

TEJON RANCH CO  
Form 10-K  
March 17, 2014

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

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: 1-7183

TEJON RANCH CO.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

P.O. Box 1000, Lebec, California 93243

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (661) 248-3000

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

Title of Each Class

Common Stock

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

None

77-0196136

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Name of Exchange of Which Registered

New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

x

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

Large accelerated filer            Accelerated filer       x

Non-accelerated filer            Smaller reporting company     

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes      No    x

The aggregate market value of registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.50 per share, held by persons other than those who may be deemed to be affiliates of registrant on June 28, 2013 was \$477,145,905 based on the last reported sale price on the New York Stock Exchange as of the close of business on that date.

The number of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock on February 28, 2014 was 20,568,058.

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**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 7, 2014 relating to the directors and executive officers of the Company are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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## PART I

### Forward Looking Statements

This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding strategic alliances, the almond, pistachio and grape industries, the future plantings of permanent crops, future yields and prices, water availability for our crops and real estate operations, future prices, production and demand for oil and other minerals, future development of our property, future revenue and income of our jointly-owned travel plaza and other joint venture operations, potential losses to the Company as a result of pending environmental proceedings, the adequacy of future cash flows to fund our operations, market value risks associated with investment and risk management activities and with respect to inventory, accounts receivable and our own outstanding indebtedness and other future events and conditions. In some cases these statements are identifiable through the use of words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “project”, “target”, “can”, “could”, “may”, “will”, “should”, “w” expressions. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performances and are subject to assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to differ materially from any future results, performance, or achievement implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and important factors include, but are not limited to, market and economic forces, availability of financing for land development activities, competition and success in obtaining various governmental approvals and entitlements for land development activities. No assurance can be given that the actual future results will not differ materially from the forward-looking statements that we make for a number of reasons including those described above and in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” of this report.

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Tejon Ranch Co. (the Company, Tejon, we, us and our) is a diversified real estate development and agribusiness company committed to responsibly using our land and resources to meet the housing, employment, and lifestyle needs of Californians and create value for our shareholders. Current operations consist of land planning and entitlement, land development, commercial sales and leasing, leasing of land for mineral royalties, grazing leases, income portfolio management, and farming.

These activities are performed through our four major segments:

Real Estate - Commercial/Industrial development

Real Estate - Resort/Residential development

Mineral Resources

Farming

Our prime asset is approximately 270,000 acres of contiguous, largely undeveloped land that, at its most southerly border, is 60 miles north of Los Angeles and, at its most northerly border, is 15 miles east of Bakersfield. We create value by securing entitlements for our land, facilitating infrastructure development, strategic land planning, development, and conservation, in order to maximize the highest and best use for our land.

We are involved in several joint ventures, which facilitate the development of portions of our land. We are also actively engaged in land planning, land entitlement, and conservation projects.

The following table shows the revenues from continuing operations, segment profits and identifiable assets of each of our continuing industry segments for the last three years:

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	2013	2012	2011
Revenues			
Real estate—commercial/industrial	\$ 11,148	\$ 9,941	\$ 13,746
Real estate—resort/residential	1,266	583	16,134
Mineral Resources (1)	10,242	14,012	12,206
Farming	22,682	22,553	21,012
Segment revenues	45,338	47,089	63,098
Investment income	941	1,242	1,260
Other income	66	113	98
Total revenues and other income	\$ 46,345	\$ 48,444	\$ 64,456
Segment Profits and Net Income			
Real estate—commercial/industrial	\$(1,754)	) \$(2,330)	) \$ 525
Real estate—resort/residential	(2,085)	) (4,178)	) 12,192
Mineral Resources (1)	9,780	13,678	11,997
Farming	7,876	9,230	8,437
Segment profits (2)	13,817	16,400	33,151
Investment income	941	1,242	1,260
Other income	66	113	98
Interest expense	—	(12)	) —
Corporate expenses	(12,641)	) (13,272)	) (12,277)
Operating income before equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures	2,183	4,471	22,232
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures	4,006	2,535	916
Income before income taxes	6,189	7,006	23,148
Income tax provision	2,086	2,723	7,367
Net income	4,103	4,283	15,781
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(62)	) (158)	) (113)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 4,165	\$ 4,441	\$ 15,894
Identifiable Assets by Segment (3)			
Real estate—commercial/industrial	\$ 58,390	\$ 57,151	\$ 56,552
Real estate—resort/residential	124,568	118,627	110,147
Mineral Resources (1)	1,063	1,449	1,193
Farming	31,925	29,538	24,326
Corporate	126,933	121,091	129,758
Total assets	\$ 342,879	\$ 327,856	\$ 321,976

(1) During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company evaluated its operations and determined that an additional segment should be reported, Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources collects royalty income from oil and gas leases, rock and aggregate leases, and from a cement company.

(2) Segment profits are revenues from operations less operating expenses, excluding investment income and expense, corporate expenses, equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures, and income taxes.

(3) Identifiable Assets by Segment include both assets directly identified with those operations and an allocable share of jointly used assets. Corporate assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, refundable and deferred income taxes, land, buildings and improvements.

#### Real Estate Operations

Our real estate operations consist of the following activities: land planning and entitlement, real estate development, commercial sales and leasing, income portfolio management and conservation.

Interstate 5, one of the nation's most heavily traveled freeways, brings approximately 100,000 vehicles per day through our land, which includes 16 miles of Interstate 5 frontage on each side of the freeway and the commercial land surrounding four interchanges. The strategic plan for real estate focuses on development opportunities along the Interstate 5 corridor, which includes the Tejon Ranch Commerce Center, or TRCC, the Centennial master planned community on our land in Los Angeles County, or Centennial, our resort and residential community called Tejon Mountain Village, or TMV, and a master planned community within the Grapevine Development Area, or Grapevine. TRCC includes development west of Interstate 5, TRCC-West, and development east of Interstate 5, TRCC-East. Our real estate activities within our commercial/industrial segment include: entitling, planning, and permitting of land for development; construction of infrastructure; the construction of pre-leased buildings; the construction of buildings to be leased or sold; and the sale of land to third parties for their own development. The commercial/industrial segment also includes activities related to communications leases, and ancillary land uses such as grazing leases, landscape maintenance fees, and game management revenues. Our real estate operations within our resort/residential segment at this time include land entitlement, land planning and pre-construction engineering, land stewardship and conservation activities.

#### Commercial/Industrial

##### Construction:

During early 2013 we completed road, water, and utility infrastructure in support of the Caterpillar distribution center that was completed in 2012. We also began road and utility relocation, water infrastructure development, and construction at TRCC-East at the beginning of 2013 to open up commercial development south of the TravelCenters of America travel plaza site. This infrastructure development is supporting increased retail development, including the development of the Outlets at Tejon.

##### Leasing:

Within our commercial/industrial segment, we lease land to various types of tenants. We currently lease land to three auto service stations with convenience stores, seven fast-food operations, two full-service restaurants, one motel, an antique shop, and a United States Postal Service facility.

In addition, the Company leases several microwave repeater locations, radio and cellular transmitter sites, and fiber optic cable routes; 32 acres of land to Calpine Generating Company, or Calpine, for an electric power plant; and one office building in Rancho Santa Fe, California.

The sale and leasing of commercial/industrial real estate is very competitive, with competition coming from numerous and varied sources around California. Our most direct regional competitors are in the Inland Empire region of Southern California and areas north of us in the San Joaquin Valley of California. The principal methods of competition in this industry are price, availability of labor, proximity to the port complex of Los Angeles/Long Beach and customer base. A potential disadvantage to our development strategy is our distance from the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach in comparison to the warehouse/distribution centers located in the Inland Empire, a large industrial area located east of Los Angeles which continues its expansion eastward beyond Riverside and San Bernardino to include Perris, Moreno Valley, and Beaumont. Strong demand for large distribution facilities is driving development farther east in a search for large entitled parcels. During 2013, vacancy rates in the Inland Empire continued to decline despite significant construction activity. The decline in vacancy rates has also led to an improvement in lease rates within the Inland Empire. The decline in vacancy rates and improved pricing led developers to increase inventory within the Inland Empire through aggressive spec building programs which continued into late 2013. As lease rates increase in the Inland Empire, we may begin to have greater pricing advantages due to our lower land basis.

Please refer to Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for information regarding our 2013 commercial/industrial activity.

##### Joint Ventures:

We are also involved in multiple joint ventures with several partners. Our joint venture with TravelCenters of America, or TA/Petro, owns and operates two travel and truck stop facilities, and also operates three separate gas

stations with convenience stores within TRCC-West and TRCC-East. We are involved in three joint ventures with Rockefeller Development Group, the Five West Parcel LLC, which owns a 606,000 square foot building in TRCC-West, that is fully leased, the 18-19 West LLC,



which owns 61.5 acres of land for future development within TRCC-West, and the TRCC/Rock Outlet Center LLC that is currently in the process of constructing an outlet center that is scheduled to be open during August 2014.

#### Resort/Residential

Our resort/residential segment activities include land entitlement, land planning and pre-construction engineering and land stewardship and conservation activities. We have three major resort/residential communities within this segment: TMV, which has litigation free entitlement approvals; the Centennial community, which is still progressing through the entitlement process in Los Angeles County; and the new Grapevine community project, which began in 2013 on land owned within Kern County. The entitlement process precedes the regulatory approvals necessary for land development and routinely takes several years to complete. The Conservation Agreement we entered into with five major environmental organizations in 2008 is designed to minimize the opposition from environmental groups to these projects and eliminate or reduce the time spent in litigation once governmental approvals are received. Litigation by environmental groups has been a primary cause of delay and loss of financial value for real estate development projects in California.

#### Centennial:

The Centennial development is a large master-planned community development encompassing approximately 11,000 acres of our land within Los Angeles County. Upon completion of Centennial, it is estimated that the community will include approximately 23,000 homes. The community will also incorporate business districts, schools, retail and entertainment centers, medical facilities and other commercial office and light industrial businesses that, when complete, would create a substantial number of jobs. Centennial is being developed by Centennial Founders, LLC, a consolidated joint venture in which we have a 72.83% ownership interest as of December 31, 2013. Our partners in this joint venture are Pardee Homes, Lewis Investment Company and Standard Pacific Corp.

Since the initial submittal of our administrative-level environmental impact report, or EIR, with respect to the Centennial community to Los Angeles County, we have continued to receive feedback from the Los Angeles Planning Department and have submitted several revisions of our administrative EIR as we work towards the public filing of our EIR and final approval. We are currently working with Los Angeles County to be included in the Antelope Valley Area Plan and the Los Angeles County General Plan in order to gain zoning for our project. We cannot estimate when this process will be completed or if approvals will be granted. Centennial is envisioned to be an ecologically friendly and commercially viable development. Our plan is for a sustainable program that provides for the needs of the community while protecting the environment and will be achieved through our continuing focus on responsible use of limited resources and progressive construction design. We recognize the need to balance expensive "Green Program" certifications with the practicality of investing those same funds in environmentally sound building elements.

#### Tejon Mountain Village Community:

TMV is planned to be an exclusive, very low-density, resort-based community that will provide owners and guests with a wide variety of recreational opportunities, lodging and spa facilities, world-class golf facilities, a range of housing options, and other exclusive services and amenities that are designed to distinguish TMV as the resort of choice for the Southern California market. TMV is being developed by Tejon Mountain Village LLC, an unconsolidated joint venture in which we have a 50% ownership interest. Our partner in this joint venture is DMB Pacific LLC, or DMB, which is a leading resort/recreational planned community developer. Under the joint venture agreement, the parties have agreed to secure all entitlements and all necessary regulatory approvals, to master plan, develop and sell parcels and homes to end users, and to develop and own, sell or joint venture commercial properties, hotels, and golf course sites in TMV.

TMV is fully entitled and all necessary permits have been issued to begin development. Timing of TMV development in the coming years will be dependent on the continued improvement of the economy and an improvement in the second home real estate market. Moving forward at TMV we will focus on the preparation of and analysis of market research studies, product and pricing studies, engineering estimates, and working with our partner regarding the preparation of a land development plan. As outlined in the joint venture operating agreement, upon the joint approval of a development business plan, the Company will be obligated to contribute our land to the joint venture through a deed of trust. If the members do not agree on a development business plan there are a series of additional steps the members must go through to attempt to come to an agreement. If an agreement cannot be reached then Tejon at that point will have the right to acquire our partner's interest at a fair market value.

Grapevine Development Area:

Grapevine is an approximately 15,315-acre potential development area located on the San Joaquin Valley floor area of our lands, adjacent to TRCC. We are currently focusing on approximately 8,800 acres for a mixed use development to include housing, retail, and commercial industrial components. The 2008 Conservation Agreement allows for the development of up to

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12,400 acres in this area. California regulatory dynamics may impact the future ability to entitle new development so we began the land planning and entitlement process for Grapevine during 2013 to take advantage of the existing favorable pro-business and political climate in Kern County. We will be performing the necessary due diligence, documentation, and public process for what will ultimately be a new mixed-use community. This process will take several years and the investment of several million dollars to successfully complete.

The greatest competition for the Centennial and Grapevine communities will come from California developments in the Santa Clarita Valley, Lancaster, Palmdale, and Bakersfield. The developments in these areas will be providing similar housing product as our developments. We will attempt to differentiate our developments through land planning and product offerings. TMV will compete generally for discretionary dollars that consumers will allocate to recreation and second homes, so its competition will range over a greater area and range of projects.

#### Mineral Resources

As mineral resource revenues have grown management has increased its focus on this segment as an area of future growth. This focus and interest in mineral resources has resulted from the growth in revenues and from the potential of future growth through new leases and drilling. The overall improvement in revenues over the last few years has come from increased oil exploration, new production, and an overall higher price for oil in Kern County. Our goal is to continue to market our mineral assets for leasing and encourage new exploration to potentially increase revenues due to the high margins created from these activities.

We lease certain portions of our land to oil companies for the exploration and production of oil and gas, but do not ourselves engage in any such exploratory or extractive activities. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 7,317 acres were committed to producing oil and gas leases from which the operators produced and sold approximately 539,000 barrels of oil and 423,000 MCF (each MCF being 1,000 cubic feet) of dry gas during 2013. Our share of production, based upon average royalty rates during the last three years, has been 196, 286, and 258, barrels of oil per day for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Approximately 317 active oil wells were located on the leased land as of December 31, 2013. Royalty rates on our leases averaged 13% in 2013. We also have a significant development and exploration lease with Sojitz Energy Venture, Inc. covering approximately 50,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley portion of the Company's land.

Estimates of oil and gas reserves on our properties are unknown to us. We do not make such estimates, and our lessees do not make information concerning reserves available to us.

We have approximately 2,000 acres under lease to National Cement Company of California, Inc., or National, for the purpose of manufacturing Portland cement from limestone deposits found on the leased acreage. National owns and operates a cement manufacturing plant on our property with a capacity of approximately 1,000,000 tons of cement per year. The amount of payment that we receive under the lease is based upon shipments from the cement plant, which increased during 2013 compared to 2012. The improvement in shipments is due to an increase in road construction activity as compared to the last two years. The term of this lease expires in 2026, but National has options to extend the term for successive periods of 20 and 19 years. Proceedings under environmental laws relating to the cement plant are in process. The Company is indemnified by the current and former tenants and at this time we have no cost related to the issues at the cement plant. See Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," for a further discussion.

We also lease 521 acres to Granite Construction and Griffith Construction for the mining of rock and aggregate product that is used in construction of roads and bridges. The royalty revenues we receive under these leases are based upon the amount of product produced from the many sites.

Our royalty interests are contractually defined and based on a percentage of production and are received in cash. Our royalty revenues fluctuate based on changes in the market prices for oil, natural gas, and rock and aggregate product, the inevitable decline in production of existing wells and quarries, and other factors affecting the third-party oil and natural gas exploration and production companies that operate on our lands including the cost of development and production.

#### Farming Operations

In the San Joaquin Valley, we farm permanent crops including the following acreage: wine grapes—1,608 almonds—1,683; and pistachios—1,053. We manage the farming of alfalfa and forage mix on 775 acres in the Antelope Valley and we periodically lease 810 acres of land that is used for the growing of vegetables.

We sell our farm commodities to several commercial buyers. As a producer of these commodities, we are in direct competition with other producers within the United States and throughout the world. Prices we receive for our commodities are determined by total industry production and demand levels. We attempt to improve price margins by producing high quality crops through proven cultural practices and by obtaining better prices through marketing arrangements with handlers.

Sales of our grape crop typically occurs in the third and fourth quarter of the calendar year, while sales of our pistachio and almond crops also typically occur in the third and fourth quarter of the calendar year, but can occur up to a year or more after each crop is harvested.

In 2013, we sold 63% of our grape crop to one winery, 25% to a second winery and the remainder to one other customer. These sales are under long-term contracts ranging from one to thirteen years. In 2013, our almonds were sold to various commercial buyers, with the largest buyer accounting for 34% of our almond revenues. In 2013, the majority of our pistachios were sold to two customers, purchasing approximately 66% and 19% of the crop, respectively. We do not believe that we would be adversely affected by the loss of any or all of these large buyers because of the markets for these commodities, the large number of buyers that would be available to us, and the fact that the prices for these commodities do not vary based on the identity of the buyer or the size of the contract. Nut and grape crop markets are particularly sensitive to the size of each year's world crop and the demand for those crops. Large crops in California and abroad can rapidly depress prices. Crop prices, especially almonds, are also adversely affected by a strong U.S. dollar which makes U.S. exports more expensive and decreases demand for the products we produce. The value of the dollar over the last few years has helped to maintain strong almond prices in the U.S. and in overseas markets.

Our water entitlement for 2013, available from the California State Water Project, or SWP, when combined with supplemental water, was adequate for our farming needs. The State Department of Water Resources, or DWR, has announced its early 2014 estimated water supply delivery at 0% of full entitlement. We expect 2014 to be a difficult water year due to the continuing drought in California. The current 0% allocation of state SWP water is not enough for us to farm our crops, but our additional water resources, such as groundwater and surface sources, and those of the water districts we are in, should allow us to have sufficient water for our farming needs. It is too early in the year to determine the impact of low water supplies and the drought on 2014 California crop production for almonds, pistachios, and wine grapes, but it could be detrimental to statewide production. See discussion of water contract entitlement and long-term outlook for water supply under Item 2, "Properties." Also see Note 6, Long Term Water Assets, to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our water assets.

#### General Environmental Regulation

Our operations are subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations including laws relating to water, air, solid waste and hazardous substances. Although we believe that we are in material compliance with these requirements, there can be no assurance that we will not incur costs, penalties, and liabilities, including those relating to claims for damages to property or natural resources, resulting from our operations.

We also expect continued legislation and regulatory development in the area of climate change and greenhouse gases. It is unclear as of this date how any such developments will affect our business. Enactment of new environmental laws or regulations, or changes in existing laws or regulations or the interpretation of these laws or regulations, might require expenditures in the future.

#### Customers

In 2013 and 2012, Stockdale Oil and Gas, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, an oil and gas leaseholder, accounted for 10% and 15%, respectively, of our revenues from continuing operations.

#### Organization

Tejon Ranch Co. is a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1987 to succeed the business operated as a California corporation since 1936.

#### Employees

At December 31, 2013, we had 144 full-time employees. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

#### Reports

We make available free of charge through our Internet website, [www.tejonranch.com](http://www.tejonranch.com), our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports filed or to be furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with or furnish it to the SEC. We also make available on our website our corporate governance guidelines, charters of our key Board of Directors' Committees (audit, compensation, nominating and corporate governance, and real



estate), and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors, Officers, and Employees. These items are also available in printed copy upon request. We intend to disclose future amendments to certain provisions of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors, Officers, and Employees, or waivers of such provisions granted to executive officers and directors, on the web site within four business days following the date of such amendment or waiver. Any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, may be inspected, without charge, at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549 or at the SEC's internet site address at <http://www.sec.gov>. Information related to the operation of the SEC's public reference room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

#### Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table shows each of our executive officers and the offices held as of February 28, 2014, the period the offices have been held, and the age of the executive officer. All of such officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Name	Office	Held since	Age
Gregory S. Bielli	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director	2013	53
Dennis J. Atkinson	Senior Vice President, Agriculture	2008	63
Joseph E. Drew	Senior Vice President, Real Estate	2003	71
Allen E. Lyda	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2012	56
Greg Tobias	Vice President, General Counsel	2011	49

A description of present and prior positions with us, and business experience for the past five years is given below.

Mr. Bielli has been employed by the Company since September 2013. Mr. Bielli joined the Company as President and Chief Operating Officer and became President and Chief Executive Officer on December 17, 2013. Prior to joining the Company Mr. Bielli was President of Newland Communities' Western Region and was responsible for overseeing management of all operational aspects of Newland's real estate projects in the region. Mr. Bielli worked with Newland Communities from 2006 through August 2013.

Mr. Atkinson has been employed by us since July 1998, serving as Vice President, Agriculture, until 2008 when he was promoted to Senior Vice President, Agriculture.

Mr. Drew has been employed by us since March 2001, serving until December 2003 as Vice President, Commercial and Industrial Development, when he was promoted to his current position, Senior Vice President, Real Estate.

Mr. Lyda has been employed by us since 1990, serving as Vice President, Finance and Treasurer. He was elected Assistant Secretary in 1995 and Chief Financial Officer in 1999. Mr. Lyda was promoted to Senior Vice President in 2008, and Executive Vice President in 2012.

Mr. Tobias has been employed by the Company since November 2011, serving as Vice President and General Counsel. For the five years prior to joining the Company, Mr. Tobias acted as Associate General Counsel for Olympia Land Corporation in Las Vegas, Nevada, where he was responsible for a wide variety of corporate and legal matters. Olympia is a privately held development company whose assets include retail, office, resort and gaming properties. Olympia is best known for developing the master planned golf course community of Southern Highlands.

#### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. If any of the following risks occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations or future prospects could be materially adversely affected. Our strategy, focused on more aggressive development of our land, involves significant risk and could result in operating losses.

We are involved in a cyclical industry and are affected by changes in general and local economic conditions. The real estate development industry is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in general and local economic conditions, including:

- Employment levels
- Availability of financing
- Interest rates
- Consumer confidence
- Demand for the developed product, whether residential or industrial

Supply of similar product, whether residential or industrial

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The process of development of a project begins and financial and other resources are committed long before a real estate project comes to market, which could occur at a time when the real estate market is depressed. It is also possible in a rural area like ours that no market for the project will develop as projected.

A downturn in national or regional economic conditions could adversely impact our business. Real estate industry conditions improved in 2012 and continued to improve throughout most of 2013 with some leveling of demand from homebuilders beginning in late 2013. We cannot predict whether or not the current economic recovery will continue to improve or remain relatively weak and what impact that will have on the real estate industry. Any deterioration in industry conditions as a result of slow economic growth could adversely affect our business or financial results. Higher interest rates and lack of available financing can have significant impacts on the real estate industry. Higher interest rates generally impact the real estate industry by making it harder for buyers to qualify for financing, which can lead to a decrease in the demand for residential, commercial or industrial sites. Any decrease in demand will negatively impact our proposed developments. Lack of available credit to finance real estate purchases can also negatively impact demand. Any downturn in the economy or consumer confidence can also be expected to result in reduced housing demand and slower industrial development, which would negatively impact the demand for land we are developing.

We are subject to various land use regulations and require governmental approvals and permits for our developments that could be denied. In planning and developing our land, we are subject to various local, state, and federal statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning zoning, infrastructure design, subdivision of land, and construction. All of our new developments require amending existing general plan and zoning designations, so it is possible that our entitlement applications could be denied. In addition, the zoning that ultimately is approved could include density provisions that would limit the number of homes and other structures that could be built within the boundaries of a particular area, which could adversely impact the financial returns from a given project. In addition, many states, cities and counties (including neighboring Ventura County) have in the past approved various “slow growth” or “urban limit line” measures. If that were to occur in the jurisdictions governing the Company’s land use, our future real estate development activities could be significantly adversely affected.

Third-party litigation could increase the time and cost of our development efforts. The land use approval processes we must follow to ultimately develop our projects have become increasingly complex. Moreover, the statutes, regulations and ordinances governing the approval processes provide third parties the opportunity to challenge the proposed plans and approvals. As a result, the prospect of third-party challenges to planned real estate developments provides additional uncertainties in real estate development planning and entitlements. Third-party challenges in the form of litigation could result in denial of the right to develop, or would, by their nature, adversely affect the length of time and the cost required to obtain the necessary approvals. In addition, adverse decisions arising from any litigation would increase the costs and length of time to obtain ultimate approval of a project and could adversely affect the design, scope, plans and profitability of a project.

We are subject to environmental regulations and opposition from environmental groups that could cause delays and increase the costs of our development efforts or preclude such development entirely. Environmental laws that apply to a given site can vary greatly according to the site’s location and condition, present and former uses of the site, and the presence or absence of sensitive elements like wetlands and endangered species. Federal and state environmental laws also govern the construction and operation of our projects and require compliance with various environmental regulations, including analysis of the environmental impact of our projects and evaluation of our reduction in the projects’ carbon footprint and greenhouse gas emissions. Environmental laws and conditions may result in delays, cause us to incur additional costs for compliance, mitigation and processing land use applications, or preclude development in specific areas. In addition, in California, third parties have the ability to file litigation challenging the approval of a project, which they usually do by alleging inadequate disclosure and mitigation of the environmental impacts of the project. While we have worked with representatives of various environmental interests and wildlife agencies to minimize and mitigate the impacts of our planned projects, certain groups opposed to development have made clear they intend to oppose our projects vigorously, so litigation challenging their approval is expected. The issues most commonly cited in opponents’ public comments include the poor air quality of the San Joaquin Valley air basin, potential impacts of projects on the California condor and other species of concern, the potential for our lands to function as wildlife movement corridors, potential impacts of our projects on traffic and air quality in Los Angeles

County, emissions of greenhouse gases, water availability and criticism of proposed development in rural areas as being “sprawl”. In addition, California has a specific statutory and regulatory scheme intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the state and efforts to enact federal legislation to address climate change concerns could require further reductions in our projects’ carbon footprint in the future.

Constriction of the credit markets could limit our ability to access capital and increase our cost of capital. During the recent economic downturn, we relied principally on positive operating cash flow, cash and investments, and equity offerings to meet current working capital needs, entitlement investment, and investment within our developments. While the current

economy has seen improvement, any slowdown in the economy could negatively impact our access to credit markets and may limit our sources of liquidity in the future and potentially increase our costs of capital.

Until governmental entitlements are received, we will have a limited inventory of real estate. Each of our four current and planned real estate projects, TRCC, Centennial, TMV, and Grapevine involve obtaining various governmental permits and/or entitlements. A delay in obtaining governmental approvals could lead to additional costs related to these developments and potentially lost opportunities for the sale of lots to developers and land users.

We are in competition with several other developments for customers and residents. Within our real estate activities, we are in direct competition for customers with other industrial sites in Northern, Central, and Southern California. We are also in competition with other highway interchange locations using Interstate 5 and State Route 99 for commercial leasing opportunities. Once they receive all necessary permits, approvals and entitlements, Centennial will ultimately compete with other residential housing options in the region, such as developments in the Santa Clarita Valley, Lancaster, Palmdale, and Bakersfield. TMV will compete generally for discretionary dollars that consumers will allocate to recreation and second homes, so its competition will include a greater area and range of projects. Intense competition may decrease our sales and harm our results of operations.

Our developable land is concentrated entirely in California. All of our developable land is in California and our business is especially sensitive to the economic conditions within California. Any adverse change in the economic climate of California, or our regions of that state, and any adverse change in the political or regulatory climate of California, or the counties where our land is located could adversely affect our real estate development activities. Ultimately, our ability to sell or lease lots may decline as a result of weak economic conditions or restrictive regulations.

Increases in taxes or government fees could increase our cost, and adverse changes in tax laws could reduce demand for homes in our future residential communities. Increases in real estate taxes and other local government fees, such as fees imposed on developers to fund schools, open space, and road improvements, could increase our costs and have an adverse effect on our operations. In addition, any changes to income tax laws that would reduce or eliminate tax deductions or incentives to homeowners, such as a change limiting the deductibility of real estate taxes or interest on home mortgages, could make housing less affordable or otherwise reduce the demand for housing, which in turn could reduce future sales.

Within our real estate projects we incur significant costs before we can begin development or construction of our projects, sell and deliver units to our customers or begin the collection of rent and recover our costs.

We may be subject to delays in the entitlement process and construction, which could lead to higher costs, which could adversely affect our operating results. Changing market conditions during the entitlement and construction periods could negatively impact selling prices and rents, which could adversely affect our operating results. Before any of our real estate projects can generate revenues we make material expenditures to obtain entitlements, permits, and development approvals. It generally takes several years to complete this process and completion times vary based on complexity of the project and the community and regulatory issues involved. As a result of the time and complexity involved in getting approvals for our projects we face the risk that demand for housing, retail and industrial product may decline and we may be forced to sell or lease product at a loss or for prices that generate lower profit margins than we anticipated. If values decline, we may be required to make material write-downs of the book value of real estate projects in accordance with GAAP.

If we experience shortages or increased costs of labor and supplies or other circumstances beyond our control, there could be delays or increased costs within our industrial development, which could adversely affect our operating results. Our ability to develop our current industrial development may be adversely affected by circumstances beyond our control including: work stoppages, labor disputes and shortages of qualified trades people; changes in laws relating to union organizing activity; and shortages, delays in availability, or fluctuations in prices of building materials. Any of these circumstances could give rise to delays in the start or completion of, or could increase the cost of, developing infrastructure and buildings within our industrial development. If any of the above happens, our operating results could be harmed.

We are dependent on key personnel and the loss of one or more of those key personnel may materially and adversely affect our prospects. Our future success depends, to a significant degree, on the efforts of our senior management. The loss of key personnel could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, or our ability

to pursue land development. Our success will also depend in part on our ability to attract and retain additional qualified management personnel.

Our business model is very dependent on transactions with strategic partners. We may not be able to successfully (1) attract desirable strategic partners; (2) complete agreements with strategic partners; and/or (3) manage relationships with strategic partners going forward, any of which could adversely affect our business. For several years a key to our development and value creation strategies has been the use of joint ventures and strategic relationships. These joint

venture partners bring development experience, industry expertise, financial resources, financing capabilities, brand recognition and credibility or other competitive assets.

A complicating factor in any joint venture is that strategic partners may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours or that are influenced by factors related to our business. These competing interests lead to the difficult challenges of successfully managing the relationship and communication between strategic partners and monitoring the execution of the partnership plan. We may also be subject to adverse business consequences if the market reputation or financial position of the strategic partner deteriorates. If we cannot successfully execute transactions with strategic partners, our business could be adversely affected.

Only a limited market exists for our Common Stock, which could lead to price volatility. The limited trading market for our Common Stock may cause fluctuations in the market value of our Common Stock to be exaggerated, leading to price volatility in excess of that which would occur in a more active trading market of our Common Stock.

Concentrated ownership of our Common Stock creates a risk of sudden change in our share price. As of February 28, 2014, directors and members of our executive management team beneficially owned or controlled approximately 29% of our Common Stock. Investors who purchase our Common Stock may be subject to certain risks due to the concentrated ownership of our Common Stock. The sale by any of our large shareholders of a significant portion of that shareholder's holdings could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Common Stock. In addition, the registration of any significant amount of additional shares of our Common Stock will have the immediate effect of increasing the public float of our Common Stock and any such increase may cause the market price of our Common Stock to decline or fluctuate significantly.

Decreases in the market value of our investments in marketable securities could have an adverse impact on our results of operations. We have significant amount of funds invested in marketable securities the market value of which is subject to changes from period to period. Decreases in the market value of our marketable securities could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Inflation can have a significant adverse effect on our operations. Inflation can have a major impact on our farming operations. The farming operations are most affected by escalating costs, unpredictable revenues and very high irrigation water costs. High fixed water costs related to our farm lands will continue to adversely affect earnings. Prices received for many of our products are dependent upon prevailing market conditions and commodity prices. Therefore, it is difficult for us to accurately predict revenue, just as we cannot pass on cost increases caused by general inflation, except to the extent reflected in market conditions and commodity prices.

Within our real estate operations, inflation can result in increased costs of construction and can reduce operating margins as increases in operating costs result in deteriorating margins on long term fixed lease agreements.

A prolonged downturn in the real estate market or instability in the mortgage and commercial real estate financing industry, could have an adverse effect on our real estate business. Our residential housing projects, Centennial, TMV, and Grapevine, are currently in the entitlement phase or fully entitled and waiting for development to begin. If a downturn in the real estate market or an instability in the mortgage and commercial real estate financing industry exists at the time these projects move into their development and marketing phases, our resort/residential business could be adversely affected. Excess supply of homes available due to foreclosures or the expectation of deflation in housing prices could also have a negative impact on our ability to sell our inventory when it becomes available. The inability of potential commercial/industrial clients to get adequate financing for the expansion of their businesses could lead to reduced lease revenues and sales of land within our industrial development.

Volatile oil and natural gas prices could adversely affect our cash flows and results of operations. Our cash flows and results of operations are dependent in part on oil and gas prices, which are volatile. Oil and natural gas prices also impact the amount we receive for selling and renewing our mineral leases. Moreover, oil and natural gas prices depend on factors we cannot control, such as: changes in foreign and domestic supply and demand for oil and natural gas; actions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; weather; political conditions in other oil-producing countries, including the possibilities of insurgency or war in such areas; prices of foreign exports; domestic and international drilling activity; price and availability of alternate fuel sources; the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies; the level and effect of trading in commodity markets; the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures and governmental regulations. Any substantial or extended decline in the price of oil and gas could have a negative impact on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Our reserves and production will decline from their current levels. The rate of production from oil and natural gas properties generally decline as reserves are produced. Any decline in production or reserves could materially and adversely affect our future cash flow, liquidity and results of operations.

Water delivery and water availability continues to be a long-term concern within California. Any limitation of delivery of SWP water, limitations to our ability to move our water resources, and the absence of available reliable alternatives during drought periods could potentially cause permanent damage to orchards and vineyards and possibly impact future development opportunities.

We may encounter other risks that could impact our ability to develop our land. We may also encounter other difficulties in developing our land, including:

- Difficulty in securing adequate water resources for future developments;
- Natural risks, such as geological and soil problems, earthquakes, fire, heavy rains and flooding, and heavy winds;
- Shortages of qualified trades people;
- Reliance on local contractors, who may be inadequately capitalized;
- Shortages of materials; and
- Increases in the cost of materials.

Information technology failures and data security breaches could harm our business. We use information technology and other computer resources to carry out important operational and marketing activities and to maintain our business records. These information technology systems are dependent upon global communications providers, web browsers, telephone systems and other aspects of the Internet infrastructure that have experienced security breaches, cyber-attacks, significant systems failures and electrical outages in the past. A material network breach in the security of our information technology systems could include the theft of customer, employee or company data. The release of confidential information as a result of a security breach may also lead to litigation or other proceedings against us by affected individuals or business partners, or by regulators, and the outcome of such proceedings, which could include penalties or fines, could have significant negative impact on our business. We may also be required to incur significant costs to protect against damages caused by these information technology failures or security breaches in the future. We routinely utilize information technology experts to assist us in our evaluation of the effectiveness of the security of our information technology systems, and we regularly enhance our security measures to protect our systems and data. However, we cannot provide assurance that a security breach, cyber-attack, data theft or other significant systems failures will not occur in the future, and such occurrences could have a material and adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or financial position.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

##### Land

Our approximate 270,000 acres include portions of the San Joaquin Valley, portions of the Tehachapi Mountains and portions of the western end of the Antelope Valley. A number of key transportation and utility facilities cross our land, including Interstate 5, California Highways 58, 138 and 223, the California Aqueduct (which brings water from Northern California), and various transmission lines for electricity, oil, natural gas and communication systems. Our corporate offices are located on our property.

Approximately 247,000 acres of our land are located in Kern County, California. The Kern County general plan, or the “General Plan”, for this land contemplates continued commercial, resource utilization, farming, grazing and other agricultural uses, as well as certain new developments and uses, including residential and recreational facilities. While the General Plan is intended to provide general guidelines for land use and development, it is subject to amendment to accommodate changing circumstances and needs. In addition to conforming to any amendment of the General Plan, much of our land will require specific zoning and site plan approvals prior to actual development.

The remainder of our land, approximately 23,000 acres, is in Los Angeles County. This area is accessible from Interstate 5 via Highway 138. Los Angeles County has adopted general plan policies that contemplate future residential development of portions of this land, subject to further assessments of environmental and infrastructure constraints. We are currently pursuing entitlements for the Centennial master-planned community on approximately 11,000 acres of this land. See Item 1, “Business—Real Estate Operations.”

Portions of our land consist of mountainous terrain, much of which is not presently served by paved roads or by utility or water lines. Much of this property is included within the Conservation Agreement we entered into with five of the major environmental organizations in June 2008. As we receive entitlement approvals over the life span of our developments we will

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dedicate conservation easements on 145,000 acres of this land, which will preclude future development of the land. This acreage includes many of the most environmentally sensitive areas of our property and is home to many plant and wildlife species whose environments will remain undisturbed.

Any significant development on our currently undeveloped land would involve the construction of roads, utilities and other expensive infrastructure and would have to be done in a manner that accommodates a number of environmental concerns, including endangered species, wetlands issues, and greenhouse gas emissions. Accommodating these environmental concerns which may limit development of portions of the land or result in substantial delays or certain changes to the scope of development in order to obtain governmental approval.

#### Water Operations

Our existing long-term water contracts with the Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District, or WRMWS, provide for water entitlements and deliveries from the SWP, to our agricultural operations in the San Joaquin Valley. The terms of these contracts extend to 2035. Under the contracts, we are entitled to annual water for 5,496 acres of land, which is adequate for our present farming operations. It is assumed, that at the end of the current contract period all water contracts will be extended for approximately the same amount of annual water.

In addition to our agricultural contract water entitlements, we have an additional water entitlement from the SWP sufficient to service a substantial amount of future residential and/or commercial development in Kern County. The Tejon-Castac Water District, or TCWD, a local water district serving only our land and land we have sold in TRCC, has 5,278 acre-feet of SWP entitlement (also called Table A amount). In addition, TCWD has approximately 38,945 acre-feet of water stored in Kern County water banks. Both the entitlement and the banked water are the subject of a long-term water supply contract extending to 2035 between TCWD and our Company. TCWD is the water supplier to TRCC, and would be the principal water supplier for any significant residential and recreational development in TMV.

We have a 150-acre water bank consisting of nine ponds on our land in southern Kern County. Water is pumped into these ponds and then percolates into underground aquifers. Since 2006, we have purchased 8,818 acre feet of water from the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, or AVEK, which has been pumped from the California aqueduct and is currently retained in this water bank. In 2007 and 2008 we contracted for 2,362 additional acre-feet of water from AVEK, but have deferred delivery of the water to a future year. We anticipate adding additional water to the water bank in the future, as water is available. In 2010 we began participating in the newly formed AVEK water-banking program and we have approximately 12,280 acre-feet of water to our credit in this program.

In recent years we have also been purchasing water for our future use or sale. In 2008 we purchased 8,393 acre-feet of transferable water and in 2009 we purchased an additional 6,393 acre-feet of transferable water, all of which is currently held on our behalf by AVEK. We also have secured SWP entitlement under long-term SWP water contracts within the Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District and the Dudley-Ridge Water District, totaling 3,444 acre-feet of SWP entitlement annually, subject to SWP allocations. These contracts extend through 2035. On November 6, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of a water purchase agreement from DMB that will allow the Company to purchase 6,693 acre feet of water each year from the Nickel Family, LLC, or Nickel, a California limited liability company that is located in Kern County. The aggregate purchase price was approximately \$18,700,000 and was paid one-half in cash and one-half in shares of Company Common Stock. The number of shares of Common Stock delivered was determined based on the volume weighted average price of Common Stock for the ten trading days that ended two days prior to closing, which calculated to be 251,876 shares of Common Stock.

This Nickel water purchase is similar to other transactions the Company has completed over the last several years as the Company has been building its water assets for internal needs as well as for investment purposes due to the tight water environment within California.

The initial term of the water purchase agreement with Nickel runs through 2044 and includes a Company option to extend the contract for an additional 35 years. This contract allows us to purchase water each year and the purchase cost of water in 2014 is \$656 per acre-foot. Purchase costs in 2015 and beyond are subject to annual cost increases based on the greater of the consumer price index and 3%.

The water purchased will ultimately be used in the development of the Company's land for commercial/industrial development, residential development, and farming. Interim uses may include the sale of portions of this water to third party users on an annual basis until the water is fully used for the Company's internal uses.

During 2013, SWP allocations were approximately 50% of contract levels, and WRMWSD was able to supply us with sufficient water to meet our farming demands from various sources. In some years, there is also sufficient runoff from local mountain streams to allow us to capture some of this water in reservoirs and utilize it to offset some of the SWP water. In years

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where the supply of water is sufficient, both WRMWSD and TCWD are able to bank (percolate into underground aquifers) some of their excess supplies for future use. At this time, Wheeler Ridge expects to be able to deliver our entire contract water entitlement in any year that the SWP allocations exceed 30% by drawing on its ground water wells and water banking assets. Based on historical records of water availability, we do not believe we have material problems with our water supply. However, if SWP allocations are less than 30% of our entitlement in any year, or if shortages continue for a sustained period of several years, then WRMWSD may not be able to deliver 100% of our entitlement and we will have to rely on our own ground water sources, mountain stream runoff, water transfer from others, and water banking assets to supply the needs of our farming and development activities. Water from these sources may be more expensive than SWP water because of pumping costs and/or transfer costs. A 0% preliminary SWP water allocation has been made by the DWR for 2014.

All SWP water contracts require annual payments related to the fixed costs of the SWP and each water district, whether or not water is used or available. WRMWSD and TCWD contracts also establish a lien on benefited land. Portions of our property also have available groundwater, which we believe would be sufficient to supply commercial development in the Interstate 5 corridor. Ground water in the Antelope Valley Basin is the subject of litigation. See Item 3, "Legal Proceedings" for additional information about this litigation.

There have been many environmental challenges regarding the movement of SWP water through the Sacramento Delta. Operation of the Delta pumps, are of primary importance to the California water system because these pumps are part of the system that moves water from Northern California to Southern California. Biological Opinions, or BOs, issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service in 2008 and 2009 contain restrictions on pumping from the Delta. These BOs are being challenged in the courts by both water agencies and environmental groups. Judge Wanger of the Federal District Court, Eastern District of California, has determined that parts of the new BOs related to the Delta Smelt and salmon species are insufficient and remanded the BOs back to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service for further analysis. There are many groups, governmental and private, working together to develop a solution in the future to alleviate the curtailment of water from the Delta.

Historic SWP restrictions on the right to use agricultural water entitlement for municipal purposes were removed in 1995. For this purpose, "municipal" use includes residential and industrial use. Therefore, although only 2,000 of TCWD's 5,278 acre feet of entitlement are labeled for municipal use, there is no practical restriction on TCWD's ability to deliver the remaining water to residential or commercial/industrial developments.

#### Other Activities

The Tejon Ranch Public Facilities Financing Authority, or TRPFFA, is a joint powers authority formed by Kern County and TCWD to finance public infrastructure within the Company's Kern County developments. TRPFFA has created two Community Facilities Districts, or CFDs, the West CFD and the East CFD. The West CFD has placed liens on 420 acres of the Company's land to secure payment of special taxes related to \$28,620,000 of bond debt sold by TRPFFA for TRCC-West. The East CFD has placed liens on 1,931 acres of the Company's land to secure payments of special taxes related to \$39,750,000 of bond debt sold by TRPFFA for TRCC-East. At TRCC-West, the West CFD has no additional bond debt approved for issuance. At TRCC-East, the East CFD has approximately \$80,250,000 of additional bond debt authorized by TRPFFA. Proceeds from the sales of these bonds are to reimburse the Company for public infrastructure related to TRCC-East. During 2013, we received approximately \$17,800,000 in reimbursement from East CFD bonds. During 2013, our portion of taxes increased due to new bond sales during December 2012.

In 2013, 2012, and 2011, we paid approximately \$886,000, \$606,000, and \$1,061,000, respectively, in special taxes related to the CFDs. As development continues to occur at TRCC, new owners of land and new lease tenants, through triple net leases, will bear an increasing portion of the assessed special tax. As this happens, our obligation is reduced. It is expected that we will have special tax payments in 2014 of approximately \$886,000, but this could change in the future based on the amount of bonds outstanding within each CFD and the amount of taxes paid by other owners and tenants.

During February 2012, TRPFFA refinanced approximately \$22,500,000 of bonds within the West CFD. This refinancing, due to values in the West CFD and changes to bond requirements, allowed the Company to be released

from the requirement to provide a letter of credit and also allowed the West CFD to meet the value test for release of approximately 1,400 acres of the Company's land from West CFD liens reducing the lien acreage to 328 acres. During December 2012, TRPFFA sold \$39,750,000 of bonds within the East CFD. These bonds were sold in a Series A tranche and a Series B tranche. Series A bonds totaled \$13,695,000 and are to be used to refinance the \$12,670,000 of outstanding existing bonds. The refinancing reduces overall interest cost, which reduces property taxes to land owners. TRPFFA also sold an additional \$26,055,000 of new Series B bonds to be used by TRPFFA to reimburse the Company for completed public infrastructure within TRCC-East.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

#### Tejon Mountain Village

On November 10, 2009, a suit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California (Fresno Division) by David Laughing Horse Robinson, or the plaintiff, an alleged representative of the federally-unrecognized "Kawaiisu Tribe" alleging, inter alia, that the Company does not hold legal title to the land within the TMV development that it seeks to develop. The grounds for the federal lawsuit were the subject of a United States Supreme Court decision in 1924 where the United States Supreme Court found against the Indian tribes. The suit named as defendants the Company, two affiliates (Tejon Mountain Village, LLC and Tejon Ranchcorp), the County of Kern, or the County, and Ken Salazar, in his capacity as U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

The Company and other defendants filed motions to the dismiss plaintiff's complaint for failure to state a claim and lack of jurisdiction. On January 24, 2011, the Company received a ruling by Judge Wanger dismissing all claims against the Company, TMV, the County and the federal defendants. However, the judge did grant a limited right by the plaintiff to amend certain causes of action in the complaint.

During April, 2011, the plaintiff filed his second amended complaint against the Company, alleging similar items as in the original suit. The plaintiff filed new materials during July, 2011 related to his second amended complaint.

Thereafter, the case was reassigned to Magistrate Judge McAuliffe. On January 18, 2012, Judge McAuliffe issued an order dismissing all claims in the plaintiff's second amended complaint for failure to state a cause of action and/or for lack of jurisdiction, but allowing the plaintiff one more opportunity to state certain land claims provided the plaintiff file an amended complaint on or before February 17, 2012. The court also indicated that it was considering dismissing the case due to the lack of federal recognition of the "Kawaiisu Tribe". The court then granted the plaintiff an extension until March 19, 2012 to file his third amended complaint.

The plaintiff filed his third amended complaint on March 19, 2012. The defendants filed motions to dismiss all claims in the third amended complaint without further leave to amend on April 30, 2012. The plaintiff thereafter substituted in new counsel and with leave of court filed his opposition papers on June 8, 2012. The defendants filed their reply papers on June 22, 2012. Oral argument of the motions to dismiss the third amended complaint was conducted on July 20, 2012. On August 7, 2012, the court issued its Order dismissing all of Robinson's claims without leave to amend and with prejudice, on grounds of lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim.

On September 24, 2012, Robinson (through another new counsel) filed a timely notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On September 26, 2012, the Court of Appeals issued its time schedule order calling for briefing to be completed by February, 2013. Robinson's brief was due to be filed on January 2, 2013. On February 26, 2013, the Ninth Circuit issued an order dismissing the appeal for failure to prosecute including failure to file an opening brief. Forty-five days later, Robinson's counsel filed a motion to reinstate the appeal. As an excuse Robinson's new counsel offered that he overlooked the court of appeal's briefing schedule order and assumed that state court procedure would be followed. The motion to reinstate the appeal was accompanied by a proposed opening brief. In response, the Company and the County filed oppositions to the motion to reinstate the appeal. Despite objections by the Company and the County (in which the U.S. Department of Justice, or the DOJ, did not join), the Ninth Circuit granted Robinson's motion to reinstate, rejected the appeal of that reinstatement decision by the County and the Company, and set a due date of July 7, 2013 for the opposition briefs of the Company and the County to be filed.

Thereafter, the DOJ and the County exercised their right to obtain an automatic 30-day extension to August 6, 2013, and the Company filed an unopposed motion (which the Ninth Circuit granted) extending the Company's date for its opposition brief to August 6, 2013 as well. Thereafter, the DOJ requested and obtained further extensions of time to file its answering brief, first to August 27, 2013, and finally to September 17, 2013. The Company filed its answering brief and supplemental excerpts of record on August 27, 2013. Kern County and DOJ both filed their answering briefs on September 17, 2013. Both the Company and Kern County (but not the DOJ) included in their answering briefs the argument that the Court of Appeal lacks jurisdiction to hear the appeal because the plaintiff did not show the required extraordinary good cause for his failure to file his opening briefs. The plaintiff filed a short reply brief on November 4, 2013. The matter is now fully briefed but the Ninth Circuit has not yet indicated whether it will entertain oral argument before deciding the case. In the meantime, the Company continues to believe that a negative outcome of this case is remote and the monetary impact of an adverse result, if any, cannot be estimated at this time.

#### National Cement

The Company leases land to National Cement Company of California Inc., or National, for the purpose of manufacturing Portland cement from limestone deposits on the leased acreage. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, or

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RWQCB, for the Lahontan Region issued several orders in the late 1990s with respect to environmental conditions on the property currently leased to National:

Groundwater plume of chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds. This order directs the Company's former tenant Lafarge Corporation, or Lafarge, the current tenant National, and the Company to, among other things, clean up (1) groundwater contamination on the leased property. In 2003, Lafarge and National installed a groundwater pump-and-treat system to clean up the groundwater. The Company is advised that Lafarge and National continue to operate the cleanup system and will continue to do so over the near-term.

Cement kiln dust. National and Lafarge have consolidated, closed and capped cement kiln dust piles located on land leased from the Company. An order of the RWQCB directs National, Lafarge and the Company to maintain (2) and monitor the effectiveness of the cap. Maintenance of the cap and groundwater monitoring remain as on-going activities.

Former industrial waste landfills. This order requires Lafarge, National and the Company to complete the cleanup (3) of groundwater associated with the former industrial waste landfills. The Company is advised that the cleanup is complete. Lafarge continues to monitor the groundwater.

Diesel fuel. An order of the RWQCB directs Lafarge, National and the Company to clean up contamination from a (4) diesel fuel tank and pipeline. The Company is advised that Lafarge and National have substantially completed the groundwater cleanup and that groundwater monitoring remains an on-going activity.

To date, the Company is not aware of any failure by Lafarge or National to comply with the orders or informal requests of the RWQCB. Under current and prior leases, National and Lafarge are obligated to indemnify the Company for costs and liabilities arising directly or indirectly out of their use of the leased premises. The Company believes that all of the matters described above are included within the scope of the National or Lafarge indemnity obligations and that Lafarge and National have sufficient resources to perform any reasonably likely obligations relating to these matters. If they do not and the Company is required to perform the work at its own cost, it is unlikely that the amount of any such expenditure by the Company would be material.

#### Antelope Valley Groundwater Cases

On November 29, 2004, a conglomerate of public water suppliers filed a cross-complaint in the Los Angeles Superior Court seeking a judicial determination of the rights to groundwater within the Antelope Valley basin, including the groundwater underlying the Company's land near the Centennial project. Four phases of a multi-phase trial have been completed. Upon completion of the third phase, the court ruled that the groundwater basin is currently in overdraft and established a current total sustainable yield. The fourth phase of trial occurred in first half 2013 and resulted in confirmation of each party's groundwater pumping for 2011 and 2012. The next phase of trial is scheduled to occur in the first quarter of 2014 and will address 1) whether federal government parties operating in the basin have established a priority right to basin groundwater, and 2) the rights to return flows from land-applied water. At this time, it is difficult to ascertain what the outcome of the court proceedings will be or whether an alternative settlement agreement will be reached and what effect, if any, this case may have on the Centennial project or the Company's remaining lands in the Antelope Valley. Because the water supply plan for the Centennial project includes several sources of water in addition to groundwater underlying the Company's lands, and because the creation of an efficient market for local water rights is frequently an outcome of adjudication proceedings, the Company remains hopeful that sufficient water to supply the Company's needs will continue to be available for its use regardless of the outcome of this case.

#### State Water Resources Control Board Lawsuit

On May 12, 2010, the California Attorney General, on behalf of the State Water Resources Control Board, filed a complaint in the Alameda County Superior Court for civil penalties and a permanent injunction against a number of TravelCenters of America LLC, or TA, facilities in the Central Valley of California. The travel centers in the Petro Travel Plaza Holdings LLC, or TA/Petro, were also included in the complaint. The lawsuit alleges violations of various reporting, operating and monitoring regulations related to operation and maintenance of underground storage tanks. In addition to the TA/Petro entity and its respective member entities, the lawsuit also names the Company and Tejon Industrial Corporation as defendants. The Company tendered defense of the lawsuit to TA, under the "defend and indemnify" clause in the TA/Petro LLC's operating agreement, and also secured the services of an outside law firm to work with TA's outside counsel under a joint defense agreement. On September 16, 2011, the Company and Tejon Industrial Corporation were dismissed from the lawsuit, without prejudice. The remaining parties recently reached

agreement on a negotiated resolution of the claims asserted in the litigation, and they executed a comprehensive settlement agreement in early February 2014. A final consent judgment was entered on February 20, 2014, resulting in a full and final settlement of all claims asserted in the litigation, with no material adverse impact on the Company.



#### Water Bank Lawsuits

On June 3, 2010, the Central Delta and South Delta Water Agencies and several environmental groups, including the Center for Biological Diversity, filed a complaint in the Sacramento County Superior Court, or the Court, against the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Kern County Water Agency and a number of “real parties in interest,” including the Company and TCWD. The lawsuit challenges certain amendments to the SWP contracts that were originally approved in 1995, known as the “Monterey Amendments.” The original Environmental Impact Report, or EIR, for the Monterey Amendments was determined to be insufficient in an earlier lawsuit. The current lawsuit principally (i) challenges the adequacy of the remedial EIR that DWR prepared as a result of the original lawsuit and (ii) challenges the validity of the Monterey Amendments on various grounds, including the transfer of the Kern Water Bank, or KWB, from DWR to Kern County Water Agency and in turn to the Kern Water Bank Authority (KWBA), whose members are various Kern and Kings County interests, including TCWD, which has a 2% interest in the KWBA. A parallel lawsuit was also filed by the same plaintiffs in Sacramento Superior Court against Kern County Water Agency, also naming the Company and TCWD as real parties in interest, which has been stayed pending the outcome of the other action against DWR. The Company is named on the ground that it “controls” TCWD. TCWD has a contract right for water stored in the KWB and rights to recharge and withdraw water. Counsel for the Company is pursuing a dismissal of the Company from these lawsuits. In an initial favorable ruling on January 25, 2013, Judge Frawley determined that the challenges to the validity of the Monterey Amendments, including the transfer of the KWB, were not timely and barred by the statutes of litigation and doctrine of laches. The substantive hearing on the challenges to the EIR was held on January 31, 2014 and the EIR matter was taken under submission and the Court provided no indication of the direction it was leaning at this time. Given the preliminary nature of these lawsuits, the Company has an insufficient basis to address the merits or potential outcomes of the lawsuits. The monetary value of a potential adverse outcome on the claims likewise cannot be estimated at this time.