director

/s/ J. E. Jordan _____

J. E. Jordan, Director

/s/ G. H. Lamphere _____

G. H. Lamphere, Director

/s/ J. Nemeč _____

J. Nemeč, Director

/s/ J. Perez _____

J. Perez, Director

/s/ J. J. Pieczynski _____

J. J. Pieczynski, Director

/s/ W. L. Sanders, Jr. _____

W. L. Sanders, Jr., Director

Date: March 1, 2006

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.
SCHEDULE II - VALUATION RESERVES
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(dollars in thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions/ Write-offs	Balance at End of Period
2005 Bad Debt Reserve	1,710	897	(425)	2,182
2004 Bad Debt Reserve	1,717	609	(616)	1,710
2003 Bad Debt Reserve	2,189	917	(1,389)	1,717

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.
SCHEDULE III (CONSOLIDATED) - REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(dollars in thousands)

Description	Initial Cost to Company		Carried at Close of Period			Accumulated Depreciation	Date Capitalized or Acquired	Depreciable Life Used in Calculation in Latest Income Statement
	Land	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land & Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Total			
Duval County								
Office Buildings	13,809	164,006	31,635	146,180	177,815	50,432	1985	3 to 40 years
Office/Showroom/Warehouses	1,623	44,129	5,976	39,776	45,752	22,980	1987	3 to 40 years
Office/Warehouses	930	4,999	1,668	4,261	5,929	1,581	1994	3 to 40 years
Front Load Warehouse	69	9,235	817	8,487	9,304	1,257	1998	3 to 40 years
Rail Warehouse	23	3,252	326	2,949	3,275	1,070	1998	3 to 40 years
Land with Infrastructure	6,732	32,825	39,557	-	39,557	5,219	Various	3 to 40 years
Unimproved Land & Misc. Assets	524	-	524	-	524	-	1998	3 to 40 years
St. Johns County								
Office Building	-	10,554	-	10,554	10,554	4,378	Various	3 to 40 years
Unimproved Land	2,652	1,195	3,847	-	3,847	173	Various	15 years
Flagler County								
Unimproved Land	18	12	30	-	30	1	Various	15 years
Volusia County								
Unimproved Land	194	274	468	-	468	9	Various	15 years
Brevard County								
Land with Infrastructure	614	239	853	-	853	18	Various	15 years
Unimproved Land	4,448	-	4,448	-	4,448	-	Various	15 years
St. Lucie County								
Unimproved Land	399	63	462	-	462	9	Various	15 years
Martin County								
Land with Infrastructure	23	124	147	-	147	27	Various	15 years
Unimproved Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	15 years
Okeechobee County								
Unimproved Land	2	-	2	-	2	-	Various	15 years
Putnam County								
Unimproved Land	2	-	2	-	2	-	Various	15 years
Palm Beach County								
Unimproved Land	130	33	163	-	163	-	Various	15 years
Broward County								
Rail Warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	3 to 40 years
Land with Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992	3 to 40 years
Unimproved Land	7,306	1,015	8,321	-	8,321	-	Various	3 to 40 years
Building	4,834	9,519	6,444	7,909	14,353	256	2005	3 to 40 years

FLORIDA EAST COAST INDUSTRIES, INC.
SCHEDULE III (CONSOLIDATED) – REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(dollars in thousands)

Description	Initial Cost to Company		Carried at Close of Period			Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Date Capitalized or Acquired	Depreciable Life Used in Calculation in Latest Income Statement
	Land	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land & Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements					
Dade County									
Double Front Load Warehouse	972	6,583	2,074	5,481	7,555	3,302	1993	3 to 40 years	
Rail Warehouses	1,854	13,318	3,926	11,246	15,172	6,485	1988	3 to 40 years	
Office/Showroom/Warehouses	2,328	19,179	5,788	15,719	21,507	10,466	1988	3 to 40 years	
Office Building	8,209	63,833	21,341	50,701	72,042	4,594	2000	3 to 40 years	
Office/Warehouses	11,391	62,025	19,355	54,061	73,416	16,482	1990	3 to 40 years	
Front Load Warehouses	4,092	24,898	8,765	20,225	28,990	11,720	1991	3 to 40 years	
Office/Service Center	344	3,025	873	2,496	3,369	1,343	1994	3 to 40 years	
Transit (Retail) Warehouse	439	6,034	840	5,633	6,473	1,568	Various	3 to 40 years	
Land with Infrastructure	9,642	16,791	25,550	883	26,433	2,822	Various	3 to 40 years	
Unimproved Land & Misc. Assets	7,362	1,495	7,613	1,244	8,857	486	Various	3 to 40 years	
Orange County									
Office Buildings	8,763	86,936	10,840	84,859	95,699	20,053	1998	3 to 40 years	
Office/Showroom/Warehouses	1,261	10,304	1,377	10,188	11,565	4,768	1998	3 to 40 years	
Land with Infrastructure	1,710	413	1,909	214	2,123	55	1995	3 to 40 years	
Unimproved Land & Misc. Assets	11,808	6,051	17,859	-	17,859	354	1999	3 to 40 years	
Polk County									
Unimproved Land	14,333	4,579	18,912	-	18,912	-	Various	15 years	
Indian River County									
Unimproved Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	15 years	
Seminole County									
Unimproved Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	15 years	
TOTALS	128,840	606,938	252,712	483,066	735,778	171,908			

Notes:

(A) The aggregate cost of real estate owned at December 31, 2005 for federal income tax purposes is approximately \$630.8 million.

This amount includes reinvested gains of \$81.1 million.

(B) Reconciliation of real estate owned (dollars in thousands):

	2005	2004	2003
Balance at beginning of year	547,497	527,493	498,319
Amounts capitalized	193,349	49,767	49,724
Amounts retired or adjusted	(5,068)	(29,763)	(20,550)
Balance at close of period	735,778	547,497	527,493

Reconciliation of real estate owned to Note 6 of the financial statements included in Item 8 of this report:

Note 6 captions	2005
Railroad buildings	13,234
Railroad land & land improvements	12,562
Flagler buildings	469,833
Flagler land & land improvements	240,149
Real estate owned above	735,778

See note 6 for construction in progress amounts.

(C) Reconciliation of accumulated depreciation (dollars in thousands):

	2005	2004	2003
Balance at beginning of year	143,585	125,757	105,214
Depreciation expense	28,073	22,821	21,472
Amounts retired or adjusted	250	(4,993)	(929)
Balance at close of period	171,908	143,585	125,757

(D) Certain amounts shown in Schedule III have been reclassified to conform to 2005's presentation.

**EXHIBIT 31.1 –
SARBANES-OXLEY – 302 CERTIFICATIONS**

I, Adolfo Henriques certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 1, 2006

By: /s/ Adolfo Henriques

Adolfo Henriques, Chief Executive Officer

**EXHIBIT 31.2 –
SARBANES-OXLEY – 302 CERTIFICATIONS**

I, Daniel H. Popky, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 1, 2006

By: /s/ Daniel H. Popky

Daniel H. Popky, Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

**EXHIBIT 32.1 –
SARBANES-OXLEY – 906 CERTIFICATION**

March 1, 2006

Securities and Exchange Commission
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20549

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with the annual report (the "Report") for the purpose of complying with Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Adolfo Henriques, the Chief Executive Officer and Daniel H. Popky, the Chief Financial Officer of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc., each certifies that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. the report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition, and results of operations of Florida East Coast Industries, Inc.

/s/ Adolfo Henriques
Adolfo Henriques
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Daniel H. Popky
Daniel H. Popky
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and will be retained by Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.



Shareholder Information

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP
One Independent Drive
Suite 1100
Jacksonville, FL 32201-0190

COMMON STOCK TRANSFER AGENT

American Stock Transfer and Trust Company
59 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038
Phone: (866) 668-6550

COMMON STOCK

Florida East Coast Industries, Inc. common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trades under the symbol FLA.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Bradley D. Lehan
Vice President and Treasurer
(904) 819-2128

SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

Current and prospective investors can receive the Annual Report, proxy statement, Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, news releases, governance guidelines, code of conduct and Board Committee charters at no charge. These items may be obtained through our Web Site at www.feci.com or requests for these items may be directed to Brian J. Nicholson, Director, Shareholder Services, (904) 819-2119.

MEDIA INQUIRIES

Brian J. Nicholson
Director, Shareholder Services
(904) 819-2119

ANNUAL REPORT

We have included as Exhibit 31 (1) and 31 (2) to our 2005 Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, certificates of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Florida East Coast Industries certifying the quality of Florida East Coast Industries' public disclosure. We have also submitted to the New York Stock Exchange a certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of Florida East Coast Industries certifying that he is not aware of any violation by Florida East Coast Industries of New York Stock Exchange corporate governance listing standards.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements include the Company's present expectations or beliefs concerning future events. These statements may be identified by the use of words like "plan," "expect," "aim," "believe," "project," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "may," "will," "should," "could," and other expressions that indicate future events and trends. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements that the Company does not expect that lawsuits, review of open tax years by the IRS, environmental costs, commitments, including future contractual obligations, contingent liabilities, financing availability, labor negotiations or other matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial condition. Also, forward-looking statements may include statements concerning future capital needs and sources of such capital funding, statements concerning future intentions with respect to the payment of dividends, execution of a share repurchase program, and other potential capital distributions, number of shares to be repurchased, availability of cash to fund the stock repurchase, ability to reinvest (tax deferred) sales proceeds into qualifying §1031 properties, future growth potential of the Company's lines of business, the potential outcome of litigation relating to mining in South Florida, performance of the Company's product offerings, intention to entitle and develop real estate, ability to complete planned acquisitions, ability of each party to the announced transaction to satisfy the closing conditions in the agreement, expected completion dates, completion of existing and future projects, statements regarding accessibility, visibility, expansion opportunities, ability to complete transactions within specified time frame; failure or inability of third parties to fulfill their commitments or to perform their obligations under agreements; costs and availability of land and construction materials; other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts, and projections relating to the Company's financial results. The Company cautions that such statements are necessarily based on certain assumptions, which are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to materially differ from those contained in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, the changing general economic conditions (particularly in the state of Florida, the southeast US and the Caribbean) as they relate to economically sensitive products in freight service and building rental activities; ability to manage through economic recessions or downturns in customers' business cycles; industry competition; possible future changes in the Company's structure, lines of business, business and investment strategies, and related implementation; legislative or regulatory changes; technological changes; volatility of fuel prices (including volatility caused by military actions); changes in levels of preventive and capital maintenance, asset replacement and depreciation rates resulting from assumptions in the railway right-of-way and equipment life studies; changes in the ability of the Company to complete its financing plans, changes in interest rates, the settlement of future contractual obligations as estimated in time and amount (customary to the Company's historical cost structure) including labor negotiations and mediation and recoveries from damage claims in a satisfactory way; changes in insurance markets, including increases in insurance premiums and deductibles; the availability and costs of attracting and retaining qualified independent third party contractors; liability for environmental remediation and changes in environmental laws and regulations; the ultimate outcome of environmental investigations or proceedings and other types of claims and litigation; natural events such as weather conditions, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes and forest fires; discretionary government decisions affecting the use of land and delays resulting from weather conditions and other natural occurrences, like hurricanes, that may affect construction or cause damage to assets; the ability of buyers to terminate contracts to purchase real estate from the Company prior to the expiration of inspection periods; failure or inability of third parties to fulfill their commitments or to perform their obligations under agreements; costs and availability of land and construction materials; buyers' inability or unwillingness to close transactions, particularly where buyers only forfeit deposits upon failure to close; the Company's future taxable income and other factors that may affect the availability and timing of utilization of the Company's deferred tax assets; uncertainties, changes or litigation related to tax laws, regulations and the application thereof that could limit the tax benefits of the EPIK sale or of other possible transactions involving the Company; the impact of the resolution of litigation relating to mining in South Florida on the Company's aggregate volumes and other risks inherent in the real estate and other businesses of the Company.

As a result of these and other factors, the Company may experience material fluctuations in future operating results on a quarterly or annual basis, which could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition, operating results and stock price.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect management's view only as of the date thereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release revisions to the forward-looking statements in this Report that reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or reflects the occurrence of unanticipated events.



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St. Augustine, Florida 32084

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