

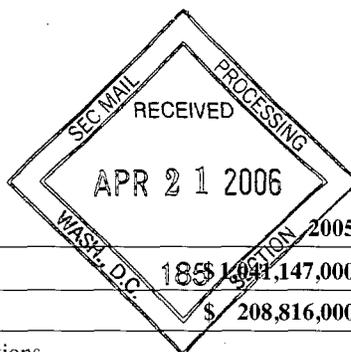
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# Financial Highlights



	2005	2004	2003
Revenues and other income	\$ 1,147,000	\$ 637,962,000	\$ 313,679,000
Net securities gains	\$ 208,816,000	\$ 136,564,000	\$ 9,928,000
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies	\$ 138,163,000	\$ 111,878,000	\$ (8,218,000)
Income tax benefit	\$ (1,131,082,000)	\$ (20,192,000)	\$ (35,174,000)
Minority expense of trust preferred securities, net of taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2,761,000)
Equity in income (losses) of associated companies, net of taxes	\$ (45,133,000)	\$ 76,479,000	\$ 76,947,000
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1,224,112,000	\$ 208,549,000	\$ 101,142,000
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 111,557,000	\$ (64,862,000)	\$ (11,586,000)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 300,372,000	\$ 1,813,000	\$ 7,498,000
Net income	\$ 1,636,041,000	\$ 145,500,000	\$ 97,054,000
Earnings (loss) per common share:			
Basic:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 11.36	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.10
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 1.03	\$ (.61)	\$ (.12)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	\$ 2.79	\$ .02	\$ .08
Net income	\$ 15.18	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.06
Diluted:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 10.71	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.09
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ .96	\$ (.58)	\$ (.12)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	\$ 2.60	\$ .02	\$ .08
Net income	\$ 14.27	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.05
Total assets	\$ 5,260,884,000	\$ 4,800,403,000	\$ 4,397,164,000
Cash and investments	\$ 2,687,846,000	\$ 2,080,309,000	\$ 1,403,619,000
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 3,661,914,000	\$ 2,258,653,000	\$ 2,134,161,000
Book value per common share	\$ 33.90	\$ 20.99	\$ 20.09
Cash dividends per common share	\$ .25	\$ .25	\$ .17

# Letter from Chairman and President

## To Our Shareholders

In 2005 Leucadia reported \$1,636 million in after tax income, or \$15.18 per share, \$14.27 fully diluted. These record earnings require an explanation: \$505.7 million is pre-tax operating earnings from our various businesses and investments, and \$1,135.1 million is a result of capitalizing the non-present value of our net operating tax loss carryforward (NOL) remaining after the sale of WilTel. It resides on the balance sheet as a "Deferred Tax Asset." We will explain a bit more about this accounting labyrinth later.

Here is the Leucadia scorecard for the past 28 years since we took the helm.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Book Value Per Share	Book Value % Change	S&P 500 % Change— Dividends Included	Market Price Per Share	Market Price % Change	Shareholders' Equity	Net Income (Loss)	Return on Average Equity
1978	(\$0.07)	NA	NA	\$0.03	NA	(\$7,657)	(\$2,225)	NA
1979	0.21	NM	18.2%	0.14	366.7%	22,945	19,058	249.3%
1980	0.23	9.5%	32.3%	0.11	(21.4%)	24,917	1,879	7.9%
1981	0.28	21.7%	(5.0%)	0.21	90.9%	23,997	7,519	30.7%
1982	0.71	153.6%	21.4%	0.38	81.0%	61,178	36,866	86.6%
1983	0.85	19.7%	22.4%	0.55	44.7%	73,498	18,009	26.7%
1984	1.48	74.1%	6.1%	0.93	69.1%	126,097	60,891	61.0%
1985	1.66	12.2%	31.6%	1.13	21.5%	151,033	23,503	17.0%
1986	2.53	52.4%	18.6%	1.65	46.0%	214,587	78,151	42.7%
1987	2.23	(11.9%)	5.1%	0.94	(43.0%)	180,408	(18,144)	(9.2%)
1988	2.56	14.8%	16.6%	1.39	47.9%	206,912	21,333	11.0%
1989	3.28	28.1%	31.7%	2.07	48.9%	257,735	64,311	27.7%
1990	3.94	20.1%	(3.1%)	2.20	6.3%	268,567	47,340	18.0%
1991	5.30	34.5%	30.5%	3.57	62.3%	365,495	94,830	29.9%
1992	7.37	39.1%	7.6%	7.65	114.3%	618,161	130,607	26.6%
1993	10.85	47.2%	10.1%	7.94	3.8%	907,856	245,454	32.2%
1994	10.48	(3.4%)	1.3%	8.62	8.6%	881,815	70,836	7.9%
1995	12.31	17.5%	37.6%	9.69	12.4%	1,111,491	107,503	10.8%
1996	12.34	0.2%	23.0%	10.37	7.0%	1,118,107	48,677	4.4%
1997	19.45	57.6%	33.4%	13.37	28.9%	1,863,531	661,815	44.4%
1998	19.93	2.5%	28.6%	12.21	(8.7%)	1,853,159	54,343	2.9%
1999	13.17 <sup>(b)</sup>	(33.9%)	21.0%	15.42	26.3%	1,121,988 <sup>(b)</sup>	215,042	14.5%
2000	14.52	10.3%	(9.1%)	23.63	53.2%	1,204,241	116,008	10.0%
2001	14.41	(0.8%)	(11.9%)	19.25	(18.5%)	1,195,453	(7,508)	(0.6%)
2002	17.16	19.1%	(22.1%)	24.87	29.2%	1,534,525	161,623	11.8%
2003	20.09	17.1%	28.7%	30.73	23.6%	2,134,161	97,054	5.3%
2004	20.99	4.5%	10.9%	46.32	50.7%	2,258,653	145,500	6.6%
2005	33.90	61.5%	4.9%	47.46	2.5%	3,661,914 <sup>(c)</sup>	1,636,041	55.3%
CAGR								
(1978-2005) <sup>(a)</sup>			10.0%	31.4%				
CAGR								
(1979-2005) <sup>(a)</sup>			21.6%	9.9%	25.1%	21.5%		

(a) CAGR stands for compound annual growth rate. Since negative numbers cannot be compounded, we also show CAGRs with 1979 as a starting point. These calculations do not reflect the benefit of any cash dividend payments or the spin-off of HomeFed in 1998.

(b) Reflects a reduction resulting from dividend payments in 1999 totaling \$811.9 million or \$9.05 per share.

(c) Reflects the recognition of \$1,135.1 million of the deferred tax asset or \$10.51 per share.

We have been unhappy with the GAAP reporting of tax assets mentioned above for some time. Early in the 1990's, the accountants adopted a rule, SFAS 109. Under this rule, which we disparaged back then, companies are required to recognize the non-present value of their NOLs and put them on the balance sheet as something called a Deferred Tax Asset. For up to the next twenty years, or as long as we have NOLs, we will report an income tax expense and the Deferred Tax Asset will be reduced by the same amount, but we will not pay cash taxes.<sup>1</sup> This large asset may not become a reality until sometime in the future and we cannot begin to project when that will be. We long for the pre-SFAS 109 days when the NOLs rested peacefully in the footnotes until sometime in the future when they would be called upon to deflect taxation. Too much complexity robs simplicity and thus, understanding.

As much as we dislike the required accounting treatment, owning this Deferred Tax Asset and NOL is a good thing. As of December 31, 2005, Leucadia has approximately \$5.1 billion of NOLs that are available to eliminate the regular federal income taxes that would otherwise be payable on that amount of pre-tax income in the future (a potential federal tax savings of approximately \$1.8 billion). The amount and availability of the NOLs are subject to certain qualifications, limitations and uncertainties as discussed in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

For those who want more explanation, please call Joe Orlando, our CFO, at (212) 460-1900. Please be understanding that the alchemy required to construct the Deferred Tax Asset is complex, requires lots of assumptions and is difficult to explain. Joe shares our dissatisfaction.

Below is a simplified breakdown of the earnings for 2005, including the Deferred Tax Asset. Later in the letter we will discuss various components of the earnings.

	(In thousands)
Pre-tax income (loss) amounts:	
Continuing operations	\$ 138,163
Associated companies	(44,403)
Discontinued operations	111,568
Gains on sales of discontinued operations	300,372
<b>Subtotal, pre-tax income</b>	<b>505,700</b>
Income tax (provision) benefit amounts:	
Continuing operations before associated companies	
Current	(4,018)
Deferred	1,135,100
Associated companies	(730)
Discontinued operations	(11)
<b>Subtotal, income taxes</b>	<b>1,130,341</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 1,636,041</b>

<sup>1</sup>We will still have to pay federal alternative minimum tax, state and local income taxes and foreign income taxes, as applicable.

### **WilTel Communications Group**

In December 2005, we sold WilTel to Level 3 Communications for \$460.3 million in cash; 115 million shares of Level 3 common stock (which we sold in 2006 for \$376.6 million); and we retained the right to receive \$236 million of cash from SBC Communications (WilTel's largest customer, now AT&T), of which \$104.7 million has been paid at the date of this writing with the balance due later this year.

In the aggregate, Leucadia received net value of \$870.8 million from the sale of WilTel, including the cash received from the sale of the Level 3 stock, cash paid by Level 3, and the net book value of the retained assets and liabilities. In addition, we retained the NOL, which will rest on the balance sheet as a Deferred Tax Asset. In 2005, WilTel accounted for \$116 million of earnings from discontinued operations and \$243.8 million of gain on sale. Adding the proceeds from the sale of WilTel plus the current and future tax savings adds up to a satisfactory deal. For more information, see Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our trip through Telecom Broadband Land was at times frightening and at times exhilarating. We were fortunate to find in WilTel three extraordinary executives who rose, like a trout to a fly, to accept their greatly expanded responsibilities. Jeff Storey, a newly-minted CEO; Ed McLaughlin, Chief of Operations; and Mardi DeVerges, a likewise new CFO, enthusiastically attacked the challenge of reviving WilTel after the confusion and uncertainty of a major bankruptcy and the chaos which resulted, to produce a best-in-class, award winning national wholesale broadband supplier! They and their excellent teams continuously delivered great service to our customers in spite of a supportive but demanding major customer and the industry's endlessly falling prices which required them to continuously downsize over a three-year plus period of time to meet ever changing financial realities. They are to be greatly admired!

We are also very grateful to the Leucadia people who assisted the WilTel teams—Bud Scruggs, Jimmy Hallac, Joe Orlando, Tom Mara and many others.

### **ATX Communications**

In December 2003, Leucadia purchased all of ATX's debt obligations under its senior secured credit facility for \$25 million, and ATX commenced a voluntary Chapter 11 case to reorganize its financial affairs shortly thereafter. The bankruptcy plan (the "Plan") of ATX was confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and became effective on April 22, 2005. As contemplated by the Plan, in exchange for its investment in the credit facility, Leucadia received approximately 90% of the new common stock of the reorganized ATX, a new \$25 million senior secured 10% note, and provided ATX with \$30 million of additional financing. The aggregate purchase price for ATX was \$56.3 million. Leucadia has consolidated ATX into its financial statements since the effective date of the Plan.

ATX is an integrated telecom provider that offers local and long distance telephone services, Internet, high-speed data and other communications services to business and residential customers in the Mid-Atlantic region of the U.S. These types of companies are known by their jargon name CLEC ("Competitive Local Exchange Carrier").

David Larsen is the midwife of this transaction and he is working diligently to renovate ATX following its emergence from bankruptcy. David is joined in this effort by ATX's management, led by Jeff Coursen, and by Jeff Storey, who we spoke of earlier as the CEO of WilTel. We are delighted that Jeff remains with Leucadia. They and the ATX team have:

- sold an out-of-region business to another CLEC for \$6 million
- sold ATX's Internet dial-up business for \$9.2 million
- reduced headcount by 15%
- established a plan to double EBITDA in 2006
- rolled out the next generation of services such as VoIP and managed services

With further consolidation of the old Bell companies to AT&T/Bell South and Verizon, plus a wounded Qwest, the future of the CLEC phenotype will be challenged. Efficient operations, good customer service and attractive pricing will be essential to be a survivor. ATX is concentrating on these aspects of its operations. In the short term there will be opportunities for consolidation in which we hope to participate. We expect to see the development of several strong regional CLECs and perhaps the development of a few national competitors as well.

It remains to be seen in the coming consolidation of this orphan species whether we will be the "consolidator" or the "consolidatee." Either way, we expect to come out just fine.

#### **TeleBarbados**

With our partner, Barbados Light & Power, we together invested \$30 million in bringing broadband capacity to that small island. A glass fiber cable has been laid in the ocean from Barbados to St. Croix. From St. Croix, the cable connects to several other cable systems and then to the rest of the world. Leucadia owns 36% of BL&P and one of the undersigned is its Chairman.

Jeff Storey will manage our investment in TeleBarbados. We hope this small company will have a very high return on its investment.

#### **Conwed Plastics**

Conwed is a leading manufacturer of lightweight plastic netting made for a variety of purposes, most often to provide a barrier or to strengthen other materials. It is used for construction (plastic fencing), agricultural (bird net and sod net), carpet padding, packaging (for produce) and also for consumer products (strengthening mop pads and industrial hand wipes). Our netting ends up in hundreds of products sold throughout the world. Our products are manufactured in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Athens, Georgia; Roanoke, Virginia; and Genk, Belgium. In 2005, 11% of the revenue resulted from sales outside the U.S. and positive cash flow was achieved for the first time at our European facility.

(In millions)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sales	\$ 53.7	\$ 50.7	\$ 53.3	\$ 64.1	\$ 93.3
Pre-tax profits	\$ 7.8	\$ 3.1	\$ 4.4	\$ 7.9	\$ 14.2
Return on average equity	16.5%	7.8%	12.6%	25.1%	33.4%

Mark Lewry took over as CEO at the beginning of 2003. The above chart speaks volumes about his abilities, energy and leadership skills. He has built a remarkable team. Go Mark go!

Mark's own words:

*"Acquisitions fueled much of the growth as Conwed looked at a number of opportunities and completed three deals acquiring the assets of NSW and ADPI in the U.S. and the industrial netting business from Tensar Group Limited in the U.K. These acquisitions give Conwed a strong base in the packaging industry and the ability to grow business in the filtration markets."*

*Revenues for Conwed's base business in the U.S. also increased 19% from organic growth related to new customers, new product development efforts and selling price increases. Conwed has focused on developing products for the building and construction markets during the last few years. Revenues from these efforts accounted for approximately 10% of Conwed's total revenues in 2005.*

*Capacity improvements were made in 2005 by enhancing two key production lines in the U.S. to increase the output rates. This, along with leveraging our Europe operations to support U.S. demand, gave Conwed the ability to meet customer demand in 2005 and beyond, while minimizing the capital investment needed.*

*Conwed's Europe operations achieved positive cash flow in 2005. Europe revenues in 2006 are expected to double with the acquisition of Tensar's industrial business late in 2005, new customers and the continued utilization of Europe production capacity to supply U.S. needs.*

*Resin costs continued to rise for the third straight year. High utilization rates in the polypropylene industry and high oil and gas prices along with the impact of hurricane Katrina increased our costs by more than 20% for the third year in a row. The ability to pass some of the cost increases along to customers and keep our overhead cost structures in check helped operating margins improve from 2004.*

*Overall 2005 was an active year for Conwed as efforts to grow the business profitably through acquisition and organic growth efforts were successful. For 2006, Conwed expects to continue its growth strategies by looking for additional add-on acquisitions and new product development opportunities."*

### **Idaho Timber Corporation**

In May 2005, we acquired Idaho Timber for \$133.6 million in cash. We want to thank Bill Reid and Mike Shein and their colleagues at Chartwell Investments who brought us this transaction and have a participation in its profits.

Idaho Timber is headquartered in Boise, Idaho and remanufactures dimension lumber, a business with which we were not familiar. We asked Ted Ellis, Idaho Timber's young and energetic president, "What does that mean?" As Ted explained, remanufacturing in the lumber business means cutting less than perfect lumber as it comes from the sawmill and turning it into higher grade lumber. Lumber is primarily graded into three groups: #2 and better, #3, and Economy. Economy and #3 lumber is defective in some way. It has knot holes, is twisted or has other defects of one sort or another. It is sold in bulk by the sawmills and is a commodity. Idaho Timber buys this lower grade defective lumber and remanufactures it by cutting out the defective parts and turning the pieces into higher grade, shorter or narrower lumber.

Idaho Timber also bundles and barcodes home center boards for large retailers and produces pine decking and other specialty wood products.

Idaho Timber acquires lumber from sawmills in United States, Canada, South America and Europe. From time to time, international trade politics, i.e., duties and quotas can affect this business either positively or negatively.

For the 8 months ending December 31, 2005, Idaho Timber had operating income of \$14.8 million before depreciation and amortization expenses.

We are very pleased with this acquisition. Capex is low and taxable income is high; therefore we shelter Idaho Timber pre-tax earnings with our NOL and reduce our Deferred Tax Asset, the perfect outcome.

The bad news is the lumber business is cyclical and subject to the mercy of housing starts, the economy and lumber prices, which means its earnings will fluctuate year to year. That is fine with us, as it is a well-managed company and best in class! Ted is a fine leader and runs a tight ship and sticks to his knitting.

### **Symphony Health Services**

In September 2003, Leucadia acquired Symphony Health Services which primarily provides physical, occupational and speech therapy, healthcare staffing and Medicare consulting services. Symphony currently operates in 46 states at approximately 1,650 locations, with a workforce of approximately 2,900 employees, many of whom are part-time.

Symphony offers healthcare providers the opportunity to outsource some of their patient's treatment needs. Some nursing homes, for instance, don't need a full-time physical therapist but are required to have the services available. Symphony's employees can work full-time or part-time at one or more facilities. As the population ages, the demand for healthcare professionals will continue to grow. Attracting and retaining therapists as well as customers are the major challenging factors in Symphony's business model. As you might imagine, this business can be a personnel nightmare!

In October 2004, we brought onboard a new CEO, R. Scott Jones, an energetic and seasoned health industry executive with a track record of operating success to makeover the company. This makeover of Symphony turned out to be a much harder job than Scott and we expected. Low morale, inadequate IT systems, badly priced contracts with some customers, plus the complexities of managing and recruiting therapists working all over the country has kept Scott very busy for the last 15 months solving all the problems at once. He has done a remarkable job restoring Symphony to good order and profitability and we are pleased.

However, there are several endemic problems with its business model. Services are provided over a very large geographic area to many customers. Some employees work part-time and some full-time. Together, this mix makes a difficult management problem with so many moving parts. Last but not least, it is a highly regulated business being managed by the U.S. Congress!

Throughout last year Symphony devoted a tremendous amount of time lobbying Congress against the implementation of "caps" on the dollar amount of therapy each patient could receive under Medicare. Our clients are a frail, elderly population living in long-term care facilities, most likely for the rest of their days. They have little political clout to plead their case for the comfort and benefits provided by therapy in their last days in their veil of tears.

Congress, in its never-ending search for money to spend, often takes the path of least resistance by eliminating programs where the beneficiaries are not powerful. Caps were implemented on January 1, 2006; however, an exception process has been adopted by which some patients who need more therapy may still be able to get it. We expect the implementation of these caps will negatively impact earnings during 2006.

Under Scott's leadership, we have been looking at other opportunities and whether a roll-up strategy may provide the possibility for a more successful business model. We shall see. Scott has a difficult job, but he never complains!

### **What Used to be MK Gold**

In August 2005, Leucadia consummated a merger with its then 72.1% owned subsidiary, MK Resources Company ("MK"), acquiring 100% ownership of MK. The acquisition cost was \$12.8 million, consisting of approximately 216,000 of Leucadia's common shares and cash. As a result of the merger, MK is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucadia, and MK's securities are no longer publicly traded.

As part of the same transaction, immediately following the merger Leucadia sold to Inmet, a Canadian-based global mining company traded on the Toronto stock exchange (Symbol: IMN), a 70% interest in Cobre Las Cruces ("CLC"), a Spanish company that holds the exploration and mineral rights to the Las Cruces copper deposit in the Pyrite Belt of Spain, not far from Sevilla. Inmet acquired their interest in CLC in exchange for 5.6 million newly issued Inmet common shares, representing approximately 11.7% of the outstanding Inmet common shares immediately following completion of the transaction. Leucadia retains a 30% interest in CLC. The Inmet shares were recorded at their fair value of approximately \$78 million, and we recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$10.5 million. As of March 27, 2006, those shares had a market value of approximately \$173 million.

CLC subsequently entered into an agreement with third party lenders for project financing consisting of a ten year senior secured credit facility for up to \$240 million, and a senior secured bridge credit facility of up to €69 million to finance subsidies of €53 million (which are approved by the European Union but not yet received) and expected rebates of VAT taxes. Leucadia and Inmet have guaranteed 30% and 70%, respectively, of the obligations outstanding under both facilities until completion of the project. At December 31, 2005, no amounts were outstanding under the facilities. Leucadia and Inmet have also committed to provide financing to CLC which is estimated to be \$159 million, of which Leucadia's share will be 30%.

A May 2005 technical report prepared by Pincock, Allen & Holt, an independent engineering company, indicated proven and probable reserves at the Las Cruces deposit of approximately 16 million metric tons of copper ore at an average grade of 6.6% copper. The capital costs to build the project have been estimated at €290 million (\$345 million at the exchange rate in effect on February 13, 2006), including working capital, land purchases, and contingencies, but excluding reclamation bonding requirements, inflation, interest during construction, cost overruns and other financing costs.

CLC expects to reach full mine production by the middle of 2008. Cash operating costs per pound of copper produced are expected to average € .33 per pound (\$.39 per pound) of copper produced at current exchange rates. The project's capital and operating costs will be paid for in euros, while copper revenues during the life of the mine are currently based on the U.S. dollar. In order to minimize its exposure to currency fluctuations, CLC has entered into an agreement to swap €171 million of Euro denominated debt into \$215 million of U.S. dollar denominated debt once construction of the mine is complete.

All of the project's capital and operating costs are currently being reestimated and are likely to increase. Copper prices are presently at an all-time high but we do not know what the future holds for this commodity.

## Wineries

Leucadia owns two wineries: Pine Ridge Winery in Napa Valley, California, born in 1978 and acquired by us in 1991, and Archery Summit in the Willamette Valley, Oregon (on Archery Summit Road), which we founded and constructed in 1993. The wineries control 224 acres of vineyards in Napa Valley, California, in the well regarded appellations of Stags Leap, Carneros, Rutherford, Oakville and Howell Mountain, and 115 acres in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Substantially all of this acreage is producing grapes. At December 31, 2005, the combined investment in these wineries was \$71 million.

During 2005, the wineries sold approximately 81,200 9-liter equivalent cases of wine generating wine revenue of \$17.8 million.

The luxury segment of the wine industry is intensely competitive. Our wines compete with small and large producers in the U.S. as well as with imported wines. Demand for wine in the luxury market segment can rise and fall with general economic conditions, and is also significantly affected by available supply. The demand for our wine is largely affected by the ratings given the wines in industry and consumer publications. Wines are rated on a 1-to-100 numerical scale for each vintage and type of wine. The scores provided by *The Wine Spectator* and by Robert Parker can make or break a vintage of wine.

Several years ago, in an effort to improve the quality of our wines and achieve better scores, we decided to change the way we planted, pruned, picked and sorted the grapes and made the wine. We hired a very gifted French winemaker and viticulturist to guide us. The process was expensive and intense. The 2003 wines made by our winemakers Stacy Clark and Anna Matzinger, with his assistance, are appearing this year. Hopefully we will see the results in the scores and the wine will fly out of the wineries at increased prices! Hope springs eternal.

Lest you forget, wine is a consumer product. We recommend you see the movie *Sideways*. Subsequent to its theatrical release, our Merlot sales at Pine Ridge plummeted and our Pinot Noir sales at Archery Summit soared!

One of the nice things that we have noted about our winery investments is that buying land in first class winegrowing regions, planting grapes and farming using the best techniques not only produces good wine, but also produces an asset the value of which has outstripped inflation and provides a good real estate investment, especially in Napa Valley.

We have given considerable thought to the future of our wine business and have preliminarily decided to expand our presence in this market segment. We are in the midst of these deliberations—more next year.

Depending upon your state liquor laws, you may order wine on the Internet ([www.pineridgewinery.com](http://www.pineridgewinery.com) or [www.archerysummit.com](http://www.archerysummit.com)) or join our Wine Club and receive delicious libations monthly.

Visit the wineries and enjoy the tasting room experience. Shareholders of Leucadia receive a 20% discount—on the honor system. Call Pine Ridge at (800) 575-9777 or Archery Summit at (800) 732-8822.

Remember, wine is food and we think leads to longevity!

## **FINOVA**

FINOVA is 50% owned by Berkadia, a joint venture between Berkshire Hathaway Inc. and Leucadia. Since acquiring our interest in FINOVA, Leucadia has recorded \$95.2 million of income from this investment. Our long time Executive Vice President and Treasurer, Tom Mara, is FINOVA's CEO. He has done a masterful job winding down the business. This year or next we expect FINOVA to return what's left of the remaining cash and assets to FINOVA's creditors.

## **Real Estate**

After two very successful projects in the Florida panhandle, Patrick Bienvenue and his real estate group have purchased two pieces of land in Maine. A 115 acre parcel in Rockport with 5,500 feet of waterfront on Penobscot Bay, and a 76 acre parcel located on Islesboro, a 9,100 acre island accessible from the mainland by a 15 minute ferry ride.

Under Patrick's direction, we are beginning to construct two small oceanfront office buildings on Carlisle Bay in Bridgetown, Barbados, in a joint venture with Barbados Light & Power. We are examining other real estate projects in Barbados and many other places in the U.S. and other countries.

Patrick is constantly looking for new projects, especially in Florida in the winter! Please call him at (801) 521-5400, if you see something you think would be of interest.

In May 2005, Leucadia sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel for net cash proceeds of approximately \$73 million and a pre-tax gain of \$56.6 million. From acquisition of a note in June 2000 to the sale, Zalman Jacobs traveled incessantly from New York to Hawaii for countless court hearings, endless negotiations with our truculent ground lessor and the eventual sale.

During 2005, we sold our equity interest in an office complex located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. Leucadia's share of the net proceeds was \$73.2 million with a pre-tax gain of \$72.3 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, we agreed to sell our 90% interest in eight acres of land in Washington, D.C. for aggregate cash consideration of \$121.9 million for which we paid \$53.8 million. The sale closed in February 2006. We received net cash proceeds of \$75.7 million and expect to report a pre-tax gain of \$48.9 million.

At December 31, 2005, domestic real estate assets had a book value of \$166.2 million.

## **White Mountains and Olympus Re**

During the course of 2005 we disposed of our interest in White Mountains Insurance Group for a gain of \$146 million on our original investment in 2001 of \$75 million. White Mountains was founded and capably led for many years by our good friend Jack Byrne. Our investment in White Mountains partially funded its acquisition of One Beacon Insurance Company which was in need of a turn around. Having accomplished that goal, which the stock market appreciated, White Mountains stock price increased from \$200 per share to over \$550 per share. We decided to take our profits and move on. We want to thank Jack and all the other members of the White Mountain team for a job well done.

Our investment in Olympus Insurance did not have such a happy outcome. Several years ago, we invested in the startup of a new reinsurance company to participate with White Mountains in the catastrophe reinsurance market that offers protection to primary insurance companies for weather-related extreme losses, mainly hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, tsunamis, etc. Pricing of the insurance is based on computer models which estimate total maximum losses under various scenarios. Premiums seemed high relative to the risks and for the first few years we patted ourselves on the back for our investment acumen. In retrospect, we did not appreciate the true risks of our investment and the shortcomings of the models.

During the 2005 hurricane season, Olympus was hit with a one-two-three punch and an eventual knockout by the lasses Katrina, Wilma and Rita. The models were wrong. The underwriters were too optimistic and drastically underestimated the maximum possible loss. As the estimates of losses from these storms soared upward over several months our entire remaining investment was blown away, resulting in a loss of \$120.1 million for 2005. Taking into account our original investment of \$127.5 million, on which we received back cash of \$79.5 million, our total loss on this investment was \$48 million.

There is great debate as to whether weather patterns around the globe have changed. We are not sure of the answer to this question, but we voted with our feet by not participating in the recapitalization of Olympus and one of us who was Chairman has resigned.

#### **Sarbanes Oxley and 404**

After the financial scandals of several years ago, the Congress passed several laws now collectively known by the acronym "SOX", which sounds just like what are on your feet. We have diligently worked on complying with these rules and have successfully passed two years of required tests. We test ourselves, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") tests our tests, PwC tests again, and so this very expensive process, which adds little utility, becomes busy work, but we must comply to be a public company. Joe Orlando, his staff, subsidiary finance departments and Rocco Nittoli have accomplished this successfully and surmounted inordinate frustrations.

We unhappily note that relationships between public accounting firms and their clients have changed for the worse under SOX. They are no longer advisors, or coaches, or a group of experts available for consultation in implementing an ever greater number of accounting rules that are difficult to understand, no matter how dedicated we are to full compliance. Public accounting firms have become just another unhelpful regulator.

#### **Money and Other Things**

- Leucadia owns approximately 30% of HomeFed Corporation, a real estate development company that was spun off to our shareholders in 1998. It is traded on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board and its ticker symbol is HOFD. At the time of the spin-off to Leucadia's shareholders, the stock was valued at \$1.79 per share. Subsequently, in 2002, Leucadia purchased additional shares giving it a 30% stake at \$9.70 per share. At the end of 2005, HomeFed shares were trading at \$67.00 per share. The undersigned each own 7.7% and 9.5%, respectively, of HomeFed as a result of the spin-off. Leucadia and the undersigned are very pleased with HomeFed's progress.
- During 2005, the Company's banking and lending operations sold its remaining customer deposits and surrendered its National Bank Charter.
- During 2005, we wrote down \$12.2 million of investments in certain available for sale securities.

- In June 2005, the 8<sup>1/4</sup>% Senior Subordinated Notes were redeemed at their term for \$19.1 million.
- At December 31, 2005, Leucadia had a liability of \$102.8 million on its balance sheet for its unfunded pension plan obligations. Benefits in these plans have been frozen. We intend to substantially fund this liability in the foreseeable future. Most of this amount had been previously recorded in our balance sheets.
- At December 31, 2005, we had \$85.1 million of letters of credit and guarantees outstanding.
- As of this date, we have approximately \$2.5 billion available for new investments—\$1.9 billion of which is cash, United States Treasuries and securities of Government-Sponsored Entities, and \$600 million is various corporate debt, equities and other securities.

### **The Future**

We worry about the profligate ways of our country's fiscal policy. The trade deficit is huge and growing and represents debt to foreigners. We will do fine until the day our little green markers, our dollar bills, printed at little cost and which represent our promises to pay, become less attractive to our creditors. If these creditors decide precipitously or all at the same time to exchange these markers for other countries' markers, our big strong bustling nation is in big trouble. One of us is very worried.

As there is nothing we can do about this problem, we will continue to work with our large pile of low yielding cash to put it to higher and better use! We have many things in the hopper that look interesting and hopefully by next year at this time we will have a measurable reduction in cash and an increase in higher yielding investments.

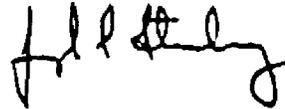
We have been seriously considering the future of Leucadia and its management. One of us is 62 and the other will be 66 this summer. We are both in good health and have nine years left to go on our new ten-year employment contracts. Our enthusiasm is unabated for deals and investments, but we do recognize our responsibility to ensure management continuity and are working on the problem. We don't have anything specific to report but we want to make sure that our \$5.1 billion NOL is used up and our Deferred Tax Asset reduced to zero.

The undersigned get most of the credit for what goes on in Leucadia but we should not—just some of it. We have a large group of dedicated hard working people who do most of the work and it is they who should get most of the credit. We are the orchestra conductors—we don't play a note but we stand in front of everybody and wave a stick.

More next year.



Ian M. Cumming  
Chairman



Joseph S. Steinberg  
President

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

## 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 number: 1-5721

## LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

New York  
(State or Other Jurisdiction  
of Incorporation or Organization)

13-2615557  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

315 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10010  
(212) 460-1900

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,  
of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Shares, par value \$1 per share	New York Stock Exchange
7¾% Senior Notes due August 15, 2013	New York Stock Exchange
7⅞% Senior Subordinated Notes due October 15, 2006	New York Stock Exchange

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

None.  
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 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 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 registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statement incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K .

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

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

Aggregate market value of the voting stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2005 (computed by reference to the last reported closing sale price of the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange on such date): \$3,130,796,000.

On February 23, 2006, the registrant had outstanding 108,072,508 Common Shares.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Certain portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in connection with the 2006 annual meeting of shareholders of the registrant are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

## PART I

### Item 1. Business.

#### THE COMPANY

The Company is a diversified holding company engaged in a variety of businesses, including manufacturing, healthcare services, telecommunications, real estate activities, winery operations and residual banking and lending activities that are in run-off. The Company also owns equity interests in investment partnerships and in operating businesses which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting, including development of a copper mine in Spain, real estate activities and property and casualty reinsurance operations. The Company concentrates on return on investment and cash flow to maximize long-term shareholder value. Additionally, the Company continuously evaluates the retention and disposition of its existing operations and investigates possible acquisitions of new businesses in order to maximize shareholder value. In identifying possible acquisitions, the Company tends to seek assets and companies that are out of favor or troubled and, as a result, are selling substantially below the values the Company believes to be present.

Shareholders' equity has grown from a deficit of \$7,700,000 at December 31, 1978 (prior to the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Company by the Company's Chairman and President), to a positive shareholders' equity of \$3,661,900,000 at December 31, 2005, equal to a book value per common share of the Company (a "common share") of negative \$.07 at December 31, 1978 and \$33.90 at December 31, 2005. The significant increase in shareholders' equity during 2005 reflects both profitable results of operations and the recognition of \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax asset that was deemed to be realizable. Shareholders' equity and book value per share amounts have also been reduced by the \$811,900,000 special cash dividend paid in 1999.

In December 2005, the Company sold its largest telecommunications subsidiary, WilTel Communications Group, LLC ("WilTel"), to Level 3 Communications, Inc. ("Level 3") for aggregate cash consideration of \$460,300,000 (net of estimated working capital adjustments) and 115,000,000 newly issued shares of Level 3 common stock (valued at \$339,300,000 on the closing date). In connection with the sale, the Company retained certain assets and liabilities of WilTel that were not purchased by Level 3, which assets and liabilities had a net book value of \$254,000,000 on the closing date. The retained assets included all of WilTel's right to receive certain cash payments from SBC Communications Inc. ("SBC") totaling \$236,000,000, of which \$37,500,000 had been received prior to closing. In the aggregate, the Company received value of \$833,500,000 from the sale of WilTel, including the consideration paid by Level 3 and the net book value of the retained assets and liabilities, but reduced by a \$220,000,000 capital contribution made to WilTel in 2005 to enable WilTel to repay its debt obligations. The Company recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of WilTel of \$243,800,000. For more information, see Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The agreement with Level 3 requires that all parties make the appropriate filings to treat the purchase of WilTel as a purchase of assets for federal, state and local income and franchise tax purposes. As a result, WilTel's net operating tax loss carryforwards ("NOLs"), as well as any tax losses generated by the sale, remained with the Company. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has approximately \$5,100,000,000 of NOLs, which are available to reduce the federal income taxes that would otherwise be payable on that amount of pre-tax income in the future (a potential federal tax savings of approximately \$1,800,000,000). The amount and availability of the NOLs are subject to certain qualifications, limitations and uncertainties as discussed in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

During 2005, the Company recorded net security gains of approximately \$208,800,000, principally from the sale of publicly traded debt and equity securities that had been classified as available for sale securities. Net security gains include \$146,000,000 from the sale of the Company's entire equity interest

in White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. ("WMIG"). The Company acquired the 375,000 common shares of WMIG in a private transaction in 2001 for \$75,000,000.

The manufacturing operations are conducted through Idaho Timber Corporation ("Idaho Timber") and the Company's plastics manufacturing segment. In May 2005, the Company acquired Idaho Timber for total cash consideration of \$133,600,000, including working capital adjustments and expenses. Idaho Timber is headquartered in Boise, Idaho and primarily remanufactures dimension lumber and remanufactures, packages and/or produces other specialized wood products. The Company's plastics manufacturing operations manufacture and market lightweight plastic netting used for a variety of purposes including, among other things, building and construction, erosion control, agriculture, packaging, carpet padding, filtration and consumer products. In February 2005, the plastics manufacturing segment increased its product offerings and customer base through the purchase of the assets of NSW, LLC U.S. ("NSW") for \$26,600,000, including working capital adjustments.

The Company's healthcare services operations are conducted by subsidiaries of Symphony Health Services, LLC ("Symphony"), which was acquired in September 2003. Symphony is engaged in the provision of physical, occupational and speech therapy services, healthcare staffing services and Medicare consulting services.

The Company's telecommunications operations are principally conducted through ATX Communications, Inc. ("ATX"). Upon the effectiveness of its bankruptcy plan in April 2005, ATX became a majority owned subsidiary of the Company and has been consolidated since that date. ATX is an integrated communications provider that offers telephone, data, Internet and other services principally to small to medium sized businesses in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. The aggregate purchase price for ATX was \$56,300,000, which includes the cost of claims purchased prior to its bankruptcy filing, all financing provided to ATX by the Company and acquisition expenses.

The Company's domestic real estate operations include a mixture of commercial properties, residential land development projects and other unimproved land, all in various stages of development and all available for sale. In May 2005, the Company sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel for net cash proceeds of approximately \$73,000,000 and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$56,600,000 (reflected in gain on disposal of discontinued operations).

The Company's winery operations consist of Pine Ridge Winery in Napa Valley, California and Archery Summit in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. These wineries primarily produce and sell wines in the luxury segment of the premium table wine market.

During 2005, the Company's banking and lending operations sold its remaining customer deposits and surrendered its national bank charter. Residual operating activities are concentrated on collecting and servicing the remaining loan portfolio.

The Company owns 30% of Cobre Las Cruces, S.A. ("CLC"), a former subsidiary of the Company that holds the exploration and mineral rights to the Las Cruces copper deposit in the Pyrite Belt of Spain. During 2005, the Company sold a 70% interest in CLC to Inmet Mining Corporation ("Inmet"), a Canadian-based global mining company, in exchange for 5,600,000 newly issued Inmet common shares, representing approximately 11.7% of the outstanding Inmet common shares immediately following completion of the transaction. The Inmet shares were recorded at their fair value at the time of the transaction of approximately \$78,000,000, and the Company recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$10,500,000.

During 2005, the Company sold its non-controlling equity interests in an office complex located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. Including repayment of its mortgage loans at closing, the Company's share of the net proceeds was \$73,200,000, and the Company recognized a pre-tax gain of \$72,300,000.

The Company's property and casualty reinsurance equity investment is conducted through its 20% common stock interest in Olympus Re Holdings, Ltd. ("Olympus"), a Bermuda reinsurance company

primarily engaged in the property excess, marine and aviation reinsurance business. During 2005, Olympus recorded significant losses from hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma; the sum of the Company's share of Olympus' losses under the equity method of accounting plus an impairment loss aggregated \$123,800,000 during 2005. In early 2006, Olympus raised new equity capital (in which the Company did not participate), that will dilute the Company's interest such that it will not apply the equity method of accounting for this investment subsequent to December 31, 2005.

As used herein, the term "Company" refers to Leucadia National Corporation, a New York corporation organized in 1968, and its subsidiaries, except as the context otherwise may require.

### **Investor Information**

The Company is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Accordingly, the Company files periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be obtained by visiting the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549 or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site ([www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov)) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding the Company and other issuers that file electronically. In addition, material filed by the Company can be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the "NYSE"), 20 Broad Street, New York, NY 10005, on which the Company's common shares are listed. The Company has submitted to the NYSE a certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, dated May 17, 2005, certifying that he is not aware of any violations by the Company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards.

The Company's website address is [www.leucadia.com](http://www.leucadia.com). The Company makes available, without charge, through its website copies of its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC.

### **Financial Information about Segments**

The Company's reportable segments consist of its operating units, which offer different products and services and are managed separately. The Company's manufacturing operations are conducted through Idaho Timber and its plastics manufacturing segment. Idaho Timber primarily remanufactures, manufactures and/or distributes wood products. The Company's plastics manufacturing operations manufacture and market lightweight plastic netting used for a variety of purposes. The Company's healthcare services operations provide physical, occupational and speech therapy services, healthcare staffing services and Medicare consulting services. The Company's telecommunications operations are principally conducted through ATX, an integrated communications provider that offers a wide range of telecommunication services in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. The Company's domestic real estate operations consist of a variety of commercial properties, residential land development projects and other unimproved land, all in various stages of development and all available for sale. Other operations primarily consist of the Company's wineries and residual banking and lending activities that are in run-off.

Associated companies include equity interests in entities that the Company accounts for on the equity method of accounting. Investments in associated companies include Berkadia LLC ("Berkadia"), a joint venture formed to facilitate the chapter 11 restructuring of The FINOVA Group Inc. ("FINOVA"), HomeFed Corporation ("HomeFed"), a corporation engaged in real estate activities, Jefferies Partners Opportunity Fund II, LLC ("JPOF II"), EagleRock Capital Partners (QP), LP ("EagleRock"), CLC and Olympus. Both JPOF II and EagleRock are engaged in investing and/or securities transactions activities.

Corporate assets primarily consist of investments and cash and cash equivalents and corporate revenues primarily consist of investment income and securities gains and losses. Corporate assets, revenues, overhead expenses and interest expense are not allocated to the operating units. The Company has a manufacturing facility located in Belgium, which is the only foreign operation with non-U.S. revenue or assets that the Company consolidates, and it is not material. In addition to its investment in Bermuda-based Olympus, the Company owns 36% of Light and Power Holdings Ltd., the parent company of the principal electric utility in Barbados, and an interest, through its 30% ownership of CLC, in a copper deposit in Spain. From time to time the Company invests in the securities of non-U.S. entities or in investment partnerships that invest in non-U.S. securities.

Certain information concerning the Company's segments for 2005, 2004 and 2003 is presented in the following table. Consolidated subsidiaries are reflected as of the date of acquisition, which was September 2003 for Symphony, April 2005 for ATX and May 2005 for Idaho Timber. Associated Companies are only reflected in the table below under identifiable assets employed.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(In millions)		
<b>Revenues and other income (a):</b>			
Manufacturing:			
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 239.0	\$ -	\$ -
Plastics .....	93.6	64.4	54.1
Healthcare Services .....	239.9	258.4	71.1
Telecommunications.....	111.4	-	-
Domestic Real Estate.....	29.8	63.5	50.4
Other Operations.....	59.1	70.8	95.6
Corporate (b).....	268.3	180.9	42.5
Total consolidated revenues and other income.....	<u>\$1,041.1</u>	<u>\$ 638.0</u>	<u>\$ 313.7</u>
<b>Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies:</b>			
Manufacturing:			
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 8.2	\$ -	\$ -
Plastics .....	14.2	7.9	4.4
Healthcare Services .....	3.3	5.1	(2.3)
Telecommunications.....	(1.9)	-	-
Domestic Real Estate.....	4.1	20.7	18.1
Other Operations.....	6.1	18.6	9.1
Corporate (b).....	101.9	59.6	(37.5)
Elimination (c) .....	2.3	-	-
Total consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies.....	<u>\$ 138.2</u>	<u>\$ 111.9</u>	<u>\$ (8.2)</u>
<b>Identifiable assets employed:</b>			
Manufacturing:			
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 162.7	\$ -	\$ -
Plastics .....	81.9	50.4	50.8
Healthcare Services .....	55.5	65.6	54.6
Telecommunications.....	88.6	-	-
Domestic Real Estate.....	182.7	253.2	275.8
Other Operations.....	252.0	403.7	505.8
Investments in Associated Companies .....	375.5	460.8	430.9
Corporate.....	4,062.0	2,070.1	1,456.9
Assets of discontinued operations.....	-	1,496.6	1,622.4
Total consolidated assets.....	<u>\$5,260.9</u>	<u>\$4,800.4</u>	<u>\$4,397.2</u>

(a) Revenues and other income for each segment include amounts for services rendered and products sold, as well as segment reported amounts classified as investment and other income and net securities gains on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

- (b) Net securities gains for Corporate aggregated \$199,500,000, \$123,100,000 and \$10,100,000 during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, which primarily resulted from the sale of publicly traded debt and equity securities that had been classified as available for sale securities. Security gains in 2005 include a gain from the sale of WMIG of \$146,000,000. For 2005 and 2004, security gains include provisions of \$12,200,000 and \$4,600,000, respectively, to write down investments in certain available for sale securities. For 2003, security gains include a provision of \$6,500,000 to write down investments in certain available for sale securities and an investment in a non-public security. The write downs of the available for sale securities resulted from declines in market value determined to be other than temporary.
- (c) Eliminates services purchased by ATX from WiTel and recorded as a cost of sales by ATX.
- (d) For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, income (loss) from continuing operations has been reduced by depreciation and amortization expenses of \$41,300,000, \$29,400,000 and \$29,100,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$10,700,000, \$11,400,000 and \$11,700,000, respectively), manufacturing (\$14,200,000, \$5,200,000 and \$4,700,000, respectively), other operations (\$5,500,000, \$6,900,000 and \$7,800,000, respectively) and telecommunications (\$7,500,000 in 2005). Depreciation and amortization expenses for other segments are not material.
- (e) For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, income (loss) from continuing operations has been reduced by interest expense of \$68,400,000, \$62,700,000 and \$37,900,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$63,200,000, \$55,300,000 and \$26,000,000, respectively), healthcare services (\$2,800,000, \$2,200,000 and \$600,000, respectively) and banking and lending, which is included in other operations (\$1,100,000, \$2,700,000 and \$8,800,000, respectively). Interest expense for other segments is not material.

At December 31, 2005, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries had 3,969 full-time employees.

## MANUFACTURING

### **Idaho Timber**

#### *Business Description*

In May 2005, the Company acquired Idaho Timber for total cash consideration of \$133,600,000, including working capital adjustments and expenses. Idaho Timber is headquartered in Boise, Idaho and is engaged in the manufacture and/or distribution of various wood products. Idaho Timber's principal product lines include remanufacturing of dimension lumber; remanufacturing, bundling and bar coding of home center boards for large retailers; and producing of 5/4" radius-edge, pine decking. Idaho Timber also manufactures or distributes a number of other specialty wood products. Idaho Timber has over 25 years of operating experience in its industry.

Remanufactured dimension lumber is Idaho Timber's largest product line. Dimension lumber is used for general construction and home improvement, remodeling and repair projects, the demand for which is normally a function of housing starts and home size. All dimension lumber is assigned a quality grade, based on the imperfections in the wood, and higher-grade lumber is sold at a higher price than lower-grade lumber. Idaho Timber purchases low-grade dimension lumber from sawmills located in North America and Europe and upgrades it into higher-grade dimension lumber products. The remanufacturing process includes ripping, trimming and planing lumber to reduce imperfections and produce a variety of lumber sizes. These products are produced at plants located in Florida, North Carolina, Texas, Kansas, Idaho and New Mexico. Each plant distributes its product primarily by truck to lumber yards and contractors within a 300 mile shipping radius from the plant site.

Idaho Timber's next largest product line is home center board products, which are principally sold to large home improvement retailers. Idaho Timber purchases high-grade boards from sawmills in the

western United States, South America and New Zealand (primarily pine but other wood species are also used), performs minor re-work on those boards to upgrade the quality, and then packages and bar codes those boards according to customer specifications. Services provided include managing delivery to off-site inventory positions at customer-owned distribution centers near retail locations so that adequate stock is available for the customers to draw upon when needed. Production takes place in owned plants in Idaho and Montana, and goods are shipped nationwide by rail and truck to customer-owned distribution centers. The sale is not completed and revenue is not recognized until the customer takes the product from the distribution center.

Idaho Timber also operates a sawmill in Arkansas that produces 5/4" radius-edge, pine decking cut to a variety of lengths. Rights to cut timber are purchased from private land owners located near the sawmill, known as timber deeds, and Idaho Timber employs third-party contractors to cut the timber and transport the logs to the sawmill. Logs are also acquired in the spot market (gate logs) when trucks loaded with logs arrive at the sawmill, are inspected for quality and purchased if an agreement can be reached on price. Idaho Timber performs traditional sawmill processes (cutting, drying and planing) to manufacture the final product. The product is shipped to various regions throughout the central and eastern parts of the United States via truck and rail to lumber treaters and others for resale to the final consumer.

Idaho Timber's profitability is dependent upon its ability to manage manufacturing costs and process efficiency, minimize capital expenditures through the purchase of used, lower-cost equipment and repairing its existing equipment, and effective management of the spread between what it pays for dimension lumber and boards and the selling prices of the remanufactured products. Selling prices for remanufactured products may rise quicker than supplier prices in strong markets creating greater spread; however, during periods of declining product demand and reduced selling prices, supply price declines may lag behind resulting in lower spreads. Idaho Timber's business is generally not seasonal, except in those locations that have weather related construction slowdowns.

The dimension lumber product does not require significant build up of inventory to cover peak periods of activity, nor are there any other unusually significant needs for working capital. Home center board products experience a longer cycle to convert raw material to product sales due to cross country shipping and consignment inventory programs, resulting in an investment in working capital. Working capital requirements are greater for the sawmill operation. In addition to cash outlays for timber deeds, the sawmill will have a seasonal build up of log inventory.

Idaho Timber owns nine plants, one sawmill that principally produces decking products and one sawmill that produces split-rail fencing. These eleven facilities in the aggregate have approximately 939,000 square feet of manufacturing and office space, covering approximately 230 acres. Two plants are principally dedicated to home center board products and the remaining plants principally produce remanufactured dimension lumber products. All plant locations can produce and distribute specialty wood products. Idaho Timber has the capacity to ship approximately 70 million board feet per month; during 2005 actual shipments averaged approximately 62 million board feet per month.

Idaho Timber believes that its diverse remanufacturing, sawmill, and distribution operations provide it with purchasing power to secure sources of supply from multiple suppliers while minimizing freight costs. Idaho Timber's diverse geographic footprint also mitigates geographic concentration risk.

### *Sales and Marketing*

Idaho Timber primarily markets to local, regional and national lumber retailers for its dimension lumber products, home improvement centers for its home center board products and decking treaters for its sawmill product, and other resellers of home construction materials. Demand for its products is dependent, in part, upon the strength of the U.S housing market and the do-it-yourself home improvement market which are subject to cyclical fluctuations. Its success in attracting and retaining customers depends in large part on its ability to provide quicker delivery of specified customer products

than its competitors. For dimension lumber products, sales are primarily generated at each of the plants, with a dedicated sales force located in the same geographic region as the customers the plant serves. Board and decking products are sold and managed centrally. The home center board product is heavily dependent on two customers, Lowe's and The Home Depot, which account for approximately 90% of that product line. The combined revenue of these two customers was 14% of Idaho Timber's total revenue for the period from acquisition to December 31, 2005. The customer base for the dimension lumber business is much less concentrated; no customer accounts for more than 5% of revenue. Idaho Timber's sales are somewhat concentrated in regions where its facilities are located, with the largest being Florida, 27%; North Carolina, 16%; and Texas, 13%.

### *Competition*

Idaho Timber sells commodity products, and operates in an industry that is currently oversupplied and very competitive. Idaho Timber competes against domestic and foreign sawmills and intermediate distributors for its dimension lumber and decking products. In some cases, Idaho Timber competes on a limited basis with the same sawmills that are a source of supply of low-grade dimension lumber. Foreign suppliers have been growing their sales in the U.S. market, particularly European competitors, which has added to the current oversupply condition in the industry and may continue to do so. The home center board business has many competitors, and suppliers to large home centers are always under pressure to reduce prices.

Idaho Timber also competes for raw material purchases needed for its remanufactured dimension lumber and home center board products, and in the past the availability and pricing of certain raw materials has been adversely affected by import duties (tariffs) imposed on Canadian imports, the largest source of these supplies. A decades old trade dispute between the U.S. and Canada resurfaced with the expiration of the Softwood Lumber Agreement on March 31, 2001. The dispute involves claims that lumber from government-owned land in Canada is subsidized and sold into the U.S. market for less than fair value, the effect of which is to injure or threaten to injure U.S. competitors. In the past, the U.S. has argued for the right to impose extra duties to prevent cheap Canadian wood from harming U.S. manufacturers. However, the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") review panel rejected claims that U.S. lumber producers had suffered damage as a result of Canadian imports. On September 10, 2004, the U.S. International Trade Commission complied with the NAFTA ruling and issued a statement saying that the U.S. lumber industry is not threatened by Canadian softwood imports; however, the Commission expressed some disagreement with the panel's decision. There have been a number of challenges and appeals made through various channels attempting to reverse NAFTA's decision. Currently, restrictions on Canadian imports are not adversely affecting Idaho Timber's operations; however, if tariffs increase or import limitations are imposed in the future, it is possible that raw material costs could increase or supplies could be constrained. Idaho Timber is examining alternative sources of supply to increase its raw material purchasing flexibility.

Idaho Timber's manufacturing process is very labor intensive, and its labor force is not unionized. Idaho Timber's low cost labor force allows it to be competitive and flexible in its operating activities; however, its labor force is in high demand in its own industry and also from non-industry employers. If Idaho Timber is unable to continue to attract and retain a cost efficient labor force, sales volumes and profitability could suffer.

### *Government Regulation*

Lumber and decking are identified at Idaho Timber facilities with a grade stamp that shows the grade, moisture content, mill number, species and grading agency. All lumber is graded in compliance with the National Grading Rule for Dimension Lumber, which is published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Idaho Timber facilities are subject to regular inspection by agencies approved by the American Lumber Standards Committee. Idaho Timber believes that its procedure for grading lumber is highly accurate; however, the company could be exposed to product liability claims if it can be

demonstrated its products are inappropriately rated. Currently, Idaho Timber does not have any material product liability claims outstanding.

Since Idaho Timber's sawmills do not treat its wood with chemicals, and since timber deeds purchased from private land owners do not impose a re-planting obligation, Idaho Timber does not have any unusual environmental compliance issues.

## **Plastics Manufacturing**

### *Business Description*

Through its plastics division, the Company manufactures and markets lightweight plastic netting used for a variety of purposes including, among other things, building and construction, erosion control, agriculture, packaging, carpet padding, filtration and consumer products. The products are primarily used to add strength to other materials or act as barriers, such as warning fences and crop protection from birds. The plastics division is a market leader in netting products used in carpet cushion, erosion control, nonwoven reinforcement and crop protection.

In February 2005, the Company acquired the assets of NSW for approximately \$26,600,000, thereby increasing its mix of products and customer base. NSW has a manufacturing and distribution facility in Roanoke, Virginia, and has generated revenues of approximately \$17,500,000 for the period from acquisition to December 31, 2005. Although the Company has integrated certain of NSW's operating activities into its own, principally in the administration and raw materials purchasing areas, NSW's manufacturing facility will continue as a stand-alone operation. Products manufactured by NSW include produce and packaging nets, header label bags, case liners and heavy weight nets for drainage and erosion control purposes.

Certain of the division's products are proprietary, protected by patents and/or trade secrets. The Company holds patents on certain improvements to the basic manufacturing processes it uses and on applications thereof. The Company believes that the expiration of these patents, individually or in the aggregate, is unlikely to have a material effect on the plastics division.

### *Sales and Marketing*

Plastics manufacturing revenues were \$93,300,000, \$64,100,000 and \$53,300,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Products are marketed both domestically and internationally, with approximately 11% of 2005 revenues generated by customers in Europe, Latin America, Japan and Australia. Products are sold primarily through an employee sales force, located in the United States and Europe. New product development focuses on market niches where the division's proprietary technology and expertise can lead to sustainable competitive economic advantages. Historically, this targeted product development generally has been carried out in partnership with a prospective customer or industry where the value of the product has been recognized. The plastics division is now also focusing on developing products which provide an upgrade to a current product used by an existing customer. Over the last several years, the plastics division has spent approximately 2% to 5% of annual sales on the development and marketing of new products and new applications of existing products.

### *Competition*

The plastics division is subject to domestic and international competition, generally on the basis of price, service and quality. Additionally, certain products are dependent on cyclical industries, including the construction industry. The cost of the principal raw material used in its products, polypropylene, has increased by approximately 85% from 2002. The division has been able to raise prices to its customers

during this period but the contribution margin percentage has dropped by 6% as a result of higher raw material costs. High oil and natural gas prices along with high capacity utilization in the polypropylene industry are expected to keep raw material costs higher than historical levels for the next few years.

The plastics division has had excess manufacturing capacity, principally in its Belgium facility which became operational during 2001. Utilization of this capacity has taken longer than anticipated primarily due to the loss of a major customer for whom the facility was expected to produce products. However, operating results at the facility have improved, as sales grew 67% in 2005 as compared to 2003 and the business achieved positive cash flow during 2004. In addition, manufacturing production for customers in Australia and Asia has been moved away from domestic facilities to the Belgium facility, thereby enabling the domestic facilities to meet sales growth. In October 2005, the plastics division acquired the manufacturing assets of a competitor for approximately \$4,300,000, and relocated and installed the equipment in the Belgium facility. The asset acquisition is expected to increase sales in the filtration, packaging and agricultural markets at the Belgium facility.

## HEALTHCARE SERVICES

### *Business Description*

Established in 1994, Symphony provides post-acute healthcare services including contract therapy, long-term care consulting and temporary staffing to skilled nursing facilities, hospitals, sub-acute care centers, assisted living facilities, schools and other healthcare providers. Symphony currently operates in 46 states, providing services at approximately 1,650 locations through its employee workforce of approximately 2,900 part-time and full-time skilled healthcare professionals (excluding temporary personnel). The businesses owned by Symphony operate under the names RehabWorks, VTA Management Services, VTA Staffing Services, NurseWorks and Polaris Group. The Company has consolidated Symphony in its financial statements since it was acquired in September 2003.

The principal services offered by Symphony are described below.

- *Contract Therapy Services*—Physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech pathology services provided to various health care providers and schools. Services include compliance and clinical training, recruitment, orientation and staffing, management information and reimbursement expertise.
- *Healthcare Staffing Services*—Placement of temporary healthcare professionals in hospitals and skilled nursing facilities generally ranging from one day to 13-week assignments.
- *Consulting Services*—These services assist healthcare providers in managing Medicare reimbursement to ensure that systems and procedures are in place to manage costs and cash flow.

When determining how to meet their rehabilitation therapy and healthcare staffing needs, healthcare providers are faced with an “in-source” or “outsource” decision, to either manage the rehabilitation therapy unit in-house or to contract the service to an outside vendor. As healthcare expenditures in the U.S. have continued to increase, healthcare providers have experienced increased cost reduction pressures as a result of managed care and the implementation of prospective payment systems, where fixed fee schedules are set by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”). Symphony’s services give its customers increased flexibility in managing staffing levels and enables them to reduce their overall costs by converting a fixed cost into a variable cost. Contract therapy is available on a full-time, part-time and on-call basis, and can be customized at each location according to the particular needs of a facility or patient. Contract therapy services also include full therapy program management with a full-time program manager who is also a therapist and two to four professionals trained in physical and occupational therapy or speech/language pathology. Symphony generally bills its customers either on the basis of a negotiated patient per diem rate or a negotiated fee schedule based on the type

of service rendered. Symphony is also the largest provider of therapy services to the Department of Education of New York City.

Symphony's revenues and growth are affected by trends and developments in healthcare spending, which has been increasing at an accelerated rate over the past five years. Demographic considerations also affect the amount spent on healthcare. Due to the increasing life expectancy of Americans, the number of people aged 65 years or older has been growing and is expected to increase in the future. These trends, combined with the need for healthcare providers to find more cost effective means to deliver their services, may encourage healthcare providers to use the services offered by Symphony and its competitors.

### *Competition*

The contract therapy and healthcare staffing services businesses compete in national, regional and local markets with full service staffing companies and with specialized staffing agencies. The program management services business competes with companies that may offer one or more of the same services and with hospitals and skilled nursing facilities that do not choose to outsource these services. The managed inpatient units and outpatient programs are in highly competitive markets and compete for patients with other hospitals and skilled nursing facilities.

There is a significant shortage of skilled healthcare professionals who provide Symphony's services, and Symphony's revenues are dependent on its ability to attract, develop and retain qualified therapists and other healthcare personnel who possess the skills, experience and, as required, licensure necessary to meet the specified requirements of customers. Symphony competes for healthcare staffing personnel, with other healthcare companies, as well as actual and potential customers, some of whom seek to fill positions with either regular or temporary employees.

### *Government Regulation*

Healthcare providers are subject to a complex array of federal, state and local regulations which include but are not limited to Medicare and Medicaid regulations, licensure regulations, fraud and abuse regulations, as well as regulations regarding the confidentiality and security of health-related information. If Symphony fails to comply with these laws it can result in civil penalties, criminal penalties and/or exclusion from participation with programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Failure of Symphony's customers to meet regulatory requirements could have an adverse impact on its business.

Symphony's customers are subject to state licensure and Medicare certification requirements with respect to their facilities and healthcare professionals. Symphony is also subject to these requirements when it is the direct provider of the service. Systems are in place to assure that these requirements are met before Symphony's healthcare professionals treat patients.

In most instances, customers participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs as do certain of Symphony's outpatient therapy facilities. As such, they are subject to Medicare and Medicaid's regulations regarding quality of care, qualifications of personnel, adequacy of physical plant, as well as billing and payment regulations. These regulations are written, published and administered by the CMS and are monitored for compliance.

Various federal and state laws prohibit the knowing and willful submission of false claims or fraudulent claims to obtain payment from Medicare, Medicaid or other government programs. The federal anti-kickback statute also prohibits individuals and entities from knowingly and willfully paying, offering, receiving or soliciting money or anything else of value in order to induce the referral of patients or to induce a person to purchase, lease, order, arrange for or recommend services or goods covered by Medicare, Medicaid or other government healthcare programs.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 mandated a Medicare Part A prospective payment system for skilled nursing facilities based on the category of patient care under the resource utilization group classifications ("RUGs") established by CMS. The 2006 Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities Final Rule refined the RUGs system to more appropriately reimburse providers for patients requiring extensive nursing and rehabilitative services. Nine new categories were added and the nursing case-mix index was shifted such that the nursing component of the per diem increased, while the rehab component (the services Symphony provides) remained unchanged. To the extent that Symphony's customer contracts link billing for services with the RUGs classification, revenues could be adversely impacted even though a patient may require the same level of care. Although Symphony has successfully renegotiated many of its contracts with respect to this matter, Part A revenues for certain customers could decline.

On January 1, 2006, most Medicare Part B therapy services became subject to an annual limitation per beneficiary of \$1,740 for physical therapy and speech-language pathology and \$1,740 for occupational therapy services. However, the Deficit Budget Reconciliation Act that was enacted in February 2006 mandated the development of an exception process to permit services above these limitations for services deemed medically appropriate, retroactive to January 1, 2006. On February 17, 2006, CMS published three Change Request Transmittals ("Guidance"), which detail the process by which beneficiaries may obtain exceptions to the cap limitation. The process is to be fully implemented no later than March 13, 2006. Under the Guidance CMS published, the majority of Symphony's patients will qualify for an automatic exception to the therapy cap limits. Those who do not qualify for the automatic exception are still eligible to obtain a manual exception, subject to CMS approval. While the exception process was under development, it created uncertainty among Symphony's staff and customers which limited Symphony's services to Part B patients. Symphony is currently training operating and clinical staff on the new exception process, so that services can be provided when medically necessary.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 is designed to improve efficiency in healthcare delivery by standardizing electronic data interchange and by protecting the confidentiality and security of an individual's health data by setting and enforcing national standards of practice. Virtually all healthcare providers are affected by the law, which consists of three primary areas, standards for electronic transactions, privacy and security. Symphony is currently in compliance with these standards.

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

### *Acquisition*

The Company purchased all of ATX's debt obligations under its senior secured credit facility for \$25,000,000 in December 2003, and ATX commenced a voluntary Chapter 11 case to reorganize its financial affairs shortly thereafter. The bankruptcy plan (the "Plan") of ATX was confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and became effective on April 22, 2005. As contemplated by the Plan, in exchange for its investment in the credit facility the Company received approximately 90% of the new common stock of the reorganized ATX, a new \$25,000,000 senior secured 10% note, and the Company provided ATX with \$30,000,000 of additional financing. The aggregate purchase price for ATX was \$56,300,000, which includes all the financing provided by the Company and acquisition expenses. The Company has consolidated ATX since the effective date of the Plan.

### *Business*

ATX is an integrated communications provider that offers customers a full range of communications services, including local and long distance telephone services, data and Internet services, web

development, collocation and managed services. Additionally, ATX provides conference calling, travel services, enhanced fax and Web-based billing. ATX's target market is small to medium sized enterprises located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the U.S.

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Telecom Act") established a framework for creating competition in the local and long distance telecommunications markets. At that time, most local markets received services from one dominant local service provider, known as the Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier ("ILEC"), who typically owned the entire infrastructure necessary to provide local telecommunication services to businesses and consumers. As a result of the Telecom Act, ATX and others were able to use or purchase various components of an ILEC's network and infrastructure, referred to as Unbundled Network Elements ("UNE"s), Unbundled Network Element Platform ("UNE-P") and enhanced extended loops ("EEL"s), at favorable cost-based rates that were subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"). UNE-P is a combination of a loop (the part of an ILEC's telephone network that connects their central office to a customer), local switching and transport. EELs are typically a combination of UNEs, loops and local transport that ATX uses to provide service to its customers. ATX, which is known as a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier ("CLEC"), would not be able to provide existing local services to its customers without the right and ability to purchase UNEs and EELs from the ILEC at reasonable rates.

ATX owns certain equipment and facilities which enable it to reduce the cost of the components it would otherwise have to purchase from an ILEC. ATX currently owns and operates five carrier class switches in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Herndon, Virginia that provide a combination of local, long distance, and Voice-over-Internet Protocol ("VoIP") services, which connect calls to the public switched telephone network. These switches are connected via transport purchased from an ILEC or other competitive network providers. ATX connects its network to the networks of the ILEC and other third party providers through collocations, which gives it the ability to service customers inside of its immediate network area via ATX's switches.

ATX's principal products and services include the following:

*CoreConnect.* CoreConnect provides ATX's business customers dedicated local, long distance, toll, data and Internet access services bundled over a multi-purpose broadband connection. Through this integrated product, ATX is also able to offer additional products and services.

*Local Telephone Services.* Local telephone services include local dial tone and a set of custom calling features that customers can tailor to meet their needs. Calling features include automatic callback, busy line transfer, call blocking, call forwarding, call waiting, caller ID with name, multi-ring service, repeat dialing, remote access call forwarding, and speed calling.

*Long Distance Telephone Services.* Long distance telephone services include inbound/outbound service, international, toll free service and calling card telephone service. ATX currently provides intrastate and interstate long distance services nationwide and international termination.

*Network/Internet Services.* ATX provides high-speed network/Internet connectivity products to its customers.

*Web Services/E-commerce.* Web services include Web design, development and hosting, electronic commerce, Intranet development, database integration, Internet security, and collocation.

*Consulting and Managed Network Services.* ATX assists in the design, construction, implementation and management of local and wide area networks. Consulting services include wide area network architecture, router and customer premise equipment configuration and virtual private network design and implementation.

*Wireless Services.* ATX offers wireless services primarily as a customer retention tool, consisting of both cellular and paging service.

CoreConnect, local and long distance telephone services currently account for approximately 86% of ATX's revenues. For the period from acquisition to December 31, 2005, ATX's revenues were concentrated in certain states, principally Pennsylvania, 45%; New Jersey, 31%; Maryland, 6%; Virginia and Washington D.C., 6%; and Delaware, 5%.

Some of ATX's telecommunication services are not connected to its network or switches. For these services ATX may simply be a reseller of the ILECs services, or a seller of UNE-P services. ATX typically provides these services to customers in areas where ATX does not maintain network facilities or where customers do not have sufficient line needs to qualify for CoreConnect. ATX's margins for these services are typically lower than services provided on its network. Recent regulatory action has increased the rates that ILECs can charge for these services, which has forced ATX to raise its prices, adversely impacting ATX's ability to remain competitive for these products. ATX expects that its revenues for UNE-P and reseller services will decline over time. For the period from acquisition through December 31, 2005, these services accounted for approximately 22% of ATX's revenues.

### *Sales and Marketing*

ATX's sales model is based on a consultative approach. Each sale begins with a consultation that evaluates the needs of the prospective customer. ATX then designs a tailored, integrated and cost-effective solution that addresses the specific customer's communications needs. The average sales cycle is approximately 90 days for customers with extensive and/or complex needs, and approximately 30 days for smaller customers.

ATX has approximately 18,000 customers. ATX's customers are billed on a single, consolidated invoice, delivered by traditional means. It does not depend upon any single customer for any significant portion of its revenue. Neither ATX's business nor the telecommunications industry is generally characterized as having a material seasonal element and it does not expect the business or the industry to become seasonal in the future.

### *Competition*

The telecommunications industry is highly competitive, and is impacted by regulatory changes, product substitution, technological advances, excess network capacity and the entrance of new competitors. Competition for products and services is based on price, quality, network reliability, service features and responsiveness to customers' needs.

ATX faces competition from regional Bell operating companies such as Verizon Communications, Inc. and AT&T, Inc., as well as other providers of wireline telecommunications services, wireless telephone companies and VoIP providers. In the local telephone markets, ATX's principal competitor is the ILEC, which is usually Verizon. Verizon is also ATX's principal supplier of UNEs, UNE-P and EELs. Wireless telephone companies have been taking market share from providers of wireline voice communications. Cable television companies that offer high-speed Internet access are expanding their offerings to voice based telephone services.

Many facilities-based CLECs have committed substantial resources to building their networks or to purchasing other industry participants with complementary facilities. By building or purchasing a network or entering into interconnection agreements or resale agreements with ILECs or long distance carriers, a provider can offer a single source for local and long distance services similar to those offered by ATX. Many of ATX's competitors have substantially greater financial, personnel and other resources, with greater flexibility and a lower cost structure than ATX. The completion of large mergers within the telecommunications industry during the past year could result in improved cost structures for ATX's competitors, which could result in competitors offering lower prices.

## *Government Regulation*

ATX is subject to significant federal, state and local laws, regulations and orders that affect the rates, terms and conditions of certain of its service offerings, its costs and other aspects of its operations. Regulation of the telecommunications industry varies from state to state, and changes in response to technological developments, competition, government policies and judicial proceedings. The Company cannot predict the impact, nor give any assurances about the materiality of any potential impact that such changes may have on its business or results of operations, nor can it guarantee that regulatory authorities will not raise material issues regarding its compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The FCC has jurisdiction over ATX's facilities and services to the extent those facilities are used to provide *interstate* telecommunications services. State regulatory commissions generally have jurisdiction over facilities and services to the extent the facilities are used in *intrastate* telecommunications services. Generally, the FCC and state commissions do not regulate Internet, video conferencing or certain data services, although the underlying telecommunications services components of such offerings may be regulated in some instances.

The implementation of the Telecom Act, the emergence of new technologies and the financial distress of many in the telecommunications industry have involved numerous industry participants, including ATX, in disputes, lawsuits, proceedings and arbitrations before state and federal regulatory commissions, private arbitration organizations, and federal and state courts. These issues include the interpretation and enforcement of existing interconnection agreements, the terms of new interconnection agreements, inter-carrier compensation, access rates applicable to different categories of traffic, the jurisdiction of traffic for inter-carrier compensation purposes, the services and facilities available to ATX, the price that ATX will pay for those services and facilities and the regulatory treatment of new technologies and services. ATX anticipates that it will continue to be involved in various disputes, lawsuits, arbitrations and proceedings over these and other material issues, although no material litigation is currently pending. ATX anticipates that further legislative initiatives and regulatory rulemaking will occur. Rulings adverse to ATX, adverse legislation, new regulations or changes in governmental policy on issues material to ATX could have a material adverse effect on ATX's financial condition or results of its operations.

As a CLEC, the availability of services and facilities purchased from ILECs and the rates ILECs can charge have a significant impact on ATX's profitability. The enactment of the Telecom Act enabled ATX to purchase ILEC services at favorable rates; however, certain subsequent regulatory action has resulted in more flexibility for ILECs in determining what products and services it provides and the rates it can charge. In certain instances, regulatory action is shifting the determination of these rates from regulatory jurisdiction towards commercial negotiation between the parties, generally resulting in ILEC price increases. Some of these developments are discussed below.

### *The FCC Triennial Review Order*

On August 21, 2003, the FCC released its Triennial Review Order ("TRO") addressing the remand on UNEs and its statutorily mandated comprehensive evaluation of UNEs, which was generally favorable to CLECs. In a portion of the TRO, the FCC held that CLECs such as ATX could order new combinations of UNEs and EELs, which in combination are the same elements that comprise higher priced special access facilities. The TRO also held that CLECs could commingle UNEs and UNE combinations with other wholesale services, including special access services, and resold services. On March 2, 2004, the Court of Appeals issued a decision reversing a substantial portion of the TRO. The Court vacated the FCC's decision to order unbundling of mass market switches, special access facilities and dark fiber dedicated transport. The Court found reasonable the specific EEL eligibility standards pursuant to which CLECs may obtain high capacity EELs. However, given the availability of special access, the Court expressed skepticism that carriers using special access circuits to provide competitive local exchange services were impaired without access to EELs, and remanded this and other matters to the FCC for further consideration.

### *The FCC Triennial Review Remand Order*

On remand, in February 2005, the FCC issued its Triennial Review Remand Order ("TRRO") and adopted new rules, effective March 11, 2005. The FCC's TRRO and rules govern the obligations of ILECs to provide access to certain of their network elements, if at all, and the cost of such access. The TRRO for the most part required that ILECs continue to provide competitors access to the high capacity loops and UNEs that ATX uses. However, as discussed below the new rules placed new conditions and limitations on the ILECs' obligation to unbundle these elements. Moreover, the TRRO may have a material impact on ATX's future business plans and operations, which can not be fully assessed until the new rates are determined.

### *High Capacity Loops and Transport*

The TRRO reduced the ILECs' obligation to provide high-capacity loops within, and dedicated transport facilities between, certain ILEC central offices that are deemed to be sufficiently competitive, based upon various factors such as the number of fiber-based collocators and/or the number of business access lines within such locations. In addition, certain caps are imposed regarding the number of UNE facilities that a company, like ATX, may have on a single route or into a single building. Where the central office conditions or the caps are exceeded, the TRRO eliminated the ILECs' obligation to provide these high-capacity circuits to competitors at the discounted rates historically received under the Telecom Act. The rates charged by ILECs for ATX's high-capacity circuits in place on March 11, 2005 that were affected by the FCC's new rules were increased 15% for one year until March 2006, although the scope of this increase is uncertain because the new FCC rules are subject to interpretation by state regulatory agencies. In addition, by March 10, 2006, ATX will be required to transition those existing circuits to alternative arrangements, such as other competitive facilities or the higher priced special access services offered by the ILECs, unless another rate has been negotiated. Since March 11, 2005, any new circuits ATX orders were subject to the ILECs' higher special access pricing in ILEC central offices that are deemed to be sufficiently competitive, or that exceed the caps, subject to any contractual protections under ATX's existing interconnection agreements. These rules will increase the cost of new circuits in central offices meeting these criteria from 31% to 147%, depending upon the size of the circuit ordered and its location.

### *Entrance Facilities*

On June 20, 2005, Verizon, which is ATX's principal ILEC supplier, notified ATX and other CLECs of its intent, pursuant to the TRO and TRRO, to eliminate its offering of Entrance Facilities at incremental cost-based pricing, effective September 18, 2005. Entrance Facilities are used by ATX to obtain access to unbundled elements it purchases from Verizon. In its notice Verizon indicated that it would begin billing for Entrance Facilities at higher special access rates if ATX has not re-provisioned the UNE Entrance Facilities to alternative arrangements by September 18, 2005 (i.e., Verizon special access term plans or alternative carriers). On July 13, 2005, ATX sent a letter to Verizon indicating that it disagreed with Verizon's position and that the issue was before Public Utility Commissions as part of the TRRO mandated arbitrations to implement the FCC's new TRRO rules. ATX indicated that Entrance Facilities could not be eliminated under the TRRO until March 11, 2006, and took the position that Verizon was not permitted to eliminate the Entrance Facilities prior to the conclusion of the arbitrations. ATX also argued that under the TRRO, it was entitled to continue to use Entrance Facilities to purchase UNEs until March 11, 2006, at existing UNE rates plus 15%.

On August 25, 2005, Verizon responded to ATX's letter stating that it disagreed with ATX's position. In its letter, Verizon stated that it intended to carry out its threat to discontinue Entrance Facilities effective September 18, 2005 and begin billing ATX for Entrance Facilities at Special Access rates, although it provided a small exception for stand-alone dedicated transport in Delaware and Maryland. To date, Verizon has not billed ATX at special access rates but has indicated that it will back-bill ATX once its billing system is capable of billing the changes.

On September 29, 2005, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (“PAPUC”) rejected Verizon’s attempts to implement a tariff eliminating Entrance Facilities. The PAPUC suspended operation of Verizon’s tariff for six months or until at least March 11, 2006, unless it acts on the matter in the arbitrations prior to that time. This ruling is of particular importance to ATX because approximately 60% of ATX’s Entrance Facilities are located in Pennsylvania. Verizon has appealed the PAPUC decision in federal court.

ATX and Verizon have been attempting to negotiate a resolution of this dispute, but it is uncertain whether such a negotiated resolution will be possible. ATX believes it has adequately accrued for any unbilled amounts and has taken appropriate steps to eliminate its dependency on Verizon’s Entrance Facilities in the future.

#### *Unbundled Local Switching*

The TRRO determined that ILECs will no longer be required to provide access to unbundled circuit switching capabilities, which previously allowed CLECs to serve their customers by purchasing UNE-P at incremental cost-based rates. The TRRO permitted ATX to continue purchasing existing UNE-P arrangements for a period of one year after March 11, 2005, after which it has to either convert the customers to other arrangements or discontinue serving them.

ATX began negotiations during 2005 with Verizon to establish an alternative arrangement to provide service to its customers previously served via UNE-P subsequent to March 2006. On December 21, 2005, ATX entered into a wholesale contract with Verizon for its principal local service territory, which will permit it to continue to provide service to its existing UNE-P customer base, as well as provide service to new customers. The terms of the contract will permit ATX to serve its customers previously served utilizing UNE-P with an arrangement nearly identical to UNE-P; however, the contract required ATX to begin paying increased charges per line to Verizon for the service retroactively beginning September 1, 2005. At the end of the three-year term of the contract rates will automatically go to higher resale rates unless a new contract is established, and there is no assurance that ATX will be able to negotiate a new contract on acceptable terms.

#### *Interconnection Agreements*

ATX has agreements for the interconnection of its networks with the network of Verizon and other ILECs and the purchasing of UNEs covering each market in which ATX provides local services. As the existing interconnection agreements expire, ATX will be required to negotiate extension or replacement agreements. ATX’s interconnection agreement with Verizon is currently on a month-to-month basis; agreements with other ILECs are also for short-term periods. There are ongoing proceedings in most states to implement the TRO and the TRRO that will likely result in amendments to ATX’s interconnection agreements with Verizon and the other ILECs. There can be no assurance that ATX will successfully negotiate, arbitrate or otherwise replace or amend its interconnection agreements on terms and conditions acceptable to ATX.

### **DOMESTIC REAL ESTATE**

At December 31, 2005, the Company’s domestic real estate assets had a book value of \$166,200,000. The real estate operations include a mixture of commercial properties, residential land development projects and other unimproved land, all in various stages of development and all available for sale. The Company owns a 15 story, 740,000 square foot office building located in downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma that was formerly WilTel’s headquarters building, but which was not sold to Level 3. The building is currently 44% occupied by Level 3 and another tenant under short-term leases; however, Level 3 has the right to vacate one floor every six months commencing June 2006. The property has a book value of approximately \$54,100,000 and is being marketed for sale.

Certain of the Company's other real estate investments and their respective carrying values as of December 31, 2005 include: a 90% interest in 8 acres of unimproved land in Washington, D.C. that was sold in 2006 (\$61,100,000); approximately 87 acres of land located in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, which is fully entitled for a large scale mixed-use development of various residential, retail and commercial space (\$16,800,000); an operating shopping center on Long Island, New York that has 71,000 square feet of retail space (\$9,300,000); approximately 76 acres of land located on the island of Islesboro, Maine, for which plans have been submitted for a residential subdivision (\$9,200,000); and an approximate 540 acre parcel located in San Miguel County, Colorado which the Company is attempting to have re-zoned into a mixture of estate lots, cabins and a lodge site (\$5,700,000).

The Company owns approximately 30% of the outstanding common stock of HomeFed. In addition, as a result of a 1998 distribution to all of the Company's shareholders, approximately 7.7% and 9.5% of HomeFed is owned by the Company's Chairman and President, respectively. HomeFed is currently engaged, directly and through subsidiaries, in the investment in and development of residential real estate projects in the State of California. Its current development projects consist of two master-planned communities located in San Diego County, California: San Elijo Hills, which it purchased from the Company in 2002, and a portion of the larger Otay Ranch planning area. The Company accounts for its investment in HomeFed under the equity method of accounting. At December 31, 2005, its investment had a carrying value of \$44,100,000 which is included in investments in associated companies. HomeFed is a public company traded on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board (Symbol: HOFD).

In May 2005, the Company sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel and related assets for an aggregate purchase price of \$107,000,000, before closing costs and other required payments. After satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness on the hotel at closing, the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$73,000,000, and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$56,600,000 (reflected in gain on disposal of discontinued operations). The Company's interest in the unimproved land in Washington, D.C. was sold in February 2006, and the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$75,700,000 after satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness on the property and other closing payments; the Company expects to record a pre-tax gain of approximately \$48,900,000.

The real estate development industry is subject to substantial environmental, building, construction, zoning and real estate regulations that are imposed by various federal, state and local authorities. In order to develop its properties, the Company must obtain the approval of numerous governmental agencies regarding such matters as permitted land uses, density, the installation of utility services (such as water, sewer, gas, electric, telephone and cable television) and the dedication of acreage for various community purposes. Furthermore, changes in prevailing local circumstances or applicable laws may require additional approvals or modifications of approvals previously obtained. Delays in obtaining required approvals and authorizations could adversely affect the profitability of the Company's projects.

## **OTHER OPERATIONS**

### *Wineries*

The Company owns two wineries, Pine Ridge Winery in Napa Valley, California and Archery Summit in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Pine Ridge, which was acquired in 1991, has been conducting operations since 1978, while the Company started Archery Summit in 1993. Since acquisition, the Company's investment in winery operations has grown, principally to fund the acquisition of land for vineyard development and to increase production capacity and storage facilities at both of the wineries. It can take up to five years for a new vineyard property to reach full production and, depending upon the varietal produced, up to three years after grape harvest before the wine can be sold. The Company controls 224 acres of vineyards in Napa Valley, California and 115 acres of vineyards in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, substantially all of which are owned and producing grapes. The Company believes that its vineyards are located in some of the most highly regarded appellations of the Napa and Willamette Valleys. At December 31, 2005, the Company's combined net investment in these wineries

was \$71,000,000. The wineries sold approximately 81,200 9-liter equivalent cases of wine generating wine revenues of \$17,800,000 during 2005, and 63,600 9-liter equivalent cases of wine generating wine revenues of \$13,200,000 during 2004.

These wineries primarily produce and sell wines in the luxury segment of the premium table wine market. The Company's wines are primarily sold to distributors, who then sell to retailers and restaurants. The distributors used by the Company also offer premium and luxury table wines of other producers that directly compete with the Company's products. As permitted under federal and local regulations, the wineries have also been placing increasing emphasis on sales direct to consumers, which they are able to do through the internet, wine clubs and at the wineries' tasting rooms. During 2005, direct sales to consumers represented 19% of case sales and 40% of wine revenues. Sales of the Company's wines in California (excluding direct sales to consumers) amounted to approximately 12% of 2005 wine revenues.

The luxury segment of the wine industry is intensely competitive. The Company's wines compete with small and large producers in the U.S., as well as with imported wines. Demand for wine in the luxury market segment can rise and fall with general economic conditions, and is also significantly affected by available supply. At present, there is a worldwide oversupply of luxury wine which may last for a few years. The demand for the Company's wines is also affected by the ratings given the Company's wines in industry and consumer publications. Wines are rated on a 1 to 100 numerical scale for each vintage and each type of wine. During the past year, ratings for some of the Company's wines have increased or stayed the same while ratings for other Company wines have declined relative to previous vintages. Future ratings are impossible to predict; however, the Company expects ratings for newly released wines will continue to reflect the specific wine quality of the Company's wineries and the overall perceived quality of the vintage in the Napa and Willamette valleys.

At the beginning of 2005, inventory levels of the Company's wines held by the Company and its distributors were too high, resulting in the need to hold prices for certain varietals and increase spending on promotional, sales and marketing programs to sell more wine. These efforts account for the increase in case sales in 2005 as compared to the prior year, and the wineries have significantly reduced the excess inventory levels. In particular, Pine Ridge had been producing too much Merlot for its historical sales volume, and it has reduced future production through re-budding and re-planting activities. The Company's wineries have also been focused on improving wine quality. Wine quality improvements are principally being made by reducing the amount of grape clusters grown on each grapevine (resulting in yield reduction) to further concentrate flavor, and investing in new winemaking equipment. Luxury wines available for sale in any given year are also dependent upon harvest yields of earlier periods, which can fluctuate from harvest to harvest depending on weather patterns, insects and other non-controllable circumstances.

The wineries' production, sales and distribution activities are subject to regulation by agencies of both federal and state governments. Many states have historically prohibited or restricted sales of wine direct to consumers by producers that are located in another state, even though the same states may permit in-state producers to ship direct to in-state consumers. In a case that was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court during 2005, such discriminatory state direct shipment laws were held to violate the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. As a result of the Court's decision, some states have revised their laws to allow both in-state and out-of-state wineries to ship directly to consumers. Other states have prohibited direct-to-consumer sales by in-state and out-of-state wineries. Although the Company is unable to predict the action that each state will take to comply with the Court's decision, the Company expects that this decision will increase its ability to market and sell wine direct to the consumer.

#### *Antilles Crossing Group*

The Company owns approximately 75% of entities comprising the Antilles Crossing Group ("ACG"), a startup venture that is constructing a sub-sea fiber optic cable system in the western Caribbean. The

remaining interest is principally owned by Light & Power Holdings Ltd., in which the Company holds a 36% interest.

ACG has entered into a construction contract with a third-party to build a sub-sea fiber system from St. Croix to Barbados with a link to St. Lucia. In St. Croix, capacity agreements have been purchased to access sub-sea fiber systems to carry ACG customer traffic to and from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the rest of the world. The system will be only the second to be built to Barbados and St. Lucia and is expected to alleviate much of the currently restricted bandwidth supply to those islands. The only other system reaching those islands is controlled by the current sole provider. Competitive international telecommunications and data service was first licensed in each island in 2005. ACG has received licenses and permits to construct and operate the system; however, certain additional authorizations have not been received and are in the process of being obtained.

Once completed, the system will allow ACG to begin providing competitive carrier telecommunications and data services to the islands of Barbados and St. Lucia. In addition, the Company is building an on-island fiber and wireless communications network on Barbados with the intention of providing data and voice services to businesses operating in Barbados. The Company expects construction of the sub-sea and on-island systems to be completed during 2006 and operating activities will commence thereafter. The estimated cost of the project is approximately \$37,000,000.

#### *Banking and Lending*

Historically, banking and lending operations made collateralized consumer loans consisting principally of personal automobile instalment loans to individuals who had difficulty obtaining credit. Over the past few years, the Company has been shrinking its banking and lending operations. Operating activities have been concentrated on maximizing returns on its investment portfolio, collecting and servicing its remaining loan portfolios and discharging deposit liabilities as they come due. During 2005, the Company's banking and lending subsidiary filed a formal plan with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to liquidate its operations, sold its remaining customer deposits and surrendered its national bank charter. Net outstanding loans were \$3,000,000 and \$4,300,000 as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Pre-tax income for the banking and lending operations was \$1,400,000, \$22,000,000 and \$8,400,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

### **OTHER INVESTMENTS**

#### *CLC*

In August 2005, the Company consummated the merger with its then 72.1% owned subsidiary, MK Resources Company ("MK"), whereby the Company acquired the remaining outstanding MK common shares. The acquisition cost consisted of approximately 216,000 of the Company's common shares (valued at \$8,300,000), and estimated cash amounts (\$4,500,000 has been accrued) that will be paid to former MK stockholders who perfected appraisal rights. As a result of the merger, MK is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and MK's securities are no longer publicly traded.

Immediately following the merger, the Company sold to Inmet, a Canadian-based global mining company traded on the Toronto stock exchange (Symbol: IMN), a 70% interest in CLC, a Spanish company that holds the exploration and mineral rights to the Las Cruces copper deposit in the Pyrite Belt of Spain. Inmet acquired the interest in CLC in exchange for 5,600,000 newly issued Inmet common shares, representing approximately 11.7% of the outstanding Inmet common shares immediately following completion of the transaction. The Inmet shares were recorded at their fair value of approximately \$78,000,000, and the Company recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$10,500,000.

CLC entered into an agreement with third party lenders for project financing consisting of a ten year senior secured credit facility of up to \$240,000,000 and a senior secured bridge credit facility of up to

€69,000,000 to finance subsidies and value-added tax. The Company and Inmet have guaranteed 30% and 70%, respectively, of the obligations outstanding under both facilities until completion of the project as defined in the project financing agreement. At December 31, 2005, no amounts were outstanding under the facilities. The Company and Inmet have also committed to provide financing to CLC which is estimated to be \$159,000,000, of which the Company's share will be 30% (\$14,300,000 of which has been loaned as of December 31, 2005). For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company recorded \$1,600,000 of pre-tax losses from this investment under the equity method of accounting.

A May 2005 technical report prepared by Pincock, Allen & Holt, an independent engineering company, indicated proven and probable reserves at the Las Cruces deposit of approximately 16 million metric tons of copper ore at an average grade of 6.6% copper. The capital costs to build the project have been estimated at €290,000,000 (\$345,000,000 at exchange rates in effect on February 13, 2006), including working capital, land purchases, and contingencies, but excluding reclamation bonding requirements, inflation, interest during construction, cost overruns and other financing costs. CLC expects to reach full mine production by the middle of 2008. Cash operating costs per pound of copper produced are expected to average €0.33 per pound (\$.39 per pound) of copper produced. The project's capital and operating costs will be paid for in euros, while copper revenues during the life of the mine are currently based on the U.S. dollar. In order to minimize its exposure to currency fluctuations, CLC has entered into an agreement to swap €171,000,000 of euro denominated debt into \$215,000,000 of U.S. dollar denominated debt once construction of the mine is complete.

### *Berkadia*

The Company is a member of Berkadia, an entity jointly owned by the Company and Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire"). In 2001, Berkadia lent \$5,600,000,000 on a senior secured basis to FINOVA Capital Corporation (the "Berkadia Loan"), the principal operating subsidiary of FINOVA, to facilitate a chapter 11 restructuring of the outstanding debt of FINOVA and its principal subsidiaries. Berkadia also received newly issued shares of common stock of FINOVA representing 50% of the stock of FINOVA outstanding on a fully diluted basis. In addition, the Company entered into a ten-year management agreement with FINOVA, for which it receives an \$8,000,000 annual fee that it shares equally with Berkshire. FINOVA is a financial services holding company that, prior to its filing for bankruptcy, provided a broad range of financing and capital markets products, primarily to mid-size businesses. Since its chapter 11 restructuring, FINOVA's business activities have been limited to the orderly collection and liquidation of its assets and FINOVA has not engaged in any new lending activities.

Berkadia financed the Berkadia Loan with bank financing that was guaranteed, 90% by Berkshire and 10% by the Company (with the Company's guarantee being secondarily guaranteed by Berkshire). All income related to the Berkadia Loan, after payment of financing costs, was shared 90% to Berkshire and 10% to the Company. In February 2004, FINOVA fully repaid the Berkadia Loan, and Berkadia fully repaid its bank financing, thereby eliminating the Company's guaranty. Pursuant to the management agreement, the Company continues to manage FINOVA, for which it receives the fee described above. Although the term of the Company's management agreement with FINOVA extends until August 2011, the Company cannot provide assurances that the agreement (and the fee the Company receives) will remain in effect after November 2009, at which time FINOVA's bond debt matures.

### *Olympus*

At December 31, 2005, the book value of the Company's 20% equity interest in Olympus had been written down to zero, and its net cash investment was \$48,000,000. Olympus was formed in 2001 to take advantage of the lack of capacity and favorable pricing in the reinsurance market. It entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement with Folksamerica Reinsurance Company, an affiliate of WMIG, and has also entered into reinsurance transactions with other parties. During 2005, Olympus recorded

significant losses as a result of estimated insurance claims from hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma. In early 2006, Olympus raised a significant amount of new equity to replace some, but not all of the capital that was lost as a result of the 2005 hurricanes. Since the Company did not invest additional capital in Olympus, its equity interest will be diluted (to less than 4%) such that it will no longer apply the equity method of accounting for this investment subsequent to December 31, 2005. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$(120,100,000), \$9,700,000 and \$40,400,000, respectively, of pre-tax income (loss) from this investment under the equity method of accounting.

#### *Other*

In 2004, the Company invested \$75,000,000 in INTL Consilium Emerging Market Absolute Return Fund, LLC ("INTL"), a limited liability company that is invested in a master fund which primarily invests in emerging markets debt and equity securities. INTL and the master fund are managed and controlled by an investment manager who has full discretion over investment and operating decisions. Under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), INTL is considered a variable interest entity and the Company is the primary beneficiary; as a result, the Company accounts for its investment in INTL as a consolidated subsidiary. INTL plans to sell additional membership interests in the future, which if accomplished could result in the Company no longer accounting for INTL as a consolidated subsidiary. The Company can generally withdraw its capital account interest upon 90 days notice, subject to the manager's ability to liquidate security positions in an orderly manner. At December 31, 2005, INTL had total assets of \$105,100,000, which are reflected as investments in the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and its liabilities were not material. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company recorded pre-tax income relating to INTL of \$9,900,000 and \$2,200,000, respectively. The Company has included INTL in its Corporate segment.

At December 31, 2005, the book value of the Company's equity investment in JPOF II, a registered broker-dealer, was \$123,600,000. JPOF II is managed by Jefferies & Company, Inc., a full service investment bank to middle market companies. JPOF II invests in high yield securities, special situation investments and distressed securities and provides trading services to its customers and clients. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$23,600,000, \$16,200,000 and \$14,800,000, respectively, of pre-tax income from this investment under the equity method of accounting, all of which was distributed to the Company shortly after the end of each year.

In December 2001, the Company invested \$50,000,000 in EagleRock, a limited partnership that invests and trades in securities and other investment vehicles. At December 31, 2005, the book value of the Company's equity investment in EagleRock was \$75,500,000, which excludes \$16,600,000 that was received in January 2006 and is classified as a receivable as of December 31, 2005. In August 2005, the Company notified EagleRock that it determined to withdraw its entire interest on January 1, 2006. Discussions are ongoing as to the timing and manner in which the Company's capital will be remitted by EagleRock to the Company. Pre-tax income (losses) of \$(28,900,000), \$29,400,000 and \$49,900,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, were recorded from this investment under the equity method of accounting.

The Company owns approximately 36% of the common stock of Light & Power Holdings Ltd., the parent company of The Barbados Light and Power Company Limited, the primary generator and distributor of electricity in Barbados. At December 31, 2005, the Company's investment of \$12,100,000 was accounted for on the cost method of accounting, due to currency exchange restrictions and stock transfer restrictions.

The Company beneficially owns equity interests representing more than 5% of the outstanding capital stock of each of the following domestic public companies at February 23, 2006 (determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934): Level 3 (14.1%), FINOVA (25%), HomeFed (29.9%), International Assets Holding Corporation (18.6%), Jordan Industries, Inc. ("JII") (10.1%), and ParkerVision, Inc. (5.9%). The Company also owns 20.3% of JII's Senior Subordinated Discount Debentures due 2009 (\$19,300,000 aggregate principal amount, for which the Company paid

\$9,100,000) and 22.8% of JII Holdings Senior Secured Notes due 2007 (\$39,500,000 aggregate principal amount, for which the Company paid \$36,500,000).

From 1982 through the fourth quarter of 2002, a subsidiary of the Company had a partnership interest in The Jordan Company LLC and Jordan/Zalaznick Capital Company, entities that specialized in structuring leveraged buyouts in which the owners are given the opportunity to become equity participants. These equity investments include JII, JZ Equity Partners PLC (a British company traded on the London Stock Exchange in which the Company holds a 6.6% equity interest), and a total of 19 other companies. At December 31, 2005, these investments are carried in the Company's consolidated financial statements at \$95,800,000, of which \$63,800,000 relates to public companies carried at market value. The Jordan-related partnerships were terminated at the end of 2002.

For further information about the Company's business, including the Company's investments, reference is made to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Report and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

Our business is subject to a number of risks. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Report, before you decide whether to purchase our common stock. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

**Future acquisitions and dispositions of our operations and investments are possible, and if unsuccessful could reduce the value of our common shares.** We continuously evaluate the retention and disposition of our existing operations and investigate possible acquisitions of new businesses. Any future acquisitions or dispositions may result in significant changes in the composition of our assets and liabilities. Consequently, our financial condition, results of operations and the trading price of our common shares may be affected by factors different from those affecting our financial condition, results of operations and trading price at the present time.

**Future acquisitions and investments may expose us to risks to which we are not currently subject.** Future acquisitions and investments may expose us to risks such as:

- the possibility that future acquisitions and investments may not immediately, if ever, add value to our Company;
- diversion of management's attention from our existing businesses; and
- the possibility that the acquired businesses or investments will generate insufficient profits to offset the increased expenses associated with the acquisitions.

Our ability to make future acquisitions and investments successfully depends on a range of factors, including our ability to identify and compete with others for potential acquisition targets, the acquisition price, terms and conditions of any completed acquisitions, and the future profitability of any new acquisitions and investments.

**We are dependent on certain key personnel.** We are dependent on the services of Ian M. Cumming and Joseph S. Steinberg, our Chairman of the Board and President, respectively. Messrs. Cumming's and Steinberg's employment agreements with us expire June 30, 2015. These individuals are also significant shareholders of our Company. As of February 23, 2006, Messrs. Cumming and Steinberg and their respective families (excluding certain private charitable foundations) beneficially owned approximately 11.5% and 12.6% of our outstanding common shares, respectively. Accordingly, Messrs. Cumming and

Steinberg could exert significant influence over all matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election or removal of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions.

**We operate in a variety of industries and market sectors, certain of which may be more susceptible to economic downturns than others.** The industries in which we operate may be subject to the effects of national or local economic cycles, increased competition and changes in demographic conditions, any of which may adversely affect our businesses and are beyond our control. Changes in economic conditions in the United States or internationally can cause fluctuation in prices and sales volumes which could adversely affect the Company's operating results. A worsening of general economic or market conditions may result in lower valuations for our businesses or investments or have a negative impact on the credit quality of our assets.

**Changes in the U.S. housing market could reduce Idaho Timber's revenues and profitability.** Idaho Timber's revenues benefit from continued strong new housing starts and the strong home improvement market in the U.S. Any decline in the U.S. housing market, which could result from local, regional, national or international economic changes, or from other factors, including increases in mortgage interest rate levels, would likely reduce demand for Idaho Timber's products and lower revenue.

**Changes in telecommunications laws and regulations could adversely affect ATX.** ATX operates in a highly competitive and regulated industry. ATX would not be able to provide many of its services to its customers without the ability to purchase services from its competitors, which is a right ATX and others currently have pursuant to government laws promoting competition in local telephone markets. Recent changes in government regulations have either limited the ability of ATX to purchase certain services, or increased the cost of those services to ATX. Future regulatory changes could have an adverse impact on ATX's ability to sell its products, to sell its products at a competitive price or to acquire the services it needs at a cost effective rate. In addition, ATX incurs substantial expenses complying with various local, state and federal regulations, and changes in these regulations could increase the cost of compliance.

**We are subject to risks associated with the increased volatility in raw material prices and the availability of key raw materials.** We purchase significant amounts of raw materials from third parties for use in our plastics manufacturing and Idaho Timber businesses. The price for polypropylene, the principal raw material used by the plastics manufacturing segment, tends to fluctuate with the price of oil and as a result has risen significantly over the past couple of years. To the extent this trend continues and we are unable to pass these price increases to our customers, our results of operations will be negatively impacted. A significant portion of Idaho Timber's raw material purchases are from foreign suppliers, and the availability of that supply can be adversely impacted by trade disputes. In addition, raw material prices at Idaho Timber will not always rise and fall in proportion to selling prices of Idaho Timber's products, which can have a negative impact on operating results.

**Compliance with government laws and regulations require the expenditure of funds and adversely affect the profitability of our real estate development projects.** Our real estate development business requires numerous governmental approvals, licenses and permits, which we must obtain before we can begin development and construction. This approval process can be delayed by withdrawals or modifications of preliminary approvals, by litigation and appeals challenging development rights and by changes in prevailing local circumstances or applicable laws that may require additional approvals. Adverse regulatory changes or failure to obtain approvals could delay real estate development projects or make them more costly to complete.

**Changes in mortgage interest rate levels or changes in consumer lending practices could reduce consumer affordability and demand for some of our real estate development projects.** Certain of our real estate development projects are dependent upon the availability and cost of mortgage financing for potential homebuyers. Any significant increase in the prevailing low mortgage interest rate environment or decrease in available credit could reduce consumer demand for housing, which in turn could lead to fewer home sales or lower selling prices.

**A decrease in consumer spending or general increases in the cost of living could adversely impact sales at our wineries.** Our wineries primarily produce and sell wines in the luxury segment of the premium table wine market, and are significantly dependent on the level of consumer spending. Consumer spending habits are influenced by a number of factors beyond our control, including the general state of the economy, increases in the cost of living, federal and state income tax rates, deductibility of business entertainment expenses under federal and state law and consumer confidence in future economic conditions.

**Adverse regulatory developments and healthcare reform legislation impacting Medicare reimbursement levels could reduce Symphony's revenues and reduce our operating profits.** Changes in the reimbursement policies of the Medicare or Medicaid programs as a result of budget cuts by federal and state governments or other legislative and regulatory actions could have an adverse effect on our healthcare business. Government payment programs are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, retroactive rate adjustments, administrative orders and funding restrictions, all of which could decrease program payments to us or to our customers. In recent years, there have been numerous discussions at federal and state levels for comprehensive reforms of the country's healthcare system. Regulatory action affecting the level of funding for Medicare and Medicaid programs, the reimbursement regulations of CMS, greater regulatory flexibility, additional operational requirements or failure to obtain relief from the recently imposed Medicare Part B caps could adversely affect us.

**The healthcare industry is heavily regulated by the government, which requires our compliance with a variety of laws.** The services Symphony provides are subject to periodic reviews, investigations and audits by governmental authorities to ensure that we are complying with standards established for continued licensure under state law, certification for participation under the Medicare and Medicaid programs and compliance with laws governing the transmission and privacy of patient healthcare information. We could be adversely affected if we fail to meet these standards or if the standards change and we experience delays or incur additional costs in meeting the new standards. Our failure to obtain, retain or renew any required regulatory approvals, licenses or certificates could prevent us from being reimbursed for certain of our services. Symphony incurs substantial administrative costs complying with government laws and regulations. Symphony is also subject to potential lawsuits under a federal whistleblower statute designed to combat fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry.

**We could experience significant increases in operating costs due to continued intense competition for qualified staff in our healthcare business.** Our inability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel would make it difficult to conduct our healthcare business. Due to shortages in qualified professionals in the healthcare industry, competition for these employees is intense and Symphony's competitors may offer more attractive wage and benefit packages than we do. In addition to the wage pressures inherent in this environment, the cost of training new employees amid high turnover rates has increased our costs. Continued industry-wide shortages of qualified healthcare professionals will affect our ability to attract and maintain adequate staffing levels, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

**Our various businesses are dependent on the proper functioning of our information systems.** Our operations are dependent on the proper functioning of our information systems. Additionally, we rely on our information systems in managing our accounting and financial reporting. Hardware and software is protected by various forms and levels of security, and certain of our information technology functions have backup processing capabilities. However, these systems are still vulnerable to fire, storm, flood, power loss, telecommunications failures, physical or software break-ins and similar events. In the event that critical information systems are unavailable, these functions would have to be accomplished manually, which could temporarily impair our ability to identify business opportunities quickly, maintain billing and clinical records reliably, bill for services efficiently or maintain our accounting and financial reporting effectively.

**We face intense competition in the operation of our businesses.** The industries in which we operate are highly competitive. There are numerous competitors who operate in our markets, many of which have advantages over us, such as more favorable locations, greater financial and other resources and may be

more established in their respective communities than we are. Competitors may offer newer or different products or services that our customers may find more attractive.

**We may not be able to generate sufficient taxable income to fully realize our deferred tax asset.** We and certain of our subsidiaries have significant NOLs and other tax attributes. At December 31, 2005, we have recognized a deferred tax asset of \$1,135,100,000 in respect of these tax attributes. If we are unable to generate sufficient taxable income, we will not be able to fully realize the recorded amount of the deferred tax asset.

**Weather related conditions and significant natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes and hailstorms could adversely affect our business.** The occurrence of natural disasters may impact our wineries, real estate holdings and manufacturing operations, interfere with our ability to obtain raw materials, sell our products and provide service or realize income from our operations. Any shortage of reliable water and energy resources or a drop in consumer confidence in the dependability of such resources in areas where we operate or own land may adversely affect our business operations, the values of our properties and/or result in government restrictions that curtail operations.

**We may not be able to insure certain risks economically.** We may experience economic harm if any damage to our properties is not covered by insurance. We cannot be certain that we will be able to insure all risks that we desire to insure economically or that all of our insurers or reinsurers will be financially viable if we make a claim. We may suffer losses that are not covered under our insurance or reinsurance policies. If an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits should occur, results of operations would be adversely affected.

**We may reduce or cease to pay dividends on our common shares.** We paid cash dividends of \$0.25 per common share in 2005 and 2004. However, we cannot assure you that we will pay dividends on our common shares in the future or, if we do, the amount of such dividends. The payment of dividends on our common shares in the future is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon general business conditions, the availability of our NOLs, legal and contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem to be relevant. In connection with the declaration of dividends or the making of distributions on, or the purchase, redemption or other acquisition of our common shares, we are required to comply with certain restrictions contained in certain of our debt instruments.

**Our common shares are subject to transfer restrictions.** We and certain of our subsidiaries have significant NOLs and other tax attributes, the amount and availability of which are subject to certain qualifications, limitations and uncertainties. In order to reduce the possibility that certain changes in ownership could result in limitations on the use of the tax attributes, our certificate of incorporation contains provisions that generally restrict the ability of a person or entity from acquiring ownership (including through attribution under the tax law) of 5% or more of our common shares and the ability of persons or entities now owning 5% or more of our common shares from acquiring additional common shares. The restriction will remain until the earliest of (a) December 31, 2024, (b) the repeal of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (or any comparable successor provision) and (c) the beginning of our taxable year to which these tax attributes may no longer be carried forward. The restriction may be waived by our Board of Directors. Shareholders are advised to carefully monitor their ownership of our common shares and consult their own legal advisors and/or us to determine whether their ownership of our common shares approaches the proscribed level.

### **Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

Not applicable.

### **Item 2. Properties.**

Idaho Timber's plants and sawmills, which are the principal properties used in its business are described in Item 1 of this Report. ATX leases approximately 130,000 square feet of office space, and approximately 13,000 square feet used for network operations.

Through its various subsidiaries, the Company owns and utilizes office space in Salt Lake City, Utah for corporate and other activities (totaling approximately 31,800 square feet). Subsidiaries of the Company own facilities primarily used for plastics manufacturing located in Georgia, Virginia and Genk, Belgium (totaling approximately 457,300 square feet) and facilities and land in California and Oregon used for winery operations (totaling approximately 123,300 square feet and 396 acres, respectively).

The Company and its subsidiaries lease numerous manufacturing, warehousing, office and headquarters facilities. Symphony also leases facilities in a number of locations that are used for administrative functions and outpatient therapy services. The facilities vary in size and have leases expiring at various times, subject, in certain instances, to renewal options. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to legal proceedings that are considered to be either ordinary, routine litigation incidental to their business or not material to the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity.

On October 6, 2005, purported stockholders of MK filed a purported class action entitled *Special Situations Fund III, L.P., et al, v. Leucadia National Corporation, et al*, (Civil Action No. 1692-N) against the Company, MK and the former directors of MK. The complaint, which was filed in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware alleges breach of fiduciary duty in connection with the merger of MK into the Company, that unfair and inadequate consideration was paid to minority stockholders of MK, and that the process by which the merger was considered and approved was controlled by the Company and was unfair to the minority stockholders of MK. The complaint seeks rescission of the merger, damages in an unspecified amount, and attorneys' fees. On February 2, 2006, plaintiffs in this action filed a Stipulation and Proposed Order of Consolidation which proposes, among other things, to consolidate this action with another purported class action entitled *Weinberg v Joklik, et al.*, (Civil Action No. 1455-N filed June 24, 2005) (which raises claims that are substantially similar to the claims raised in the Special Situations Fund complaint) and, for discovery purposes, with an appraisal action entitled *Special Situations Fund III, L.P., et al, v. Leucadia National Corporation and MK Resources Company* (Civil Action No. 1598-N, filed August 30, 2005) (from which the Company was dismissed as a respondent in December 2005), both of which were filed in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware in connection with the merger of MK into the Company. On March 1, 2006, the Court granted the plaintiffs' proposed order.

The Company believes that the material allegations of the complaints are without merit and intends to defend these actions vigorously and does not believe that any of the foregoing will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations or liquidity.

### **Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.**

Not applicable.

**Item 10. Executive Officers of the Registrant.**

All executive officers of the Company are elected at the organizational meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held annually and serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. As of February 23, 2006, the executive officers of the Company, their ages, the positions held by them and the periods during which they have served in such positions were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position with Leucadia</u>	<u>Office Held Since</u>
Ian M. Cumming .....	65	Chairman of the Board	June 1978
Joseph S. Steinberg .....	62	President	January 1979
Thomas E. Mara .....	60	Executive Vice President and Treasurer	May 1980; January 1993
Joseph A. Orlando .....	50	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	January 1994; April 1996
Barbara L. Lowenthal .....	51	Vice President and Comptroller	April 1996
H.E. Scruggs .....	48	Vice President	August 2002

Mr. Cumming has served as a director and Chairman of the Board of the Company since June 1978 and as Chairman of the Board of FINOVA since August 2001. Mr. Cumming has also been a director of Skywest, Inc., a Utah-based regional air carrier, since June 1986 and a director of HomeFed since May 1999.

Mr. Steinberg has served as a director of the Company since December 1978 and as President of the Company since January 1979. In addition, he has served as a director of JII since June 1988, HomeFed since August 1998 (Chairman since December 1999) and FINOVA since August 2001.

Mr. Mara joined the Company in April 1977 and was elected Vice President of the Company in May 1977. He has served as Executive Vice President of the Company since May 1980 and as Treasurer of the Company since January 1993. In addition, he has served as a director and Chief Executive Officer of FINOVA since September 2002, and as a director of Inmet since August 2005.

Mr. Orlando, a certified public accountant, has served as Chief Financial Officer of the Company since April 1996 and as Vice President of the Company since January 1994.

Ms. Lowenthal, a certified public accountant, has served as Vice President and Comptroller of the Company since April 1996.

Mr. Scruggs joined the Company in 1995, served as Vice President from March 2000 through December 2001, and from August 2002 until the present.

## PART II

### Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The common shares of the Company are traded on the NYSE under the symbol LUK. The following table sets forth, for the calendar periods indicated, the high and low sales price per common share on the consolidated transaction reporting system, as reported by the Bloomberg Professional Service provided by Bloomberg L.P.

	Common Share	
	High	Low
<u>2004</u>		
First Quarter .....	\$35.97	\$30.69
Second Quarter .....	37.74	30.03
Third Quarter .....	37.78	32.23
Fourth Quarter .....	47.00	37.50
<u>2005</u>		
First Quarter .....	\$46.65	\$32.40
Second Quarter .....	41.21	32.91
Third Quarter .....	44.91	37.80
Fourth Quarter .....	49.28	40.09
<u>2006</u>		
First Quarter (through February 23, 2006) .....	\$54.10	\$46.52

As of February 23, 2006, there were approximately 2,860 record holders of the common shares.

The Company paid cash dividends of \$0.25 per common share in 2005 and 2004. The payment of dividends in the future is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon general business conditions, legal and contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends and other factors that the Board of Directors may deem to be relevant.

In connection with the declaration of dividends or the making of distributions on, or the purchase, redemption or other acquisition of common shares, the Company is required to comply with certain restrictions contained in certain of its debt instruments. For further information, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this Report.

Certain subsidiaries of the Company have significant NOLs and other tax attributes, the amount and availability of which are subject to certain qualifications, limitations and uncertainties. In order to reduce the possibility that certain changes in ownership could result in limitations on the use of the Company's tax attributes, the Company's certificate of incorporation contains provisions which generally restrict the ability of a person or entity from acquiring ownership (including through attribution under the tax law) of five percent or more of the common shares and the ability of persons or entities now owning five percent or more of the common shares from acquiring additional common shares. The restrictions will remain in effect until the earliest of (a) December 31, 2024, (b) the repeal of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (or any comparable successor provision) or (c) the beginning of a taxable year of the Company to which certain tax benefits may no longer be carried forward.

The Company's purchases of its common shares during the fourth quarter of 2005 were as follows:

**ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
November 1 to November 30.....	<u>3,671</u>	\$45.49	—	\$ —
Total .....	<u>3,671</u>		—	

(1) Consists of common shares received from employees to exercise stock options. Shares were valued at the market price at the time of the option exercise.

The Board of Directors from time to time has authorized acquisitions of the Company's common shares. In December 1999, the Company's Board of Directors increased to 6,000,000 the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to purchase. At December 31, 2005, the Company is authorized to repurchase 3,729,477 common shares.

**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following selected financial data have been summarized from the Company's consolidated financial statements and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, such consolidated financial statements and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
<b>SELECTED INCOME STATEMENT DATA: (a)</b>					
Revenues and other income (b) .....	<b>\$1,041,147</b>	\$637,962	\$313,679	\$235,157	\$369,553
Expenses .....	<b>902,984</b>	526,084	321,897	274,301	297,478
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies .....	<b>138,163</b>	111,878	(8,218)	(39,144)	72,075
Income from continuing operations before minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies (c) .....	<b>1,269,245</b>	132,070	26,956	104,931	83,799
Minority expense of trust preferred securities, net of taxes .....	-	-	(2,761)	(5,521)	(5,521)
Equity in income (losses) of associated companies, net of taxes .....	<b>(45,133)</b>	76,479	76,947	54,712	(15,974)
Income from continuing operations .....	<b>1,224,112</b>	208,549	101,142	154,122	62,304
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, including gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes ...	<b>411,929</b>	(63,049)	(4,088)	7,501	(70,223)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle .....	-	-	-	-	411
Net income (loss) .....	<b>1,636,041</b>	145,500	97,054	161,623	(7,508)
Per share:					
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:					
Income from continuing operations .....	<b>\$11.36</b>	\$1.95	\$1.10	\$1.85	\$ .75
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, including gain (loss) on disposal .....	<b>3.82</b>	(.59)	(.04)	.09	(.85)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle .....	-	-	-	-	.01
Net income (loss) .....	<b><u>\$15.18</u></b>	<u>\$1.36</u>	<u>\$1.06</u>	<u>\$1.94</u>	<u>\$(.09)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:					
Income from continuing operations .....	<b>\$10.71</b>	\$1.90	\$1.09	\$1.83	\$ .75
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, including gain (loss) on disposal .....	<b>3.56</b>	(.56)	(.04)	.09	(.85)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle .....	-	-	-	-	.01
Net income (loss) .....	<b><u>\$14.27</u></b>	<u>\$1.34</u>	<u>\$1.05</u>	<u>\$1.92</u>	<u>\$(.09)</u>

	At December 31,				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
<b>SELECTED BALANCE SHEET DATA: (a)</b>					
Cash and investments .....	<b>\$2,687,846</b>	\$2,080,309	\$1,403,619	\$1,043,471	\$1,080,271
Total assets .....	<b>5,260,884</b>	4,800,403	4,397,164	2,541,778	2,469,087
Debt, including current maturities .....	<b>1,162,382</b>	1,131,922	682,135	233,073	252,279
Customer banking deposits .....	-	24,591	145,532	392,904	476,495
Shareholders' equity .....	<b>3,661,914</b>	2,258,653	2,134,161	1,534,525	1,195,453
Book value per common share .....	<b>\$33.90</b>	\$20.99	\$20.09	\$17.16	\$14.41
Cash dividends per common share .....	<b>\$ .25</b>	\$ .25	\$ .17	\$ .17	\$ .17

(a) Subsidiaries are reflected above as consolidated entities from the date of acquisition as follows: Idaho Timber, May 2005; ATX, April 2005; and Symphony, September 2003. For additional information, see Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Includes net securities gains (losses) of \$208,816,000, \$136,564,000, \$9,928,000, \$(37,066,000) and \$28,450,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

(c) During 2005, the Company's revised projections of future taxable income enabled it to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income sufficient to realize a portion of

the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense. As a result of the favorable resolution of various state and federal income tax contingencies, the income tax provision reflects a benefit of approximately \$27,300,000 for 2004, \$24,400,000 for 2003, \$120,000,000 for 2002 and \$36,200,000 for 2001.

## **Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

The purpose of this section is to discuss and analyze the Company's consolidated financial condition, liquidity and capital resources and results of operations. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes which appear elsewhere in this Report.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

#### *Parent Company Liquidity*

Leucadia National Corporation (the "Parent") is a holding company whose assets principally consist of the stock of its direct subsidiaries, cash and cash equivalents and other non-controlling investments in debt and equity securities. The Parent continuously evaluates the retention and disposition of its existing operations and investments and investigates possible acquisitions of new businesses in order to maximize shareholder value. Accordingly, while the Parent does not have any material arrangement, commitment or understanding with respect thereto (except as disclosed in this Report), further acquisitions, divestitures, investments and changes in capital structure are possible. Its principal sources of funds are its available cash resources, liquid investments, bank borrowings, public and private capital market transactions, repayment of subsidiary advances, funds distributed from its subsidiaries as tax sharing payments, management and other fees, and borrowings and dividends from its subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2005, the Parent's readily available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, excluding amounts held by subsidiaries that are parties to agreements which restrict the payment of dividends, totaled \$2,370,500,000. This amount is comprised of cash and short-term bonds and notes of the United States Government and its agencies of \$1,198,700,000 (50.6%), U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises of \$261,300,000 (11.0%), the equity investment in Level 3 of \$330,100,000 (13.9%), and other publicly traded debt and equity securities aggregating \$580,400,000 (24.5%). This amount does not include common shares the Company owns in Inmet, which are subject to resale restrictions as discussed below. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into with Level 3, Level 3 has filed a registration statement covering the Level 3 shares and is required to keep the registration statement effective for the shorter of two years (or a longer period as set forth in the agreement), or until the distribution of the shares is completed. The Level 3 common stock is subject to a transfer restriction that limits the number of shares the Company can sell (with certain exceptions) on any given day until May 22, 2006; thereafter there is no restriction. The investment income realized from the Parent's readily available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is used to meet the Parent company's short-term recurring cash requirements, which are principally the payment of interest on its debt and corporate overhead expenses.

The Parent's only long-term cash requirement is to make principal payments on its long-term debt (\$944,900,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2005), of which \$21,700,000 is due in 2006, \$475,000,000 is due in 2013, \$350,000,000 is due in 2014 and \$98,200,000 is due in 2027. Historically, the Parent has used its available liquidity to make acquisitions of new businesses and other investments, but the timing of any future investments and the cost can not be predicted. Should the Company require additional liquidity for an investment or any other purpose, the Parent also has an unsecured bank credit facility of \$110,000,000 that matures in 2007 and bears interest based on the Eurocurrency Rate or the prime rate. No amounts are currently outstanding under the bank credit facility. In addition, based on discussions with commercial and investment bankers, the Company believes that it has the ability to raise additional

funds under acceptable conditions for use in its existing businesses or for appropriate investment opportunities. The Parent's senior debt obligations are rated two levels below investment grade by Moody's Investors Services and Standard & Poor's, and one level below investment grade by Fitch Ratings. Ratings issued by bond rating agencies are subject to change at any time.

In December 2005, the Company sold WilTel to Level 3 for aggregate cash consideration of \$460,300,000 (net of estimated working capital adjustments), and 115,000,000 newly issued shares of Level 3 common stock. In connection with the sale, the Company retained certain assets and liabilities of WilTel that were not purchased by Level 3. The retained assets include (i) WilTel's headquarters building located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, (ii) cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$100,000,000, (iii) corporate aircraft and related capital lease obligations, and (iv) marketable securities. In addition, the Company retained all of WilTel's right to receive certain cash payments from SBC totaling \$236,000,000, of which \$37,500,000 was received prior to closing, and the balance is due to be received during 2006. Prior to the closing, WilTel repaid its long-term debt obligations using its funds, together with \$220,000,000 of funds advanced by the Company. The retained liabilities also include WilTel's defined benefit pension plan and supplemental retirement plan obligation and certain other employee related liabilities. The Company has reclassified WilTel's balance sheet amounts in prior years to assets and liabilities of discontinued operations.

In the aggregate, the Company received value of \$833,500,000 from the sale of WilTel, including the consideration paid by Level 3 and the net book value of the retained assets and liabilities, but reduced by the funds advanced to WilTel in 2005. In addition, the agreement with Level 3 requires that all parties make the appropriate filings to treat the purchase of WilTel as a purchase of assets for federal, state and local income and franchise tax purposes. As a result, WilTel's NOLs, as well as any tax losses generated by the sale, remained with the Company. For more information about the Company's NOLs and tax attributes, see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2005, the Company's 8¼% Senior Subordinated Notes, which had an outstanding principal amount of \$19,100,000, matured. The Company repaid these notes and the related accrued interest with available cash resources.

In February 2005, the plastics manufacturing segment acquired the assets of NSW for approximately \$26,600,000, including working capital adjustments. In April 2005, the Company acquired ATX upon the effectiveness of its bankruptcy plan for approximately \$56,300,000, including expenses, of which \$25,300,000 was spent in 2005 and the balance was spent during 2003 and 2004. In May 2005, the Company acquired Idaho Timber for total cash consideration of \$133,600,000, including working capital adjustments and expenses. The plastics manufacturing segment also acquired certain assets of a competitor in October 2005 for approximately \$4,300,000. Each of these acquisitions is reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. In the aggregate, the purchase price allocation for these acquisitions resulted in the recognition of amortizable intangible assets of \$78,400,000 and goodwill of \$14,000,000, which is not subject to amortization. For more information concerning these acquisitions, see Notes 3 and 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The funds for these acquisitions were provided from the Company's available cash resources.

In May 2005, the Company sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel and related assets for an aggregate purchase price of \$107,000,000 (before closing costs and other required payments). After satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness on the hotel of \$22,100,000 at closing, the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$73,000,000.

Union Square, two entities in which the Company had non-controlling equity interests, sold their respective interests in an office complex located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. in May 2005. Including repayment of its mortgage loans at closing, the Company's share of the net proceeds was \$73,200,000.

In August 2005, the Company consummated the merger with MK, its then 72.1% owned subsidiary, whereby the Company acquired the remaining outstanding MK common shares. The acquisition cost consisted of approximately 216,000 of the Company's common shares (valued at \$8,300,000), and estimated cash amounts (\$4,500,000 has been accrued) that will be paid to former MK stockholders who perfected appraisal rights.

Immediately following the merger, the Company sold to Inmet, a Canadian-based global mining company, a 70% interest in CLC, a Spanish company that holds the exploration and mineral rights to the Las Cruces copper deposit in the Pyrite Belt of Spain. Inmet acquired the interest in CLC in exchange for 5,600,000 newly issued Inmet common shares, representing approximately 11.7% of the outstanding Inmet common shares immediately following completion of the transaction.

CLC has entered into an agreement with third party lenders for project financing consisting of a ten year senior secured credit facility of up to \$240,000,000 and a senior secured bridge credit facility of up to €69,000,000 to finance subsidies and value-added tax. The Company and Inmet have guaranteed 30% and 70%, respectively, of the obligations outstanding under both facilities until completion of the project as defined under the project financing. At December 31, 2005, no amounts were outstanding under the facilities. The Company and Inmet have also committed to provide financing to CLC which is estimated to be \$159,000,000, of which the Company's share will be 30% (\$14,300,000 of which has been loaned as of December 31, 2005).

The Inmet shares have the benefit of a registration rights agreement; however, the shares may not be sold until the earlier of August 2009 or the date on which the Company is no longer obligated under the guarantee of CLC's credit facilities. At acquisition, the fair value of the Inmet common stock (\$78,000,000) was determined to be approximately 90% of the then current trading price as a result of these transferability restrictions. The Inmet shares will be carried at the initially recorded value (unless there is an other than temporary impairment) until one year prior to the termination of the transfer restrictions. At December 31, 2005, the market value of the Inmet shares is approximately \$142,100,000.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, Square 711, a 90% owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an agreement to sell its interest in 8 acres of unimproved land in Washington, D.C. for aggregate cash consideration of \$121,900,000; the sale closed in February 2006. The land was acquired by the Company in September 2003 for cash consideration of \$53,800,000. After satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness on the property of \$32,000,000 and other closing payments, the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$75,700,000, and expects to record a pre-tax gain of approximately \$48,900,000.

The amount and availability of the Company's NOLs and other tax attributes are subject to certain qualifications, limitations and uncertainties. In order to reduce the possibility that certain changes in ownership could impose limitations on the use of the NOLs, the Company's certificate of incorporation contains provisions which generally restrict the ability of a person or entity from acquiring ownership (including through attribution under the tax law) of five percent or more of the common shares and the ability of persons or entities now owning five percent or more of the common shares from acquiring additional common shares. The restrictions will remain in effect until the earliest of (a) December 31, 2024, (b) the repeal of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (or any comparable successor provision) or (c) the beginning of a taxable year of the Company to which certain tax benefits may no longer be carried forward.

As of February 23, 2006, the Company is authorized to repurchase 3,729,477 common shares. Such purchases may be made from time to time in the open market, through block trades or otherwise. Depending on market conditions and other factors, such purchases may be commenced or suspended at any time without prior notice. Except in connection with employees using common shares to pay the exercise price of employee stock options, the Company has not repurchased any common shares during the three year period ended December 31, 2005.

### *Consolidated Liquidity*

In 2005, net cash was provided by operating activities as a result of the collection of a receivable related to a former partnership interest, distributions from associated companies and a decrease in the Company's investment in the trading portfolio. In 2004, net cash was provided by operating activities, principally as a result of distributions from associated companies, the pre-funding by SBC of certain of WilTel's capital expenditures, the refund of excess federal income tax payments and an increase in accounts payable due to the timing of payments. In 2003, net cash was used for operating activities, principally due to corporate overhead expenses, reduced investment income, an increase in the investment in the trading portfolio and a \$10,000,000 contribution to the Company's defined benefit pension plan.

Symphony has a \$50,000,000 revolving credit facility, of which \$27,100,000 and \$37,700,000 was outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This financing, which is secured by all of Symphony's assets (with an aggregate book value of \$55,500,000) but otherwise is non-recourse to the Company, matures in 2006 and bears interest based on LIBOR plus 3%. At December 31, 2005, the interest rate on this facility was 7.39%.

Debt due within one year includes \$92,100,000 and \$21,000,000 as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively, relating to repurchase agreements of one of the Company's subsidiaries. These fixed rate repurchase agreements have a weighted average interest rate of approximately 3.95%, mature at various dates through April 2006 and are secured by investments with a carrying value of \$95,100,000.

During 2001, a subsidiary of the Company borrowed \$53,100,000 secured by certain of its corporate aircraft, of which \$43,400,000 is currently outstanding. Capital leases of another subsidiary aggregating \$9,900,000 consist of a sale-leaseback transaction related to other corporate aircraft. The Parent company has guaranteed these financings.

The Company's debt instruments require maintenance of minimum Tangible Net Worth, limit distributions to shareholders and limit Indebtedness and Funded Debt (as such terms are defined in the agreements). In addition, the debt instruments contain limitations on investments, liens, contingent obligations and certain other matters. The Company is in compliance with all of these restrictions, and the Company has the ability to incur additional indebtedness or make distributions to its shareholders and still remain in compliance with these restrictions. Certain of the debt instruments of subsidiaries of the Company also contain restrictions which require the maintenance of financial covenants, impose restrictions on the ability of such subsidiaries to pay dividends to the Company and/or provide collateral to the lender. Principally as a result of such restrictions, the assets of subsidiaries which are subject to limitations on transfer of funds to the Company were approximately \$289,700,000 at December 31, 2005. For more information, see Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As shown below, at December 31, 2005, the Company's contractual cash obligations totaled \$1,836,612,000.

Contractual Cash Obligations	Payments Due by Period (in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-term debt .....	\$1,162,382	\$175,664	\$ 17,639	\$ 6,106	\$ 962,973
Estimated interest expense on long-term debt .....	577,088	65,445	120,548	118,982	272,113
Estimated payments related to derivative financial instruments .....	23,670	5,540	10,288	7,158	684
Planned funding of pension and post-retirement obligations .....	33,014	29,494	853	845	1,822
Operating leases, net of sublease income...	38,216	8,274	13,218	8,862	7,862
Asset purchase obligations .....	1,361	783	578	-	-
Operations and maintenance obligations...	881	881	-	-	-
<b>Total Contractual Cash Obligations..</b>	<b>\$1,836,612</b>	<b>\$286,081</b>	<b>\$163,124</b>	<b>\$141,953</b>	<b>\$1,245,454</b>

The estimated interest expense on long-term debt includes estimated interest related to variable rate debt which the Company determined using rates in effect at December 31, 2005. Estimated payments related to a currency swap agreement are based on the currency rate in effect at December 31, 2005. Except for expected funding of \$29,100,000 in 2006, the Company's consolidated pension liability is excluded from the table because the timing of cash payments is uncertain.

At December 31, 2005, the Company had recorded a liability of \$102,800,000 on its consolidated balance sheet for its unfunded defined benefit pension plan obligations. This amount represents the difference between the present value of amounts owed to current and former employees (referred to as the projected benefit obligation), and the market value of plan assets set aside in segregated trust accounts. Since the benefits in these plans have been frozen, future changes to the benefit obligation are expected to principally result from benefit payments, differences between actuarial assumptions and actual experience and interest costs.

In recent years, the Company's determination to make contributions to the pension trust accounts in excess of minimum required amounts was influenced by the tax deductibility of the contribution, a consideration that is no longer important because of the Company's NOLs. The Company is currently analyzing the administrative and insurance costs associated with these plans and will make substantial contributions to the segregated trust accounts to reduce its plan liabilities. The timing and amount of additional contributions are uncertain; however, the Company believes it will make substantial additional contributions over the next few years to reduce, but not to entirely eliminate, its defined pension benefit plan liability.

The Company maintained defined benefit pension plans covering certain operating units prior to 1999, and WilTel also maintained defined pension benefit plans that were not transferred in connection with the sale of WilTel. As of December 31, 2005, certain amounts for these plans are reflected separately in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	The Company's Plans	WilTel's Plans
Projected benefit obligation .....	\$58,123	\$186,054
Funded status—balance sheet liability at December 31, 2005 .....	14,647	88,149
Deferred losses included in other comprehensive income .....	21,828	40,739
Discount rate used to determine the projected benefit obligation .....	4.87%	5.40%

Calculations of pension expense and projected benefit obligations are prepared by actuaries based on assumptions provided by management. These assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis, including assumptions about discount rates, interest credit rates and expected long-term rates of return on plan

assets. For the Company's plans, a discount rate was selected to result in an estimated projected benefit obligation on a plan termination basis, using current rates for annuity settlements and lump sum payments weighted for the assumed elections of participants. For the WilTel plans, the timing of expected future benefit payments was used in conjunction with the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve to develop a discount rate that is representative of the high quality corporate bond market, adjusted for current rates which might be available for annuity settlements.

These discount rates will be used to determine pension expense in 2006. Holding all other assumptions constant, a 0.25% change in these discount rates would affect pension expense by \$2,000,000 and the benefit obligation by \$10,000,000.

The deferred losses in other comprehensive income primarily result from changes in actuarial assumptions, including changes in discount rates, changes in interest credit rates and differences between the actual and assumed return on plan assets. Deferred losses are amortized to expense if they exceed 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market value of plan assets as of the beginning of the year; such amount aggregated \$36,700,000 at December 31, 2005 for all plans. A portion of these excess deferred losses will be amortized to expense during 2006, based on an amortization period of twelve years.

The assumed long-term rates of return on plan assets are based on the investment objectives of the specific plan, which are more fully discussed in Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Differences between the actual and expected rates of return on plan assets have not been material.

#### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

At December 31, 2005, the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements consist of guarantees and letters of credit aggregating \$85,100,000. Pursuant to an agreement that was entered into before the Company sold CDS Holding Corporation ("CDS") to HomeFed in 2002, the Company agreed to provide project improvement bonds for the San Elijo Hills project. These bonds, which are for the benefit of the City of San Marcos, California and other government agencies, are required prior to the commencement of any development at the project. CDS is responsible for paying all third party fees related to obtaining the bonds. Should the City or others draw on the bonds for any reason, CDS and one of its subsidiaries would be obligated to reimburse the Company for the amount drawn. At December 31, 2005, the amount of outstanding bonds was \$29,500,000, \$800,000 of which expires in 2006, \$27,300,000 in 2007 and the remainder in 2009. Subsidiaries of the Company have outstanding letters of credit aggregating \$23,600,000 at December 31, 2005, principally to secure various obligations. Substantially all of these letters of credit expire before 2009. The Company's remaining guarantee at December 31, 2005 is a \$32,000,000 indemnification given to a lender to a certain real estate property. The property was sold in early 2006 and the Company was released from its indemnification obligation.

As discussed above, the Company has also guaranteed certain amounts under CLC's credit facilities; however, no amounts were borrowed by CLC at December 31, 2005.

#### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates all of these estimates and assumptions. The following areas have been identified as critical accounting estimates because they have the potential to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, and because they are based on assumptions which are used in the accounting records to reflect, at a specific point in time, events whose ultimate outcome won't be known until a later date. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

*Income Taxes*—The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax asset to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax asset in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment would increase income in such period. Similarly, if the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment would be charged to income in such period. The determination of the amount of the valuation allowance required is based, in significant part, upon the Company's projection of future taxable income at any point in time. The Company also records reserves for contingent tax liabilities based on the Company's assessment of the probability of successfully sustaining its tax filing positions.

During 2005, as a result of the consummation of certain transactions and ongoing operating profits, the Company prepared updated projections of future taxable income. The Company's revised projections of future taxable income enabled it to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income sufficient to realize a portion of the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense.

The Company's conclusion that a portion of the deferred tax asset was more likely than not to be realizable was strongly influenced by its historical ability to generate significant amounts of taxable income. The Company's estimate of future taxable income considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, about its current operations and investments, included an aggregation of individual projections for each material operation and investment, and included all future years that the Company estimated it would have available NOLs. Over the projection period, the Company assumed that its readily available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities would provide returns generally equivalent to the returns expected to be provided by the Company's existing operations and investments, except for certain amounts assumed to be invested on a short-term basis to meet the Company's liquidity needs. The Company believes that its estimate of future taxable income is reasonable but inherently uncertain, and if its current or future operations and investments generate taxable income greater than the projected amounts, further adjustments to reduce the valuation allowance are possible. Conversely, if the Company realizes unforeseen material losses in the future, or its ability to generate future taxable income necessary to realize a portion of the deferred tax asset is materially reduced, additions to the valuation allowance could be recorded. At December 31, 2005, the balance of the deferred valuation allowance was \$804,800,000.

The Company is required to record the adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance under GAAP. While the adjustment significantly increases the Company's net worth, there is no current cash benefit to the Company. The adjustment will also result in the recording of material federal income tax expense in the future, even though no material cash expenditure for federal income taxes is expected. Further, while the adjustment results from the projection of taxable income over a long period of time, under GAAP the expected future tax savings are not discounted. As a result, this adjustment increases the Company's net worth attributable to tax savings before the Company has generated the taxable income necessary to realize those tax savings; when the tax savings are actually realized over time, net worth will be reduced by the recording of a deferred tax provision. Reflecting tax savings before the tax is actually saved results in the Company's balance sheet being less conservative than the Company would want it to be. However, this accounting policy is mandated by GAAP.

*Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*—In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"), the Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. When testing for impairment, the Company groups its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (or asset group). The determination of whether an asset group is recoverable is based on management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows directly attributable to the asset group as compared to its carrying value. If the carrying amount of the asset group is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, an

impairment loss would be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its estimated fair value.

As discussed above, WilTel's former headquarters building, including the adjacent parking garage, was not included in the sale to Level 3 and has been retained by the Company. The Company concluded that the change in the manner in which the asset was being used, from a headquarters facility of an operating subsidiary to a property held for investment, was a change in circumstances which indicated that the carrying amount of the facility might not be recoverable. On the closing date of the sale to Level 3, the carrying amount of the facility was \$96,500,000; based on the assumptions discussed below the Company concluded that the carrying amount was not recoverable, and an impairment loss of \$42,400,000 was recorded reducing the gain on disposal of discontinued operations. At December 31, 2005, the new cost basis and carrying amount of the facility is \$54,100,000.

The facility is a fifteen story, 740,000 square foot office building located in downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma for which construction was substantially completed in 2001, with a total of approximately 640,000 rentable square feet. Approximately 260,000 square feet of the rentable space is leased to Level 3 under short-term leases that expire at the end of 2007, subject to Level 3 renewal options. Level 3 also has the right to vacate approximately 44,000 square feet every six months commencing July 1, 2006. Approximately 23,500 square feet are leased to another tenant also under a short-term lease that is subject to renewal options. The building is considered to be Class A office space, and the Company believes that the best value for the building would be obtained by selling the building to an owner/occupant. The facility is being marketed for sale at a gross selling price of \$80,000,000, including furniture, fixtures and equipment.

The Company utilized a discounted cash flow technique to determine the fair value of the facility. In order to estimate the amount which could ultimately be realized upon the sale of the facility, the Company had a market analysis prepared of sales and leasing activity for the downtown Tulsa market. The analysis identified the range of historical selling prices for properties of comparable quality, including the age, size and occupancy rates of the properties sold, properties currently available for sale or lease, current market occupancy rates and recent leasing rates. Since the facility is being marketed to an owner/occupant, the cash flow estimates reflect that it may take from two to five years before a buyer is identified and the facility can be sold. The cash flow estimates assume that Level 3 will only fulfill its minimum rental commitment; the Company did not assume that space which is currently vacant will be leased, which results in negative operating cash flow prior to sale. The Company's cash flow estimates reflect a range of possible outcomes since the timing of the sale and the ultimate price that the Company will realize for the facility is uncertain.

The Company does not believe that there is any set of reasonable assumptions it could have made resulting in a conclusion that the facility was not impaired. However, since the amount of the impairment recorded is greatly impacted by the estimated range of selling prices and the timing of the sale, the actual gain or loss recognized upon ultimate disposition of the facility is uncertain. If the market for this type of property declines in the future or the Company lowers its estimate of the future cash flows for other reasons, further reductions to the carrying amount of the facility could be required.

*Impairment of Securities*—Investments with an impairment in value considered to be other than temporary are written down to estimated fair value. The writedowns are included in net securities gains in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company evaluates its investments for impairment on a quarterly basis.

The Company's determination of whether a security is other than temporarily impaired incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information; GAAP requires the exercise of judgment in making this assessment, rather than the application of fixed mathematical criteria. The Company considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, the reason for the decline in fair value, changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, and other factors specific to the individual investment. The Company's assessment involves a high degree of judgment and

accordingly, actual results may differ materially from the Company's estimates and judgments. The Company recorded impairment charges for securities of \$12,200,000, \$4,600,000 and \$6,500,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

*Business Combinations*—At acquisition, the Company allocates the cost of a business acquisition to the specific tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their relative fair values. Significant judgments and estimates are often made to determine these allocated values, and may include the use of independent appraisals, consider market quotes for similar transactions, employ discounted cash flow techniques or consider other information the Company believes relevant. The finalization of the purchase price allocation will typically take a number of months to complete, and if final values are materially different from initially recorded amounts adjustments are recorded. Any excess of the cost of a business acquisition over the fair values of the net assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill which is not amortized to expense. Recorded goodwill of a reporting unit is required to be tested for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual testing dates if events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its net book value.

Subsequent to the finalization of the purchase price allocation, any adjustments to the recorded values of acquired assets and liabilities would be reflected in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Once final, the Company is not permitted to revise the allocation of the original purchase price, even if subsequent events or circumstances prove the Company's original judgments and estimates to be incorrect. In addition, long-lived assets like property and equipment, amortizable intangibles and goodwill may be deemed to be impaired in the future resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss; however, under GAAP the methods, assumptions and results of an impairment review are not the same for all long-lived assets. The assumptions and judgments made by the Company when recording business combinations will have an impact on reported results of operations for many years into the future.

Purchase price allocations for all of the Company's recent acquisitions have been finalized. Adjustments to the initial purchase price allocations were not material.

*Accruals for Access Costs*—ATX's access costs primarily include variable charges paid to vendors to originate and/or terminate switched voice traffic, which are based on actual usage at negotiated or regulated contract rates. At the end of each reporting period, ATX's estimated accrual for incurred but not yet billed costs is based on internal usage reports. The accrual is subsequently reconciled to actual invoices as they are received, which is a process that can take several months to complete. This process includes an invoice validation procedure that normally identifies errors and inaccuracies in rate and/or volume components of the invoices resulting in numerous invoice disputes. It is ATX's policy to adjust the accrual for the probable amount it believes will ultimately be paid on disputed invoices, a determination which requires significant estimation and judgment. Due to the number of different negotiated and regulated rates, constantly changing traffic patterns, uncertainty in the ultimate resolution of disputes, the period of time required to complete the reconciliation and delays in invoicing by access vendors, these estimates may change.

*Contingencies*—The Company accrues for contingent losses when the contingent loss is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred and of contingent loss amounts normally require significant judgment by management, can be highly subjective and are subject to material change with the passage of time as more information becomes available. As of December 31, 2005, the Company's accrual for contingent losses was not material.

## Results of Operations

### *Manufacturing—Idaho Timber*

Revenues and other income for Idaho Timber from the date of acquisition (May 2005) through December 31, 2005 were \$239,000,000; gross profit was \$22,000,000, salaries and incentive compensation expenses were \$6,300,000, depreciation and amortization expenses were \$4,200,000, and pre-tax income was \$8,200,000. Idaho Timber's revenues reflect an oversupply in its dimension lumber and home center board markets, resulting partially from increased foreign imports and an easing of transportation bottlenecks that existed in the past. The increased supply to the U.S. market has resulted in lower selling prices; however, Idaho Timber's shipment volume of 500 million board feet remained level with the comparable pre-acquisition period in the prior year. The steady demand was due in part to continued strong housing and home improvement markets during 2005.

Selling prices declined during 2005; however, reductions in raw material costs, the largest component of cost of sales (approximately 85% of cost of sales), generally lagged behind the reduction in selling prices. The difference between Idaho Timber's selling price and raw material cost per thousand board feet (spread) is closely monitored, and the rate of change in pricing and cost is typically not the same. During 2005, spread compressed from the very high level achieved in the prior year, negatively impacting gross profits and pre-tax results. With the current oversupply in the market, Idaho Timber intends to focus on developing new higher margin products, diversifying its supply chain, improving cost control and solidifying customer relationships, in an effort to maximize gross margins and pre-tax results.

### *Manufacturing—Plastics*

Pre-tax income for the plastics manufacturing segment was \$14,200,000, \$7,900,000 and \$4,400,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Its revenues were \$93,300,000, \$64,100,000 and \$53,300,000, and gross profits were \$28,900,000, \$19,000,000 and \$14,300,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Revenues increased by 46% in 2005, 20% in 2004 and 5% in 2003, each as compared to the prior year.

The increase in revenues in 2005 reflects NSW's revenues since acquisition of \$17,500,000, and increases in most of the segment's markets. Sales increases result from a variety of factors including the strong housing market, new products developed late in 2004, and the impact of price increases implemented during the second half of 2004 and in the first and fourth quarters of 2005.

Raw material costs increased by approximately 19% in 2005 as compared to the same period in 2004; however, the segment was able to increase selling prices in most markets, which along with increased sales and production volumes resulted in greater gross margins than in 2004. The primary raw material in the division's products is a polypropylene resin, which is a byproduct of the oil refining process, whose price tends to increase and decrease with the price of oil. There is relatively little direct labor or other raw material costs in the division's products. In addition to managing resin purchases, the division also has initiatives to reduce and/or reuse scrap thereby increasing raw material utilization. Gross margins also reflect \$1,300,000 of greater amortization expense on intangible assets resulting from acquisitions.

Pre-tax results for 2005 include higher salaries, incentive compensation expense and sales commissions primarily related to NSW. During 2005, the division realized cost efficiencies resulting from its acquisition of NSW, principally in administration and overhead expense and raw material purchasing. In the future, the division will look to make other strategic acquisitions of smaller entities that serve the same markets as NSW, primarily those that supply package netting and filtration products. Pre-tax results for 2005 also reflect a charge of \$200,000 resulting from the sale of certain assets related to a former product line of NSW.

Manufacturing revenues in 2004 increased in substantially all of the division's markets. The Company believes that these increases result from a variety of factors including an improved economy, new product development and the acquisition in the first quarter of 2004 of customer receivables and inventory of a competitor that was exiting certain markets. Although raw material costs increased significantly in 2004, this was more than offset by increased selling prices, sales and production volumes in most markets, resulting in increased gross profit and gross profit margins as compared to 2003. Pre-tax results for 2004 also reflect greater salaries expense, due to higher bonuses attributable to the division's improved performance, and include a gain of \$300,000 resulting from the sale of certain assets related to a former product line.

### *Healthcare Services*

Pre-tax income (loss) of the healthcare services segment was \$3,300,000 and \$5,100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$(2,300,000) for the four month period from acquisition through December 31, 2003. For the 2005, 2004 and 2003 periods, healthcare services revenues were \$239,000,000, \$257,300,000 and \$71,000,000, respectively, and cost of sales, which primarily consist of salaries and employee benefits, were \$203,100,000, \$216,300,000 and \$61,300,000, respectively. For the 2005, 2004 and 2003 periods, pre-tax results reflect aggregate interest, depreciation and amortization expenses of \$4,000,000, \$2,800,000 and \$700,000, respectively.

As described above, regulatory changes that went into effect on January 1, 2006 concerning Medicare reimbursement for therapy services are likely to have some negative impact on Symphony's future revenues and profitability, particularly in 2006. The Medicare Part A prospective payment system was changed to add new categories of services which effectively shifted the allocation of reimbursable services away from the services that Symphony provides. To the extent that Symphony's customer contracts are linked to these categories of services, revenues and gross margins will decline unless Symphony is successful in renegotiating its customer contracts to address this regulatory change. Although Symphony has successfully renegotiated many of its contracts with respect to this matter, Part A revenues for certain customers could decline. With respect to Medicare Part B therapy services, most of these services became subject to an annual limitation per beneficiary of \$1,740 for physical therapy and speech-language pathology and \$1,740 for occupational therapy services, subject to an exception process developed by CMS for services deemed medically appropriate. The CMS exception process is retroactive to January 1, 2006, and is to be fully implemented no later than March 13, 2006. Under the guidance CMS published, the majority of Symphony's patients will qualify for an automatic exception to the therapy cap limits. Those who do not qualify for the automatic exception are still eligible to obtain a manual exception, subject to CMS approval. While the exception process was under development, it created uncertainty among Symphony's staff and customers which limited Symphony's services to Part B patients. Symphony is currently training operating and clinical staff on the new exception process, so that services can be provided when medically necessary, and expects that once training is complete revenues for Medicare Part B therapy services will increase. However, Symphony does not expect that revenues for Part B Medicare therapy services will increase to the level that they would have been absent implementation of the caps.

Beginning in 2004, Symphony performed an evaluation of its customer base to identify those customers and markets where Symphony could deliver the highest level of service and that should be the focus of customer retention efforts, as well as identifying those customers that should be terminated. Symphony is also seeking to grow its profitable businesses, which includes expanding its service offerings to existing customers. The ability of Symphony to grow its business depends heavily upon its ability to attract, develop and retain qualified therapists. There is a current shortage of qualified therapists industry-wide, and Symphony has open positions to provide service to new customers, provide additional service offerings for existing customers and as a result of normal employee turnover. The tight labor market causes Symphony and others in its industry to, at times, hire independent contractors to perform required services, which may increase costs and reduce margins, and can also result in lost revenue opportunities if skilled independent contractors are not available at an acceptable cost.

The decrease in healthcare revenues in 2005 as compared to 2004 principally resulted from Symphony's termination of certain underperforming customers, customer attrition and the sale of Symphony's respiratory line of business in the second quarter of 2005. During the 2005, 2004 and 2003 periods, one customer accounted for approximately 14%, 16% and 14%, respectively, of Symphony's revenues.

Gross margins declined in 2005 as compared to 2004, which reflects the revenue changes discussed above, higher hourly wages and benefits paid to attract and retain therapists and greater amounts incurred for independent contractors, both due to a shortage of licensed therapists in the marketplace, partially offset by improved therapist efficiency and reduced field management costs. Pre-tax results for 2005 also reflect higher borrowing costs, greater professional fees for certain outsourced services and expenditures for hiring, training and automation, which Symphony hopes will help offset the increase in the costs of therapists, and higher depreciation expense. Pre-tax results also reflect aggregate gains of \$800,000 from the sale of certain property and the respiratory line of business.

Excluding charges for depreciation, amortization and interest expense, profits for the fourth quarter of 2005 were approximately \$1,900,000 despite a 16% decline in revenues from the comparable period in the prior year and industry-wide labor cost increases. Symphony is beginning to realize the benefits of its efforts to invest in automation to improve efficiency and reduce expenses, and to enhance its service offerings and terminate unprofitable contracts.

Symphony's margins for 2004 reflect higher hourly wages and benefits paid to attract and retain its therapists, and increased costs to hire independent contractors as a result of hiring needs for both full-time and part-time professionals. Pre-tax results for 2004 also reflect approximately \$3,300,000 from the collection of receivables in excess of their carrying amounts, a decrease in estimated liabilities for employee health insurance costs and other third party claims of approximately \$1,700,000, and a gain of \$1,000,000 from the sale of certain property. In addition, pre-tax results for 2004 reflect approximately \$3,900,000 of costs, principally severance for Symphony's former chief executive officer and others due to reorganizing and consolidating certain field operations and closing offices.

#### *Telecommunications-ATX*

ATX has been consolidated by the Company since April 22, 2005, the effective date of its bankruptcy plan. From acquisition through December 31, 2005, ATX telecommunications revenues and other income were \$111,400,000, telecommunications cost of sales were \$69,600,000, salaries and incentive compensation expense was \$17,700,000, depreciation and amortization expenses were \$7,500,000, selling, general and other expenses were \$18,400,000 and ATX had a pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$1,900,000. ATX's cost of sales in 2005 reflects the migration of portions of its network to lower cost providers, the favorable resolution of an access cost dispute and a favorable rate change for unbundled local circuits; however, these cost reductions were offset by UNE-P and Entrance Facility rate increases from Verizon. ATX had a pre-tax loss from discontinued operations of \$200,000 in 2005.

As discussed above, ATX's ability to provide quality services at competitive prices to its customers is significantly dependent upon its ability to use or purchase various components of an ILEC's network and infrastructure. However, ATX does own certain equipment and facilities that help mitigate its reliance upon ILECs and reduce its costs. The enactment of the Telecom Act enabled ATX to purchase ILEC services at favorable rates; however, certain subsequent regulatory action has resulted in more flexibility for the ILEC in determining what products and services it provides and the rates it can charge. In certain instances, regulatory action is shifting the determination of these rates from regulatory jurisdiction towards commercial negotiation between the parties, generally resulting in ILEC price increases. For some stand-alone product lines, in particular local telephone services, ATX does not expect it will be able to offer a competitive product because its charges from the ILEC have risen, resulting in a price increase for ATX's customers. ATX has been and continues to restructure its operations to meet the changing competitive and regulatory environment and increased cost of services; however, ATX's future profitability is uncertain.

### *Domestic Real Estate*

Pre-tax income for the domestic real estate segment was \$4,100,000, \$20,700,000 and \$18,100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Pre-tax results for the domestic real estate segment are largely dependent upon the performance of the segment's operating properties, the current status of the Company's real estate development projects and non-recurring gains or losses recognized when real estate assets are sold. As a result, the results of operations for this segment in the aggregate for any particular year are not predictable and do not follow any consistent pattern.

In 2005, the Company sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel and related assets for an aggregate purchase price of \$107,000,000, before closing costs and other required payments. The Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$56,600,000, which is reflected in gain on disposal of discontinued operations. Historical operating results for the hotel have not been material.

In 2004, the Company sold 92 lots of its 95-lot development project in South Walton County, Florida for aggregate sales proceeds of approximately \$50,000,000, recognized pre-tax profits of \$15,800,000 and deferred recognition of pre-tax profits of \$10,200,000. During 2005, the Company recognized \$7,000,000 of the deferred profit related to this project, upon completion of certain required improvements to the property.

Revenues and pre-tax results for this segment increased in 2004 as compared to 2003, primarily due to the South Walton County project sale discussed above. In addition, revenues during 2004 reflect the sale of certain unimproved land for cash proceeds of \$8,800,000, which resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$7,600,000. Revenues during 2004 also reflect decreased gains from property sales at the Company's other residential and commercial project in the Florida panhandle as the lots had largely been sold, and less amortization of deferred gains from sales of real estate in prior years. Pre-tax results for 2004 also reflect due diligence expenses for a real estate development project that the Company decided not to develop.

During 2003, the Company recognized \$11,100,000 of deferred gains from sales of real estate in prior years.

### *Banking and Lending*

As stated previously, the Company's banking and lending operations have been in run-off, and during 2005 the Company's banking and lending subsidiary filed a formal plan with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to liquidate its operations, sold its remaining customer deposits and surrendered its national bank charter. As a result, revenues and expenses included in the Company's 2005 consolidated statements of operations are not material and are not discussed below. Pre-tax results for banking and lending of \$1,400,000, \$22,000,000 and \$8,400,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, have been classified with other operations.

During 2004, the Company sold its subprime automobile and collateralized consumer loan portfolios representing approximately 97% of its total outstanding loans (net of unearned finance charges) and certain loan portfolios that had been substantially written-off for aggregate pre-tax gains of \$16,300,000, which is reflected in investment and other income. Finance revenues of \$10,000,000 in 2004 and \$55,100,000 in 2003 reflect this decreasing level of consumer instalment loans. Although finance revenues decreased in 2004 as compared to 2003, pre-tax results increased due to gains from the loan portfolios sales, a decline in the provision for loan losses of \$24,700,000, reductions in interest expense of \$6,000,000 principally resulting from reduced customer banking deposits, less interest paid on interest rate swaps and lower salaries expense and operating costs resulting from the segment's restructuring efforts. All of these changes reflected the ongoing reduction in the amount of loan assets under management, including as a result of the loan portfolios sales.

Pre-tax results for the banking and lending segment include income of \$3,100,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003, resulting from mark-to-market changes on interest rate swaps. The Company had used interest rate swaps to manage the impact of interest rate changes on its customer banking deposits; all of the interest rate swap agreements matured in 2003.

#### *Corporate and Other Operations*

Investment and other income increased in 2005 as compared to 2004 primarily due to the \$10,500,000 gain on the sale of 70% of the Company's interest in CLC to Inmet, greater investment income of \$24,200,000 reflecting a larger amount of invested assets and higher interest rates, and increased sales at the wineries of \$5,000,000. Available corporate cash is generally invested on a short-term basis until such time as investment opportunities require an expenditure of funds.

Investment and other income increased in 2004 as compared to 2003 primarily due to the pre-tax gain of \$11,300,000 from the sale of two of the Company's older corporate aircraft, greater dividend and interest income of \$12,400,000 and miscellaneous other income. Investment and other income for 2003 included \$5,300,000 of income related to a refund of foreign taxes not based on income.

Net securities gains for Corporate and Other Operations aggregated \$208,800,000, \$136,100,000 and \$10,600,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. During 2005 and 2004, the Company's net securities gains largely reflect realized gains from the sale of publicly traded debt and equity securities that had been classified as Corporate available for sale securities. Included in net securities gains for the 2005 periods is a gain of \$146,000,000 from the sale of 375,000 shares of WMIG common stock. Net securities gains for 2005, 2004 and 2003 include provisions of \$12,200,000, \$4,600,000 and \$6,500,000, respectively, to write down the Company's investments in certain available for sale securities and an investment in a non-public security in 2003. The write down of the securities resulted from a decline in market value determined to be other than temporary.

The Company's decision to sell securities and realize security gains or losses is generally based on its evaluation of an individual security's value at the time and the prospect for changes in its value in the future. The decision could also be influenced by the status of the Company's tax attributes or liquidity needs; however, sales in recent years have not been influenced by these considerations. Therefore, the timing of realized security gains or losses is not predictable and does not follow any pattern from year to year.

The increase in interest expense during 2005 as compared to 2004 primarily reflects interest expense relating to \$100,000,000 principal amount of 7% Senior Notes and \$350,000,000 principal amount of 3¾% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes issued in April 2004. The increase in interest expense during 2004 as compared to 2003 primarily reflects the issuance of the bonds in 2004, interest expense relating to \$275,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7% Senior Notes issued during 2003, and dividends accrued on its trust issued preferred securities, which commencing July 1, 2003 are classified as interest expense (shown as minority interest in prior periods).

Salaries and incentive compensation expense increased by \$31,300,000 in 2005 as compared to 2004, and by \$2,400,000 in 2004 as compared to 2003, principally due to increased bonus expense.

Selling, general and other expenses increased by \$14,600,000 in 2005 as compared to 2004, primarily due to higher minority interest expense relating to MK prior to its merger of \$4,200,000, greater foreign exchange losses of \$2,700,000, higher professional fees of \$4,400,000 that principally relate to due diligence expenses for potential investments and investment management fees, an impairment loss for the remaining book value of the investment in Olympus of \$3,700,000, greater employee benefit expenses and operating expenses of a subsidiary engaged in the development of a new medical product.

Selling, general and other expenses increased by \$19,700,000 in 2004 as compared to 2003, primarily due to greater professional and other fees of \$8,500,000, which largely relate to due diligence expenses for

potential investments, greater professional fees for existing investments and fees relating to the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and \$3,600,000 of expenses related to the proposed public offering of MK's equity that did not go forward due to unfavorable market conditions. In addition, the increase reflects greater employee benefit expenses, higher insurance costs and greater amortization of debt issuance costs related to the 7% Senior Notes and 3¾% Convertible Notes.

As more fully discussed above, during 2005 the Company's revised projections of future taxable income enabled it to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income sufficient to realize a portion of the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense.

The income tax provision reflects the reversal of tax reserves aggregating \$27,300,000 and \$24,400,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, as a result of the favorable resolution of various state and federal income tax contingencies. In addition, in 2004 the tax provision reflects a benefit to record a federal income tax carryback refund of \$3,900,000.

In 2003, the Company established a valuation allowance that fully reserved for all of WilTel's net deferred tax assets, reduced by an amount equal to the Company's current and deferred federal income tax liabilities as of the date of acquisition. The valuation allowance was required because, on a pro forma combined basis, the Company was not able to demonstrate that it is more likely than not that it would be able to realize the deferred tax asset. Subsequent to the acquisition of WilTel, during 2004 and 2003 any benefit realized from WilTel's deferred tax asset reduced the valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset; however, that reduction was first applied to reduce the carrying amount of the acquired non-current intangible assets of WilTel rather than to reduce the income tax provision of any component of total comprehensive income.

As a result, the various components of comprehensive income include an aggregate federal income tax provision of \$22,300,000 in 2004 and \$22,500,000 in 2003 (for the period subsequent to the acquisition of WilTel), even though no federal income tax for those periods was due. During 2004, the effect of recording this tax provision and the resulting reduction to the valuation allowance was to reduce the carrying amount of the acquired non-current intangible assets to zero. Income tax expense for 2003 also includes the Company's actual income tax expense for the period prior to the acquisition of WilTel.

#### *Associated Companies*

Equity in income (losses) of associated companies includes the following for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Olympus .....	\$(120,100)	\$ 9,700	\$ 40,400
EagleRock .....	(28,900)	29,400	49,900
HomeFed .....	5,800	10,000	16,200
JPOF II .....	23,600	16,200	14,800
Union Square .....	72,800	1,300	100
Pershing Square, L.P. ....	-	21,300	-
Berkadia .....	-	800	79,200
WilTel .....	-	-	(52,100)
Other .....	<u>2,400</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>(1,500)</u>
Equity in income (losses) before income taxes .....	<u>(44,400)</u>	91,500	147,000
Income tax expense .....	<u>(700)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(70,100)</u>
Equity in income (losses), net of taxes .....	<u>\$ (45,100)</u>	<u>\$ 76,500</u>	<u>\$ 76,900</u>

The Company's equity in losses from Olympus for 2005 reflects its share of Olympus' estimated losses from hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma. Effective January 1, 2006, Olympus received new capital

which reduced the Company's equity interest to less than 4%. As a result, the Company will not apply the equity method of accounting for this investment in the future. At December 31, 2005, the book value of the Company's investment in Olympus had been written down to zero.

As described above, the Company owns approximately 30% of HomeFed, a California real estate development company, which it acquired in 2002. The Company's share of HomeFed's reported earnings fluctuates with the level of real estate sales activity at HomeFed's development projects.

The Company's share of JPOF II's earnings was distributed to the Company shortly after the end of each year.

The equity in income (losses) of EagleRock results from both realized and changes in unrealized gains (losses) in its portfolio. The partnership distributed \$16,600,000 to the Company in 2006 and \$3,700,000 in 2004.

Union Square, two entities in which the Company had non-controlling equity interests, sold their respective interests in an office complex located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. during 2005. Including repayment of its mortgage loans at closing, the Company's share of the net proceeds was \$73,200,000, and the Company recognized a pre-tax gain of \$72,300,000.

In January 2004, the Company invested \$50,000,000 in Pershing Square, L.P. ("Pershing"), a limited partnership that is authorized to engage in a variety of investing activities. The Company redeemed its interest effective December 31, 2004; \$71,300,000 was distributed to the Company in early 2005.

Since the Berkadia loan was fully repaid during the first quarter of 2004, the Company will no longer have any income related to the Berkadia loan in the future. The Company's income from this investment is expected to be limited to its share (\$4,000,000) of the annual management fee received from FINOVA while such fee remains in effect. The Company does not believe that its share of the FINOVA common stock will ever result in any cash value, and is reflected at a zero book value. The Company has received total net cash proceeds of \$95,200,000 from this investment since 2001, including the commitment and financing fees, management fees and interest payments related to its share of the Berkadia loan.

The table above includes amounts related to WilTel prior to consolidation in November 2003 when it was accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

#### *Discontinued Operations*

##### *WilTel*

As discussed above, the Company sold WilTel to Level 3 in December 2005 and recognized a pre-tax gain on disposal of \$243,800,000. The calculation of the gain on sale included: (1) the cash proceeds received from Level 3 of \$460,300,000, which is net of estimated working capital adjustments of \$25,500,000; (2) the fair value of the Level 3 common shares of \$339,300,000, based on the \$2.95 per share closing price of Level 3 common stock immediately prior to closing; (3) the amount of the SBC cash payments that had not been previously accrued prior to closing (\$175,900,000); (4) an impairment charge for WilTel's headquarters building of approximately \$42,400,000; and (5) the net book value of the net assets sold and estimated expenses and other costs related to the transaction. The Company reclassified WilTel's consolidated historical results of operations prior to the sale to income (loss) from discontinued operations. WilTel's income (loss) from discontinued operations was \$116,000,000, \$(56,600,000) and \$(15,300,000) for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

### *Wireless Messaging*

In December 2002, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase certain debt and equity securities of WebLink Wireless, Inc. ("WebLink"), for an aggregate purchase price of \$19,000,000. WebLink operated in the wireless messaging industry, providing wireless data services and traditional paging services. In the fourth quarter of 2003, WebLink sold substantially all of its operating assets to Metrocall, Inc. for 500,000 shares of common stock of Metrocall, Inc.'s parent, Metrocall Holdings, Inc. ("Metrocall"), an immediately exercisable warrant to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock of Metrocall at \$40 per share, and a warrant to purchase up to 100,000 additional shares of Metrocall common stock at \$40 per share, subject to certain vesting criteria. Based upon the market price of the Metrocall stock received and the fair value of the warrants received as of the date of sale, the Company reported a pre-tax gain on disposal of discontinued operations of \$11,500,000. The vesting criteria for the remaining warrants were satisfied during 2004, and the Company recorded \$2,200,000 as gain on disposal of discontinued operations (net of minority interest), which represented the estimated fair value of the warrants. Due to WebLink's large net operating loss carryforwards, these gains were not reduced for any federal income tax expense.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, WebLink exercised all of its warrants and subsequently tendered all of its Metrocall shares as part of a merger agreement between Metrocall and Arch Wireless, Inc. WebLink received cash of \$19,900,000 and 675,607 common shares of the new parent company (USA Mobility, Inc., which had a fair market value of \$25,000,000 when received), resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$15,800,000 that is included in net securities gains of continuing operations. The USA Mobility shares were sold during 2005.

In return for the Company's \$19,000,000 investment in WebLink, the Company received aggregate cash proceeds of \$48,900,000, net of minority interest and residual liabilities.

### *Domestic Real Estate*

As discussed above, in 2005 the Company sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel and related assets and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$56,600,000, which is reflected in gain on disposal of discontinued operations.

In the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company sold a commercial real estate property and classified it as a discontinued operation. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company recorded a non-cash charge of \$7,100,000 to reduce the carrying amount of this property to its estimated fair value. The Company recorded an additional pre-tax loss of \$600,000 when the sale closed, principally relating to mortgage prepayment penalties incurred upon satisfaction of the property's mortgage. Operating results for this property were not material in prior years.

### *Other Operations*

In December 2005, the Company sold its interest in an Argentine shoe manufacturer that had been acquired earlier in the year. Although there was no material gain or loss on disposal, results of discontinued operations during 2005 include an operating loss of \$4,400,000.

In the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company sold its geothermal power generation business for \$14,800,000, net of closing costs, and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$200,000. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded pre-tax losses from discontinued operations relating to this business of \$1,500,000 and \$2,300,000, respectively.

### *Recently Issued Accounting Standards*

In April 2005, the SEC amended the effective date of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), from the first interim or annual period after June 15, 2005 to the beginning of the next fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R requires that the cost of all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. That cost will be recognized as an expense over the vesting period of the award. Pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. In addition, the Company will be required to determine fair value in accordance with SFAS 123R; the Company intends to use the modified prospective method. The Company does not expect that SFAS 123R will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements with respect to currently outstanding options.

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3" ("SFAS 154"), which is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. SFAS 154 applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principles, and changes the accounting and reporting requirements for a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle unless doing so is impracticable. APB 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period in which the change occurred the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. SFAS 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 carries forward without change the guidance in APB 20 for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements, a change in accounting estimate and a change in reporting entity, as well as the provisions of SFAS 3 that govern reporting accounting changes in interim financial statements. The Company does not expect that SFAS 154 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

### *Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information*

Statements included in this Report may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements may relate, but are not limited, to projections of revenues, income or loss, development expenditures, plans for growth and future operations, competition and regulation, as well as assumptions relating to the foregoing. Such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which cannot be predicted or quantified. When used in this Report, the words "estimates," "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "plans," "intends" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying the forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any results projected, forecasted, estimated or budgeted or may materially and adversely affect the Company's actual results include, but are not limited to, those set forth in Item 1A. Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Report and in the Company's other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, which are applicable only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

**Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

The following includes “forward-looking statements” that involve risk and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

The Company’s market risk arises principally from interest rate risk related to its investment portfolio and its borrowing activities.

The Company’s investment portfolio is primarily classified as available for sale, and consequently, is recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in shareholders’ equity. Included in the Company’s available for sale investment portfolio are fixed income securities, which comprised approximately 69% of the Company’s total investment portfolio at December 31, 2005. These fixed income securities are primarily rated “investment grade” or are U.S. governmental agency issued or U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises. The estimated weighted average remaining life of these fixed income securities was approximately 1.2 years at December 31, 2005. The Company’s fixed income securities, like all fixed income instruments, are subject to interest rate risk and will fall in value if market interest rates increase. At December 31, 2004, fixed income securities comprised approximately 68% of the Company’s total investment portfolio and had an estimated weighted average remaining life of 1.1 years. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company’s portfolio of trading securities was not material.

The Company’s investment portfolio also includes its investment in Level 3, carried at its aggregate market value of \$330,100,000. This investment is approximately 14% of the Company’s total investment portfolio, and its value is subject to change if the market value of the Level 3 stock rises or falls. The Company’s investment portfolio also includes its investment in Inmet, which is carried at cost of \$78,000,000 at December 31, 2005. Although the Company is restricted from selling the Inmet common shares, the investment is subject to price risk. The market value of this investment is \$142,100,000 at December 31, 2005.

The Company is subject to interest rate risk on its long-term fixed interest rate debt. Generally, the fair market value of debt securities with a fixed interest rate will increase as interest rates fall, and the fair market value will decrease as interest rates rise.

The following table provides information about the Company’s financial instruments used for purposes other than trading that are primarily sensitive to changes in interest rates. For investment securities and debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows by expected maturity dates. For the variable rate borrowings, the weighted average interest rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve at the reporting date. For securities and liabilities with contractual maturities, the table presents contractual principal cash flows adjusted for the Company’s historical experience and prepayments of mortgage-backed securities.

For additional information, see Notes 6, 12 and 21 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Fair Value
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter		
	(Dollars in thousands)							
<b>Rate Sensitive Assets:</b>								
Available for Sale Fixed Income Securities:								
U.S. Government and agencies .....	\$830,235	\$ 7,875	\$ 5,483	\$ 3,840	\$ 2,706	\$ 6,816	\$ 856,955	\$ 856,955
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	3.04%	5.37%	5.36%	5.35%	5.34%	5.30%		
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises .....	\$229,696	\$ 23,815	\$18,640	\$14,788	\$11,769	\$ 39,905	\$ 338,613	\$ 338,613
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	3.97%	5.33%	5.33%	5.34%	5.35%	5.40%		
Other Fixed Maturities:								
Rated Investment Grade .....	\$169,224	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,791	\$ -	\$ 406	\$ 783	\$ 175,713	\$ 175,713
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	4.31%	5.90%	3.96%	-	6.38%	3.27%		
Rated Less Than Investment Grade/Not Rated .....	\$ 19,824	\$ 81,364	\$49,095	\$29,136	\$12,030	\$ 18,078	\$ 209,527	\$ 209,527
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	7.01%	10.69%	8.83%	10.21%	9.75%	9.04%		
<b>Rate Sensitive Liabilities:</b>								
Fixed Interest Rate Borrowings .....	\$114,442	\$ 963	\$ 2,633	\$ 886	\$ 992	\$930,095	\$1,050,011	\$1,101,933
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	4.43%	10.76%	8.47%	11.92%	11.97%	6.06%		
Variable Interest Rate Borrowings .....	\$ 61,222	\$ 11,929	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,114	\$ 32,878	\$ 112,371	\$ 112,371
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	7.51%	7.97%	8.81%	8.91%	9.00%	9.01%		
<b>Rate Sensitive Derivative Financial Instruments:</b>								
Euro currency swap .....	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,085	\$ 522	\$ -	\$ 8,862	\$ (2,546)
Average Pay Rate .....	5.89%	5.89%	5.89%	5.89%	5.89%	-		
Average Receive Rate .....	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	-		
Pay Fixed/Receive Variable Interest Rate Swap .....	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,114	\$ 32,878	\$ 43,448	\$ (677)
Average Pay Rate .....	5.01%	5.01%	5.01%	5.01%	5.01%	5.01%		
Average Receive Rate .....	4.77%	4.73%	4.81%	4.91%	5.00%	5.01%		
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Items:</b>								
Unused Lines of Credit .....	\$ -	\$110,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Weighted Average Interest Rate .....	6.27%	6.25%	-	-	-	-		

## Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Financial Statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8 are set forth at the pages indicated in Item 15(a) below.

## Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

## Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

(a) The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of December 31, 2005. Based on their evaluation, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2005.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

(b) There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2005, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

### **Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. 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 and includes those policies and procedures that:

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

The Company'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 established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

As permitted by the SEC, the Company has excluded from this assessment of internal control over financial reporting the internal control over financial reporting of Idaho Timber, ATX and NSW, each of which was acquired by the Company during 2005. In the aggregate, these entities represent 5.2% of consolidated assets at December 31, 2005 and 35.3% of 2005 consolidated revenues.

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

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

### **Item 9B. Other Information.**

Not applicable.

## PART III

### Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The information to be included under the caption “Election of Directors” and “Information Concerning the Board and Board Committees” in the Company’s definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act in connection with the 2006 annual meeting of shareholders of the Company (the “Proxy Statement”) is incorporated herein by reference. In addition, reference is made to Item 10 in Part I of this Report.

### Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information to be included under the caption “Executive Compensation” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

### Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

#### Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table summarizes information regarding the Company’s equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2005. All outstanding awards relate to the Company’s common stock.

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders . . . .	977,630	\$35.19	259,575
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders . . . .	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>977,630</u>	<u>\$35.19</u>	<u>259,575</u>

The information to be included under the caption “Present Beneficial Ownership of Common Shares” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

### Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The information to be included under the caption “Executive Compensation—Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

### Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information to be included under the caption “Principal Accounting Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

## PART IV

### Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedule.

#### (a)(1)(2) Financial Statements and Schedule.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm .....	F-1
Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004 .....	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.....	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.....	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 .....	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements .....	F-8
Financial Statement Schedule:	
Schedule II-Valuation and Qualifying Accounts .....	F-51

#### (3) Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements. See Item 15(b) below for a complete list of Exhibits to this Report.

1999 Stock Option Plan (filed as Annex A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated April 9, 1999 (the "1999 Proxy Statement")).

Form of Grant Letter for the 1999 Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (the "2004 10-K")).

Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement dated as of June 30, 2003 among the Company, Ian M. Cumming and Joseph S. Steinberg (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (the "2003 10-K")).

Leucadia National Corporation 2003 Senior Executive Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, as amended May 17, 2005 (filed as Annex A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated April 22, 2005 (the "2005 Proxy Statement")).

Employment Agreement made as of June 30, 2005 by and between the Company and Ian M. Cumming (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 13, 2005 (the "July 13, 2005 8-K")).

Employment Agreement made as of June 30, 2005 by and between the Company and Joseph S. Steinberg (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the July 13, 2005 8-K).

#### (b) Exhibits.

We will furnish any exhibit upon request made to our Corporate Secretary, 315 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010. We charge \$.50 per page to cover expenses of copying and mailing.

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 5.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 14, 1993).\*
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation dated as of May 14, 2002 (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the 2003 10-K).\*
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation dated as of December 23, 2002 (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 (the "2002 10-K")).\*
- 3.4 Amended and Restated By-laws as amended through March 9, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the 2003 10-K).\*

\* Incorporated by reference.

- 3.5 Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation dated as of May 13, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's 2004 10-K).\*
- 3.6 Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation dated as of May 17, 2005.
- 4.1 The Company undertakes to furnish the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon written request, a copy of all instruments with respect to long-term debt not filed herewith.
- 10.1 1999 Stock Option Plan (filed as Annex A to the 1999 Proxy Statement).\*
- 10.2 Form of Grant Letter for the 1999 Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's 2004 10-K).\*
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement dated as of June 30, 2003 among the Company, Ian M. Cumming and Joseph S. Steinberg (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the 2003 10-K).\*
- 10.4 Form of Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Revolving Credit Agreement") dated as of March 11, 2003 between the Company, Fleet National Bank as Administrative Agent, The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Syndication Agent, and the Banks signatory thereto, with Fleet Boston Robertson Stephens, Inc., as Arranger (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003).\*
- 10.5 Amendment, dated as of March 31, 2004, to the Revolving Credit Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's 2004 10-K).\*
- 10.6 Amendment, dated as of June 29, 2004, to the Revolving Credit Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's 2004 10-K).\*
- 10.7 Leucadia National Corporation 2003 Senior Executive Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, as amended May 17, 2005 (filed as Annex A to the 2005 Proxy Statement).\*
- 10.8 Employment Agreement made as of June 30, 2005 by and between the Company and Ian M. Cumming (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's July 13, 2005 8-K).\*
- 10.9 Employment Agreement made as of June 30, 2005 by and between the Company and Joseph S. Steinberg (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the July 13, 2005 8-K).\*
- 10.10 Management Services Agreement dated as of February 26, 2001 among The FINOVA Group Inc., the Company and Leucadia International Corporation (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000).\*
- 10.11 Voting Agreement, dated August 21, 2001, by and among Berkadia LLC, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., the Company and The FINOVA Group Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.J to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 27, 2001).\*
- 10.12 Second Amended and Restated Berkadia LLC Operating Agreement, dated December 2, 2002, by and among BH Finance LLC and WMAC Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 10.40 to the 2002 10-K).\*
- 10.13 First Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization of Williams Communications Group, Inc. ("WCG") and CG Austria, Inc. filed with the Bankruptcy Court as Exhibit 1 to the Settlement Agreement (filed as Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of WCG dated July 31, 2002 (the "WCG July 31, 2002 8-K")).\*
- 10.14 Tax Cooperation Agreement between WCG and The Williams Companies Inc. dated July 26, 2002, filed with the Bankruptcy Court as Exhibit 7 to the Settlement Agreement (filed as Exhibit 99.9 to the WCG July 31, 2002 8-K).\*

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\* Incorporated by reference.

- 10.15 Third Amended and Restated Credit And Guaranty Agreement, dated as of September 8, 1999, as amended and restated as of April 25, 2001, as further amended and restated as of October 15, 2002, and as further amended and restated as of September 24, 2004, among WilTel, WilTel Communications, LLC, certain of its domestic subsidiaries, as loan parties, the several banks and other financial institutions or entities from time to time parties thereto as lenders, Credit Suisse First Boston, acting through its Cayman Islands branch, as administrative agent, as first lien administrative agent and as second lien administrative agent, and Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC, as syndication agent (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 24, 2002 (the "Company's September 24, 2002 8-K")).\*
- 10.16 First Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit And Guaranty Agreement, dated September 2, 2005, by and among WilTel Communications, LLC, WilTel Communications Group LLC, the Subsidiary Guarantors (as defined), and the First Lien Administrative Agent, the Second Lien Administrative Agent and the Administrative Agent for the Lenders (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 2, 2005).\*
- 10.17 Second Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated as of April 23, 2001, as amended and restated as of October 15, 2002, and as further amended and restated as of September 24, 2004, among WilTel, WilTel Communications, LLC, and the additional grantors party thereto in favor of Credit Suisse First Boston, acting through its Cayman Islands branch, as administrative agent, as first lien administrative agent and as second lien administrative agent (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's September 24, 2002 8-K).\*
- 10.18 Exhibit 1 to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between the Company and TLC Associates, dated February 23, 1989 (filed as Exhibit 3 to Amendment No. 12 to the Schedule 13D dated December 29, 2004 of Ian M. Cumming and Joseph S. Steinberg with respect to the Company).\*
- 10.19 Letter Agreement, dated February 3, 2005, between the Company and Jefferies & Company, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.55 to the Company's 2004 10-K).\*
- 10.20 Information Concerning Executive Compensation (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 9, 2006).\*
- 10.21 Compensation of Non-Employee Directors.
- 10.22 Hotel Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 6, 2005, by and between HWB 2507 Kalakaua, LLC and Gaylord Entertainment Co. (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 (the "1st Quarter 2005 10-Q")).\*
- 10.23 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 2, 2005, by and among the Company and the individuals named therein (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's 1st Quarter 2005 10-Q).\*
- 10.24 Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2005, among the Company, Baldwin Enterprises, Inc., Level 3 Communications, LLC and Level 3 Communications, Inc. ("Level 3") (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 30, 2005).\*
- 10.25 Registration Rights and Transfer Restriction Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2005, by and among Level 3, the Company and Baldwin Enterprises, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Level 3's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 23, 2005).\*
- 10.26 Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Square 711 Purchase and Sale Agreement"), dated as of November 14, 2005, between Square 711 Developer, LLC and Walton Acquisition Holdings V, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.

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\* Incorporated by reference.

- 10.27 First Amendment to Square 711 Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 14, 2005.
- 10.28 Share Purchase Agreement, dated May 2, 2005, between Inmet Mining Corporation, the Company and MK Resources Company (filed as Exhibit 2 to Amendment No. 10 to the Schedule 13D dated May 2, 2005 of the Company with respect to MK Resources Company (the "MK 13D")).\*
- 10.29 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 2, 2005, among the Company, Marigold Acquisition Corp. and MK Resources Company (filed as Exhibit 3 to the MK 13D).\*
- 10.30 Voting Agreement, dated as of May 2, 2005, between the Company and Inmet Mining Corporation (filed as Exhibit 4 to the MK 13D).\*
- 10.31 Letter Agreement, dated March 30, 2005 between SBC Services, Inc. ("SBC Services") and WilTel Communications, LLC ("WCLLC") (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's 1st Quarter 2005 10-Q).\*
- 10.32 Letter Agreement, dated April 27, 2005 between SBC Services and WCLLC (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's 1st Quarter 2005 10-Q).\*
- 10.33 Letter Agreement, dated May 25, 2005 between SBC Services and WCLLC (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005).\*
- 10.34 Master Services Agreement dated June 15, 2005 among WilTel Communications Group ("WCGLLC"), WilTel Local Network, LLC, SBC Services and SBC Communications Inc. ("SBC") (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated June 15, 2005 (the "June 15, 2005 8-K/A")).\*
- 10.35 Termination, Mutual Release and Settlement Agreement dated June 15, 2005 among the Company, WCGLLC, WCLLC, SBC, SBC Operations, Inc. and SBC Long Distance, LLC (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's June 15, 2005 8-K/A).\*
- 10.36 Debtors' Modified Second Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, dated as of April 13, 2005, of ATX Communications, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to ATX Communication's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 20, 2005).\*
- 10.37 Services Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2004, between the Company and Ian M. Cumming.
- 10.38 Services Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2004, between the Company and Joseph S. Steinberg.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the registrant.
- 23.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP with respect to the incorporation by reference into the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 2-84303), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-6054), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-26434), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-30277), Form S-8 (No. 33-61682), Form S-8 (No. 33-61718), Form S-8 (No. 333-51494) and Form S-3 (No. 333-118102).
- 23.2 Consent of independent auditors from Ernst & Young LLP with respect to the inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the financial statements of Berkadia LLC and with respect to the incorporation by reference in the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 2-84303), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-6054), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-26434), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-30277), Form S-8 (No. 33-61682), Form S-8 (No. 33-61718), Form S-8 (No. 333-51494) and Form S-3 (No. 333-118102).\*\*

\* Incorporated by reference.

\*\* To be filed by amendment pursuant to Item 3-09(b) of Regulation S-X.

- 23.3 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers, with respect to the inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K the financial statements of Olympus Re Holdings, Ltd. and with respect to the incorporation by reference in the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 2-84303), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-6054), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-26434), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-30277), Form S-8 (No. 33-61682), Form S-8 (No. 33-61718), Form S-8 (No. 333-51494) and Form S-3 (No. 333-118102).\*\*
- 23.4 Consent of independent auditors from BDO Seidman, LLP with respect to the inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the financial statements of EagleRock Capital Partners (QP), LP and EagleRock Master Fund, LP and with respect to the incorporation by reference in the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 2-84303), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-6054), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-26434), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-30277), Form S-8 (No. 33-61682), Form S-8 (No. 33-61718), Form S-8 (No. 333-51494) and Form S-3 (No. 333-118102).\*\*
- 23.5 Consent of independent auditors from Ernst & Young LLP with respect to the inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the financial statements of WilTel Communications Group, Inc. and with respect to the incorporation by reference in the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 2-84303), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-6054), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-26434), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-30277), Form S-8 (No. 33-61682), Form S-8 (No. 33-61718), Form S-8 (No. 333-51494) and Form S-3 (No. 333-118102).
- 23.6 Independent Auditors' Consent from KPMG LLP, with respect to the inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the financial statements of Jefferies Partners Opportunity Fund II, LLC and with respect to the incorporation by reference into the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 2-84303), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-6054), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-26434), Form S-8 and S-3 (No. 33-30277), Form S-8 (No. 33-61682), Form S-8 (No. 33-61718), Form S-8 (No. 333-51494) and Form S-3 (No. 333-118102).\*\*
- 31.1 Certification of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of President pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.3 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*\*\*
- 32.2 Certification of President pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*\*\*
- 32.3 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*\*\*

**(c) Financial statement schedules.**

- (1) Berkadia LLC financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.\*\*
- (2) Olympus Re Holdings, Ltd. consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.\*\*
- (3) EagleRock Capital Partners (QP), LP financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and EagleRock Master Fund, LP financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.\*\*
- (4) WilTel Communications Group, Inc. consolidated financial statements for the period from January 1, 2003 through November 5, 2003.
- (5) Jefferies Partners Opportunity Fund II, LLC financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and for the year ended December 31, 2005.\*\*

\*\* To be filed by amendment pursuant to Item 3-09(b) of Regulation S-X.

\*\*\* Furnished herewith pursuant to item 601(b) (32) of Regulation S-K.

## SIGNATURES

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

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION

March 8, 2006

By:           /s/ Barbara L. Lowenthal            
Barbara L. Lowenthal  
Vice President and Comptroller

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 indicated, on the date set forth above.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>          /s/ IAN M. CUMMING          </u> Ian M. Cumming	Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>          /s/ JOSEPH S. STEINBERG          </u> Joseph S. Steinberg	President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>          /s/ JOSEPH A. ORLANDO          </u> Joseph A. Orlando	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>          /s/ BARBARA L. LOWENTHAL          </u> Barbara L. Lowenthal	Vice President and Comptroller (Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>          /s/ PAUL M. DOUGAN          </u> Paul M. Dougan	Director
<u>          /s/ LAWRENCE D. GLAUBINGER          </u> Lawrence D. Glaubinger	Director
<u>          /s/ ALAN J. HIRSCHFIELD          </u> Alan J. Hirschfield	Director
<u>          /s/ JAMES E. JORDAN          </u> James E. Jordan	Director
<u>          /s/ JEFFREY C. KEIL          </u> Jeffrey C. Keil	Director
<u>          /s/ JESSE CLYDE NICHOLS, III          </u> Jesse Clyde Nichols, III	Director

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and  
Shareholders of Leucadia National Corporation:

We have completed integrated audits of Leucadia National Corporation's December 31, 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, and an audit of its 2003 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits and the report of other auditors, are presented below.

### *Consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule*

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a) (1) (2) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Leucadia National Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a) (1) (2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of WilTel for the period from January 1, 2003 through November 5, 2003. For this period, WilTel was accounted for on the equity method and from January 1, 2003 through November 5, 2003 had a net loss of approximately \$109,000,000, of which the Company's 47.4% share was approximately \$52,000,000. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for WilTel, is based on the report of other auditors. We conducted our audits of these statements 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 of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

### *Internal control over financial reporting*

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" appearing under Item 9A, that the Company 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), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company 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 the COSO. The Company'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 opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes 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 consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

As described in "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting", management has excluded Idaho Timber, ATX and NSW from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, because those entities were acquired by the Company during 2005. We have also excluded Idaho Timber, ATX and NSW from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Idaho Timber, ATX and NSW are consolidated subsidiaries whose total assets and total revenues represent 5.2% and 35.3%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
New York, New York  
March 8, 2006

## LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

December 31, 2005 and 2004

(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 386,957	\$ 277,238
Investments .....	1,323,562	1,084,745
Trade, notes and other receivables, net .....	377,216	160,234
Prepays and other current assets .....	140,880	27,850
Current assets of discontinued operations .....	-	509,882
Total current assets .....	<u>2,228,615</u>	<u>2,059,949</u>
Non-current investments .....	977,327	718,326
Notes and other receivables, net .....	22,747	16,906
Intangible assets, net and goodwill .....	85,083	1,472
Deferred tax asset, net .....	1,094,017	-
Other assets .....	240,601	272,867
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net .....	237,021	283,330
Investments in associated companies .....	375,473	460,794
Non-current assets of discontinued operations .....	-	986,759
Total .....	<u>\$5,260,884</u>	<u>\$4,800,403</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables and expense accruals .....	\$ 259,778	\$ 167,864
Other current liabilities .....	23,783	27,044
Customer banking deposits due within one year .....	-	18,472
Debt due within one year .....	175,664	64,799
Income taxes payable .....	15,171	17,690
Current liabilities of discontinued operations .....	-	363,468
Total current liabilities .....	<u>474,396</u>	<u>659,337</u>
Other non-current liabilities .....	121,893	121,675
Long-term debt .....	986,718	1,067,123
Non-current customer banking deposits .....	-	6,119
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations .....	-	669,221
Total liabilities .....	<u>1,583,007</u>	<u>2,523,475</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest .....	<u>15,963</u>	<u>18,275</u>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Common shares, par value \$1 per share, authorized 300,000,000 and 150,000,000 shares; 108,029,008 and 107,600,403 shares issued and outstanding, after deducting 42,377,843 and 42,399,597 shares held in treasury .....	108,029	107,600
Additional paid-in capital .....	609,943	598,504
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) .....	(81,502)	136,138
Retained earnings .....	<u>3,025,444</u>	<u>1,416,411</u>
Total shareholders' equity .....	<u>3,661,914</u>	<u>2,258,653</u>
Total .....	<u>\$5,260,884</u>	<u>\$4,800,403</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<b>Revenues and Other Income:</b>			
Manufacturing .....	\$ 332,253	\$ 64,055	\$ 53,327
Healthcare .....	239,046	257,262	71,039
Telecommunications .....	111,192	-	-
Investment and other income .....	149,840	180,081	179,385
Net securities gains .....	208,816	136,564	9,928
	<u>1,041,147</u>	<u>637,962</u>	<u>313,679</u>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Cost of sales:			
Manufacturing .....	281,451	45,055	38,998
Healthcare .....	203,149	216,333	61,280
Telecommunications .....	67,266	-	-
Interest .....	68,376	62,710	37,902
Salaries .....	102,236	48,334	39,094
Depreciation and amortization .....	26,767	19,625	18,132
Selling, general and other expenses .....	153,739	134,027	126,491
	<u>902,984</u>	<u>526,084</u>	<u>321,897</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies .....	<u>138,163</u>	111,878	<u>(8,218)</u>
Income tax (benefit) provision:			
Current .....	4,018	(27,434)	(11,424)
Deferred .....	(1,135,100)	7,242	(23,750)
	<u>(1,131,082)</u>	<u>(20,192)</u>	<u>(35,174)</u>
Income from continuing operations before minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies .....	1,269,245	132,070	26,956
Minority expense of trust preferred securities, net of taxes .....	-	-	(2,761)
Equity in income (losses) of associated companies, net of taxes .....	(45,133)	76,479	76,947
Income from continuing operations .....	1,224,112	208,549	101,142
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes .....	111,557	(64,862)	(11,586)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes .....	300,372	1,813	7,498
Net income .....	<u>\$ 1,636,041</u>	<u>\$145,500</u>	<u>\$ 97,054</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:			
Income from continuing operations .....	\$11.36	\$1.95	\$1.10
Income (loss) from discontinued operations .....	1.03	(.61)	(.12)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations .....	2.79	.02	.08
Net income .....	<u>\$15.18</u>	<u>\$1.36</u>	<u>\$1.06</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:			
Income from continuing operations .....	\$10.71	\$1.90	\$1.09
Income (loss) from discontinued operations .....	.96	(.58)	(.12)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations .....	2.60	.02	.08
Net income .....	<u>\$14.27</u>	<u>\$1.34</u>	<u>\$1.05</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(In thousands)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u> (Revised)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net income .....	\$ 1,636,041	\$ 145,500	\$ 97,054
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operations:			
Deferred income tax provision (benefit) .....	(1,135,100)	7,242	28,960
Depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and leasehold improvements .....	186,428	232,600	65,723
Other amortization .....	3,068	3,316	(4,624)
Provision for doubtful accounts .....	6,181	(5,366)	20,098
Net securities gains .....	(212,299)	(142,936)	(9,953)
Equity in (income) losses of associated companies .....	44,403	(91,546)	(146,989)
Distributions from associated companies .....	90,280	23,878	25,359
Net gains related to real estate, property and equipment, loan receivables and other assets .....	(29,386)	(60,866)	(23,429)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations .....	(300,372)	(1,813)	(7,498)
Investments classified as trading, net .....	18,022	(68,612)	(8,133)
Net change in:			
Trade, notes and other receivables .....	20,850	19,578	(18,086)
Prepays and other assets .....	(29,978)	11,491	(6,559)
Trade payables and expense accruals .....	54,344	19,654	(23,489)
Other liabilities .....	(36,427)	(52,250)	(22,165)
Deferred revenue .....	10,553	9,945	9,854
Income taxes payable .....	(2,537)	16,890	2,959
Other .....	(2,961)	1,732	(2,344)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities .....	<u>321,110</u>	<u>68,437</u>	<u>(23,262)</u>
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Acquisition of property, equipment and leasehold improvements .....	(136,260)	(97,412)	(85,717)
Acquisition of and capital expenditures for real estate investments .....	(26,053)	(23,022)	(67,925)
Proceeds from disposals of real estate, property and equipment, and other assets .....	33,722	123,302	111,134
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired .....	(170,516)	-	114,524
Proceeds from disposal of discontinued operations, net of expenses and cash of operations sold .....	459,094	22,311	(4,466)
Advances on loan receivables .....	-	-	(2,981)
Principal collections on loan receivables .....	1,591	41,862	138,259
Proceeds from sale of loan receivables .....	-	157,134	-
Advances on notes receivables .....	(100)	(400)	(2,279)
Collections on notes receivables .....	1,721	27,789	14,176
Investments in associated companies .....	(34,466)	(69,398)	(22,350)
Capital distributions from associated companies .....	2,644	5,632	7,174
Purchases of investments (other than short-term) .....	(3,350,651)	(2,534,404)	(1,655,480)
Proceeds from maturities of investments .....	1,262,577	869,707	555,148
Proceeds from sales of investments .....	<u>1,979,288</u>	<u>1,460,181</u>	<u>683,752</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities ..	<u>22,591</u>	<u>(16,718)</u>	<u>(217,031)</u>

*(continued)*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**, continued

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(In thousands)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u> (Revised)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Net change in customer banking deposits.....	\$ (24,565)	\$(120,516)	\$(245,845)
Issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs .....	82,753	438,393	304,509
Reduction of long-term debt .....	(477,360)	(92,454)	(7,002)
Issuance of common shares.....	3,689	22,006	1,293
Purchase of common shares for treasury .....	(167)	-	(61)
Dividends paid .....	(27,008)	(26,901)	(17,706)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities .....	<u>(442,658)</u>	<u>220,528</u>	<u>35,188</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash.....	<u>(1,034)</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>895</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	<u>(99,991)</u>	<u>272,558</u>	<u>(204,210)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1, .....	<u>486,948</u>	<u>214,390</u>	<u>418,600</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, .....	<u>\$ 386,957</u>	<u>\$ 486,948</u>	<u>\$ 214,390</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:</b>			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest .....	\$ 96,958	\$ 89,707	\$ 40,856
Income tax payments (refunds), net .....	\$ 3,486	\$ (26,024)	\$ (5,098)
<b>Non-cash investing activities:</b>			
Common stock issued for acquisition of MK Resources Company in 2005 and WilTel Communications Group, Inc. in 2003 .....	\$ 8,346	\$ -	\$ 422,830

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(In thousands, except par value and per share amounts)

	Series A Non-Voting Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Shares \$1 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
<b>Balance, January 1, 2003</b> .....	\$47,507	\$ 87,403	\$125,126	\$ 56,025	\$1,218,464	<u>\$1,534,525</u>
Comprehensive income:						
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$55,738 .....				103,776		103,776
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$701 .....				7,739		7,739
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of taxes of \$888 .....				(1,650)		(1,650)
Net change in minimum pension liability, net of taxes of \$7,345 .....				(13,639)		(13,639)
Net income .....					97,054	<u>97,054</u>
Comprehensive income .....						<u>193,280</u>
Issuance of common shares on acquisition of WiTel Communications Group, Inc. ....		16,735	406,095			422,830
Conversion of convertible preferred shares into common shares .....	(47,507)	2,022	45,485			-
Exercise of options to purchase common shares .....		79	1,214			1,293
Purchase of common shares for treasury .....		(4)	(57)			(61)
Dividends (\$.17 per common share) .....					(17,706)	<u>(17,706)</u>
<b>Balance, December 31, 2003</b> .....	-	106,235	577,863	152,251	1,297,812	<u>2,134,161</u>
Comprehensive income:						
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$0 .....				(8,592)		(8,592)
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$0 .....				6,807		6,807
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of taxes of \$0 ..				(355)		(355)
Net change in minimum pension liability, net of taxes of \$0 .....				(13,973)		(13,973)
Net income .....					145,500	<u>145,500</u>
Comprehensive income .....						<u>129,387</u>
Exercise of warrants to purchase common shares .....		1,200	17,960			19,160
Exercise of options to purchase common shares .....		165	2,681			2,846
Dividends (\$.25 per common share) .....					(26,901)	<u>(26,901)</u>
<b>Balance, December 31, 2004</b> .....	-	107,600	598,504	136,138	1,416,411	<u>2,258,653</u>
Comprehensive income:						
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$0 .....				(175,577)		(175,577)
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$0 .....				(17,199)		(17,199)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of taxes of \$0 ..				2,747		2,747
Net change in minimum pension liability, net of taxes of \$0 .....				(27,611)		(27,611)
Net income .....					1,636,041	<u>1,636,041</u>
Comprehensive income .....						<u>1,418,401</u>
Issuance of common shares on acquisition of minority interest in MK Resources Company ..		216	8,130			8,346
Exercise of options to purchase common shares .....		216	3,473			3,689
Purchase of common shares for treasury .....		(3)	(164)			(167)
Dividends (\$.25 per common share) .....					(27,008)	<u>(27,008)</u>
<b>Balance, December 31, 2005</b> .....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$108,029</u>	<u>\$609,943</u>	<u>\$ (81,502)</u>	<u>\$3,025,444</u>	<u>\$3,661,914</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**1. Nature of Operations:**

The Company is a diversified holding company engaged in a variety of businesses, including manufacturing, healthcare services, telecommunications, real estate activities, winery operations and residual banking and lending activities that are in run-off, principally in markets in the United States. The Company also owns equity interests in investment partnerships and in operating businesses which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. These equity investments include development of a copper mine in Spain, real estate activities and property and casualty reinsurance operations. The Company continuously evaluates the retention and disposition of its existing operations and investments and frequently investigates the acquisition of new businesses. Changes in the mix of the Company's owned businesses and investments should be expected.

The manufacturing operations are conducted through Idaho Timber Corporation ("Idaho Timber") and the Company's plastics manufacturing segment. Idaho Timber primarily remanufactures dimension lumber, remanufactures and packages home center boards to customer specifications, produces 5/4 inch radius-edge, pine decking and manufactures or distributes a number of specialized wood products. Idaho Timber operates ten facilities located throughout the United States, and its remanufacturing business is principally derived from the purchase of bundles of low-grade lumber on the spot market, and the conversion of that lumber into higher-grade lumber through sorting and minor rework.

The plastics manufacturing operations manufacture and market lightweight plastic netting used for a variety of purposes including, among other things, building and construction, erosion control, agriculture, packaging, carpet padding, filtration and consumer products. The plastics manufacturing segment has three domestic manufacturing facilities, and it owns and operates a manufacturing and sales facility in Belgium.

The healthcare services operations primarily provide contract therapy, long-term care consulting and temporary staffing to skilled nursing facilities, hospitals, sub-acute care centers, assisted living facilities, schools, and other healthcare providers. Healthcare services are provided by subsidiaries of Symphony Health Services, LLC ("Symphony").

The telecommunications operations are principally conducted through ATX Communications, Inc. ("ATX"). ATX is an integrated communications provider that offers local and long distance telephone services, data and Internet services, and web development, collocation and managed services, principally to small to medium sized businesses in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States.

The domestic real estate operations include a mixture of commercial properties, residential land development projects and other unimproved land, all in various stages of development and all available for sale.

The winery operations consist of two wineries, Pine Ridge Winery in Napa Valley, California and Archery Summit in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, which primarily produce and sell wines in the luxury segment of the premium table wine market.

During 2005, the banking and lending operations sold its remaining customer deposits and surrendered its national bank charter. The remaining operating activities are concentrated on collecting and servicing its remaining loan portfolio.

On December 23, 2005, the Company completed the sale of its largest telecommunications subsidiary, WilTel Communications Group, LLC ("WilTel"), and has reclassified WilTel as a discontinued operation in the Company's consolidated financial statements, including the reclassification of prior years' balance sheets. The Company has reclassified its prior years' balance sheets because WilTel's balance sheets for the prior periods comprised a significant portion of the Company's consolidated

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 1. Nature of Operations, continued:

balance sheets. For more information concerning the sale and the Company's other discontinued operations, see Note 5.

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to be consistent with the 2005 presentation.

The 2003 consolidated statement of cash flows was revised to combine the cash flows from discontinued operations with cash flows from continuing operations. The Company had previously reported the cash flows from discontinued operations as a single line item.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies:

**(a) Critical Accounting Estimates:** The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates all of these estimates and assumptions. The following areas have been identified as critical accounting estimates because they have the potential to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, and because they are based on assumptions which are used in the accounting records to reflect, at a specific point in time, events whose ultimate outcome won't be known until a later date. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

*Income Taxes*—The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax asset to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax asset in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment would increase income in such period. Similarly, if the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment would be charged to income in such period. The determination of the amount of the valuation allowance required is based, in significant part, upon the Company's projection of future taxable income at any point in time. The Company also records reserves for contingent tax liabilities based on the Company's assessment of the probability of successfully sustaining its tax filing positions.

During 2005, as a result of the consummation of certain transactions and ongoing operating profits, the Company prepared updated projections of future taxable income. The Company's revised projections of future taxable income enabled it to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income sufficient to realize a portion of the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense.

*Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*—In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"), the Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. When testing for impairment, the Company groups its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (or asset group). The determination of whether an asset group is recoverable is based on management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows directly attributable to the asset group as compared to its carrying value. If the carrying amount of the asset group is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss would be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its estimated fair value.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies, continued:

As more fully discussed in Note 5, during 2005 an impairment loss of \$42,400,000 was recorded to reduce the carrying amount of WilTel's former headquarters facility to its estimated fair value.

*Impairment of Securities*—Investments with an impairment in value considered to be other than temporary are written down to estimated fair value. The writedowns are included in net securities gains in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company evaluates its investments for impairment on a quarterly basis.

The Company's determination of whether a security is other than temporarily impaired incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information; GAAP requires the exercise of judgment in making this assessment, rather than the application of fixed mathematical criteria. The Company considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, the reason for the decline in fair value, changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, and other factors specific to the individual investment. The Company's assessment involves a high degree of judgment and accordingly, actual results may differ materially from the Company's estimates and judgments.

*Business Combinations*—At acquisition, the Company allocates the cost of a business acquisition to the specific tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their relative fair values. Significant judgments and estimates are often made to determine these allocated values, and may include the use of independent appraisals, consider market quotes for similar transactions, employ discounted cash flow techniques or consider other information the Company believes relevant. The finalization of the purchase price allocation will typically take a number of months to complete, and if final values are materially different from initially recorded amounts adjustments are recorded. Any excess of the cost of a business acquisition over the fair values of the net assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill which is not amortized to expense. Recorded goodwill of a reporting unit is required to be tested for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual testing dates if events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its net book value.

Purchase price allocations for all of the Company's recent acquisitions have been finalized. Adjustments to the initial purchase price allocations were not material.

*Accruals for Access Costs*—ATX's access costs primarily include variable charges paid to vendors to originate and/or terminate switched voice traffic, which are based on actual usage at negotiated or regulated contract rates. At the end of each reporting period, ATX's estimated accrual for incurred but not yet billed costs is based on internal usage reports. The accrual is subsequently reconciled to actual invoices as they are received, which is a process that can take several months to complete. This process includes an invoice validation procedure that normally identifies errors and inaccuracies in rate and/or volume components of the invoices resulting in numerous invoice disputes. It is ATX's policy to adjust the accrual for the probable amount it believes will ultimately be paid on disputed invoices, a determination which requires significant estimation and judgment. Due to the number of different negotiated and regulated rates, constantly changing traffic patterns, uncertainty in the ultimate resolution of disputes, the period of time required to complete the reconciliation and delays in invoicing by access vendors, these estimates may change.

*Contingencies*—The Company accrues for contingent losses when the contingent loss is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred and of contingent loss amounts normally require significant judgment by management, can be highly

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies, continued:

subjective and are subject to material change with the passage of time as more information becomes available. As of December 31, 2005, the Company's accrual for contingent losses was not material.

**(b) Consolidation Policy:** The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, all variable interest entities of which the Company or a subsidiary is the primary beneficiary, and all majority-controlled entities that are not variable interest entities. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Associated companies are investments in equity interests that are accounted for on the equity method of accounting. These include investments in corporations that the Company does not control but has the ability to exercise significant influence and investments in limited partnerships in which the Company's interest is more than minor.

**(c) Cash Equivalents:** The Company considers short-term investments, which have maturities of less than three months at the time of acquisition, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments of \$295,600,000 and \$93,300,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**(d) Investments:** At acquisition, marketable debt and equity securities are designated as either i) held to maturity, which are carried at amortized cost, ii) trading, which are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in results of operations, or iii) available for sale, which are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of taxes. Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values are carried at cost. The cost of securities sold is based on average cost.

Held to maturity investments are made with the intention of holding such securities to maturity, which the Company has the ability to do. Estimated fair values are principally based on quoted market prices.

**(e) Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements:** Property, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are provided principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, if less, the term of the underlying lease.

**(f) Revenue Recognition:** Revenues are recognized when the following conditions are met: (1) collectibility is reasonably assured; (2) title to the product has passed or the service has been rendered and earned; (3) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; and (4) there is a fixed or determinable price. Manufacturing revenues are recognized when title passes, which for Idaho Timber is generally upon the customer's receipt of the goods and for the plastics segment upon shipment of goods. Revenue from the sale of real estate is generally recognized when title passes; however, if the Company is obligated to make improvements to the real estate subsequent to closing, revenues are deferred and recognized under the percentage of completion method of accounting.

**(g) Cost of Sales:** Manufacturing cost of sales principally includes product and manufacturing costs, inbound and outbound shipping costs and handling costs. Telecommunications cost of sales includes access costs paid to other telecommunications providers, repairs and maintenance, rent, utilities and property taxes of the telephone, Internet and data network, and salaries and related expenses of network personnel. Telecommunications cost of sales are recognized during the period in which revenue is recognized. Healthcare cost of sales principally consists of employment costs and independent contractor costs of the therapists providing the service. Any product installation costs of the Company's operating subsidiaries are expensed when incurred.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies, continued:

**(h) Income Taxes:** The Company provides for income taxes using the liability method. The future benefit of certain tax loss carryforwards and future deductions is recorded as an asset. A valuation allowance is provided if deferred tax assets are not considered to be more likely than not to be realized.

**(i) Derivative Financial Instruments:** The Company reflects its derivative financial instruments in its balance sheet at fair value. The Company has utilized derivative financial instruments to manage the impact of changes in interest rates on its customer banking deposits and certain debt obligations, hedge net investments in foreign subsidiaries and manage foreign currency risk on certain available for sale securities. Although the Company believes that these derivative financial instruments are practical economic hedges of the Company's risks, except for the hedge of the net investment in foreign subsidiaries, they do not meet the effectiveness criteria under GAAP, and therefore are not accounted for as hedges.

Amounts recorded as income to investment and other income as a result of accounting for its derivative financial instruments were \$1,700,000 and \$3,500,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2003, respectively, and not material for 2004. Net unrealized losses on derivative instruments were \$1,000,000 and \$3,800,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**(j) Translation of Foreign Currency:** Foreign currency denominated investments and financial statements are translated into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates, except that revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during each reporting period; resulting translation adjustments are reported as a component of shareholders' equity. Net foreign exchange transaction losses were \$2,700,000 for 2005 and not material for 2004 and 2003. Net unrealized foreign exchange translation gains (losses) were \$(2,900,000), \$14,300,000 and \$7,500,000 at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

**(k) Stock-Based Compensation:** Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), establishes a fair value method for accounting for stock-based compensation plans, either through recognition in the statements of operations or disclosure. As permitted, the Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related Interpretations in accounting for its plans. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized in the statements of operations for its stock-based compensation plans.

Had compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans been recorded in the statements of operations consistent with the provisions of SFAS 123, the Company would have recognized compensation cost of \$1,600,000, \$1,000,000 and \$800,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

**(l) Recently Issued Accounting Standards:** In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission amended the effective date of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), from the first interim or annual period after June 15, 2005 to the beginning of the next fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R requires that the cost of all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. That cost will be recognized as an expense over the vesting period of the award. Pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. In addition, the Company will be required to determine fair value in accordance with SFAS 123R; the Company intends to use the modified prospective method. The Company does not expect that SFAS 123R will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements with respect to currently outstanding options.

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies, continued:

Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3" ("SFAS 154"), which is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. SFAS 154 applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principles, and changes the accounting and reporting requirements for a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle unless doing so is impracticable. APB 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period in which the change occurred the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. SFAS 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 carries forward without change the guidance in APB 20 for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements, a change in accounting estimate and a change in reporting entity, as well as the provisions of SFAS 3 that govern reporting accounting changes in interim financial statements. The Company does not expect that SFAS 154 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Acquisitions:

#### *NSW, LLC U.S. ("NSW")*

In February 2005, the plastics manufacturing segment acquired the assets of NSW for a purchase price of approximately \$26,600,000; based upon its allocation of the purchase price the Company recorded an aggregate of \$10,200,000 of intangible assets and \$8,200,000 of goodwill. NSW has a manufacturing and distribution facility in Roanoke, Virginia, which manufactures a variety of products including produce and packaging nets, header label bags, case liners and heavy weight nets for drainage and erosion control purposes. The NSW customer relationship intangible assets will be amortized on an accelerated basis, and other intangible assets on a straight-line basis, over the following average useful lives: customer relationships – 12 years, trademarks and tradename – 15 years, patents – 15 years and other intangible assets – 5 years.

#### *ATX*

In December 2003, the Company purchased all of ATX's debt obligations under its senior secured credit facility for \$25,000,000, and ATX commenced a voluntary Chapter 11 case to reorganize its financial affairs shortly thereafter. The bankruptcy plan (the "Plan") of ATX was confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and became effective on April 22, 2005, and the Company has consolidated ATX since that date. As contemplated by the Plan, in exchange for its investment in the credit facility the Company received approximately 90% of the new common stock of the reorganized ATX and a new \$25,000,000 senior secured note which bears interest at 10%. In addition, the Company provided ATX with \$5,000,000 of debtor-in-possession financing and \$25,000,000 of exit financing to fund bankruptcy related payments and working capital requirements. On behalf of ATX, the Company also obtained cash collateralized letters of credit totaling \$14,700,000 issued for the benefit of one of ATX's vendors. The requirement to provide the letters of credit will decline over a period of years, commencing in 2006. The aggregate purchase price for ATX was \$56,300,000, which includes all the financing provided to ATX by the Company and acquisition expenses.

Based upon its allocation of the purchase price, the Company has recorded ATX intangible assets of \$19,400,000 and goodwill of \$5,800,000. The customer relationship intangible assets will be amortized on an accelerated basis, and other intangible assets on a straight-line basis, over the following average

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**3. Acquisitions, continued:**

useful lives: trademarks – 10 years, customer relationships – 7 years, software – 5 years, and other intangibles – 2 years.

*Idaho Timber*

In May 2005, the Company acquired Idaho Timber for total cash consideration of \$133,600,000, including working capital adjustments and expenses, and has consolidated Idaho Timber from the date of acquisition. Based upon its allocation of the purchase price, the Company recorded Idaho Timber intangible assets of \$45,100,000. The intangible assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the following average useful lives: customer relationships – 10 years, and other intangibles – 1 year.

*Symphony*

In September 2003, the Company acquired Symphony for approximately \$36,700,000, including expenses, of which approximately \$29,200,000 was provided by financing that is non-recourse to the Company but is fully collateralized by Symphony's assets. In addition, at acquisition, the lender provided an additional \$5,000,000 of working capital financing to Symphony. The Company has consolidated Symphony's financial condition and results of operations since acquisition.

Unaudited pro forma operating results for the Company, assuming the acquisitions of ATX and Idaho Timber had occurred as of the beginning of each year presented below are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Revenues .....	<b>\$1,213,800</b>	\$1,210,000
Income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles .....	<b>\$1,643,200</b>	\$ 175,700
Net income .....	<b>\$1,643,200</b>	\$ 175,700
Per Share:		
Basic .....	<b>\$15.25</b>	\$1.65
Diluted .....	<b>\$14.33</b>	\$1.61

Pro forma adjustments principally reflect the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the difference between the fair value and book value of property and equipment, resulting in increases or decreases to historical depreciation expense, and the allocation to identifiable intangible assets discussed above, resulting in increased amortization expense. For ATX, the pro forma adjustments also include the elimination of net reorganization items, which principally resulted from a gain recognized upon the discharge of ATX indebtedness in bankruptcy, fresh start accounting adjustments and bankruptcy related professional fees, and the reversal of historical interest expense related to indebtedness that was discharged in bankruptcy. The increase or (decrease) to historical income from the pro forma adjustments is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Depreciation and amortization expenses.....	<b>\$(6,000)</b>	\$(13,400)
Reorganization items.....	<b>\$ (300)</b>	\$ 24,300

The unaudited pro forma data is not indicative of future results of operations or what would have resulted if the acquisitions of ATX and Idaho Timber had actually occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented. Unaudited pro forma income statement data for NSW and Symphony is not included

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 3. Acquisitions, continued:

as the amounts were not material. Unaudited acquisition balance sheets are not included as amounts were not material.

In July 2004, the Company invested \$50,000,000 in INTL Consilium Emerging Market Absolute Return Fund, LLC ("INTL"), a limited liability company that is invested in a master fund which primarily invests in emerging markets debt and equity securities. INTL and the master fund are managed and controlled by an investment manager who has full discretion over investment and operating decisions. In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities", INTL is a variable interest entity and the Company is currently the primary beneficiary; as a result, the Company accounts for its investment in INTL as a consolidated subsidiary. In October 2004, the Company invested an additional \$25,000,000 in INTL. INTL plans to sell additional membership interests in the future, which if accomplished could result in the Company no longer accounting for INTL as a consolidated subsidiary. At December 31, 2005, INTL had total assets of \$105,100,000 which are reflected as investments in the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and its liabilities were not material. The creditors of INTL have recourse only to the assets of INTL and do not have recourse to any other assets of the Company. The Company can generally withdraw its capital account interest upon 90 days notice, subject to the manager's ability to liquidate security positions in an orderly manner. The Company recorded \$9,900,000 and \$2,200,000 of pre-tax income relating to INTL for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

### 4. Investments in Associated Companies:

The Company has investments in several Associated Companies. The amounts reflected as equity in income (losses) of associated companies in the consolidated statements of operations are net of income tax provisions of \$700,000, \$15,000,000 and \$70,100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Included in consolidated retained earnings at December 31, 2005 is approximately \$42,800,000 of undistributed earnings of the associated companies.

#### *Cobre Las Cruces, S.A. ("CLC")*

In August 2005, the Company consummated the merger with its then 72.1% owned subsidiary, MK Resources Company ("MK"), whereby the Company acquired the remaining outstanding MK common shares. The acquisition cost consisted of approximately 216,000 of the Company's common shares (valued at \$8,300,000), and estimated cash amounts (\$4,500,000 has been accrued) that will be paid to former MK stockholders who perfected appraisal rights. As a result of the merger, MK is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and MK's securities are no longer publicly traded.

Immediately following the merger, the Company sold to Inmet Mining Corporation ("Inmet"), a Canadian-based global mining company traded on the Toronto stock exchange (Symbol: IMN), a 70% interest in CLC, a Spanish company that holds the exploration and mineral rights to the Las Cruces copper deposit in the Pyrite Belt of Spain. Inmet acquired the interest in CLC in exchange for 5,600,000 newly issued Inmet common shares, representing approximately 11.7% of the outstanding Inmet common shares immediately following completion of the transaction. The Inmet shares were recorded at their fair value of approximately \$78,000,000, and the Company recorded a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$10,500,000, which is reflected in the caption investment and other income. For more information on the Inmet shares, see Note 6.

CLC has entered into an agreement with third party lenders for project financing consisting of a ten year senior secured credit facility of up to \$240,000,000 and a senior secured bridge credit facility of up to €69,000,000 to finance subsidies and value-added tax. The Company and Inmet have guaranteed 30%

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 4. Investments in Associated Companies, continued:

and 70%, respectively, of the obligations outstanding under both facilities until completion of the project as defined in the project financing agreement. At December 31, 2005, no amounts were outstanding under the facilities. The Company and Inmet have also committed to provide financing to CLC which is estimated to be \$159,000,000, of which the Company's share will be 30% (\$14,300,000 of which has been loaned as of December 31, 2005). For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$1,600,000 from this investment under the equity method of accounting.

#### *Union Square*

Union Square, two entities in which the Company had non-controlling equity interests, sold their respective interests in an office complex located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. during 2005. Including repayment of its mortgage loans at closing, the Company's share of the net proceeds was \$73,200,000, and the Company recognized a pre-tax gain of \$72,300,000.

#### *JPOF II*

During 2000, the Company invested \$100,000,000 in the equity of a limited liability company, Jefferies Partners Opportunity Fund II, LLC ("JPOF II"), that is a registered broker-dealer. JPOF II is managed by Jefferies & Company, Inc., a full service investment bank to middle market companies. JPOF II invests in high yield securities, special situation investments and distressed securities and provides trading services to its customers and clients. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$23,600,000, \$16,200,000 and \$14,800,000, respectively, of pre-tax income from this investment under the equity method of accounting. These earnings were distributed by JPOF II as dividends shortly after the end of each year.

#### *Olympus*

In December 2001, the Company invested \$127,500,000 for a 25% common stock interest in Olympus Re Holdings, Ltd. ("Olympus"), a newly formed Bermuda reinsurance company primarily engaged in the property excess, marine and aviation reinsurance business. In June 2003, the Company sold 567,574 common shares of Olympus back to Olympus for total proceeds of \$79,500,000. The Company recognized a \$1,500,000 gain on the sale which is reflected in other income for the year ended December 31, 2003. The shares were sold to Olympus as part of an issuer tender offer available to all of its shareholders. After completion of the tender, the Company's interest in Olympus declined from 25% to 16.1%. Although the Company's equity interest declined below 20%, the Company continued to account for its investment under the equity method of accounting because of its ability to exercise significant influence. As a result of redemptions of other investors' equity interests during 2004 and 2005, the Company's percentage interest in Olympus increased to 20.1% as of December 31, 2005.

During 2005, Olympus recorded significant losses as a result of estimated insurance claims from hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma. In early 2006, Olympus raised a significant amount of new equity to replace some, but not all of the capital that was lost as a result of the 2005 hurricanes. Since the Company did not invest additional capital in Olympus, its equity interest will be diluted (to less than 4%) such that it will no longer apply the equity method of accounting for this investment subsequent to December 31, 2005. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$(120,100,000), \$9,700,000 and \$40,400,000, respectively, of pre-tax income (loss) from this investment under the equity method of accounting. In addition, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$3,700,000 to reduce the book value of its investment to zero.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 4. Investments in Associated Companies, continued:

#### *EagleRock*

In December 2001, the Company invested \$50,000,000 in EagleRock Capital Partners (QP), LP (“EagleRock”), a limited partnership that invests and trades in securities and other investment vehicles. At December 31, 2005, the book value of the Company’s equity investment in EagleRock was \$75,500,000, which excludes \$16,600,000 that was received in January 2006 and is classified as a receivable as of December 31, 2005. In August 2005, the Company notified EagleRock that it determined to withdraw its entire interest on January 1, 2006. Discussions are ongoing as to the timing and manner in which the Company’s capital will be remitted by EagleRock to the Company. Pre-tax income (losses) of \$(28,900,000), \$29,400,000 and \$49,900,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, were recorded from this investment under the equity method of accounting. The results reported by the partnership since its inception include both realized and changes in unrealized gains and losses in its portfolio. In 2004, \$3,700,000 was distributed by EagleRock to the Company.

#### *HomeFed*

In October 2002, the Company sold one of its real estate subsidiaries, CDS Holding Corporation (“CDS”), to HomeFed Corporation (“HomeFed”) for a purchase price of \$25,000,000, consisting of \$1,000,000 in cash and 2,474,226 shares of HomeFed’s common stock, which represented approximately 30% of HomeFed’s outstanding common stock. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the deferred gain on this sale was \$4,200,000 and \$6,800,000, respectively, which is being recognized into income as CDS’s principal asset, the real estate project known as San Elijo Hills, is developed and sold. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$5,800,000, \$10,000,000 and \$16,200,000, respectively, of pre-tax income from this investment under the equity method of accounting. HomeFed is engaged, directly and through subsidiaries, in the investment in and development of residential real estate projects in the State of California. HomeFed is a public company traded on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board (Symbol: HOFD).

As a result of a 1998 distribution to all of the Company’s shareholders, approximately 7.7% and 9.5% of HomeFed is owned by the Company’s Chairman and President, respectively. Both are also directors of HomeFed and the Company’s President serves as HomeFed’s Chairman.

#### *Pershing*

In January 2004, the Company invested \$50,000,000 in Pershing Square, L.P. (“Pershing”), a limited partnership that is authorized to engage in a variety of investing activities. The Company redeemed its interest as of December 31, 2004, and the total amount due from Pershing of \$71,300,000 (which was paid during the first quarter of 2005) is included in trade, notes and other receivables, net at December 31, 2004 in the Company’s consolidated balance sheet.

The following table provides summarized data with respect to the Associated Companies accounted for on the equity method of accounting included in results of operations for the three years ended

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

4. Investments in Associated Companies, continued:

December 31, 2005, except for Berkadia LLC (“Berkadia”) which is separately summarized below, and except for WilTel which was sold as discussed in Note 5. (Amounts are in thousands.)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	
Assets.....	<b>\$2,750,800</b>	\$2,247,000	
Liabilities .....	<b>1,873,300</b>	969,200	
Net assets.....	<b><u>\$ 877,500</u></b>	<u>\$1,277,800</u>	
The Company’s portion of the reported net assets .....	<b><u>\$ 379,100</u></b>	<u>\$ 440,200</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Total revenues .....	<b>\$ 984,400</b>	\$ 914,500	\$890,900
Income (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary items .....	<b>\$ (484,200)</b>	\$ 221,000	\$374,700
Net income (loss) .....	<b>\$ (484,200)</b>	\$ 221,000	\$374,700
The Company’s equity in net income (loss) .....	<b>\$ (44,400)</b>	\$ 90,700	\$119,900

Except for its investment in CLC, the Company has not provided any guarantees, nor is it contingently liable for any of the liabilities reflected in the above table. All such liabilities are non-recourse to the Company. The Company’s exposure to adverse events at the investee companies is limited to the book value of its investment.

*Berkadia*

In August 2001, Berkadia, an entity jointly owned by the Company and Berkshire Hathaway Inc., loaned \$5,600,000,000 on a senior secured basis to FINOVA Capital Corporation (the “Berkadia Loan”), the principal operating subsidiary of The FINOVA Group Inc. (“FINOVA”), to facilitate a chapter 11 restructuring of the outstanding debt of FINOVA and its principal subsidiaries. Berkadia also received 61,020,581 newly issued shares of common stock of FINOVA (the “FNV Shares”), representing 50% of the stock of FINOVA outstanding on a fully diluted basis. Berkadia financed the Berkadia Loan with bank financing that was guaranteed, 90% by Berkshire Hathaway and 10% by the Company (with the Company’s guarantee being secondarily guaranteed by Berkshire Hathaway). In February 2004, FINOVA fully repaid the Berkadia Loan, and Berkadia fully repaid its bank financing, thereby eliminating the Company’s guaranty.

During 2001, Berkadia was paid a \$60,000,000 commitment fee by FINOVA Capital upon execution of the commitment and a \$60,000,000 funding fee upon funding of the Berkadia Loan. The Company’s share of these fees, \$60,000,000 in the aggregate, was distributed to the Company shortly after the fees were received. In addition, FINOVA entered into a ten-year management agreement with the Company, for which the Company receives an annual fee of \$8,000,000, which is shared equally with Berkshire. The management agreement remains in effect even though the Berkadia Loan has been repaid.

Under the agreement governing Berkadia, the Company and Berkshire Hathaway agreed to equally share the commitment fee, funding fee and all management fees. All income related to the Berkadia Loan, after payment of financing costs, was shared 90% to Berkshire Hathaway and 10% to the Company.

In August 2001, Berkadia transferred \$5,540,000,000 in cash to FINOVA Capital, representing the \$5,600,000,000 loan reduced by the funding fee of \$60,000,000, in exchange for a \$5,600,000,000 note from FINOVA Capital and the FNV Shares. Under GAAP, Berkadia was required to allocate the

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**4. Investments in Associated Companies, continued:**

\$5,540,000,000 cash transferred, reduced by the previously received \$60,000,000 commitment fee, between its investment in the Berkadia Loan and the FNV Shares, based upon the relative fair values of the securities received. Further, the fair value of the FNV Shares was presumed to be equal to the trading price of the stock on the day Berkadia received the FNV Shares, with only relatively minor adjustments allowed for transfer restrictions and the inability of the traded market price to account for a large block transfer. The requirement to use the trading price as the basis for the fair value estimate resulted in an initial book value for the FNV Shares of \$188,800,000, which was far in excess of the \$17,600,000 aggregate book net worth of FINOVA on the effective date of the Plan, and was inconsistent with the Company's view that the FINOVA common stock has a very limited value. Based on this determination of fair value, Berkadia recorded an initial investment in the FNV Shares of \$188,800,000 and in the Berkadia Loan of \$5,291,200,000. The allocation of \$188,800,000 to the investment in the common stock of FINOVA, plus the \$120,000,000 of cash fees received, were reflected as a discount from the face amount of the Berkadia Loan. The discount was amortized to income over the life of the Berkadia Loan under the effective interest method.

During 2002, Berkadia gave its consent to FINOVA to use up to \$300,000,000 of cash to repurchase certain subordinated notes rather than make mandatory prepayments of the Berkadia Loan. In consideration for its consent, FINOVA and Berkadia agreed that they would share equally in the net interest savings resulting from any repurchase. The Company's share of the net interest savings is reflected in the table below.

Subsequent to acquisition, Berkadia accounted for its investment in the FINOVA common stock under the equity method of accounting. During 2001, Berkadia recorded its share of FINOVA's losses in an amount that reduced Berkadia's investment in FINOVA's common stock to zero. Berkadia's recognition of any future FINOVA losses was suspended at that time. Although the Company had no cash investment in Berkadia, since it guaranteed 10% of the third party financing provided to Berkadia, the Company recorded its share of any losses recorded by Berkadia, up to the amount of the Company's guarantee. Berkadia distributed all of its cash to its members during 2004 and has had no financial statement activity since that distribution. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company's equity in the income of Berkadia consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net interest spread on the Berkadia Loan-10% of total.....	\$ -	\$ 2,400
Net interest savings.....	300	2,000
Amortization of Berkadia Loan discount related to cash fees-50% of total.....	200	29,100
Amortization of Berkadia Loan discount related to FINOVA stock-50% of total .....	<u>300</u>	<u>45,700</u>
Equity in income of associated companies-Berkadia.....	<u>\$800</u>	<u>\$79,200</u>

The following table provides certain summarized data with respect to Berkadia for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. (Amounts are in thousands.)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Total revenues.....	\$2,400	\$198,800
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	\$2,200	\$180,400
Net income .....	\$2,200	\$180,400

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 5. Discontinued Operations:

#### *WilTel*

In December 2005, the Company sold WilTel to Level 3 Communications, Inc. ("Level 3") for aggregate cash consideration of \$460,300,000 (net of estimated working capital adjustments of approximately \$25,500,000), and 115,000,000 newly issued shares of Level 3 common stock. In connection with the sale, the Company retained certain assets and liabilities of WilTel that were not purchased by Level 3. The retained assets include (i) WilTel's headquarters building (including the adjacent parking garage) located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, (ii) cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$100,000,000, (iii) corporate aircraft and related capital lease obligations, and (iv) marketable securities. In addition, the Company retained all of WilTel's right to receive certain cash payments from SBC Communications Inc. ("SBC") totaling \$236,000,000, of which \$37,500,000 was received prior to closing and the balance is due to be received during 2006. Prior to the closing, WilTel repaid its long-term debt obligations using its funds, together with \$220,000,000 of funds advanced by the Company. The retained liabilities also include WilTel's defined benefit pension plan and supplemental retirement plan obligation and certain other employee related liabilities. The agreement with Level 3 requires that all parties make the appropriate filings to treat the purchase of WilTel as a purchase of assets for federal, state and local income and franchise tax purposes. As a result, WilTel's net operating tax loss carryforwards ("NOLs"), as well as any tax losses generated by the sale, remained with the Company. For more information on the Company's NOLs, see Note 16.

The Company recorded a pre-tax gain on disposal of WilTel of \$243,800,000. The calculation of the gain on sale included: (1) the cash proceeds received from Level 3, net of estimated working capital adjustments; (2) the fair value of the Level 3 common shares of \$339,300,000, based on the \$2.95 per share closing price of Level 3 common stock immediately prior to closing; (3) the amount of the SBC cash payments that had not been previously accrued prior to closing (\$175,900,000); (4) an impairment charge for WilTel's headquarters building described below; and (5) the net book value of the net assets sold and estimated expenses and other costs related to the transaction.

The Company concluded that the change in the use of WilTel's former headquarters facility to a property held for investment was a change in circumstances which indicated that the carrying amount of the facility might not be recoverable. On the closing date of the sale to Level 3, the carrying amount of the facility was \$96,500,000; based on the assumptions discussed below the Company concluded that the carrying amount was not recoverable, and an impairment loss of \$42,400,000 was recorded reducing the gain on disposal of discontinued operations. At December 31, 2005, the new cost basis and carrying amount of the facility reflected in other assets is \$54,100,000.

The facility is a fifteen story, 740,000 square foot office building located in downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma for which construction was substantially completed in 2001, with a total of approximately 640,000 rentable square feet. Approximately 260,000 square feet of the rentable space is leased to Level 3 under short-term leases that expire at the end of 2007, subject to Level 3 renewal options. Level 3 also has the right to vacate approximately 44,000 square feet every six months commencing July 1, 2006. Approximately 23,500 square feet are leased to another tenant also under a short-term lease that is subject to renewal options. The building is considered to be Class A office space, and the Company believes that the best value for the building would be obtained by selling the building to an owner/occupant. The facility is being marketed for sale at a gross selling price of \$80,000,000, including furniture, fixtures and equipment.

The Company utilized a discounted cash flow technique to determine the fair value of the facility. In order to estimate the amount which could ultimately be realized upon the sale of the facility, the Company had a market analysis prepared of sales and leasing activity for the downtown Tulsa market.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 5. Discontinued Operations, continued:

The analysis identified the range of historical selling prices for properties of comparable quality, including the age, size and occupancy rates of the properties sold, properties currently available for sale or lease, current market occupancy rates and recent leasing rates. Since the facility is being marketed to an owner/occupant, the cash flow estimates reflect that it may take from two to five years before a buyer is identified and the facility can be sold. The cash flow estimates assume that Level 3 will only fulfill its minimum rental commitment; the Company did not assume that space which is currently vacant will be leased, which results in negative operating cash flow prior to sale. The Company's cash flow estimates reflect a range of possible outcomes since the timing of the sale and the ultimate price that the Company will realize for the facility is uncertain.

During 2002, the Company acquired 47.4% of the outstanding common stock of WilTel for aggregate cash consideration of \$353,900,000, including expenses. In November 2003, the Company consummated an exchange offer and merger agreement pursuant to which WilTel became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and former WilTel public stockholders received an aggregate of 16,734,690 common shares of the Company. The 2003 acquisition was wholly unrelated to the initial acquisition in 2002; the Company's decision to acquire the remaining WilTel shares was based upon developments subsequent to the initial 2002 purchase. Prior to the merger, during 2003 the Company recorded its share of WilTel's losses under the equity method of accounting in the amount of \$52,100,000; such amount is reflected in the 2003 statement of operations in the caption equity in income (losses) of associated companies.

The aggregate purchase price for the 2003 acquisition was approximately \$425,300,000, consisting of \$422,800,000 of Leucadia common shares and cash expenses of \$2,500,000. The execution of the merger agreement on August 21, 2003 created a measurement date for accounting purposes that was used to determine the per share value of the Leucadia common shares issued. The Company averaged the closing prices of its common shares for the five business day period commencing two business days before and ending two business days after the merger agreement was executed. That average, \$25.27 per share, was used to calculate the aggregate value of the Leucadia common shares issued.

#### *Waikiki Beach Hotel*

In May 2005, the Company sold its 716-room Waikiki Beach hotel and related assets for an aggregate purchase price of \$107,000,000, before closing costs and other required payments. After satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness on the hotel of \$22,100,000 at closing, the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$73,000,000, and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$56,600,000 (reflected in discontinued operations). Historical operating results for the hotel are not material.

#### *WebLink Wireless, Inc. ("WebLink")*

In December 2002, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase certain debt and equity securities of WebLink, for an aggregate purchase price of \$19,000,000. WebLink operated in the wireless messaging industry, providing wireless data services and traditional paging services. In the fourth quarter of 2003, WebLink sold substantially all of its operating assets to Metrocall, Inc. for 500,000 shares of common stock of Metrocall, Inc.'s parent, Metrocall Holdings, Inc. ("Metrocall"), an immediately exercisable warrant to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock of Metrocall at \$40 per share, and a warrant to purchase up to 100,000 additional shares of Metrocall common stock at \$40 per share, subject to certain vesting criteria.

Based upon the market price of the Metrocall stock received and the fair value of the warrants received as of the date of sale, the Company reported a pre-tax gain on disposal of discontinued operations of

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 5. Discontinued Operations, continued:

\$11,500,000. The vesting criteria for the remaining warrants were satisfied during 2004, and the Company recorded \$2,200,000 as gain on disposal of discontinued operations (net of minority interest), which represented the estimated fair value of the warrants.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, WebLink exercised all of its warrants and subsequently tendered all of its Metrocall shares as part of a merger agreement between Metrocall and Arch Wireless, Inc. WebLink received cash of \$19,900,000 and 675,607 common shares of the new parent company (USA Mobility, Inc., which had a fair market value of \$25,000,000 when received), resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$15,800,000 that is included in net securities gains of continuing operations. The Company's investment in the shares of USA Mobility at December 31, 2004 is classified as a non-current investment.

#### *Other*

In December 2005, the Company sold its interest in an Argentine shoe manufacturer that had been acquired earlier in the year. Although there was no material gain or loss on disposal, results of discontinued operations during 2005 include a pre-tax loss of \$4,400,000.

In October 2004, the Company sold a commercial real estate property and classified it as a discontinued operation. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company recorded a non-cash charge of approximately \$7,100,000 to reduce the carrying amount of this property to its estimated fair value. The Company recorded an additional pre-tax loss of \$600,000 when the sale closed, resulting principally from mortgage prepayment penalties incurred upon satisfaction of the property's mortgage. Operating results for this property were not material in prior years.

In the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company sold its geothermal power business and classified it as a discontinued operation. The Company received proceeds of \$14,800,000, net of closing costs, and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$200,000.

During 2003, the Company settled certain tax payment responsibilities with the purchaser of Colonial Penn Insurance Company. Income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2003 includes a payment of \$1,800,000 from the purchaser to reimburse the Company for tax payments previously made.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**5. Discontinued Operations, continued:**

A summary of the results of discontinued operations is as follows for the three year period ended December 31, 2005 (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenues and other income:			
Telecommunications revenues .....	<b>\$1,743,938</b>	\$1,582,948	\$231,930
Wireless messaging revenues .....	-	-	57,900
Investment and other income .....	<b>114,980</b>	41,270	11,007
Net securities gains .....	<b>3,483</b>	6,372	25
	<u><b>1,862,401</b></u>	<u>1,630,590</u>	<u>300,862</u>
Expenses:			
Telecommunications cost of sales .....	<b>1,223,143</b>	1,129,248	167,653
Wireless messaging network operating expenses .....	-	-	31,354
Interest .....	<b>27,536</b>	34,459	5,648
Salaries .....	<b>150,000</b>	139,546	29,247
Depreciation and amortization .....	<b>162,694</b>	207,829	41,642
Selling, general and other expenses .....	<b>187,460</b>	184,370	45,914
	<u><b>1,750,833</b></u>	<u>1,695,452</u>	<u>321,458</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes .....	<b>111,568</b>	(64,862)	(20,596)
Income tax provision (benefit) .....	<b>11</b>	-	(9,010)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes .....	<u><b>\$ 111,557</b></u>	<u>\$ (64,862)</u>	<u>\$ (11,586)</u>

**6. Investments:**

A summary of investments classified as current assets at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value</u>
Investments available for sale .....	<b>\$1,206,973</b>	<b>\$1,206,195</b>	\$ 917,840	\$ 918,064
Trading securities .....	<b>103,978</b>	<b>105,541</b>	148,602	159,616
Other investments, including accrued interest income .....	<b>11,826</b>	<b>11,826</b>	7,065	7,065
Total current investments .....	<u><b>\$1,322,777</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,323,562</b></u>	<u>\$1,073,507</u>	<u>\$1,084,745</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

6. Investments, continued:

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and estimated fair value of available for sale investments classified as current assets at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
<b>2005</b>				
Bonds and notes:				
United States Government and agencies .....	\$ 818,967	\$ 107	\$ 597	\$ 818,477
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises .....	199,030	17	377	198,670
Foreign governments .....	1,503	17	-	1,520
All other corporates .....	<u>187,473</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>187,528</u>
Total .....	<u>\$1,206,973</u>	<u>\$ 617</u>	<u>\$1,395</u>	<u>\$1,206,195</u>
<b>2004</b>				
Bonds and notes:				
United States Government and agencies .....	\$ 736,529	\$ 10	\$ 935	\$ 735,604
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises .....	113,384	-	191	113,193
All other corporates .....	<u>67,927</u>	<u>1,666</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>69,267</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 917,840</u>	<u>\$1,676</u>	<u>\$1,452</u>	<u>\$ 918,064</u>

Certain information with respect to trading securities at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	2005		2004	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value
Fixed maturities – corporate bonds and notes .....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,629	\$ 77,288
Equity securities .....	-	-	1,413	1,585
Other investments .....	<u>103,978</u>	<u>105,541</u>	<u>79,560</u>	<u>80,743</u>
Total trading securities .....	<u>\$103,978</u>	<u>\$105,541</u>	<u>\$148,602</u>	<u>\$159,616</u>

Other investments classified as trading securities principally include INTL's investment in a master fund.

A summary of non-current investments at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	2005		2004	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value
Investments available for sale .....	\$762,178	\$825,716	\$423,687	\$667,595
Other investments .....	<u>151,611</u>	<u>151,611</u>	<u>50,731</u>	<u>50,731</u>
Total non-current investments .....	<u>\$913,789</u>	<u>\$977,327</u>	<u>\$474,418</u>	<u>\$718,326</u>

Other non-current investments include 5,600,000 common shares of Inmet, which have a cost and carrying value of \$78,000,000 at December 31, 2005. The Inmet shares have the benefit of a registration

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

6. Investments, continued:

rights agreement; however, the shares may not be sold until the earlier of August 2009 or the date on which the Company is no longer obligated under the guarantee of CLC's credit facilities. At acquisition, the fair value of the Inmet common stock was determined to be approximately 90% of the then current trading price as a result of these transferability restrictions. The Inmet shares will be carried at the initially recorded value (unless there is an other than temporary impairment) until one year prior to the termination of the transfer restrictions. At December 31, 2005, the market value of the Inmet shares is approximately \$142,100,000.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and estimated fair value of non-current investments classified as available for sale at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
<b>2005</b>				
Bonds and notes:				
United States Government and agencies .....	\$ 39,037	\$ 25	\$ 584	\$ 38,478
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises .....	141,265	106	1,428	139,943
All other corporates .....	160,190	37,677	1,675	196,192
Total fixed maturities .....	<u>340,492</u>	<u>37,808</u>	<u>3,687</u>	<u>374,613</u>
Equity securities:				
Preferred stocks .....	5,569	-	118	5,451
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies .....	12,340	10,010	-	22,350
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other .....	403,777	28,817	9,292	423,302
Total equity securities .....	<u>421,686</u>	<u>38,827</u>	<u>9,410</u>	<u>451,103</u>
	<u>\$762,178</u>	<u>\$ 76,635</u>	<u>\$13,097</u>	<u>\$825,716</u>
<b>2004</b>				
Bonds and notes:				
United States Government and agencies .....	\$ 26,995	\$ 19	\$ 155	\$ 26,859
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises .....	115,178	28	925	114,281
States, municipalities and political subdivisions .....	7,610	-	-	7,610
Foreign governments .....	1,507	79	-	1,586
All other corporates .....	125,020	41,568	416	166,172
Total fixed maturities .....	<u>276,310</u>	<u>41,694</u>	<u>1,496</u>	<u>316,508</u>
Equity securities:				
Preferred stocks .....	993	-	-	993
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies .....	91,154	194,620	-	285,774
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other .....	55,230	10,868	1,778	64,320
Total equity securities .....	<u>147,377</u>	<u>205,488</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>351,087</u>
	<u>\$423,687</u>	<u>\$247,182</u>	<u>\$ 3,274</u>	<u>\$667,595</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**6. Investments, continued:**

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of non-current investments classified as available for sale at December 31, 2005, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities are likely to differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Due after one year through five years .....	\$140,861	\$177,331
Due after five years through ten years .....	18,585	18,112
Due after ten years .....	<u>744</u>	<u>749</u>
	160,190	196,192
Mortgage-backed securities .....	<u>180,302</u>	<u>178,421</u>
	<u>\$340,492</u>	<u>\$374,613</u>

Non-current available for sale equity securities include 115,000,000 shares of Level 3 common stock received in connection with the sale of WilTel (see Note 5), with a cost of \$339,300,000 and an estimated fair value of \$330,100,000 at December 31, 2005. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into with Level 3, Level 3 has filed a registration statement covering the shares and is required to keep the registration statement effective for the shorter of two years (or a longer period as set forth in the agreement), or until the distribution of the shares is completed. The Level 3 common stock is subject to a transfer restriction that limits the number of shares the Company can sell (with certain exceptions) on any given day until May 22, 2006; thereafter there is no restriction.

During 2005, the Company sold all 375,000 common shares of White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. ("WMIG") that it owned, and recorded a security gain of \$146,000,000. The Company purchased the shares in 2001 for \$75,000,000; at December 31, 2004 the investment in WMIG, which was classified as a non-current available for sale security, had a market value of \$242,300,000.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments were \$(22,400,000), \$153,200,000 and \$161,800,000 at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Reclassification adjustments included in comprehensive income for the three year period ended December 31, 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period, net of tax provision of \$0, \$0 and \$56,896 .....	<b>\$ 12,707</b>	\$(26,623)	\$105,861
Less: reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income, net of tax provision of \$0, \$0 and \$1,158 .....	<u><b>(188,284)</b></u>	<u>18,031</u>	<u>(2,085)</u>
Net change in unrealized gain on investments, net of tax provision of \$0, \$0 and \$55,738 .....	<u><b>\$(175,577)</b></u>	<u>\$ (8,592)</u>	<u>\$103,776</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**6. Investments, continued:**

The following table shows the Company's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category, all of which have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months, at December 31, 2005 (in thousands):

<u>Description of Securities</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>
United States Government and agencies .....	\$ 518,329	\$ 597
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises .....	135,021	359
Mortgage-backed securities .....	113,840	1,567
Corporate bonds .....	170,093	1,985
Marketable equity securities .....	334,490	9,410
Total temporarily impaired securities .....	<u>\$1,271,773</u>	<u>\$13,918</u>

The unrealized losses on the securities issued by the United States Government and agencies, the U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises and the mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases and were considered to be minor (approximately .1%, .3% and 1.4%, respectively). The unrealized losses on the securities issued by the United States Government and agencies relate to 14 securities which were purchased in 2005 and all of which mature in 2006. The unrealized losses on the U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises relate to 20 securities which were primarily purchased in 2005 and all of which mature in 2006. The unrealized losses on the mortgage-backed securities (all of which are issued by U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises) relate to 27 securities substantially all of which were purchased in 2005. The unrealized losses related to the corporate bonds are not considered to be an other than temporary impairment. This determination is based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, the reason for the decline in the fair value, changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, and other factors specific to the individual investment. The unrealized losses on marketable equity securities primarily relates to the Company's investment in Level 3 common stock which was acquired in December 2005.

At December 31, 2005, the Company's investments which have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer are comprised of 16 securities which had aggregate gross unrealized losses of approximately \$600,000 and an aggregate fair value of approximately \$60,200,000. These securities are primarily mortgage-backed securities (all of which are issued by U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises).

At December 31, 2005, the aggregate carrying amount of the Company's investment in equity securities that are accounted for under the cost method totaled \$151,600,000. Of this amount, \$78,000,000 relates to the Company's investment in the Inmet common shares, which had a market value in excess of the carrying amount. The fair value of the remaining cost method securities was not estimated as there were no identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value and it was not practicable to estimate the fair value of these investments.

At December 31, 2004, securities with book values aggregating \$7,100,000 were on deposit with various regulatory authorities. Securities with book values of \$12,300,000 and \$12,100,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, collateralized certain swap agreements, and securities with a book value of \$11,100,000 and \$11,000,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, collateralized certain debt obligations and a related letter of credit.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**7. Trade, Notes and Other Receivables, Net:**

A summary of current trade, notes and other receivables, net at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Current trade, notes and other receivables, net:		
Trade receivables (a).....	<b>\$115,538</b>	\$ 73,639
Receivable from SBC (b) .....	<b>198,500</b>	-
Federal income tax receivable .....	-	3,858
Receivable from Pershing .....	-	71,294
Receivable from EagleRock .....	<b>16,636</b>	-
Instalment loan receivables .....	<b>1,257</b>	2,035
Receivables related to securities .....	<b>39,387</b>	5,999
Receivables relating to real estate activities .....	<b>5,602</b>	2,988
Other .....	<b>15,393</b>	8,211
	<b>392,313</b>	168,024
Allowance for doubtful accounts .....	<b>(15,097)</b>	(7,790)
Total current trade, notes and other receivables, net .....	<b><u>\$377,216</u></b>	<b><u>\$160,234</u></b>

(a) Includes \$10,700,000 and \$10,500,000 as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, from Symphony's largest customer.

(b) Represents amounts due from SBC of which \$11,000,000 was paid on January 4, 2006 and the balance is payable in ten equal monthly installments in January 2006 through October 2006. See Note 5 for more information.

**8. Intangible Assets, Net and Goodwill:**

A summary of these assets at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Intangibles:		
Customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$6,686 and \$491 .....	<b>\$58,911</b>	\$1,472
Trademarks and tradename, net of accumulated amortization of \$268 .....	<b>4,140</b>	-
Software, net of accumulated amortization of \$701 .....	<b>4,399</b>	-
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$142 .....	<b>2,188</b>	-
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,488 .....	<b>1,446</b>	-
Goodwill .....	<b>13,999</b>	-
	<b><u>\$85,083</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,472</u></b>

During 2005, in connection with the acquisitions of NSW, Idaho Timber and ATX, the Company recorded customer relationship intangible assets and other intangible assets which are being amortized over their estimated useful lives, and goodwill which is not being amortized. See Note 3 for more information. In addition, during October 2005 the plastics manufacturing segment acquired the manufacturing assets of a competitor for approximately \$4,300,000, and allocated \$2,900,000 of the purchase price to customer relationships and \$300,000 to trademarks. Such amounts are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years. During 2004, the Company recorded \$1,900,000 of customer relationship intangible assets in connection with an acquisition made by the plastics manufacturing

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**8. Intangible Assets, Net and Goodwill, continued:**

segment, which are being amortized on a straight-line basis over an average useful life of approximately three years.

Amortization expense on intangible assets was \$8,800,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for the intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows: 2006-\$11,100,000; 2007-\$9,500,000; 2008-\$8,600,000; 2009-\$8,200,000; and 2010-\$7,000,000.

**9. Other Assets:**

A summary of non-current other assets at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Real Estate .....	<b>\$166,188</b>	\$234,123
Unamortized debt expense .....	<b>17,993</b>	19,863
Restricted cash, (principally to secure outstanding letters of credits of \$23,000,000 and \$2,000,000) .....	<b>27,018</b>	6,436
Deposits .....	<b>488</b>	5,565
Other .....	<b>28,914</b>	6,880
	<u><b>\$240,601</b></u>	<u>6,880</u>

In the fourth quarter of 2005, 711 Developer, LLC ("Square 711"), a 90% owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an agreement to sell its interest in 8 acres of unimproved land in Washington, D.C. for aggregate cash consideration of \$121,900,000; the sale closed in February 2006. The land was acquired by the Company in September 2003 for cash consideration of \$53,800,000. After satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness on the property of \$32,000,000 and other closing payments, the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$75,700,000, and expects to record a pre-tax gain of approximately \$48,900,000.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**10. Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net:**

A summary of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	Depreciable Lives (in years)	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Buildings and leasehold improvements.....	4-45	\$ <b>136,460</b>	\$ 127,363
Machinery and equipment .....	2-25	<b>93,740</b>	77,686
Network equipment .....	5-7	<b>14,524</b>	-
Corporate aircraft .....	8-10	<b>87,981</b>	85,871
Mining properties and mineral rights .....	N/A	-	92,384
Computer equipment and software .....	2-7	<b>9,520</b>	4,795
General office furniture and fixtures .....	2-13	<b>8,933</b>	6,840
Construction in progress .....	N/A	<b>4,978</b>	1,591
Other .....	3-10	<b>7,645</b>	7,960
		<u><b>363,781</b></u>	<u>404,490</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization .....		<u><b>(126,760)</b></u>	<u>(121,160)</u>
		<u><b>\$ 237,021</b></u>	<u>\$ 283,330</u>

In January 2004, the Company exercised an option to sell two of its corporate aircraft for total proceeds of approximately \$38,800,000. The option was received in connection with the purchase of two new corporate aircraft. The Company completed the sales in July 2004, and reported a pre-tax gain of \$11,300,000.

**11. Trade Payables, Expense Accruals and Other Non-Current Liabilities:**

A summary of trade payables and expense accruals and other non-current liabilities at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Trade payables and expense accruals:		
Trade payables .....	\$ <b>26,080</b>	\$ 14,939
Payables related to securities .....	<b>24,268</b>	50,569
Accrued compensation, severance and other employee benefits.....	<b>109,657</b>	51,403
Taxes other than income .....	<b>7,228</b>	4,668
Accrued interest payable .....	<b>21,997</b>	20,572
Due to Level 3 .....	<b>25,490</b>	-
Other .....	<b>45,058</b>	25,713
	<u><b>\$259,778</b></u>	<u>\$167,864</u>
Other non-current liabilities:		
Postretirement and postemployment benefits .....	\$ <b>8,165</b>	\$ 8,633
Pension liability .....	<b>73,729</b>	61,982
Liabilities related to real estate activities .....	<b>4,334</b>	6,841
Other .....	<b>35,665</b>	44,219
	<u><b>\$121,893</b></u>	<u>\$121,675</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**12. Indebtedness:**

The principal amount, stated interest rate and maturity date of outstanding debt at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Parent Company Debt:		
Senior Notes:		
Bank credit facility .....	\$ -	\$ -
7¾% Senior Notes due 2013, less debt discount of \$395 and \$431 .....	99,605	99,569
7% Senior Notes due 2013, net of debt premium of \$1,009 and \$1,105 .....	376,009	376,105
Subordinated Notes:		
8¼% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2005 .....	-	19,101
7⅞% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2006, less debt discount of \$9 and \$20 .....	21,667	21,656
3¾% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 .....	350,000	350,000
8.65% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2027 .....	98,200	98,200
Subsidiary Debt:		
Repurchase agreements .....	92,094	21,012
Aircraft financing .....	43,448	45,562
Industrial Revenue Bonds (with variable interest) .....	9,815	9,815
Capital leases due 2006 through 2015 with a weighted average interest rate of 12.1% .....	10,101	7,280
Symphony credit agreement .....	27,108	37,690
Other due 2006 through 2011 with a weighted average interest rate of 6.5% .....	34,335	45,932
Total debt .....	<u>1,162,382</u>	<u>1,131,922</u>
Less: current maturities .....	<u>(175,664)</u>	<u>(64,799)</u>
Long-term debt .....	<u>\$ 986,718</u>	<u>\$1,067,123</u>

*Parent Company Debt:*

At December 31, 2005, the Company had an unsecured bank credit facility of \$110,000,000, which bears interest based on the Eurocurrency Rate or the prime rate and matures in 2007. At December 31, 2005, no amounts were outstanding under this bank credit facility.

In April 2004, the Company sold \$350,000,000 principal amount of its 3¾% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 in a private placement transaction. The notes are convertible into the Company's common shares at \$45.93 per share at any time before their maturity, subject to certain restrictions contained in the notes, at a conversion rate of 21.7707 shares per each \$1,000 principal amount of notes subject to adjustment (an aggregate of 7,619,745 shares). The Company has a currently effective shelf registration statement in respect of the notes and the common shares issuable upon conversion of the notes.

In January 1997, the Company issued 8.65% trust issued preferred securities ("Trups") of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Leucadia Capital Trust I (the "Trust"). As a result of the implementation of SFAS 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity", the Company began classifying the Trups as liabilities on July 1, 2003, and classifies dividends accrued for these securities as interest expense. SFAS 150 did not permit restatement of prior period amounts to reflect the new classification. In 2004, the Company liquidated the Trust and distributed to

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 12. Indebtedness, continued:

the Trups holders the 8.65% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures held by the Trust in exchange for their Trups securities. The distribution had no effect on the total debt of the Company.

#### *Subsidiary Debt:*

Debt due within one year includes \$92,100,000 and \$21,000,000 as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, relating to repurchase agreements. These fixed rate repurchase agreements have a weighted average interest rate of approximately 3.95%, mature at various dates through April 2006 and are secured by investments with a carrying value of \$95,100,000.

During 2001, a subsidiary of the Company borrowed \$53,100,000 secured by certain of its corporate aircraft. This debt bears interest based on a floating rate, requires monthly payments of principal and interest and matures in ten years. The interest rate at December 31, 2005 was 8.4%. The subsidiary has entered into an interest rate swap agreement for this financing, which fixed the interest rate at approximately 5.7%. The subsidiary would have paid \$700,000 and \$2,300,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, if the swap were terminated. Changes in interest rates in the future will change the amounts to be received under the agreement, as well as interest to be paid under the related variable debt obligation. The Parent company has guaranteed this financing.

Capital leases primarily consist of a sale-leaseback transaction related to certain corporate aircraft originally entered into in May 2003, which was amended in 2005 to among other matters extend the lease term through 2015.

Symphony has a \$50,000,000 revolving credit facility, of which \$27,100,000 and \$37,700,000 was outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This financing, which is secured by all of Symphony's assets but otherwise is non-recourse to the Company, matures in 2006 and bears interest based on LIBOR plus 3.00%. At December 31, 2005, the interest rate on this facility was 7.39%.

Other subsidiary debt includes a mortgage financing related to Square 711 that was repaid in connection with the sale of that property in February 2006. The mortgage balance was \$32,000,000 and \$20,000,000 as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company's debt instruments require maintenance of minimum Tangible Net Worth, limit distributions to shareholders and limit Indebtedness and Funded Debt, all as defined in the agreements. In addition, the debt instruments contain limitations on investments, liens, contingent obligations and certain other matters. As of December 31, 2005, cash dividends of approximately \$556,600,000 would be eligible to be paid under the most restrictive covenants.

All of Symphony's assets (with an aggregate book value of \$55,500,000) are pledged as collateral under Symphony's revolving credit facility. Property, equipment and leasehold improvements of the plastics manufacturing division (with a net book value of \$4,600,000) are pledged as collateral for Industrial Revenue Bonds; and \$229,600,000 of other assets (primarily property and investments) are pledged for other indebtedness aggregating \$178,100,000. In addition, the Industrial Revenue Bond obligation is collateralized by a letter of credit which is fully collateralized by securities with a book value of \$11,100,000.

Interest rate swap agreements were used to manage the potential impact of changes in interest rates on customer banking deposits. Under interest rate swap agreements, the Company had agreed with other parties to pay fixed rate interest amounts and receive variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to a notional amount. The variable interest rate portion of the swaps was a specified LIBOR interest rate. These interest rate swaps expired in 2003.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 12. Indebtedness, continued:

Counterparties to interest rate and currency swap agreements are major financial institutions, that management believes are able to fulfill their obligations. Management believes any losses due to default by the counterparties are likely to be immaterial.

The aggregate annual mandatory redemptions of debt during the five year period ending December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands): 2006—\$175,700; 2007—\$12,900; 2008—\$4,700; 2009—\$3,000; and 2010—\$3,100.

The weighted average interest rate on short-term borrowings (consisting of customer banking deposits (at December 31, 2004), repurchase agreements and subsidiary revolving credit agreements) was 4.7% and 4.6% at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

### 13. Common Shares, Stock Options and Preferred Shares:

Pursuant to shareholder approval, during the second quarter of 2005 the Company's authorized common shares were increased to 300,000,000.

The Board of Directors from time to time has authorized acquisitions of the Company's common shares. In December 1999, the Company's Board of Directors increased to 6,000,000 the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to purchase. During the three year period ended December 31, 2005, the Company acquired 6,071 common shares at an average price of \$37.55 per common share, all in connection with employees exercising stock options. At December 31, 2005, the Company is authorized to repurchase 3,729,477 common shares.

In December 2002, the Company completed a private placement of approximately \$150,000,000 of equity securities, based on a common share price of \$23.50, to mutual fund clients of Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC, including the funds comprising the Franklin Mutual Series Funds. The Company issued 4,361,399 of the Company's common shares and newly authorized Series A Non-Voting Convertible Preferred Stock, that were converted into 2,021,580 common shares in March 2003.

The Company has a fixed stock option plan which provides for grants of options or rights to non-employee directors and certain employees up to a maximum grant of 450,000 shares to any individual in a given taxable year. The maximum number of common shares which may be acquired through the exercise of options or rights under this plan cannot exceed 1,800,000. The plan provides for the issuance of stock options and stock appreciation rights at not less than the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of grant. Options generally become exercisable in five equal annual instalments starting one year from date of grant. No stock appreciation rights have been granted.

During the second quarter of 2000, pursuant to shareholder approval, warrants to purchase 600,000 common shares were issued to each of the Company's Chairman and President. The warrants were exercisable through May 15, 2005 at an exercise price of \$15.97 per common share (105% of the closing price of a common share on the date of grant). In June 2004, Joseph S. Steinberg, President of the Company, sold all of his warrants to Jefferies & Company, Inc. ("Jefferies") based on the value of \$33.33 per Leucadia share. In September 2004, Ian M. Cumming, Chairman of the Board of the Company, and others (principally family members) sold warrants to purchase 361,500 of the Company's common shares to Jefferies based on a value of \$36.67 per Leucadia share. Jefferies exercised all of the warrants during 2004. Additionally, in September 2004, Mr. Cumming and others (principally family members) exercised warrants to purchase 238,500 shares at an exercise price of \$15.97 per share. During 2004, the Company filed two registration statements covering the shares owned by Jefferies and each were effective for a thirty day period.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

13. Common Shares, Stock Options and Preferred Shares, continued:

A summary of activity with respect to the Company's stock options for the three years ended December 31, 2005 is as follows:

	Common Shares Subject to Option	Weighted Average Exercise Prices	Options Exercisable at Year-End	Available For Future Option Grants
Balance at December 31, 2002 .....	829,605	\$18.14	<u>122,318</u>	<u>867,075</u>
Granted .....	6,000	\$25.69		
Exercised .....	(78,525)	\$16.46		
Cancelled .....	<u>(27,900)</u>	\$19.10		
Balance at December 31, 2003 .....	729,180	\$18.35	<u>228,912</u>	<u>888,975</u>
Granted .....	727,500	\$43.35		
Exercised .....	(165,150)	\$17.25		
Cancelled .....	<u>(14,100)</u>	\$19.92		
Balance at December 31, 2004 .....	1,277,430	\$32.72	<u>254,430</u>	<u>175,575</u>
Granted .....	6,000	\$36.05		
Exercised .....	(215,800)	\$17.09		
Cancelled .....	<u>(90,000)</u>	\$43.51		
Balance at December 31, 2005 .....	<u>977,630</u>	\$35.19	<u>181,580</u>	<u>259,575</u>

The weighted-average fair value of the options granted was \$8.58 per share for 2005, \$8.29 per share for 2004 and \$6.29 per share for 2003 as estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: (1) expected volatility of 23.6% for 2005, 19.1% for 2004 and 29.9% for 2003; (2) risk-free interest rates of 3.8% for 2005, 3.3% for 2004 and 2.3% for 2003; (3) expected lives of 4.3 years for 2005, 3.7 years for 2004 and 4.0 years for 2003; and (4) dividend yields of .7% for 2005, .4% for 2004 and .6% for 2003.

The following table summarizes information about fixed stock options outstanding at December 31, 2005:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Common Shares Subject to Option	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Common Shares Subject to Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$15.08	59,630	0.4 years	\$15.08	59,630	\$15.08
\$20.49	262,500	2.5 years	\$20.49	112,200	\$20.49
\$22.09	3,375	0.4 years	\$22.09	3,375	\$22.09
\$23.49	4,125	1.4 years	\$23.49	2,625	\$23.49
\$25.69	4,875	2.4 years	\$25.69	1,875	\$25.69
\$31.12	8,625	3.4 years	\$31.12	1,875	\$31.12
\$36.05	6,000	4.4 years	\$36.05	-	\$36.05
\$43.51	628,500	5.0 years	\$43.51	-	\$43.51

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, 1,237,205 and 1,453,005, respectively, of the Company's common shares were reserved for stock options and 7,619,745 of the Company's common shares were reserved for the 3¾% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes. At December 31, 2003, 1,200,000 of the Company's common shares were reserved for warrants.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**13. Common Shares, Stock Options and Preferred Shares, continued:**

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, 6,000,000 of preferred shares (redeemable and non-redeemable), par value \$1 per share, were authorized and not issued.

**14. Net Securities Gains:**

The following summarizes net securities gains for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net realized gains on securities .....	<b>\$222,258</b>	\$140,581	\$15,737
Write-down of investments (a) .....	<b>(12,230)</b>	(4,589)	(6,485)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on trading securities .....	<b>(1,212)</b>	572	676
	<b><u>\$208,816</u></b>	<u>\$136,564</u>	<u>\$ 9,928</u>

(a) Includes a provision to write down investments in certain available for sale securities in 2005, 2004 and 2003 and an investment in a non-public security in 2003.

Proceeds from sales of investments classified as available for sale were \$1,979,300,000, \$1,435,900,000 and \$681,900,000 during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Gross gains of \$204,600,000, \$135,900,000 and \$17,700,000 and gross losses of \$2,400,000, \$1,600,000 and \$2,100,000 were realized on these sales during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

**15. Other Results of Operations Information:**

Investment and other income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Interest on short-term investments.....	<b>\$ 7,537</b>	\$ 1,693	\$ 2,835
Dividend income .....	<b>6,817</b>	9,279	2,859
Interest on fixed maturities .....	<b>46,440</b>	25,606	13,633
Interest on notes receivable .....	<b>1,880</b>	945	4,657
Other investment income .....	<b>1,164</b>	1,749	3,605
Gains on sale or foreclosure of real estate or other assets, net of costs .....	<b>26,136</b>	46,279	24,347
Banking and lending, including gains on sale of loan portfolios of \$16,304 in 2004 .....	<b>293</b>	26,341	55,091
Rental income .....	<b>11,870</b>	23,176	20,123
MK product and service income .....	<b>112</b>	993	1,441
Refund of foreign taxes, not based on income, including accrued interest .....	-	-	5,295
Winery revenues .....	<b>18,868</b>	13,840	13,839
Other .....	<b>28,723</b>	30,180	31,660
	<b><u>\$149,840</u></b>	<u>\$180,081</u>	<u>\$179,385</u>

Taxes, other than income or payroll, amounted to \$3,600,000, \$2,900,000 and \$3,300,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**, continued

**15. Other Results of Operations Information**, continued:

Advertising costs amounted to \$2,600,000, \$2,100,000 and \$1,100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

**16. Income Taxes:**

The principal components of deferred taxes at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Deferred Tax Asset:		
Securities valuation reserves .....	\$ 46,473	\$ 18,614
Property and equipment .....	31,547	7,271
Other assets .....	35,224	20,450
NOL carryover .....	1,870,100	1,456,870
Other liabilities .....	60,622	44,469
Discontinued operations .....	-	789,395
	<u>2,043,966</u>	<u>2,337,069</u>
Valuation allowance .....	<u>(804,829)</u>	<u>(2,185,275)</u>
	<u>1,239,137</u>	<u>151,794</u>
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Unrealized gains on investments .....	(21,947)	(82,662)
Depreciation .....	(30,241)	(24,293)
Other .....	(51,849)	(44,839)
	<u>(104,037)</u>	<u>(151,794)</u>
Net deferred tax asset .....	<u>\$1,135,100</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had consolidated federal NOLs of \$600,000,000, none of which expire prior to 2023, that may be used to offset the taxable income of any member of the Company's consolidated tax group. In addition, the Company has \$4,500,000,000 of federal NOLs, none of which expire prior to 2015, that are only available to offset the taxable income of certain subsidiaries. Capital loss carryforwards of \$45,000,000, which expire in 2006 and 2007, and foreign NOLs of \$6,000,000 are not reflected in the table since the Company does not expect it will be able to use the carryforwards before they expire. The Company also has various state NOLs that expire at different times. Uncertainties that may affect the utilization of the Company's tax attributes include future operating results, tax law changes, rulings by taxing authorities regarding whether certain transactions are taxable or deductible and expiration of carryforward periods.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company carried a valuation allowance that fully reserved for its net deferred tax asset, because the Company could not demonstrate it would have the future taxable income necessary to realize that asset. During 2005, as a result of the consummation of certain transactions and ongoing operating profits, the Company prepared updated projections of future taxable income. The Company's revised projections of future taxable income enabled it to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income sufficient to realize a portion of the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense. In future years the Company will record income tax provisions equal to its effective income tax rate, unless there is a further adjustment to the valuation allowance.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**16. Income Taxes, continued:**

The Company's conclusion that a portion of the deferred tax asset was more likely than not to be realizable was strongly influenced by its historical ability to generate significant amounts of taxable income. The Company's estimate of future taxable income considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, about its current operations and investments, included an aggregation of individual projections for each material operation and investment and included all future years that the Company estimated it would have available NOLs. Over the projection period, the Company assumed that its readily available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities would provide returns equivalent to the returns expected to be provided by the Company's existing operations and investments, except for certain amounts assumed to be invested on a short-term basis to meet the Company's liquidity needs. The Company believes that its estimate of future taxable income is reasonable but inherently uncertain, and if its current or future operations and investments generate taxable income greater than the projected amounts, further adjustments to reduce the valuation allowance are possible. Conversely, if the Company realizes unforeseen material losses in the future, or its ability to generate future taxable income necessary to realize a portion of the deferred tax asset is materially reduced, additions to the valuation allowance could be recorded.

The Company's total comprehensive income in 2004 and 2003 enabled it to realize certain acquired deferred tax assets which had been fully reserved for at acquisition. The resulting reduction in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets (\$22,300,000 in 2004 and \$22,500,000 in 2003) was applied to reduce the recorded amount of identifiable intangible assets to zero.

Under certain circumstances, the ability to use the NOLs and future deductions could be substantially reduced if certain changes in ownership were to occur. In order to reduce this possibility, the Company's certificate of incorporation includes a charter restriction that prohibits transfers of the Company's common stock under certain circumstances.

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 was as follows, excluding amounts allocated to equity in associated companies, trust preferred securities and discontinued operations (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
State income taxes .....	\$ 3,804	\$ 3,418	\$ (909)
Federal income taxes:			
Current .....	-	(31,143)	(10,688)
Deferred .....	-	7,242	(23,750)
Reversal of valuation allowance .....	<b>(1,135,100)</b>	-	-
Currently payable foreign income taxes .....	<b>214</b>	291	173
	<u><b>\$(1,131,082)</b></u>	<u><b>\$(20,192)</b></u>	<u><b>\$(35,174)</b></u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**16. Income Taxes, continued:**

The table below reconciles the expected statutory federal income tax to the actual income tax benefit (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Expected federal income tax.....	\$ 48,357	\$ 39,157	\$ (2,876)
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit..	2,473	2,222	545
Reversal of valuation allowance .....	<b>(1,135,100)</b>	-	-
Resolution of tax contingencies .....	-	(27,300)	(24,407)
Recognition of additional tax benefits .....	-	-	(6,998)
Permanent differences .....	-	(5,700)	-
Federal income tax carryback refund .....	-	(3,858)	-
Recognition of acquired WilTel federal tax benefits....	<b>(46,951)</b>	(6,481)	-
Discontinued operations tax loss benefit .....	-	(19,807)	-
Other.....	<b>139</b>	1,575	(1,438)
Actual income tax benefit .....	<b><u>\$(1,131,082)</u></b>	<b><u>\$(20,192)</u></b>	<b><u>\$(35,174)</u></b>

Reflected above as recognition of additional tax benefits and resolution of tax contingencies are reductions to the Company's income tax provision for the favorable resolution of certain federal and state income tax contingencies. The Internal Revenue Service has completed its audit of the Company's consolidated federal income tax returns for the years 1996 through 1999, without any material payment required from the Company.

The statute of limitations with respect to the Company's federal income returns have expired for all years through 2001. Prior to May 2001, WilTel was included in the consolidated federal income tax return of its former parent, The Williams Companies Inc. ("Williams"). Pursuant to a tax settlement agreement between WilTel and Williams, the Company has no liability for any audit adjustments made to Williams' consolidated tax returns; however, adjustments to Williams' prior years tax returns could affect certain of the Company's tax attributes that impact the calculation of alternative minimum taxable income.

**17. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits:**

The information presented below for defined benefit pension plans is presented separately for the Company's plans and the plans formerly administered by WilTel. Pursuant to the WilTel sale agreement the responsibility for WilTel's defined benefit pension plans was retained by the Company. The Company presents the information separately since the WilTel plan's investment strategies, assumptions and results are significantly different than those of the Company.

*The Company*

Prior to 1999, the Company maintained defined benefit pension plans covering employees of certain units who also met age and service requirements. Effective December 31, 1998, the Company froze its

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

17. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits, continued:

defined benefit pension plans. A summary of activity with respect to the Company's defined benefit pension plan for 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Projected Benefit Obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at January 1, .....	\$ 58,286	\$ 55,079
Interest cost (a).....	2,951	3,173
Actuarial loss .....	2,314	5,263
Benefits paid.....	<u>(5,428)</u>	<u>(5,229)</u>
Projected benefit obligation at December 31, .....	<u>\$ 58,123</u>	<u>\$ 58,286</u>
Change in Plan Assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1,.....	\$ 47,643	\$ 52,444
Actual return on plan assets .....	1,375	555
Employer contributions .....	-	-
Benefits paid.....	<u>(5,428)</u>	<u>(5,229)</u>
Administrative expenses .....	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(127)</u>
Fair value of plan assets at December 31, .....	<u>\$ 43,476</u>	<u>\$ 47,643</u>
Funded Status.....	<u>\$ (14,647)</u>	<u>\$ (10,643)</u>
Unrecognized prior service cost .....	48	50
Unrecognized net loss from experience differences and assumption changes .....	<u>21,828</u>	<u>20,651</u>
Net amount recognized .....	<u>\$ 7,229</u>	<u>\$ 10,058</u>

(a) Includes charges to expense of \$900,000 and \$800,000 for 2005 and 2004, respectively, relating to discontinued operations obligations.

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, \$21,800,000 and \$20,700,000, respectively, of the net amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet was reflected as a charge to accumulated other comprehensive income and \$14,600,000 and \$10,600,000, respectively, was reflected as accrued pension cost. Since the Company froze its defined benefit pension plan, the accumulated benefit obligation is the same as the projected benefit obligation. No employer contributions are expected to be made in 2006 related to the Company's defined benefit pension plan.

Pension expense related to the defined benefit pension plan charged to operations included the following components (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Interest cost .....	\$2,045	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,247
Expected return on plan assets .....	(905)	(1,019)	(1,947)
Actuarial loss.....	848	652	258
Amortization of prior service cost .....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Net pension expense .....	<u>\$1,991</u>	<u>\$ 1,827</u>	<u>\$ 561</u>

At December 31, 2005, the plan's assets consist of U.S. government and agencies bonds (43%), investment grade bonds (24%), cash equivalents (32%) and other (1%). At December 31, 2004, the plan's assets consisted of U.S. government and agencies bonds (37%), U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises (6%), investment grade bonds (28%) and cash equivalents (29%).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

17. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits, continued:

The defined benefit pension plan assets are invested in short-term investment grade fixed income investments in order to maximize the value of its invested assets by minimizing exposure to changes in market interest rates. This investment strategy provides the Company with more flexibility in managing the plan should interest rates rise and result in a decrease in the discounted value of benefit obligations. The current investment strategy substantially requires investments in investment grade securities, and a final average maturity target for the portfolio of one and one-half years and a one year maximum duration.

To develop the assumption for the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considered the following underlying assumptions: 2% current expected inflation, 1% real rate of return for risk-free investments (primarily U.S. government and agency bonds) for the target duration and .25% default risk premium for the portion of the portfolio invested in non-U.S. government and agency bonds. The combination of these underlying assumptions resulted in the selection of the 3.25% expected long-term rate of return assumption for 2005. Because pension expense includes the cost of expected plan administrative expenses, the 3.25% assumption is not reduced for such expenses.

Several subsidiaries provide certain health care and other benefits to certain retired employees under plans which are currently unfunded. The Company pays the cost of postretirement benefits as they are incurred. Amounts charged to expense were not material in each of the three years ended December 31, 2005.

A summary of activity with respect to the Company's postretirement plans for 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at January 1, .....	\$4,715	\$4,422
Interest cost.....	247	277
Contributions by plan participants.....	167	155
Actuarial loss .....	224	732
Benefits paid .....	<u>(580)</u>	<u>(871)</u>
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31, .....	4,773	4,715
Unrecognized prior service cost .....	387	476
Unrecognized net actuarial gain.....	<u>640</u>	<u>922</u>
Accrued postretirement benefit obligation.....	<u>\$5,800</u>	<u>\$6,113</u>

The Company expects to spend \$400,000 on postretirement benefits during 2006. At December 31, 2005, the assumed health care cost trend rate for 2006 used in measuring the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation is 9% and, at December 31, 2004, such rate for 2005 was 10%. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the assumed health care cost trend rates were assumed to decline to an ultimate rate of 5% by 2013. If the health care cost trend rates were increased or decreased by 1%, the accumulated postretirement obligation as of December 31, 2005 would have increased or decreased by \$200,000. The effect of these changes on interest cost for 2005 would be immaterial.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

17. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits, continued:

The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for its plans. The assumptions used relating to the defined benefit plan and postretirement plans are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Discount rate used to determine benefit obligation at December 31, .....	4.87%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net cost for years ended December 31:				
Discount rate .....	5.25%	5.75%	5.25%	6.00%
Expected long-term return on plan assets .....	3.25%	3.25%	N/A	N/A

The discount rate was selected to result in an estimated projected benefit obligation on a plan termination basis, using current rates for annuity settlements and lump sum payments weighted for the assumed elections of participants.

The following benefit payments are expected to be paid (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits	Other Benefits
2006 .....	\$ 4,593	\$ 427
2007 .....	4,377	426
2008 .....	4,567	427
2009 .....	4,704	430
2010 .....	4,054	415
2011-2015 .....	21,547	1,822

WilTel

Effective on the date of sale, the Company froze WilTel's defined benefit pension plans. A summary of activity with respect to the plans for 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	2005	2004
Projected Benefit Obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period .....	\$147,888	\$129,912
Interest cost .....	9,410	7,829
Service cost .....	4,612	3,980
Actuarial loss .....	29,758	9,112
Curtailment gain .....	(2,334)	-
Benefits paid .....	(3,280)	(2,945)
Projected benefit obligation at December 31, .....	<u>\$186,054</u>	<u>\$147,888</u>
Change in Plan Assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period .....	\$ 74,601	\$ 67,761
Actual return on plan assets .....	4,815	6,002
Employer contributions .....	21,769	3,783
Benefits paid .....	(3,280)	(2,945)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31, .....	<u>\$ 97,905</u>	<u>\$ 74,601</u>
Funded Status .....	<u>\$ (88,149)</u>	<u>\$ (73,287)</u>
Unrecognized net actuarial loss .....	<u>40,739</u>	<u>14,572</u>
Net amount recognized .....	<u>\$ (47,410)</u>	<u>\$ (58,715)</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**17. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits, continued:**

Since the Company froze the WilTel plans, the accumulated benefit obligation is the same as the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2004, the accumulated benefit obligation for the plan was \$147,600,000. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, \$40,700,000 and \$14,300,000, respectively, of the net amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet was reflected as a charge to accumulated other comprehensive income and \$88,100,000 and \$73,300,000, respectively, was reflected as accrued pension cost.

Employer contributions expected to be paid to the plan in 2006 are \$29,100,000.

Pension expense for the WilTel plans charged to results of discontinued operations included the following components (in thousands):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>November 6, 2003 (date of acquisition) to December 31, 2003</u>
Interest cost .....	\$ 9,410	\$ 7,829	\$1,075
Service cost.....	4,612	3,980	575
Expected return on plan assets .....	(6,509)	(5,391)	(640)
Actuarial loss .....	2,953	46	-
Net pension expense .....	<u>\$10,466</u>	<u>\$ 6,464</u>	<u>\$1,010</u>

The plans' assets consist of equity securities (70%), debt securities (28%) and cash equivalents (2%) at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2004, the plans' assets consisted of equity securities (71%), debt securities (19%) and cash equivalents (10%).

The investment objectives of the plans emphasize long-term capital appreciation as a primary source of return and current income as a supplementary source.

In connection with freezing the plan, the Company is reviewing the target allocation, which currently is as follows:

	<u>Target</u>
Equity securities:	
Large cap stocks .....	40%
Small cap stocks .....	10%
International stocks .....	20%
Total equity securities .....	70%
Fixed income/bonds .....	30%
Total .....	<u>100%</u>

Investment performance objectives are based upon a benchmark index or mix of indices over a market cycle. The investment strategy designates certain investment restrictions for domestic equities, international equities and fixed income securities. These restrictions include the following:

- For domestic equities, there will generally be no more than 5% of any manager's portfolio at market in any one company and no more than 150% of any one sector of the appropriate index for any manager's portfolio. Restrictions are also designated on outstanding market value of any one company at 5% for large to medium equities and 8% for small to medium equities.
- For international equities, there will be no more than 8% in any one company in a manager's portfolio, no fewer than three countries in a manager's portfolio, no more than 10% of the

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**17. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits, continued:**

portfolio in countries not represented in the EAFE index, no more than 150% of any one sector of the appropriate index and no currency hedging is permitted.

- Fixed income securities will all be rated BBB- or better at the time of purchase, there will be no more than 8% at market in any one security (U.S. government and agency positions excluded), no more than a 30-year maturity in any one security and investments in standard collateralized mortgage obligations are limited to securities that are currently paying interest, receiving principal, do not contain leverage and are limited to 10% of the market value of the portfolio.

The assumption for the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets considered historical returns and future expectations, including a more conservative expectation of future returns and asset allocation targets as the participant population grows closer to retirement age. Based on this information, a 7.0% expected long-term rate of return on plan assets was selected for 2005 and 2004.

The measurement date for WilTel's plans is December 31. The assumptions used for 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation at December 31:		
Discount rate.....	5.40%	5.75%
Rate of compensation increase .....	3.50%	3.50%
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net cost for the period ended December 31:		
Discount rate.....	5.75%	6.00%
Expected long-term return on plan assets .....	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of compensation increase .....	3.50%	3.50%

The timing of expected future benefit payments was used in conjunction with the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve to develop a discount rate that is representative of the high quality corporate bond market, adjusted for current rates which might be available for annuity settlements.

The following pension benefit payments are expected to be paid (in thousands):

2006 .....	\$ 3,309
2007 .....	2,926
2008 .....	3,381
2009 .....	2,911
2010 .....	3,396
2011-2015.....	22,976

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution pension plans covering certain employees. Contributions and costs are a percent of each covered employee's salary. Amounts charged to expense related to such plans were \$1,700,000, \$1,400,000 and \$1,300,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

**18. Commitments:**

The Company and its subsidiaries rent office space and office equipment under noncancellable operating leases with terms varying principally from one to twenty years. Rental expense (net of

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

### 18. Commitments, continued:

sublease rental income and unfavorable contract amortization) was \$8,100,000 in 2005, \$7,600,000 in 2004 and \$5,900,000 in 2003. Future minimum annual rentals (exclusive of month-to-month leases, real estate taxes, maintenance and certain other charges) under these leases at December 31, 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

2006 .....	\$10,415
2007 .....	9,340
2008 .....	7,127
2009 .....	5,642
2010 .....	3,615
Thereafter .....	<u>7,862</u>
	44,001
Less: sublease income .....	<u>(5,785)</u>
	<u>\$38,216</u>

In connection with the sale of certain subsidiaries and certain non-recourse financings, the Company has made or guaranteed the accuracy of certain representations. No material loss is expected in connection with such matters.

Pursuant to an agreement that was entered into before the Company sold CDS to HomeFed in 2002, the Company agreed to provide project improvement bonds for the San Elijo Hills project. These bonds, which are for the benefit of the City of San Marcos, California and other government agencies are required prior to the commencement of any development at the project. CDS is responsible for paying all third party fees related to obtaining the bonds. Should the City or others draw on the bonds for any reason, CDS and one of its subsidiaries would be obligated to reimburse the Company for the amount drawn. At December 31, 2005, \$29,500,000 was outstanding under these bonds, \$800,000 of which expires in 2006 and the remainder thereafter.

Symphony is limited by debt agreements in the amount of dividends and other transfers of funds that are available to the Company. Principally as a result of such restrictions, the net assets of subsidiaries which are subject to limitations on transfer of funds to the Company were approximately \$8,800,000 at December 31, 2005.

### 19. Litigation:

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to legal proceedings that are considered to be either ordinary, routine litigation incidental to their business or not material to the Company's consolidated financial position. The Company does not believe that any of the foregoing actions will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or liquidity.

### 20. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share:

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the numerators for basic and diluted per share computations for income from continuing operations were \$1,224,100,000 and \$1,238,300,000, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the numerators for basic and diluted per share computations for income from continuing operations were \$208,500,000 and \$214,800,000, respectively. The calculations for diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes the 3¾% Convertible Notes had been converted into common shares for the periods they were outstanding and earnings increased for the interest on such notes.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**20. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share, continued:**

For the year ended December 31, 2003, there were no differences in the numerators for the basic and diluted per share computations for income from continuing operations; the numerator was \$101,100,000. The denominators for basic per share computations were 107,765,000, 106,692,000 and 91,896,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The denominators for diluted per share computations reflect the dilutive effect of 252,000, 779,000 and 656,000 options and warrants for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively (the treasury stock method was used for these calculations), and 7,620,000 and 5,275,000 shares related to the 3¾% Convertible Notes for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**21. Fair Value of Financial Instruments:**

The following table presents fair value information about certain financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the balance sheet. Fair values are determined as described below. These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. The fair value amounts presented do not purport to represent and should not be considered representative of the underlying "market" or franchise value of the Company. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of each class of the financial instruments described below are as follows:

**(a) Investments:** The fair values of marketable equity securities, fixed maturity securities and investments held for trading purposes (which include securities sold not owned) are substantially based on quoted market prices, as disclosed in Note 6. The fair value of the Company's investment in the Inmet common shares, all of which are restricted as discussed in Note 6, is based on quoted market prices. The fair values of the Company's other equity securities that are accounted for under the cost method (aggregating \$73,600,000) were not practicable to estimate; the fair values were assumed to be the carrying amount.

**(b) Cash and cash equivalents:** For cash equivalents, the carrying amount approximates fair value.

**(c) Notes receivables:** The fair values of variable rate notes receivable are estimated to be the carrying amount.

**(d) Loan receivables of banking and lending subsidiaries:** The carrying amount approximates fair value.

**(e) Customer banking deposits:** At December 31, 2004, the fair value of customer banking deposits is estimated using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

**(f) Long-term and other indebtedness:** The fair values of non-variable rate debt are estimated using quoted market prices and estimated rates which would be available to the Company for debt with similar terms. The fair value of variable rate debt is estimated to be the carrying amount.

**(g) Derivative instruments:** The fair values of the interest rate swap and currency rate swap agreements are based on rates currently available for similar agreements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

21. Fair Value of Financial Instruments, continued:

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	2005		2004	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets:</b>				
Investments:				
Current .....	\$1,323,562	\$1,323,562	\$1,084,745	\$1,084,745
Non-current .....	977,327	1,041,446	718,326	718,326
Cash and cash equivalents .....	386,957	386,957	277,238	277,238
Notes receivable:				
Current .....	6,413	6,413	1,697	1,697
Non-current .....	3,787	3,787	-	-
Loan receivables of banking and lending subsidiary, net of allowance:				
Current .....	1,056	1,056	1,733	1,733
Non-current .....	1,376	1,376	1,625	1,625
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>				
Customer banking deposits:				
Current .....	-	-	18,472	18,658
Non-current .....	-	-	6,119	6,251
Debt:				
Current .....	175,664	176,052	64,799	65,201
Non-current .....	986,718	1,038,252	1,067,123	1,180,371
Securities sold not owned .....	24,268	24,268	50,569	50,569
<b>Derivative Instruments:</b>				
Interest rate swaps .....	(677)	(677)	(2,342)	(2,342)
Foreign currency swaps .....	(2,546)	(2,546)	(5,878)	(5,878)

22. Segment Information:

The Company's reportable segments consist of its operating units, which offer different products and services and are managed separately. The Company's manufacturing operations are conducted through Idaho Timber and its plastics manufacturing segment. Idaho Timber primarily remanufactures, manufactures and/or distributes wood products. The Company's plastics manufacturing operations manufacture and market lightweight plastic netting used for a variety of purposes. The Company's healthcare services operations provide physical, occupational and speech therapy services, healthcare staffing services and Medicare consulting services. The Company's telecommunications operations are principally conducted through ATX, an integrated communications provider that offers a wide range of telecommunication services in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. The Company's domestic real estate operations consist of a variety of commercial properties, residential land development projects and other unimproved land, all in various stages of development and all available for sale. Other operations primarily consist of the Company's wineries and residual banking and lending activities that are in run-off.

Associated companies include equity interests in entities that the Company accounts for on the equity method of accounting. Investments in associated companies include CLC, Olympus, Berkadia, HomeFed, JPOF II and EagleRock. Both JPOF II and EagleRock are entities engaged in investing and/or securities transactions activities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

22. Segment Information, continued:

Corporate assets primarily consist of investments and cash and cash equivalents and corporate revenues primarily consist of investment income and securities gains and losses. Corporate assets, revenues, overhead expenses and interest expense are not allocated to the operating units. The Company has a manufacturing facility located in Belgium, which is the only foreign operation with non-U.S. revenue or assets that the Company consolidates, and it is not material. In addition to its investment in Bermuda-based Olympus, the Company owns 36% of the principal electric utility in Barbados, and an interest, through its 30% ownership of CLC, in a copper deposit in Spain. From time to time the Company invests in the securities of non-U.S. entities or in investment partnerships that invest in non-U.S. securities.

Certain information concerning the Company's segments for 2005, 2004 and 2003 is presented in the following table. Consolidated subsidiaries are reflected as of the date of acquisition, which was September 2003 for Symphony, April 2005 for ATX and May 2005 for Idaho Timber. Associated Companies are only reflected in the table below under identifiable assets employed.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(In millions)		
Revenues and other income (a):			
Manufacturing:			
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 239.0	\$ -	\$ -
Plastics .....	93.6	64.4	54.1
Healthcare Services .....	239.9	258.4	71.1
Telecommunications.....	111.4	-	-
Domestic Real Estate.....	29.8	63.5	50.4
Other Operations .....	59.1	70.8	95.6
Corporate (b).....	<u>268.3</u>	<u>180.9</u>	<u>42.5</u>
Total consolidated revenues and other income.....	<u>\$1,041.1</u>	<u>\$ 638.0</u>	<u>\$ 313.7</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies:			
Manufacturing:			
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 8.2	\$ -	\$ -
Plastics .....	14.2	7.9	4.4
Healthcare Services .....	3.3	5.1	(2.3)
Telecommunications.....	(1.9)	-	-
Domestic Real Estate.....	4.1	20.7	18.1
Other Operations .....	6.1	18.6	9.1
Corporate (b).....	101.9	59.6	(37.5)
Elimination (c) .....	<u>2.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, minority expense of trust preferred securities and equity in income (losses) of associated companies.....	<u>\$ 138.2</u>	<u>\$ 111.9</u>	<u>\$ (8.2)</u>

(table continued on next page)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

22. Segment Information, continued:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(In millions)		
Identifiable assets employed:			
Manufacturing:			
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 162.7	\$ -	\$ -
Plastics .....	81.9	50.4	50.8
Healthcare Services .....	55.5	65.6	54.6
Telecommunications.....	88.6	-	-
Domestic Real Estate.....	182.7	253.2	275.8
Other Operations .....	252.0	403.7	505.8
Investments in Associated Companies .....	375.5	460.8	430.9
Corporate.....	4,062.0	2,070.1	1,456.9
Assets of discontinued operations .....	-	1,496.6	1,622.4
Total consolidated assets.....	<u>\$5,260.9</u>	<u>\$4,800.4</u>	<u>\$4,397.2</u>

- (a) Revenues and other income for each segment include amounts for services rendered and products sold, as well as segment reported amounts classified as investment and other income and net securities gains (losses) on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.
- (b) Net securities gains for Corporate aggregated \$199,500,000 and \$123,100,000 during 2005 and 2004, respectively, which primarily resulted from the sale of publicly traded debt and equity securities that had been classified as available for sale securities. Security gains in 2005 include a gain from the sale of WMIG of \$146,000,000. For 2005 and 2004, security gains include provisions of \$12,200,000 and \$4,600,000, respectively, to write down investments in certain available for sale securities. For 2003, security gains include a provision of \$6,500,000 to write down investments in certain available for sale securities and an investment in a non-public security. The write downs of the available for sale securities resulted from declines in market value determined to be other than temporary.
- (c) Eliminates services purchased by ATX from WiTel and recorded as a cost of sales by ATX.
- (d) For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, income (loss) from continuing operations has been reduced by depreciation and amortization expenses of \$41,300,000, \$29,400,000 and \$29,100,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$10,700,000, \$11,400,000 and \$11,700,000, respectively), manufacturing (\$14,200,000, \$5,200,000 and \$4,700,000, respectively), other operations (\$5,500,000, \$6,900,000 and \$7,800,000, respectively) and telecommunications (\$7,500,000 in 2005). Depreciation and amortization expenses for other segments are not material.
- (e) For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, income (loss) from continuing operations has been reduced by interest expense of \$68,400,000, \$62,700,000 and \$37,900,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$63,200,000, \$55,300,000 and \$26,000,000, respectively), healthcare services (\$2,800,000, \$2,200,000 and \$600,000, respectively) and banking and lending, which is included in other operations (\$1,100,000, \$2,700,000 and \$8,800,000, respectively). Interest expense for other segments is not material.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

23. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
<b>2005:</b>				
Revenues and other income .....	<u>\$121,295</u>	<u>\$ 258,665</u>	<u>\$343,265</u>	<u>\$317,922</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations .....	<u>\$ (6,695)</u>	<u>\$1,205,266</u>	<u>\$ 47,229</u>	<u>\$ (21,688)</u>
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes ....	<u>\$ 9,308</u>	<u>\$ 11,267</u>	<u>\$ 56,755</u>	<u>\$ 34,227</u>
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes .....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 54,578</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$245,664</u>
Net income .....	<u>\$ 2,613</u>	<u>\$1,271,111</u>	<u>\$104,114</u>	<u>\$258,203</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations .....	\$(.06)	\$11.20	\$.44	\$(.20)
Income from discontinued operations .....	.08	.10	.53	.32
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations .....	-	.51	-	2.27
Net income .....	<u>\$ .02</u>	<u>\$11.81</u>	<u>\$ .97</u>	<u>\$2.39</u>
Number of shares used in calculation .....	<u>107,609</u>	<u>107,652</u>	<u>107,797</u>	<u>107,983</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations .....	\$(.06)	\$10.46	\$.44	\$(.20)
Income from discontinued operations .....	.08	.10	.49	.32
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations .....	-	.47	-	2.27
Net income .....	<u>\$ .02</u>	<u>\$11.03</u>	<u>\$ .93</u>	<u>\$2.39</u>
Number of shares used in calculation .....	<u>107,609</u>	<u>115,513</u>	<u>115,664</u>	<u>107,983</u>
<b>2004:</b>				
Revenues and other income .....	<u>\$124,083</u>	<u>\$ 173,009</u>	<u>\$202,653</u>	<u>\$138,217</u>
Income from continuing operations .....	<u>\$ 23,438</u>	<u>\$ 60,895</u>	<u>\$ 78,601</u>	<u>\$ 45,615</u>
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes .....	<u>\$ (35,390)</u>	<u>\$ (29,157)</u>	<u>\$ (4,037)</u>	<u>\$ 3,722</u>
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes .....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,237</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (424)</u>
Net income (loss) .....	<u>\$ (11,952)</u>	<u>\$ 33,975</u>	<u>\$ 74,564</u>	<u>\$ 48,913</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income from continuing operations .....	\$.22	\$.57	\$.74	\$.43
Income (loss) from discontinued operations .....	(.33)	(.27)	(.04)	.03
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations ..	-	.02	-	-
Net income (loss) .....	<u>\$ (.11)</u>	<u>\$ .32</u>	<u>\$ .70</u>	<u>\$ .46</u>
Number of shares used in calculation .....	<u>106,272</u>	<u>106,320</u>	<u>106,717</u>	<u>107,404</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income from continuing operations .....	\$.22	\$.55	\$.70	\$.41
Income (loss) from discontinued operations .....	(.33)	(.25)	(.03)	.03
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations ..	-	.02	-	-
Net income (loss) .....	<u>\$ (.11)</u>	<u>\$ .32</u>	<u>\$ .67</u>	<u>\$ .44</u>
Number of shares used in calculation .....	<u>106,272</u>	<u>112,948</u>	<u>115,072</u>	<u>115,560</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued**

**23. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited), continued:**

Income from continuing operations includes credits to income tax expense of \$1,100,000,000 and \$25,100,000 for the second and third quarters of 2005, respectively, resulting from reversals of the deferred income tax valuation allowance.

The Internal Revenue Service has completed the audit of the Company's consolidated federal income tax returns for the years 1996 through 1999, without any material tax payment required from the Company. Income taxes reflect a benefit for the favorable resolution of certain income tax contingencies for which the Company had previously established reserves of \$27,300,000 in the third quarter of 2004. In addition, the fourth quarter of 2004 reflects a benefit to record a federal income tax carryback refund of \$3,900,000.

In 2005 and 2004, the totals of quarterly per share amounts do not equal annual per share amounts because of changes in outstanding shares during the year.

**Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts**  
**LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003  
(In thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions			Deductions			Balance at End of Period
		Charged to Costs and Expenses	Recoveries	Other	Write Offs	Sale of Receivables	Other	
<b>2005</b>								
Loan receivables of banking and lending subsidiaries . . . .	\$ 946	\$ (323)	\$ 90	\$ -	\$ 177	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 536
Trade, notes and other receivables . . . . .	7,488	7,995	144	5,215	5,701	245	-	14,896
Total allowance for doubtful accounts . . . . .	<u>\$ 8,434</u>	<u>\$ 7,672</u>	<u>\$ 234</u>	<u>\$ 5,215</u>	<u>\$ 5,878</u>	<u>\$ 245</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,432</u>
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance . . . . .	<u>\$2,185,275</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,380,446(a)</u>	<u>\$ 804,829</u>
<b>2004</b>								
Loan receivables of banking and lending subsidiaries . . . .	\$ 24,236	\$ (8,301)	\$ 11,215	\$ -	\$ 11,331	\$ 14,873	\$ -	\$ 946
Trade, notes and other receivables . . . . .	2,268	4,967	4,860	-	4,607	-	-	7,488
Total allowance for doubtful accounts . . . . .	<u>\$ 26,504</u>	<u>\$ (3,334)</u>	<u>\$ 16,075</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,938</u>	<u>\$ 14,873</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,434</u>
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance . . . . .	<u>\$2,237,753</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 52,478(b)</u>	<u>\$2,185,275</u>
<b>2003</b>								
Loan receivables of banking and lending subsidiaries . . . .	\$ 31,848	\$ 16,411	\$ 12,175	\$ -	\$ 36,198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,236
Trade, notes and other receivables . . . . .	883	3,319	123	-	2,057	-	-	2,268
Total allowance for doubtful accounts . . . . .	<u>\$ 32,731</u>	<u>\$ 19,730</u>	<u>\$ 12,298</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,255</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26,504</u>
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance . . . . .	<u>\$ 49,551</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,229,709(c)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,507(d)</u>	<u>\$2,237,753</u>

(a) During 2005, as a result of the consummation of certain transactions and ongoing operating profits, the Company prepared updated projections of future taxable income. The Company's revised projections of future taxable income enabled it to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income sufficient to realize a portion of the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,135,100,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense.

(b) Principally results from the recognition of acquired tax benefits, of which \$22,300,000 was applied to reduce the carrying amount of acquired non-current intangible assets to zero, \$3,900,000 resulted from a carryback refund claim and \$6,500,000 resulted from the use of acquired tax attributes to offset the federal income tax provision that would have otherwise been recorded during 2004.

(c) Additions represent acquired tax benefits, for which the Company established a full valuation allowance at acquisition since the Company was not able to demonstrate that it was more likely than not that it will be able to realize such tax benefits.

(d) Principally results from the recognition of acquired tax benefits of \$22,500,000, which was applied to reduce the carrying amount of acquired non-current intangible assets and a reclassification to other liabilities.

# Leucadia National Corporation

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## **Corporate Office**

315 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10010-3607  
(212) 460-1900

## **Executive Office**

529 East South Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102-1089  
(801) 521-1000

website: [www.leucadia.com](http://www.leucadia.com)

## **Operating Companies**

### **Manufacturing**

Idaho Timber Corporation  
1299 North Orchard Street, Suite 300  
Boise, Idaho 83706-2265  
Ted Ellis, Chief Executive Officer and  
President  
(208) 377-3000

Conwed Plastics  
2810 Weeks Avenue, SE  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414-2898  
Mark E. Lewry, President  
(612) 623-1700

### **Health Services**

Symphony Health Services, LLC  
11350 McCormick Road, Suite 600  
Executive Plaza IV  
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21031-1002  
R. Scott Jones, Chairman and President  
(443) 886-2200

### **Telecommunications**

ATX Communications, Inc.  
2100 Renaissance Boulevard  
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406-2745  
David Larsen, President  
(610) 755-4000

### **Real Estate**

Leucadia Financial Corporation  
529 East South Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102-1089  
Patrick D. Bienvenue, President  
(801) 521-5400

## **Winery**

Pine Ridge Winery  
5901 Silverado Trail  
Napa, California 94558-9749  
George J. Scheppler, President  
(707) 253-7500

## **Counsel**

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Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP  
767 Fifth Avenue  
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## **Registrar and Transfer Agent**

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company  
59 Maiden Lane  
New York, New York 10038-4502  
(800) 937-5449  
website: [www.amstock.com](http://www.amstock.com)

## **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
1177 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036-2798

The Common Stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LUK."

The 7¾% Senior Notes due 2013 and the 7½% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2006 are listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LUK."

The trademark is registered in the United States Patent and Trademark office.

# Leucadia National Corporation

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## Directors

Ian M. Cumming<sup>1</sup>  
*Chairman*

Joseph S. Steinberg<sup>1</sup>  
*President*

Paul M. Dougan<sup>2,4</sup>  
*Private Investor*

Lawrence D. Glaubinger<sup>1,3</sup>  
*President*  
*Lawrence Economic Consulting Inc.*

Alan J. Hirschfield<sup>2</sup>  
*Private Investor*

James E. Jordan<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>  
*Private Investor*

Jeffrey C. Keil<sup>2</sup>  
*Chairman*  
*International Real Returns, LLC*

Jesse Clyde Nichols, III<sup>2,3,4</sup>  
*Private Investor*

## Officers

Ian M. Cumming  
*Chairman*

Joseph S. Steinberg  
*President*

Thomas E. Mara  
*Executive Vice President and Treasurer*

Joseph A. Orlando  
*Vice President and Chief Financial Officer*

Barbara L. Lowenthal  
*Vice President and Comptroller*

H.E. Scruggs  
*Vice President*

<sup>1</sup>Executive Committee

<sup>2</sup>Audit Committee

<sup>3</sup>Compensation Committee

<sup>4</sup>Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee