
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007

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 Number)

315 Park Avenue South, New York, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

10010-3607
(Zip Code)

(212) 460-1900
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant 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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS: Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, at November 1, 2007: 222,496,086.

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006

(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

(Unaudited)

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 695,132	\$ 287,199
Investments	877,317	903,973
Trade, notes and other receivables, net	109,827	69,822
Prepays and other current assets	<u>192,375</u>	<u>105,215</u>
Total current assets	1,874,651	1,366,209
Non-current investments	2,146,838	1,465,849
Notes and other receivables, net	13,079	24,999
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	78,434	59,437
Deferred tax asset, net	741,519	978,415
Other assets	497,886	401,689
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	514,512	234,216
Investments in associated companies	<u>1,450,640</u>	<u>773,010</u>
Total	<u>\$7,317,559</u>	<u>\$5,303,824</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables and expense accruals	\$ 201,490	\$ 127,739
Deferred revenue	76,663	-
Other current liabilities	9,146	5,688
Debt due within one year	192,116	184,815
Income taxes payable	<u>-</u>	<u>8,411</u>
Total current liabilities	479,415	326,653
Other non-current liabilities	89,177	90,268
Long-term debt	<u>1,988,727</u>	<u>974,646</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,557,319</u>	<u>1,391,567</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest	<u>20,837</u>	<u>18,982</u>
Shareholders' Equity		
Common shares, par value \$1 per share, authorized 600,000,000 and 300,000,000 shares; 222,386,733 and 216,351,466 shares issued and outstanding, after deducting 56,884,989 and 56,881,489 shares held in treasury	222,387	216,351
Additional paid-in capital	776,385	520,892
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	541,312	(4,726)
Retained earnings	<u>3,199,319</u>	<u>3,160,758</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>4,739,403</u>	<u>3,893,275</u>
Total	<u>\$7,317,559</u>	<u>\$5,303,824</u>

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Month Period Ended September 30,		For the Nine Month Period Ended September 30,	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Revenues and Other Income:				
Manufacturing	\$103,266	\$105,375	\$310,258	\$343,180
Telecommunications.....	112,271	-	255,986	-
Property management and service fees	40,259	-	58,604	-
Investment and other income.....	51,727	48,609	157,703	243,706
Net securities gains.....	23,626	16,259	89,787	99,391
	<u>331,149</u>	<u>170,243</u>	<u>872,338</u>	<u>686,277</u>
Expenses:				
Cost of sales:				
Manufacturing	89,835	91,909	263,354	290,698
Telecommunications.....	96,737	-	218,581	-
Direct operating expenses for property management and services.....	28,815	-	40,705	-
Interest.....	27,943	22,843	74,855	61,541
Salaries and incentive compensation.....	28,614	19,971	68,986	62,042
Depreciation and amortization	10,171	5,855	23,050	16,187
Selling, general and other expenses	59,902	35,707	165,860	108,570
	<u>342,017</u>	<u>176,285</u>	<u>855,391</u>	<u>539,038</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in income of associated companies	(10,868)	(6,042)	16,947	147,239
Income taxes	(4,177)	(8,709)	6,941	48,871
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in income of associated companies	(6,691)	2,667	10,006	98,368
Equity in income of associated companies, net of taxes ..	8,778	1,073	26,257	24,336
Income from continuing operations	2,087	3,740	36,263	122,704
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes ..	98	(2,717)	307	(3,870)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes ..	1,703	59,454	1,991	59,356
Net income	<u>\$ 3,888</u>	<u>\$ 60,477</u>	<u>\$ 38,561</u>	<u>\$178,190</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income from continuing operations.....	\$.01	\$.02	\$.17	\$.57
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(.01)	-	(.02)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations01	.27	.01	.27
Net income	<u>\$.02</u>	<u>\$.28</u>	<u>\$.18</u>	<u>\$.82</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income from continuing operations.....	\$.01	\$.02	\$.17	\$.56
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(.01)	-	(.02)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations01	.26	.01	.26
Net income	<u>\$.02</u>	<u>\$.27</u>	<u>\$.18</u>	<u>\$.80</u>

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 38,561	\$ 178,190
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operations:		
Deferred income tax provision	26,350	96,344
Depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	27,795	28,171
Other amortization	384	(9,936)
Share-based compensation	8,503	12,390
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(2,911)	(376)
Provision for doubtful accounts	210	1,005
Net securities gains	(89,787)	(99,391)
Equity in income of associated companies	(44,471)	(38,792)
Distributions from associated companies	53,310	74,209
Net gains related to real estate, property and equipment, and other assets	(24,035)	(99,344)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	(3,372)	(94,616)
Investments classified as trading, net	35,265	(3,885)
Net change in:		
Restricted cash	8,385	8,625
Trade, notes and other receivables	7,530	156,384
Prepays and other assets	(1,939)	(1,394)
Trade payables and expense accruals	(9,008)	(127,152)
Other liabilities	(27,738)	(15,900)
Income taxes payable	(9,781)	(4,179)
Other	1,649	8,288
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>(5,100)</u>	<u>68,641</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	(29,353)	(33,659)
Acquisitions of and capital expenditures for real estate investments	(59,872)	(57,398)
Proceeds from disposals of real estate, property and equipment, and other assets ..	24,926	179,985
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations, net of expenses and cash of operations sold	1,922	115,304
Collection of Premier's insurance proceeds	-	109,383
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(83,971)	(105,282)
Net change in restricted cash	(8,371)	(91,640)
Advances on notes and other receivables	(12,714)	(23,588)
Collections on notes, loan and other receivables	29,674	21,790
Investments in associated companies	(981,030)	(267,273)
Capital distributions from associated companies	46,662	2,040
Investment in Fortescue Metals Group Ltd.	-	(408,030)
Purchases of investments (other than short-term)	(2,985,445)	(3,010,495)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	533,168	893,339
Proceeds from sales of investments	2,709,272	2,483,093
Other	(1,496)	-
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>(816,628)</u>	<u>(192,431)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of long-term debt	978,106	61,739
Reduction of long-term debt	(2,813)	(34,042)
Issuance of common shares	250,217	3,404
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(102)	(33)
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2,911	376
Other	1,322	6,364
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>1,229,641</u>	<u>37,808</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	20	44
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>407,933</u>	<u>(85,938)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1,	<u>287,199</u>	<u>386,957</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30,	<u>\$ 695,132</u>	<u>\$ 301,019</u>

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(In thousands, except par value)

(Unaudited)

	Common Shares \$1 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$216,058	\$501,914	\$ (81,502)	\$3,025,444	<u>\$3,661,914</u>
Comprehensive income:					
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$18,163			(32,009)		(32,009)
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$298			526		526
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of taxes of \$84			(147)		(147)
Net income				178,190	<u>178,190</u>
Comprehensive income					<u>146,560</u>
Share-based compensation expense		12,390			12,390
Exercise of options to purchase common shares, including excess tax benefit.....	269	3,511			3,780
Purchase of common shares for treasury.....	(1)	(32)			(33)
Balance, September 30, 2006	<u>\$216,326</u>	<u>\$517,783</u>	<u>\$(113,132)</u>	<u>\$3,203,634</u>	<u>\$3,824,611</u>
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$216,351	\$520,892	\$ (4,726)	\$3,160,758	<u>\$3,893,275</u>
Comprehensive income:					
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$307,223			541,460		541,460
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$2,055			3,621		3,621
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of taxes of \$42			74		74
Net change in minimum pension liability and postretirement benefits, net of taxes of \$501.....			883		883
Net income				38,561	<u>38,561</u>
Comprehensive income					<u>584,599</u>
Share-based compensation expense		8,503			8,503
Issuance of common shares	5,500	236,500			242,000
Exercise of options to purchase common shares, including excess tax benefit.....	539	10,589			11,128
Purchase of common shares for treasury.....	(3)	(99)			(102)
Balance, September 30, 2007	<u>\$222,387</u>	<u>\$776,385</u>	<u>\$ 541,312</u>	<u>\$3,199,319</u>	<u>\$4,739,403</u>

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

1. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, which reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring items or items discussed herein) that management believes necessary to present fairly results of interim operations, should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (including the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) included in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, which are included in the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 10-K, as amended, for such year (the "2006 10-K"). Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of annual results of operations. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2006 was extracted from the audited annual financial statements and does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for annual financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), which prescribes the accounting for and disclosure of uncertainty in income tax positions. FIN 48 specifies a recognition threshold that must be met before any part of the benefit of a tax position can be recognized in the financial statements, specifies measurement criteria and provides guidance for classification and disclosure. The Company was not required to record an adjustment to its financial statements upon the adoption of FIN 48.

The Company's accounting policy for recording interest and penalties, if any, with respect to uncertain tax positions is to classify interest and penalties as components of income tax expense. As of the date of adoption of FIN 48, the aggregate amount of unrecognized tax benefits reflected in the Company's consolidated balance sheet was \$14,000,000 (including \$3,500,000 for interest); if recognized, such amounts would lower the Company's effective tax rate. Unrecognized tax benefits were not materially different at September 30, 2007. The statute of limitations with respect to the Company's federal income tax returns has expired for all years through 2001. The Company's New York State and New York City income tax returns are currently being audited for the 1999 to 2002 period.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS 159"), which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 and SFAS 159 on its consolidated financial statements.

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to be consistent with the 2007 presentation.

2. Results of operations for the Company's segments are reflected from the date of acquisition, which was March 2007 for the telecommunications business conducted by the Company's 75% owned subsidiary, STi Prepaid, LLC ("STi Prepaid"), and June 2007 for the property management and services business conducted by the Company's subsidiary ResortQuest International, Inc. ("ResortQuest"). The date of acquisition and consolidation for the gaming entertainment business conducted by Premier Entertainment Biloxi, LLC ("Premier") was April 2006; however, Premier was deconsolidated on September 19, 2006, upon its filing of voluntary petitions for reorganization under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") with the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (the

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

“Court”). As more fully discussed in Note 20, on August 10, 2007, Premier emerged from bankruptcy proceedings and once again became a consolidated subsidiary of the Company.

The primary measure of segment operating results and profitability used by the Company is income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in income of associated companies. Certain information concerning the Company’s segments for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 is presented in the following table.

	<u>For the Three Month</u> <u>Period Ended September 30,</u>		<u>For the Nine Month</u> <u>Period Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(In thousands)			
Revenues and other income (a):				
Manufacturing:				
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 75,250	\$ 77,614	\$230,937	\$261,895
Plastics	28,110	27,944	79,595	82,175
Telecommunications	112,782	–	257,076	–
Property Management and Services....	40,659	–	59,144	–
Gaming Entertainment.....	14,618	1,599	14,618	2,441
Domestic Real Estate.....	2,200	4,951	14,565	76,836
Medical Product Development.....	544	194	1,524	485
Other Operations	10,993	12,280	40,275	29,666
Corporate.....	45,993	45,661	174,604	232,779
Total consolidated revenues and other income	<u>\$331,149</u>	<u>\$170,243</u>	<u>\$872,338</u>	<u>\$686,277</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in income of associated companies:				
Manufacturing:				
Idaho Timber.....	\$ 2,012	\$ 335	\$ 10,822	\$ 11,871
Plastics	4,741	5,150	13,369	15,374
Telecommunications	6,243	–	15,598	–
Property Management and Services....	3,874	–	5,408	–
Gaming Entertainment.....	(2,255)	(830)	(2,255)	(217)
Domestic Real Estate.....	(5,029)	(2,353)	(2,912)	48,445
Medical Product Development.....	(7,038)	(8,052)	(22,414)	(16,499)
Other Operations	(5,982)	(804)	(8,808)	(6,158)
Corporate.....	(7,434)	512	8,139	94,423
Total consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in income of associated companies.....	<u>\$(10,868)</u>	<u>\$ (6,042)</u>	<u>\$ 16,947</u>	<u>\$147,239</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.

For the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, income from continuing operations has been reduced by depreciation and amortization expenses of \$14,800,000 and \$10,400,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$3,100,000 and \$2,900,000, respectively), manufacturing (\$4,400,000 and \$4,400,000, respectively), gaming entertainment (\$1,800,000 in 2007), domestic real estate (\$1,500,000 and \$900,000, respectively), property management and services (\$1,400,000 in 2007) and other operations (\$2,300,000 and \$1,700,000, respectively). For the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, income

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

from continuing operations has been reduced by depreciation and amortization expenses of \$36,800,000 and \$29,300,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$9,000,000 and \$8,800,000, respectively), manufacturing (\$13,500,000 and \$13,000,000, respectively), gaming entertainment (\$1,800,000 in 2007), domestic real estate (\$3,200,000 and \$2,300,000, respectively), property management and services (\$1,900,000 in 2007) and other operations (\$6,700,000 and \$4,200,000, respectively). Depreciation and amortization expenses for other segments are not material.

For the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, income from continuing operations has been reduced by interest expense of \$27,900,000 and \$22,800,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$27,600,000 and \$18,100,000, respectively) and gaming entertainment (\$4,700,000 in 2006). For the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, income from continuing operations has been reduced by interest expense of \$74,900,000 and \$61,500,000, respectively; such amounts are primarily comprised of Corporate (\$74,400,000 and \$53,100,000, respectively) and gaming entertainment (\$8,000,000 in 2006). Interest expense for other segments is not material.

3. The following tables provide summarized data with respect to significant investments in associated companies accounted for under the equity method of accounting for the periods the investments were owned by the Company. The information is provided for those investments whose relative significance to the Company during 2007 could result in the Company including separate audited financial statements for such investments in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands).

	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
EagleRock Capital Partners (QP), LP (“EagleRock”):		
Total revenues.....	\$ (2,500)	\$10,200
Income (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary items	(2,900)	9,600
Net income (loss).....	(2,900)	9,600
The Company’s equity in net income (loss).....	(2,200)	7,100
Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC (“JHYH”):		
Total revenues.....	\$41,500	\$ –
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items	21,300	–
Net income	21,300	–
The Company’s equity in net income.....	6,300	–

During the first quarter of 2007, the Company and Jefferies & Company, Inc. (“Jefferies”) expanded and restructured the Company’s equity investment in Jefferies Partners Opportunity Fund II, LLC (“JPOF II”), one of several entities managed by Jefferies that invested capital in Jefferies’ high yield trading business. The Company has committed to invest \$600,000,000 in JHYH, a newly formed entity, Jefferies has committed to invest the same amount as the Company, and passive investors may invest up to \$800,000,000 in the aggregate over time. Jefferies received additional JHYH securities entitling it to 20% of the profits. Jefferies and the Company each have the right to nominate two of a total of four directors to JHYH’s board, and each own 50% of the voting securities. JHYH owns a registered broker-dealer engaged in the secondary sales and trading of high yield securities and specialized situation securities formerly conducted by Jefferies, including bank debt, post-reorganization equity, equity, equity derivatives, credit default swaps and other financial instruments. It commits capital to the market by making markets in high yield and distressed securities and invests in and provides research coverage on these types of securities. In April 2007, after regulatory approval for the new venture was received, the Company contributed \$250,000,000 to JHYH along with its investment in JPOF II. The timing of the Company’s remaining \$250,000,000 contribution is at the sole discretion of Jefferies.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

The Company accounts for its investment in JHYH under the equity method of accounting. Under GAAP, JHYH is considered to be a variable interest entity that is consolidated by Jefferies, since Jefferies is the primary beneficiary.

In June 2007, the Company invested \$200,000,000 to acquire a 10% limited partnership interest in Pershing Square IV, L.P. (“Pershing Square”), a newly-formed private investment partnership whose investment decisions are at the sole discretion of Pershing Square’s general partner. The stated objective of Pershing Square is to create significant capital appreciation by investing in Target Corporation. The Company classified its investment in Pershing Square as an investment in an associated company accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

4. A summary of investments at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 is as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2007		December 31, 2006	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value
Current Investments:				
Investments available for sale	\$ 793,948	\$ 794,442	\$ 803,034	\$ 809,927
Trading securities.....	61,166	69,746	79,526	80,321
Other investments, including accrued interest income.....	13,129	13,129	13,725	13,725
Total current investments	<u>\$ 868,243</u>	<u>\$ 877,317</u>	<u>\$ 896,285</u>	<u>\$ 903,973</u>
Non-current Investments:				
Investments available for sale	\$ 949,063	\$1,956,208	\$1,131,198	\$1,283,261
Other investments	190,630	190,630	182,588	182,588
Total non-current investments.....	<u>\$1,139,693</u>	<u>\$2,146,838</u>	<u>\$1,313,786</u>	<u>\$1,465,849</u>

As more fully discussed in the Company’s 2006 10-K, in August 2006, pursuant to a subscription agreement with Fortescue Metals Group Ltd (“Fortescue”) and its subsidiary, FMG Chichester Pty Ltd (“FMG”) the Company invested an aggregate of \$408,000,000, including expenses, in Fortescue’s Pilbara iron ore and infrastructure project in Western Australia. In exchange for its cash investment, the Company received 26,400,000 common shares of Fortescue, representing approximately 9.99% of the outstanding Fortescue common stock, and a 13 year, \$100,000,000 note of FMG. In July 2007, Fortescue sold new common shares in an underwritten public offering to raise additional capital for its mining project and to fund future growth. In connection with this offering, the Company exercised its pre-emptive rights to maintain its ownership position and acquired an additional 1,398,600 common shares of Fortescue for \$44,200,000. Non-current available for sale investments include 27,798,600 and 26,400,000 common shares of Fortescue, representing approximately 9.93% of the outstanding Fortescue common stock at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Fortescue is a publicly traded company on the Australian Stock Exchange (Symbol: FMG), and the shares acquired by the Company may be sold without restriction. The Fortescue shares have a cost of \$246,300,000 and \$202,100,000 and market values of \$1,177,100,000 and \$276,300,000 at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Interest on the FMG note is calculated as 4% of the revenue, net of government royalties, invoiced from the iron ore produced from the project’s Cloud Break and Christmas Creek areas. The note is unsecured and subordinate to the project’s senior secured debt. For accounting purposes, the Company recorded its 2006 investment in Fortescue’s common shares at the market price on the date of acquisition, and bifurcated its remaining Fortescue investment into a 13 year zero-coupon note and a prepaid mining interest. The zero-coupon note was recorded at an estimated initial fair value of \$21,600,000, representing the present value of the principal amount discounted at 12.5%.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

The prepaid mining interest of \$184,300,000 has been classified with other non-current assets, and will be amortized to expense as the 4% of revenue is earned.

Non-current other investments include 5,600,000 common shares of Inmet Mining Corporation (“Inmet”), a Canadian-based global mining company traded on the Toronto stock exchange (Symbol: IMN), which have a cost and carrying value of \$78,000,000 at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006. As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, the Inmet shares are restricted and may not be sold until August 2009 or earlier under certain specified circumstances. 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 September 30, 2007, the market value of the Inmet shares is \$562,900,000.

During the second quarter of 2007, the Company sold all of its common stock holdings in Eastman Chemical Company and recognized a net security gain of \$37,800,000.

5. A summary of intangible assets, net and goodwill at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2007</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>
Intangibles:		
Customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$17,325 and \$11,768	\$51,175	\$46,967
Licenses, net of accumulated amortization of \$203 and \$0.....	11,685	-
Trademarks and tradename, net of accumulated amortization of \$351 and \$227.....	1,801	1,642
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$413 and \$298	1,917	2,032
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,977 and \$1,727	3,705	645
Goodwill.....	8,151	8,151
	<u>\$78,434</u>	<u>\$59,437</u>

As a result of the acquisitions of STi Prepaid during the first quarter of 2007 and ResortQuest during the second quarter of 2007, intangibles increased by \$7,100,000; see Note 18 for further information concerning these acquisitions. Intangible assets also increased by \$3,100,000 and \$3,200,000 during 2007 related to acquisitions by Conwed Plastics and within the Other Operations segment, respectively. The increase in licenses during 2007 relates to the reconsolidation of Premier, which is more fully discussed in Note 20.

Amortization expense on intangible assets was \$2,200,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively, for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$6,100,000 and \$5,700,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for the intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows (in thousands): 2007 (for the remaining three months) – \$2,200; 2008 – \$8,900; 2009 – \$8,500; 2010 – \$8,200; and 2011 – \$7,800.

All of the goodwill in the above table relates to Conwed Plastics.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

6. A summary of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2007</u>	December 31, 2006
Net unrealized gains on investments.....	\$579,266	\$ 37,806
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains.....	4,499	878
Net unrealized losses on derivative instruments.....	(1,158)	(1,232)
Net minimum pension liability.....	(42,018)	(42,960)
Net postretirement benefits.....	723	782
	<u>\$541,312</u>	<u>\$ (4,726)</u>

7. Investment and other income includes changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments of \$(700,000) and \$(900,000) for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$(200,000) and \$900,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.
8. Pension expense charged to operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 related to defined benefit pension plans included the following components (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended September 30,		For the Nine Month Period Ended September 30,	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Interest cost.....	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,966	\$ 8,869	\$ 8,909
Expected return on plan assets.....	(2,666)	(2,029)	(7,999)	(6,094)
Actuarial loss.....	413	623	1,236	1,887
Amortization of prior service cost.....	1	1	2	2
Net pension expense.....	<u>\$ 704</u>	<u>\$ 1,561</u>	<u>\$ 2,108</u>	<u>\$ 4,704</u>

The Company did not make any contributions to its defined benefit pension plans during the nine month period ended September 30, 2007.

Several subsidiaries provide certain healthcare 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 and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

9. Salaries and incentive compensation expense includes \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, and \$8,500,000 and \$12,400,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, for share-based compensation expense relating to grants made under the Company's senior executive warrant plan and fixed stock option plan. During the nine month 2007 period, 12,000 options were granted to non-employee directors in accordance with the Company's stock option plan at an exercise price of \$33.50 per share, the market price on the grant date.
10. Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. To determine diluted earnings (loss) per share, the weighted average number of common shares is adjusted for the incremental weighted average number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, unless the effect is antidilutive. In addition, the calculations of diluted earnings (loss) per share assume the 3¾% Convertible Notes are converted into common shares and earnings increased for the interest on such notes, net of the income tax effect, unless the effect is antidilutive. The number of shares used to calculate basic earnings (loss) per share amounts was 218,071,000 and

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

216,291,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and 217,110,000 and 216,202,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts was 219,411,000 and 231,906,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and 217,832,000 and 231,875,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The denominators for dilutive per share computations reflect the effect of dilutive options and warrants and, for 2006, the 3¾% Convertible Notes. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007, the 3¾% Convertible Notes, which are convertible into 15,239,490 common shares, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as the effect was antidilutive.

11. Cash paid for interest and income taxes (net of refunds) was \$80,500,000 and \$10,200,000, respectively, for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 and \$70,200,000 and \$6,400,000, respectively, for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006.
12. Debt due within one year includes \$185,000,000 and \$181,800,000 as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, relating to repurchase agreements. At September 30, 2007, these fixed rate repurchase agreements have a weighted average interest rate of approximately 5.0%, mature in October 2007 and are secured by non-current investments with a carrying value of \$189,000,000.
13. In March 2007, the Company sold \$500,000,000 principal amount of its newly authorized 7½% Senior Notes due 2017 in a private placement transaction. Net proceeds after payment of underwriting fees were \$490,000,000. During the third quarter of 2007, pursuant to an exchange offer, the Company exchanged each of the 7½% Senior Notes for a new issue of debt securities registered under the Securities Act, with terms identical to those of the 7½% Senior Notes (except for provisions relating to transfer restrictions and payment of additional interest).

In September 2007, the Company sold \$500,000,000 principal amount of its newly authorized 8½% Senior Notes due 2015 at an issue price of 98.307%. Net proceeds after payment of underwriting fees were \$481,700,000.

14. In March 2007, the Board of Directors increased the number of the Company's common shares that the Company is authorized to purchase. As a result, the Company is authorized to purchase up to 12,000,000 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 notice. During 2007, the only common shares acquired by the Company were from employees in connection with the employees' exercise of stock options.
15. In September 2007, the Company completed the issuance and sale of 5,500,000 of its common shares at a net price of \$45.50 per share. Net proceeds after payment of underwriting fees were \$242,000,000.
16. During 2007, the Company increased its equity interest in Goober Drilling, LLC ("Goober") to 50% for additional equity investments aggregating \$45,000,000. In addition, the Company's existing \$126,000,000 secured loan to Goober was amended to increase the interest rate to LIBOR plus 5%, the Company provided Goober with an additional secured credit facility of \$45,000,000 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 10%, and the Company provided another secured credit facility of \$15,000,000 at an interest rate at the greater of 8% or LIBOR plus 2.6%. As of September 30, 2007, \$186,000,000 had been loaned to Goober. The Company's investment in Goober is classified as an investment in an associated company; for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007, the Company recorded \$1,900,000 and \$7,500,000, respectively, of pre-tax income from this investment under the equity method of accounting.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

17. At December 31, 2006, the Company owned approximately 69% of Sangart, Inc. (“Sangart”), a biopharmaceutical company principally engaged in developing an oxygen transport agent for various medical uses. In March 2007, the Company invested an additional \$48,500,000 in Sangart (increasing its ownership interest to 87%) principally to fund Sangart’s ongoing product development activities. As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, Sangart is a development stage company without any product sales and is currently conducting clinical trials of its current product candidate, Hemospan[®], a form of cell-free hemoglobin administered intravenously to treat a variety of medical conditions. The Company also received warrants for the right (but not the obligation) to invest up to an additional \$48,500,000 on the same terms, which if fully invested would increase its ownership interest to 90%. The Company expects that the amount invested in Sangart will be expensed as Sangart uses the funds to pay operating expenses and conduct research and development activities.

The effective acquisition of a portion of the non-controlling interests in Sangart was accounted for under the purchase method. Under the purchase method, the purchase price is allocated to Sangart’s individual assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values; in Sangart’s case, a portion of the fair value of assets acquired is initially allocated to research and development. However, since under GAAP the Company is not permitted to recognize research and development as an asset under the purchase method, any amounts initially allocated to research and development are immediately expensed. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, the Company expensed acquired research and development of \$4,000,000, which is included in the caption selling, general and other expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

18. In March 2007, STi Prepaid purchased 75% of the assets of Telco Group, Inc. and its affiliates (collectively, “Telco”) for an aggregate purchase price of \$121,800,000 in cash, including expenses. The remaining Telco assets were contributed to STi Prepaid by the former owners in exchange for a 25% interest in STi Prepaid. STi Prepaid is a provider of international prepaid phone cards and other telecommunications services in the U.S.

The acquisition cost was principally allocated to components of working capital and to deferred tax assets. In connection with the acquisition, the Company revised its projections of future taxable income and reassessed the required amount of its deferred tax valuation allowance. As a result of the reassessment, the Company concluded that it was more likely than not that it could realize additional deferred tax assets in the future; accordingly, a reduction to the deferred tax valuation allowance of \$107,400,000 was recognized in the purchase price allocation (in addition to certain acquired deferred tax assets). The Company will not finalize its allocation of the purchase price until the determination of the fair value of the assets acquired is completed. When finalized, any changes to the preliminary purchase price allocation could result in changes to inventory, deferred tax assets, property and equipment, identifiable intangible assets and/or goodwill.

Revenues from sales of prepaid phone cards are deferred when the cards are initially sold; at September 30, 2007 STi Prepaid’s deferred revenues aggregated \$62,400,000. Deferred revenues are recognized in the statement of operations when the cards are used by the consumer and/or administrative fees are charged in accordance with the cards’ terms, resulting in a reduction of STi Prepaid’s outstanding obligation to the customer. STi Prepaid’s cost of sales primarily consists of origination, transport and termination of telecommunications traffic, and connectivity costs paid to underlying service providers.

In June 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of ResortQuest, a company engaged in offering management services to vacation properties in beach and mountain resort locations in the continental U.S., as well as in real estate brokerage services and other rental and property owner services. Pursuant to the terms of the stock purchase agreement, the purchase price was subject to adjustment to reflect net working capital (as defined in the agreement) at closing, and

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

consisted of cash and an \$8,000,000 10% four-year promissory note of a subsidiary of the Company. During the third quarter of 2007, the net working capital adjustment was finalized and was satisfied in full by the cancellation of the \$8,000,000 note and related accrued interest. The final adjusted purchase price, including expenses of \$1,300,000, was \$11,900,000.

ResortQuest typically receives cash deposits on advance bookings of its vacation properties that are recorded as deferred revenue. ResortQuest's deferred revenues aggregated \$13,300,000 at September 30, 2007.

Unaudited pro forma operating results for the Company, assuming the acquisitions of STi Prepaid and ResortQuest had occurred as of the beginning of each period presented below, are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the Three Month Period Ended September 30,		For the Nine Month Period Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues.....	\$331,100	\$360,900	\$1,027,400	\$1,210,400
Income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles.....	\$3,900	\$73,600	\$37,000	\$201,700
Net income.....	\$3,900	\$73,600	\$37,000	\$201,700
Per Share:				
Basic.....	\$0.02	\$0.34	\$0.17	\$0.93
Diluted.....	\$0.02	\$0.33	\$0.17	\$0.90

The amounts above reflect the historical operating results of Telco and ResortQuest for periods prior to the purchase transactions. Telco's historical results include a \$3,300,000 charge to write down certain inventory in the nine month 2007 period. ResortQuest's historical results for the three and nine month 2006 periods include \$4,900,000 of revenue relating to the full settlement of its claim under its insurance policies as a result of hurricanes.

Pro forma adjustments principally reflect the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the difference between 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, resulting in increased amortization expense. The unaudited pro forma data is not indicative of future results of operations or what would have resulted if the acquisitions had actually occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented.

19. As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, the Company is a defendant in *Special Situations Fund III, L.P., et al. v. Leucadia National Corporation, et al*, a consolidated action involving a petition for appraisal and a class action pending in the Delaware Chancery Court related to the Company's 2005 acquisition of the minority interest in MK Resources Company ("MK Resources"). The parties entered into a settlement agreement for, among other terms, complete releases and a dismissal with prejudice in exchange for an aggregate settlement payment by the Company of approximately \$13,800,000. The settlement agreement has been approved by the Chancery Court and the payment is expected to be made during the fourth quarter of 2007 after the Chancery Court's opinion becomes final and binding. During the first quarter of 2007, the Company increased its accrual to the expected settlement amount and recorded an additional expense of \$7,500,000.
20. On August 10, 2007, Premier and its subsidiary, Premier Finance Biloxi Corp, emerged from chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings and Premier became a consolidated subsidiary of the Company due to the Company's controlling voting interest. As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, Premier had previously been a consolidated subsidiary from its acquisition during the second quarter of 2006 through the filing of its bankruptcy petitions in September 2006; however, during the pendency of the bankruptcy proceedings Premier was accounted for under

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

the equity method of accounting. The Company's share of Premier's net loss under the equity method of accounting from January 1, 2007 to the date of emergence was \$22,300,000. Premier's casino and hotel operations opened to the public on June 30, 2007.

Premier's reorganization plan provided for the payment in full of all of Premier's creditors, including payment of principal and accrued interest due to the holders of Premier's 10³/₄% senior secured notes at par (the "Premier Notes"). The reorganization plan was funded in part with an \$180,000,000 senior secured credit facility provided by a subsidiary of the Company, of which \$170,000,000 was outstanding on September 30, 2007. The credit facility matures on February 1, 2012, bears interest at 10³/₄%, is prepayable at any time without penalty, and contains other covenants, terms and conditions similar to those contained in the indenture governing the Premier Notes. Since the plan of reorganization did not result in any change in ownership of the voting interests in Premier, the Company did not apply "fresh start" accounting and did not treat the reconsolidation of Premier as the acquisition of a business that, under the purchase method of accounting, requires the measurement of assets and liabilities at fair value. Accordingly, the Company consolidated the assets and liabilities of Premier using its historical basis in Premier's assets and liabilities.

The holders of the Premier Notes have argued that they are entitled to liquidated damages under the indenture governing the Premier Notes, and as such are entitled to amounts in excess of par. Although the Company does not agree with the position taken by the Premier noteholders, in order to have the Premier reorganization plan confirmed so that Premier could complete reconstruction of its property and open its business without further delay, the Company agreed to fund an escrow account to cover the Premier noteholders' claim for additional damages in the amount of \$13,700,000, and a second escrow account for the trustee's reasonable legal fees and expenses in the amount of \$1,000,000. Entitlement to the escrows is expected to be determined by the Court during 2008. The Company believes it is probable that the Court will approve payment of legal fees and expenses and has fully reserved for that contingency. However, the Company does not believe it is probable or remote that the Court will find in favor of the Premier noteholders with respect to the additional damages escrow, and any potential loss can not be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, the Company has not accrued a loss for the additional damages contingency.

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

The following should be read in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the 2006 10-K.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Company also considers investments classified as current assets and investments classified as non-current assets on the face of its consolidated balance sheet as being generally available to meet its liquidity needs. Securities classified as current and non-current investments are not as liquid as cash and cash equivalents, but they are generally easily convertible into cash within a short period of time. As of September 30, 2007, the sum of these amounts aggregated \$3,719,300,000. However, since \$570,300,000 of this amount is pledged as collateral pursuant to various agreements, represents investments in non-public securities or is held by subsidiaries that are party to agreements which restrict the Company's ability to use the funds for other purposes (including the Inmet shares), the Company does not consider those amounts to be available to meet the Parent's liquidity needs. The \$3,149,000,000 that is available is comprised of cash and short-term bonds and notes of the U.S. Government and its agencies, U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises and other publicly traded debt and equity securities, including the Company's investment in Fortescue common shares (\$1,177,100,000 at September 30, 2007). The investment income realized from the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is used to meet the Company's short-term recurring cash requirements, which are principally the payment of interest on its debt and corporate overhead expenses.

During 2007, the Company increased its equity interest in Goober to 50% for additional equity investments aggregating \$45,000,000. In addition, the Company's existing \$126,000,000 secured loan to Goober was amended to increase the interest rate to LIBOR plus 5%, the Company provided Goober with an additional secured credit facility of \$45,000,000 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 10%, and the Company provided another secured credit facility of \$15,000,000 at an interest rate at the greater of 8% or LIBOR plus 2.6%. As of September 30, 2007, \$186,000,000 had been loaned to Goober.

In January 2007, the Company invested \$74,000,000 in Highland Opportunity Fund, L.P. ("Highland Opportunity"), a limited partnership which principally invests through a master fund in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, and \$25,000,000 in HFH ShortPLUS Fund, L.P. ("Shortplus"), a limited partnership which principally invests through a master fund in a short-term based portfolio of asset-backed securities.

In March 2007, the Company invested an additional \$48,500,000 in Sangart (increasing its ownership interest to 87%) principally to fund Sangart's ongoing product development activities. The Company also received warrants for the right (but not the obligation) to invest up to an additional \$48,500,000 on the same terms, which if fully invested would increase its ownership interest to 90%.

In March 2007, STi Prepaid purchased 75% of the assets of Telco for an aggregate purchase price of \$121,800,000 in cash, including expenses. STi Prepaid is a provider of international prepaid phone cards and other telecommunications services in the U.S. The acquisition cost was principally allocated to components of working capital and to deferred tax assets, including a reduction to the Company's deferred tax valuation allowance of \$107,400,000.

In March 2007, the Company sold \$500,000,000 principal amount of its newly authorized 7½% Senior Notes due 2017 in a private placement transaction. Net proceeds after payment of underwriting fees were \$490,000,000. During the third quarter of 2007, pursuant to an exchange offer, these notes were exchanged for a new issue of debt securities registered under the Securities Act, with terms identical to those of the 7½% Senior Notes (except for provisions relating to transfer restrictions and payment of additional interest).

In March 2007, the Board of Directors increased the number of the Company's common shares that the Company is authorized to purchase. As a result, the Company is authorized to purchase up to

12,000,000 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 notice. During 2007, the only common shares acquired by the Company were from employees in connection with the employees' exercise of stock options.

As discussed above, the Company and Jefferies expanded and restructured the Company's equity investment in JPOF II, one of several entities managed by Jefferies that invested capital in Jefferies' high yield trading business. The Company has committed to invest \$600,000,000 in a newly formed entity, JHYH, Jefferies has committed to invest the same amount as the Company, and passive investors may invest up to \$800,000,000 in the aggregate over time. In April 2007, after regulatory approval for the new venture was received, the Company contributed \$250,000,000 to JHYH along with its investment in JPOF II. The timing of the Company's remaining \$250,000,000 contribution is at the sole discretion of Jefferies. The Company will account for its investment in JHYH under the equity method of accounting.

In June 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of ResortQuest for an aggregate purchase price of \$15,000,000, net of estimated working capital adjustments, which was paid in cash and an \$8,000,000 10% four-year promissory note of a subsidiary of the Company. During the third quarter of 2007, the net working capital adjustment was finalized and was satisfied in full by the cancellation of the \$8,000,000 note and related accrued interest. The final adjusted purchase price, including expenses of \$1,300,000, was \$11,900,000.

In June 2007, the Company invested \$200,000,000 to acquire a 10% limited partnership interest in Pershing Square, a newly-formed private investment partnership whose investment decisions are at the sole discretion of Pershing Square's general partner. The Company classified its investment in Pershing Square as an investment in an associated company accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

As discussed above, on August 10, 2007, Premier emerged from chapter 11 bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. The reorganization plan was funded in part with an \$180,000,000 senior secured credit facility provided by a subsidiary of the Company, of which \$170,000,000 was outstanding at September 30, 2007. The credit facility matures on February 1, 2012, bears interest at 10¾% and is prepayable at any time without penalty. Upon emergence from chapter 11 proceedings, Premier became a consolidated subsidiary of the Company as a result of the Company's controlling voting interest.

In September 2007, the Company sold \$500,000,000 principal amount of its newly authorized 8¼% Senior Notes due 2015 at an issue price of 98.307%. Net proceeds after payment of underwriting fees were \$481,700,000.

In September 2007, the Company completed the issuance and sale of 5,500,000 of its common shares at a price of \$45.50 per share. Net proceeds after payment of underwriting fees were \$242,000,000.

In September 2007, the Company invested \$75,000,000 in RCG Ambrose, L.P. ("Ambrose"), a limited partnership which principally invests through a master fund in anticipated corporate transactions including mergers, acquisitions, recapitalizations and similar events.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Net cash of \$5,100,000 was used for operating activities in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 as compared to \$68,600,000 of net cash provided by operating activities during the same period in 2006. The change reflects decreased collections of receivables and distributions of earnings from associated companies, increased income tax payments and greater corporate overhead expenses. The change in operating cash flows also reflects increased funds generated from activity in the trading portfolio, decreased payment of incentive compensation and decreased defined benefit pension plan contributions. During 2006, cash provided by operating activities reflects the collection of the balance of certain receivables from AT&T Inc. (\$179,800,000). The AT&T receivables resulted from a termination agreement entered into between the Company's former telecommunications subsidiary, WilTel

Communications Group, LLC (“WilTel”), and its largest customer during 2005. In 2007, distributions from associated companies principally include earnings distributed by JPOF II (\$29,200,000) and EagleRock (\$15,000,000). In 2006, distributions from associated companies principally include earnings distributed by JPOF II (\$23,600,000) and EagleRock (\$48,200,000). Contributions to the defined benefit pension plans were \$49,800,000 in 2006; no contributions were made in 2007.

Funds used for operating activities during 2007 include the results of companies acquired during 2007, STi Prepaid and ResortQuest, for the period they were owned by the Company, and the results of Premier following its reconsolidation in the third quarter of 2007. STi Prepaid’s telecommunications operations generated funds from operating activities of \$23,200,000, while the Company’s property management and services segment used funds of \$2,200,000. While it was a consolidated subsidiary, Premier used funds of \$14,000,000 in 2007 and \$25,900,000 in 2006. Funds provided by the Company’s manufacturing segments decreased to \$11,400,000 in 2007 as compared to \$18,600,000 in 2006, reflecting reduced operating profits. Funds used by Sangart, a development stage company, increased to \$16,600,000 during 2007 from \$13,500,000 during 2006. Funds provided by operating activities for 2006 also include \$9,100,000 of funds used by discontinued operations.

Net cash flows used for investing activities were \$816,600,000 and \$192,400,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2007, acquisitions, net of cash acquired principally include assets acquired by STi Prepaid (\$84,900,000) and ResortQuest (\$9,700,000) and cash acquired upon the reconsolidation of Premier (\$19,900,000). During 2006, acquisitions, net of cash acquired principally include the acquisition of Premier (\$105,700,000). During 2006, proceeds from the disposal of discontinued operations net of expenses and cash sold were \$115,300,000, principally reflecting the sale of Symphony Healthcare Services, LLC (“Symphony”) and ATX Communications, Inc. (“ATX”) and the resolution of WilTel’s working capital adjustment relating to the December 2005 sale of WilTel. During 2006, funds provided by the disposal of real estate and other assets include the sale of 8 acres of unimproved land in Washington, D.C. by 711 Developer, LLC (“Square 711”), a 90% owned subsidiary of the Company, (\$75,700,000) and the sale of two associated companies. The Company received aggregate cash proceeds of \$56,400,000 from the sale of the Company’s equity interest in, and loan repayment by, two associated companies. Investments in associated companies include JHYH (\$250,000,000), Pershing Square (\$200,000,000), Goober (\$105,000,000), Ambrose (\$75,000,000), Highland Opportunity (\$74,000,000), Shortplus (\$25,000,000), Cobre Las Cruces, S.A. (“CLC”) (\$36,700,000) and Premier (\$160,500,000) in 2007, and Goober (\$155,100,000), Safe Harbor Domestic Partners L.P. (“Safe Harbor”) (\$50,000,000), Wintergreen Partners Fund, L.P. (“Wintergreen”) (\$30,000,000) and CLC (\$8,500,000) in 2006. Capital distributions from associated companies principally include Safe Harbor (\$25,000,000) in 2007.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,229,600,000 in 2007 and \$37,800,000 in 2006. Issuance of long-term debt, net of expenses, during 2007 includes \$500,000,000 principal amount of 7¹/₈% Senior Notes and \$500,000,000 principal amount of 8¹/₈% Senior Notes; the 2007 and 2006 periods also reflect increases in repurchase agreements of \$3,200,000 and \$57,500,000, respectively. The reduction of long-term debt during the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 includes the repayment of debt of Square 711 (\$32,000,000), which was sold. Issuance of common shares for 2007 principally reflects the issuance and sale of 5,500,000 of the Company’s common shares as discussed above and the exercise of employee stock options. Issuance of common shares for 2006 principally reflects the exercise of employee stock options.

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 in the future the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax asset in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment would increase income in such period or, if such determination were made in connection with an acquisition, an adjustment would be made in connection with the allocation of the purchase price to acquired assets and liabilities. If in the future the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its deferred tax asset, 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.

The Company's conclusion that a portion of the deferred tax asset is more likely than not to be realized is strongly influenced by its historical ability to generate significant amounts of taxable income and its projections of future taxable income. The Company's estimate of future taxable income considers all available evidence, both positive and negative, about its current operations and investments, includes an aggregation of individual projections for each material operation and investment, and includes all future years that the Company estimated it would have available net operating losses. 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 September 30, 2007, the balance of the deferred valuation allowance was approximately \$860,000,000.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets—In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", 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. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses on long-lived assets during the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Impairment of Securities—Investments with an impairment in value considered to be other than temporary are written down to estimated fair value. The write-downs 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 \$400,000 and \$9,700,000 for the three month

periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$900,000 and \$12,300,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, 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 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.

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 September 30, 2007, the Company's accrual for contingent losses was not material.

Results of Operations

The 2007 Periods Compared to the 2006 Periods

Manufacturing—Idaho Timber

Revenues and other income for Idaho Timber were \$75,300,000 and \$77,600,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$230,900,000 and \$261,900,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Gross profit was \$5,100,000 and \$4,200,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$23,100,000 and \$25,500,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Salaries and incentive compensation expenses were \$1,800,000 and \$1,900,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$6,400,000 and \$7,100,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Depreciation and amortization expenses were \$1,100,000 and \$1,200,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$3,500,000 and \$3,700,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Pre-tax income was \$2,000,000 and \$300,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$10,800,000 and \$11,900,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Idaho Timber's revenues for the 2007 periods continued to reflect the weak demand resulting from reductions in housing starts and the abundant supply of high-grade lumber in the marketplace. While shipment volume in the third quarter of 2007 modestly increased compared to the same quarter of 2006 and shipment volume increased in each of the 2007 quarters as compared to the fourth quarter of 2006, shipment volume for the nine month 2007 period was lower than that for the comparable 2006 period.

In addition, average selling prices in the three and nine month 2007 periods declined as compared to the same periods in 2006. Average selling prices in the third quarter of 2007 were also lower than for the fourth quarter of 2006.

Raw material costs, the largest component of cost of sales (approximately 83% for the nine month period), have declined during the 2007 periods as compared to the comparable periods in 2006 principally due to the same market conditions that have negatively impacted revenues. While raw material costs in the third quarter of 2007 were largely unchanged as compared to the fourth quarter of 2006, they were higher in both the second and third quarters of 2007 as compared to the first quarter of 2007 reflecting less availability of low-grade lumber due to increased shipments to Asia and Europe and lower Canadian lumber imports. 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. Spreads successively declined during the 2007 quarters as well as during the nine month 2007 period as compared to the nine month 2006 period. In addition, the spread for the third quarter of 2007 was lower than that for the fourth quarter of 2006. Idaho Timber intends to continue to focus on developing new higher margin products, diversifying its supply chain, improving cost control and solidifying customer and supplier relationships, in an effort to maximize gross margins and pre-tax results.

Manufacturing—Conwed Plastics

Pre-tax income for Conwed Plastics was \$4,700,000 and \$5,200,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$13,400,000 and \$15,400,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Its manufacturing revenues and other income were \$28,100,000 and \$27,900,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$79,600,000 and \$82,200,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Gross profits were \$8,400,000 and \$9,200,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$23,800,000 and \$27,000,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. For the three and nine month 2007 periods, the slowdown in housing starts and, for the nine month 2007 period, a slow start in road construction due to weather conditions, were principally responsible for the declines in revenue in most of Conwed Plastics' markets, particularly carpet cushion, building and construction, erosion control and turf reinforcement. In addition, increased competition in the erosion control market adversely affected revenue in the second and third quarters of 2007. Revenues for the nine month 2007 period also declined due to the removal of netting as a component of a customer's bedding product. Conwed Plastics did realize increased revenues from its packaging market, principally due to acquisitions in May 2006 and in February 2007.

The decline in gross margin in the three and nine month 2007 periods as compared to the same periods in 2006 primarily reflects the product mix, and for the nine month 2007 period, lower sales volume and greater depreciation and amortization expense related to acquisitions and equipment upgrades. Pre-tax results for the three and nine month 2007 periods also reflect \$400,000 and \$1,300,000, respectively, of lower salaries and incentive compensation expense than for the comparable periods in 2006. These 2007 periods also reflect \$200,000 and \$500,000, respectively of higher professional fees than for the comparable 2006 periods.

Telecommunications

The telecommunications business of STi Prepaid has been consolidated by the Company since March 2007. For the three month period ended September 30, 2007 and for the period from the asset acquisition through September 30, 2007, STi Prepaid's telecommunications revenues and other income were \$112,800,000 and \$257,100,000, respectively, telecommunications cost of sales were \$96,700,000 and \$218,600,000, respectively, salaries and incentive compensation expenses were \$2,200,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively, selling, general and other expenses were \$7,500,000 and \$17,600,000, respectively, and STi Prepaid had pre-tax income of \$6,200,000 and \$15,600,000, respectively.

Property Management and Services

The property management and services operations of ResortQuest have been consolidated by the Company since June 2007. For the three month period ended September 30, 2007 and for the period from the acquisition through September 30, 2007, property management and services revenues and other income were \$40,700,000 and \$59,100,000, respectively, direct operating expenses were \$28,800,000 and \$40,700,000, respectively, salaries and incentive compensation expenses were \$1,100,000 and \$2,400,000, respectively, selling, general and other expenses were \$5,400,000 and \$8,700,000, respectively, and pre-tax income was \$3,900,000 and \$5,400,000, respectively.

Gaming Entertainment

For the period from emergence from bankruptcy (August 10, 2007) through September 30, 2007, Premier's revenues and other income were \$14,600,000 and its pre-tax losses were \$2,300,000. Premier's casino and hotel operations opened to the public on June 30, 2007. For the three month 2006 period and the period from date of acquisition (April 2006) through September 30, 2006, Premier had pre-tax losses of \$800,000 and \$200,000, respectively. Premier's results for the 2007 periods include salaries and incentive compensation expenses of \$4,800,000, depreciation and amortization expenses of \$1,800,000, and selling, general and other expenses of \$10,100,000. Premier's results for the 2006 periods reflect interest expense of \$4,700,000 and \$8,000,000, respectively, and all other expenses of \$3,600,000 and \$6,800,000, respectively.

As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, Premier had previously been a consolidated subsidiary from the time of the Company's acquisition of control of Premier through the filing of Premier's bankruptcy petitions in September 2006; however, during the pendency of the bankruptcy proceedings Premier was accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company's share of Premier's net loss under the equity method of accounting from January 1, 2007 to the date of emergence was \$22,300,000.

Domestic Real Estate

Pre-tax income (loss) for the domestic real estate segment was \$(5,000,000) and \$(2,400,000) for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$(2,900,000) and \$48,400,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Pre-tax results for the 2007 periods include \$1,600,000 of incentive compensation accruals related to the Company's real estate development project in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. Pre-tax income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 principally reflects the sale by Square 711, which resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$48,900,000.

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. Accordingly, pre-tax results for this segment for any particular period are not predictable and do not follow any consistent pattern or trend.

Medical Product Development

Pre-tax losses (net of minority interest) for Sangart were \$7,000,000 and \$8,100,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$22,400,000 and \$16,500,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Sangart's losses reflect research and development costs of \$4,700,000 and \$7,300,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$15,500,000 and \$13,500,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and salaries and incentive compensation expenses of \$2,300,000 and \$1,500,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$6,400,000 and \$4,300,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. When the Company increased its investment in Sangart in March 2007, the additional investment was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method, the price paid was allocated

to Sangart's individual assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values; in Sangart's case, a portion of the fair value of assets acquired was initially allocated to research and development. However, since under GAAP the Company is not permitted to recognize research and development as an asset under the purchase method, any amounts initially allocated to research and development are immediately expensed. The Company expensed acquired research and development of \$4,000,000 for the three month period ended September 30, 2006 and \$4,000,000 and \$7,500,000, respectively, for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, which is included in the caption selling, general and other expenses in the consolidated statement of operations. The increase in salaries and incentive compensation in 2007 as compared to 2006 was due to increased headcount in connection with the commencement of the Phase III trials.

As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, Sangart is a development stage company that does not have any revenues from product sales. Since inception, it has been developing its current product candidate, Hemospan, and is currently conducting two Phase III clinical trials in Europe. It does not expect to complete those clinical trials until 2008, and if they are successful it will then seek approval with the appropriate regulatory authorities to market its product. Sangart also recently completed a smaller Phase II clinical trial in the U.S., data from which is still being compiled. Until such time, if ever, that Sangart obtains regulatory approval for Hemospan, the Company will report losses from this segment. U.S. or foreign regulatory agencies could also require Sangart to perform more clinical trials, which could be both expensive and time consuming. The Company is unable to predict with certainty when, if ever, it will report operating profits for this segment.

Corporate and Other Operations

Investment and other income decreased in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the same periods in 2006. Investment and other income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 includes \$34,700,000 related to the sales of two associated companies; investment and other income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 includes the receipt of escrowed proceeds from one of those sales of \$11,400,000 that had not been previously recognized. In addition, investment and other income for the nine month 2006 period includes \$7,100,000 from the recovery of a bankruptcy claim. Investment and other income for the three and nine month 2006 periods reflect greater interest income than the comparable 2007 periods of \$8,500,000 and \$14,600,000, respectively. The decline in investment income during 2007 principally results from the sale of interest bearing securities during the fourth quarter of 2006 and in 2007 to purchase Fortescue's securities and interests in associated companies. For the nine month 2007 period, investment and other income includes \$8,500,000 related to the termination of a joint development agreement with another party. The amount recorded in other income substantially reimbursed the Company for its prior expenditures, which were fully expensed as incurred. Investment and other income includes income (charges) of \$(700,000) and \$(900,000) for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$(200,000) and \$900,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to the accounting for mark-to-market values of Corporate derivatives.

Net securities gains for Corporate and Other Operations aggregated \$23,600,000 and \$16,300,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$89,800,000 and \$99,400,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Net securities gains include provisions of \$400,000 and \$9,700,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$900,000 and \$12,300,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, to write down the Company's investments in certain available for sale securities. The write down of the securities resulted from a decline in market value determined to be other than temporary.

The increase in interest expense during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the same periods in 2006 primarily reflects interest expense relating to the 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Senior Notes issued in March 2007, the 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Senior Notes issued in September 2007 and the fixed rate repurchase agreements. The 2006 periods also include interest on \$21,700,000 principal amount of 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ % subordinated notes, which matured in the third quarter of 2006.

Salaries and incentive compensation expense was largely unchanged in the three month period ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the same period in 2006 and decreased by \$4,500,000 in the nine month 2007 period as compared to the same period in 2006. The decrease for the nine month period principally reflects a reduction in estimated incentive bonus expense and less share-based compensation expense. Salaries and incentive compensation expense included \$8,500,000 and \$12,400,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, relating to grants made under the Company's senior executive warrant plan and fixed stock option plan. The decrease in share-based compensation expense in the nine month 2007 period largely related to grants made under the warrant plan in 2006 for which a portion vested upon issuance. This decrease was partially offset by increased expenses in 2007 relating to the stock option plan due to the accelerated vesting of stock options of an officer of the Company who resigned.

The increase in selling, general and other expenses of \$1,700,000 and \$21,900,000 in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the same periods in 2006 primarily reflects higher professional fees and other costs, which largely relate to potential investments and projects and existing investments, and increased legal fees, including for the nine month period those incurred in connection with the MK Resources litigation. Selling, general and other expenses for the nine month 2007 period also includes a \$7,500,000 accrual for the settlement of litigation related to MK Resources.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company's effective income tax rate is higher than the federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes.

Associated Companies

Equity in income (losses) of associated companies for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 includes the following (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended September 30,		For the Nine Month Period Ended September 30,	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
EagleRock	\$ (7,500)	\$(4,900)	\$ (2,200)	\$ 7,100
Premier	(2,900)	–	(22,300)	–
JPOF II	–	4,200	3,000	23,900
JHYH	(2,600)	–	6,300	–
HomeFed Corporation	800	300	1,100	1,300
Safe Harbor	(300)	(3,800)	2,900	(7,300)
Wintergreen	7,300	2,300	13,500	3,800
Highland Opportunity	(11,800)	–	(9,200)	–
Shortplus	32,800	–	37,600	–
Pershing Square	(8,900)	–	(10,400)	–
Ambrose	1,100	–	1,100	–
Goober Drilling	1,900	1,500	7,500	2,000
CLC	3,600	800	4,500	2,700
Other	1,900	800	11,100	5,300
	<u>15,400</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>44,500</u>	<u>38,800</u>
Equity in income before income taxes				
Income tax expense	6,600	100	18,200	14,500
	<u>\$ 8,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 26,300</u>	<u>\$24,300</u>

Discontinued Operations

Healthcare Services

As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, in July 2006 the Company sold Symphony and classified its historical operating results as a discontinued operation. Pre-tax income of the healthcare services segment was \$200,000 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006, respectively. Gain on

disposal of discontinued operations for the 2006 periods includes a pre-tax gain on the sale of Symphony of \$53,300,000 (\$33,500,000 after tax).

Telecommunications-ATX

As more fully discussed in the 2006 10-K, in September 2006 the Company sold ATX and classified its historical operating results as a discontinued operation. ATX reported pre-tax losses of \$3,200,000 and \$1,200,000 for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively. Gain on disposal of discontinued operations for the 2006 periods includes a pre-tax gain on the sale of ATX of \$41,600,000 (\$26,100,000 after tax).

WilTel

Gain on disposal of discontinued operations for the nine month 2007 period includes a pre-tax gain of \$500,000 from the resolution of a sale-related contingency related to WilTel, which was sold in the fourth quarter of 2005. Gain on disposal of discontinued operations for the three and nine month 2006 periods includes pre-tax gains of \$700,000 and \$600,000, respectively (\$500,000 and \$400,000, respectively, after tax) principally for working capital adjustments and the resolution of certain sale-related contingencies and obligations related to WilTel.

Other

Gain on disposal of discontinued operations for the three and nine month 2007 periods includes a pre-tax gain of \$2,900,000 (\$1,700,000 after tax) related to the collection of fully reserved notes receivable due from the buyer of the Company's interest in an Argentine shoe manufacturer in 2005 for which collection had been deemed uncertain.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company sold its gas properties and recorded a pre-tax loss on disposal of \$900,000 (\$600,000 after tax). Income (loss) from discontinued operations for the nine month 2006 period includes \$2,900,000 of pre-tax losses related to these gas properties; amounts for the three month 2006 period were not material.

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 the following: potential acquisitions and dispositions of our operations and investments could change our risk profile; dependence on certain key personnel; economic downturns; changes in the U.S. housing market; changes in telecommunications laws and regulations; risks associated with the increased volatility in raw material prices and the availability of key raw materials; compliance with government laws and regulations; changes in mortgage interest rate levels or changes in consumer lending practices; a decrease in consumer spending or general increases in the cost of living; proper functioning of our information systems; intense competition in the operation of our

businesses; our ability to generate sufficient taxable income to fully realize our deferred tax asset; weather related conditions and significant natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes and hailstorms; our ability to insure certain risks economically; reduction or cessation of dividend payments on our common shares. For additional information see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in the 2006 10-K and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors contained in the Forms 10-Q filed for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007.

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 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information required under this Item is contained in Item 7A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 4. 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 September 30, 2007. 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 September 30, 2007.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

- (b) As discussed elsewhere herein, during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 the Company acquired ResortQuest and the assets of Telco (now STi Prepaid), and reconsolidated Premier. Each of ResortQuest, STi Prepaid and Premier have their own distinct internal controls over financial reporting; therefore, such internal controls represent a new component part of the Company's consolidated internal control over financial reporting. The Company has not yet completed its evaluation of the internal controls over financial reporting at ResortQuest or STi Prepaid or Premier, although these entities have or are expected to have financial statement amounts which are material to the Company's consolidated financial statements. Except for changes that result from the acquisition of ResortQuest and STi Prepaid, and the reconsolidation of Premier, there have been no changes 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 September 30, 2007, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The Company and a subsidiary are defendants in *Special Situations Fund III, L.P., et al. v. Leucadia National Corporation, et al.*, a consolidated action involving a petition for appraisal and a class action pending in the Delaware Chancery Court related to our 2005 acquisition of the minority interest in MK Resources. The appraisal proceeding seeks a judicial determination of the fair value of 3,979,400 shares of MK Resources' common stock as of August 19, 2005, the date of the merger of one of our subsidiaries into MK Resources (the "MK Merger"). The class action alleges breach of fiduciary duty by the former MK Resources directors and the Company and seeks compensatory damages in an unspecified amount, costs, disbursements and any further relief that the court may deem just and proper and, in the alternative, seeks rescissory damages, in each case taking into account the \$1.27 per share in

Company stock paid in the MK Merger to the minority stockholders of MK Resources who did not seek appraisal.

The parties have entered into a settlement agreement to settle these lawsuits for complete releases and a dismissal with prejudice in exchange for an aggregate settlement payment by the Company of approximately \$13,800,000 (including a payment in the appraisal proceeding of approximately \$5,000,000 that the appraisal petitioners would have received (based on the value at the merger date of Company shares issued in the merger) had they participated in the MK Merger). The settlement agreement has been approved by the Chancery Court and the payment is expected to be made during the fourth quarter of 2007 after the Chancery Court's opinion becomes final and binding.

Item 6. Exhibits.

- 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 Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: November 8, 2007

By: /s/ BARBARA L. LOWENTHAL _____

Barbara L. Lowenthal
Vice President and Comptroller
(Chief Accounting Officer)