

LANDSTAR SYSTEM INC

Form 10-Q

October 30, 2009

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **September 26, 2009**

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: 0-21238

LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

06-1313069
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

13410 Sutton Park Drive South, Jacksonville, Florida

(Address of principal executive offices)

32224

(Zip Code)

(904) 398-9400

(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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files):

Yes No

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

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding as of the close of business on October 16, 2009 was 50,835,499.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The interim consolidated financial statements contained herein reflect all adjustments (all of a normal, recurring nature) which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of the financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the periods presented. They have been prepared in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X and do not include all the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Operating results for the thirty nine weeks ended

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September 26, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 26, 2009.

These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Sept. 26, 2009	Dec. 27, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 68,990	\$ 98,904
Short-term investments	23,706	23,479
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance of \$7,190 and \$6,230	258,565	315,065
Other receivables, including advances to independent contractors, less allowance of \$4,808 and \$4,298	9,978	10,083
Deferred income taxes and other current assets	26,627	27,871
Total current assets	387,866	475,402
Operating property, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$119,890 and \$106,635	122,297	124,178
Goodwill	57,297	31,134
Other assets	50,284	32,816
Total assets	\$ 617,744	\$ 663,530
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Cash overdraft	\$ 21,219	\$ 32,065
Accounts payable	110,029	105,882
Current maturities of long-term debt	25,988	24,693
Insurance claims	26,039	23,545
Accrued income taxes	12,456	12,239
Other current liabilities	33,941	38,161
Total current liabilities	229,672	236,585
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities	49,053	111,752
Insurance claims	35,667	38,278
Deferred income taxes	28,307	23,779
Equity		
Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary shareholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 160,000,000 shares, issued 66,192,767 and 66,109,547 shares	662	661
Additional paid-in capital	159,581	154,533
Retained earnings	749,739	704,331

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Cost of 15,357,268 and 14,424,887 shares of common stock in treasury	(636,349)	(605,828)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	251	(561)
Total Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary shareholders' equity	273,884	253,136
Noncontrolling interest	1,161	
Total equity	275,045	253,136
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 617,744	\$ 663,530

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008
Revenue	\$ 1,461,081	\$ 2,039,232	\$ 500,670	\$ 732,753
Investment income	954	2,686	279	817
Costs and expenses:				
Purchased transportation	1,090,219	1,573,209	372,328	569,864
Commissions to agents	117,735	153,857	39,484	54,267
Other operating costs	21,749	20,814	6,911	6,874
Insurance and claims	29,056	27,159	10,257	8,125
Selling, general and administrative	99,690	105,457	33,078	34,499
Depreciation and amortization	17,414	15,558	6,213	5,251
Total costs and expenses	1,375,863	1,896,054	468,271	678,880
Operating income	86,172	145,864	32,678	54,690
Interest and debt expense	3,093	5,635	957	1,757
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	83,079	140,229	31,721	52,933
Income taxes	31,466	53,904	11,859	20,116
Net income	51,613	86,325	19,862	32,817
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(214)		(214)	
Net income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 51,827	\$ 86,325	\$ 20,076	\$ 32,817
Earnings per common share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.64	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.62
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.62	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.62
Average number of shares outstanding:				
Earnings per common share	51,325,000	52,680,000	51,069,000	52,586,000
Diluted earnings per share	51,507,000	53,142,000	51,245,000	53,028,000
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.1250	\$ 0.1150	\$ 0.0450	\$ 0.0400

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 51,613	\$ 86,325
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of operating property and intangible assets	17,414	15,558
Non-cash interest charges	164	130
Provisions for losses on trade and other accounts receivable	6,364	4,684
Losses (gains) on sales/disposals of operating property	(96)	120
Director compensation paid in common stock		634
Deferred income taxes, net	3,756	5,984
Stock-based compensation	3,747	4,994
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in trade and other accounts receivable	62,862	(84,527)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	4,736	(7,701)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(12,635)	27,608
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(9,609)	1,035
Decrease in insurance claims	(117)	(4,486)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	128,199	50,358
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net change in other short-term investments	26,334	(8,866)
Sales and maturities of investments	10,032	10,551
Purchases of investments	(43,559)	(6,921)
Purchases of operating property	(2,276)	(4,903)
Proceeds from sales of operating property	654	25
Consideration paid for acquisitions	(14,888)	
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(23,703)	(10,114)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in cash overdraft	(10,846)	7,137
Dividends paid	(6,419)	(6,056)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	1,116	12,249
Excess tax benefit on stock option exercises	325	2,185
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	15,000	87,000
Purchases of common stock	(31,660)	(28,519)

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Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest	1,375	
Principal payments on long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(103,674)	(97,386)
NET CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(134,783)	(23,390)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	373	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(29,914)	16,854
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	98,904	60,750
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 68,990	\$ 77,604

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Thirty Nine Weeks Ended September 26, 2009
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

Landstar System, Inc. and Subsidiary Shareholders

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Retained	Treasury Stock at Cost		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non- controlling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Shares	Amount	(Loss)		
Balance December 27, 2008	66,109,547	\$ 661	\$ 154,533	\$ 704,331	14,424,887	\$(605,828)	\$(561)	\$	\$ 253,136
Net income (loss)				51,827				(214)	51,613
Dividends paid (\$0.125 per share)				(6,419)					(6,419)
Purchases of common stock					959,704	(31,660)			(31,660)
Stock-based compensation			3,747						3,747
Exercises of stock options and granted non-vested stock, including excess tax benefit	83,220	1	1,440						1,441
Foreign currency translation							373		373
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest								1,375	1,375
Consideration for acquisition paid in common stock			(139)		(27,323)	1,139			1,000
							439		439

Unrealized gain
on
available-for-sale
investments, net
of income taxes

Balance
September 26,
2009

66,192,767	\$662	\$159,581	\$749,739	15,357,268	\$(636,349)	\$ 251	\$1,161	\$275,045
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Unaudited)

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Landstar System, Inc. and its subsidiary, Landstar System Holdings, Inc., and reflect all adjustments (all of a normal, recurring nature) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods presented. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of management's estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Landstar System, Inc. and its subsidiary are herein referred to as Landstar or the Company. The Company has evaluated the impact of subsequent events through October 28, 2009, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that all subsequent events have been appropriately reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Landstar owns, through various subsidiaries, a controlling interest in A3 Integration, LLC (collectively, with its subsidiaries, A3i), a supply chain transportation integration company acquired in the first week of the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter. Given Landstar's controlling interest in A3i, the accounts of A3i have been consolidated herein and a noncontrolling interest has been recorded for the noncontrolling investor's interests in the net assets and operations of A3i.

(1) Acquisitions

In the first week of the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, the Company completed the acquisition of Premier Logistics, Inc. (collectively, with its subsidiaries, Premier) and 75% of the voting interests of A3i. Consideration paid with respect to the acquisitions, net of cash acquired of \$2.4 million, was approximately \$15.9 million, which included 27,323 shares, or \$1.0 million, of common stock of Landstar, subject to certain vesting and other restrictions including restrictions on transfer. Net liabilities acquired were approximately \$16.9 million. Identified in the allocation of purchase price was approximately \$9.0 million of identifiable intangible assets which are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The resulting goodwill arising from the acquisitions was approximately \$26.2 million, all of which is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The results of operations from Premier and A3i (collectively, the Acquired Entities) are presented as part of the Company's transportation logistics segment. The Company expects that Premier and A3i will not have a material effect on its revenue and earnings for the remainder of fiscal year 2009. During 2009, the Company incurred \$2,005,000, or \$0.02 per common share (\$0.02 per diluted share), in one-time costs related to the completion of these acquisitions.

As it relates to the noncontrolling interest of A3i, the Company has the option, during the period commencing on the fourth anniversary of June 29, 2009, the closing date of the acquisition (the Closing Date), and ending on the sixth anniversary of the Closing Date, to purchase at fair value all but not less than all of the noncontrolling interest. The noncontrolling interest is also subject to customary restrictions on transfer, including a right of first refusal in favor of the Company, and drag-along rights. For a specified period following each of the sixth, seventh and eighth anniversaries of the Closing Date, the owner of the noncontrolling interest shall have the right, but not the obligation, to sell at fair value to the Company up to one third annually of the investment then held by such owner. The owner of the noncontrolling interest also has certain preemptive rights and tag-along rights. In addition, as it relates to Premier, the Company may be required to pay additional consideration to the prior owner of Premier contingent on Premier achieving certain levels of earnings through December 2014.

(2) Share-based Payments

The Company's Board of Directors has amended and restated the Company's 2002 Employee Stock Option Plan. As amended and restated, the 2002 Employee Stock Option Plan is now called the Amended and Restated 2002 Employee Stock Option and Stock Incentive Plan (the ESOSIP). The ESOSIP was approved by vote of the Company's shareholders at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on April 30, 2009. The amendment and restatement of the ESOSIP will, among other things, provide the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors the power to grant equity and equity-based awards in addition to stock options, including restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, performance shares and other stock-based awards. It also extends the term of the ESOSIP to 10 years after the date it was amended and restated by the Company's Board of Directors for all awards, except for incentive stock options which may not be granted after the tenth anniversary of the date the 2002 Employee Stock

Option Plan was originally adopted by the Board.

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In revising the ESOSIP, the Company has not increased the number of shares available for grant under the 2002 Employee Stock Option Plan. As originally adopted, 800,000 shares were authorized for issuance. Through the adjustment provisions of the 2002 Employee Stock Option Plan, to reflect stock splits with respect to the Company's common stock, the number of shares authorized for issuance has been adjusted to be 6,400,000 shares. Awards of restricted stock, performance shares or other stock-based awards now authorized under the ESOSIP would be made from the existing pool of shares available under the 2002 Employee Stock Option Plan. Moreover, to the extent that the awards of restricted stock, performance shares or other stock-based awards provide the recipient with the full value of the shares, and the settlement of an existing obligation is not otherwise payable in cash, each share granted would count as two shares against the share limit in the ESOSIP.

As of September 26, 2009, the Company had an employee stock option plan, the ESOSIP and one stock option plan for members of its Board of Directors (the Plans). No further grants can be made under the employee stock option plan as its term for granting stock options has expired. In addition, no further grants are to be made under the stock option plan for members of the Board of Directors. Amounts recognized in the financial statements with respect to these Plans are as follows (in thousands):

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008
Total cost of the Plans during the period	\$ 3,747	\$ 4,994	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,642
Amount of related income tax benefit recognized during the period	923	1,534	273	474
Net cost of the Plans during the period	\$ 2,824	\$ 3,460	\$ 904	\$ 1,168

The fair value of each option grant on its grant date was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for grants made in the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods:

	2009	2008
Expected volatility	38.0%	33.0%
Expected dividend yield	0.400%	0.375%
Risk-free interest rate	1.50%	3.00%
Expected lives (in years)	4.0	4.1

The Company utilizes historical data, including exercise patterns and employee departure behavior, in estimating the term options will be outstanding. Expected volatility was based on historical volatility and other factors, such as expected changes in volatility arising from planned changes to the Company's business, if any. The risk-free interest rate was based on the yield of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds for terms that approximated the terms of the options granted. The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the thirty-nine-week periods ended September 26, 2009 and September 27, 2008 was \$11.75 and \$12.60, respectively.

The following table summarizes information regarding the Company's stock options under the Plans:

	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual	Aggregate Intrinsic
Number of			

	Options	per Share	Term (years)	Value (000s)
Options outstanding at December 27, 2008	2,505,644	\$ 35.47		
Granted	362,000	\$ 38.24		
Exercised	(71,720)	\$ 15.57		
Forfeited	(105,000)	\$ 42.76		
Options outstanding at September 26, 2009	2,690,924	\$ 36.09	6.7	\$ 3,289
Options exercisable at September 26, 2009	1,359,224	\$ 31.30	5.2	\$ 8,172

As of September 26, 2009, there were 1,721,080 stock options outstanding under the Plans that were out-of-the-money based on that day's per share closing market price of \$37.31 as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. The remaining 969,844 stock options outstanding as of September 26, 2009 that were in-the-money had an aggregate intrinsic value of \$11,824,000. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the thirty-nine-week periods ended September 26, 2009 and September 27, 2008 was \$1,453,000 and \$11,587,000, respectively. As of September 26, 2009, there was \$12,267,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost

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related to non-vested stock options granted under the Plans. The compensation cost related to these non-vested options is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.3 years.

As of September 26, 2009, there were 11,500 shares of common stock of the Company, subject to certain vesting and other restrictions including restrictions on transfer, issued under the ESOSIP and outstanding. The fair value of each share of non-vested restricted stock issued under the ESOSIP is based on the fair value of such share on the date of grant. During the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, 11,500 shares of restricted stock were issued under the ESOSIP with a grant date fair value of \$400,000, or \$34.82 per share. None of these shares vested or forfeited during the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter. As of September 26, 2009, there was \$386,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested shares of restricted stock granted under the ESOSIP. The compensation cost related to these non-vested shares of restricted stock is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.8 years.

As of September 26, 2009, there were 5,277,824 shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance under the Plans.

Under the Directors' Stock Compensation Plan, outside members of the Board of Directors who are elected or re-elected to the Board receive 6,000 shares of common stock of the Company, subject to certain restrictions including restrictions on transfer. The Company issued 12,000 shares of its common stock in the thirty-nine-week period ended September 27, 2008 to members of the Board of Directors upon such members' re-election at the 2008 annual stockholders' meeting. During the 2008 thirty-nine-week period, the Company reported \$634,000 in compensation expense representing the fair market value of these share awards. There were no such shares issued in the thirty-nine-week period ended September 26, 2009. As of September 26, 2009, there were 138,423 shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance upon the grant of stock under the Directors' Stock Compensation Plan.

(3) Income Taxes

The provisions for income taxes for the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods were based on estimated full year combined effective income tax rates of approximately 37.9% and 38.4%, respectively, which were higher than the statutory federal income tax rate primarily as a result of state taxes, the meals and entertainment exclusion and non-deductible stock-based compensation.

(4) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share amounts are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and diluted earnings per share amounts are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the incremental shares that would have been outstanding upon the assumed exercise of all dilutive stock options.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the average number of common shares outstanding used to calculate earnings per share to the average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding used to calculate diluted earnings per share (in thousands):

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26,	Sept. 27,	Sept. 26,	Sept. 27,
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Average number of common shares outstanding	51,325	52,680	51,069	52,586
Incremental shares from assumed exercises of stock options	182	462	176	442
Average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding	51,507	53,142	51,245	53,028

For the thirty-nine-week and thirteen-week periods ended September 26, 2009, there were options outstanding of 2,000,747 and 1,897,747, respectively, to purchase shares of common stock excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive. There were no options outstanding to purchase shares of common stock excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive for the thirty-nine-week and thirteen-week periods ended September 27, 2008.

(5) Additional Cash Flow Information

During the 2009 thirty-nine-week period, Landstar paid income taxes and interest of \$22,349,000 and \$3,437,000, respectively. During the 2008 thirty-nine-week period, Landstar paid income taxes and interest of \$47,584,000 and \$6,258,000, respectively. Landstar acquired operating property by entering into capital leases in the amount of \$12,284,000 and \$2,714,000 in the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods, respectively.

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(6) Segment Information

The following tables summarize information about Landstar's reportable business segments as of and for the thirty-nine-week and thirteen-week periods ended September 26, 2009 and September 27, 2008 (in thousands):

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended					
	Sept. 26, 2009			Sept. 27, 2008		
	Transportation Logistics	Insurance	Total	Transportation Logistics	Insurance	Total
External revenue	\$1,433,812	\$27,269	\$1,461,081	\$2,011,766	\$27,466	\$2,039,232
Investment income		954	954		2,686	2,686
Internal revenue		21,350	21,350		21,713	21,713
Operating income	62,227	23,945	86,172	118,171	27,693	145,864
Goodwill	57,297		57,297	31,134		31,134

	Thirteen Weeks Ended					
	Sept. 26, 2009			Sept. 27, 2008		
	Transportation Logistics	Insurance	Total	Transportation Logistics	Insurance	Total
External revenue	\$491,780	\$8,890	\$500,670	\$723,535	\$ 9,218	\$732,753
Investment income		279	279		817	817
Internal revenue		5,833	5,833		5,852	5,852
Operating income	25,731	6,947	32,678	44,611	10,079	54,690

(7) Comprehensive Income

The following table includes the components of comprehensive income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary for the thirty-nine-week and thirteen-week periods ended September 26, 2009 and September 27, 2008 (in thousands):

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008
Net income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 51,827	\$ 86,325	\$ 20,076	\$ 32,817
Unrealized gains/(losses) on available-for-sale investments, net of income taxes	439	(505)	197	(368)
Foreign currency translation gains	373		350	
Comprehensive income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 52,639	\$ 85,820	\$ 20,623	\$ 32,449

Investments consist of investment-grade bonds having maturities of up to five years (the bond portfolio). Bonds in the bond portfolio are reported as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Bonds with maturities less than one year are included in short-term investments and bonds with maturities greater than one year are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Management has performed an analysis of the nature of the unrealized losses on available-for-sale investments to determine whether such losses are other-than-temporary. Unrealized losses,

representing the excess of the purchase price of an investment over its market value as of the end of a period, considered to be other-than-temporary are to be included as a charge in the statement of income while unrealized losses considered to be temporary are to be included as a component of equity. Fair value of the bond portfolio was determined using Level 1 inputs related to U.S. Treasury obligations and Level 2 inputs related to investment-grade corporate bonds and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies. Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets are classified within Level 1. Investments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active, but are valued based on quoted market prices are classified within Level 2. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information. Unrealized gains on the bonds in the bond portfolio were \$336,000 at September 26, 2009, while unrealized losses on the bonds in the bond portfolio were \$343,000 at December 27, 2008. The accumulated unrealized loss on available-for-sale

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investments as of December 27, 2008 was considered by management to be temporary and therefore was reported as a component of equity.

The amortized cost and fair market values of investments were as follows at September 26, 2009 and December 27, 2008 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value
September 26, 2009				
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 37,647	\$ 573	\$ 246	\$ 37,974
U.S. Treasury obligations	12,659	9		12,668
Total	\$ 50,306	\$ 582	\$ 246	\$ 50,642
December 27, 2008				
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 15,135	\$ 166	\$ 599	\$ 14,702
U.S. Treasury obligations	1,642	90		1,732
Total	\$ 16,777	\$ 256	\$ 599	\$ 16,434

For those available-for-sale investments with unrealized losses at September 26, 2009 and December 27, 2008, the following table summarizes the duration of the impairment (in thousands):

	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Loss
September 26, 2009						
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$8,380	\$ 246	\$	\$	\$8,380	\$ 246
December 27, 2008						
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$5,473	\$ 139	\$2,491	\$ 460	\$7,964	\$ 599

Interest on borrowings on the Company's senior credit facility is based on interest rates that vary with changes in the rate offered to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. in the Eurodollar market for amounts and periods comparable to the relevant loan and, therefore, borrowings under the Company's senior credit facility approximate fair value. Interest on the Company's capital lease obligations is based on interest rates that approximate currently available interest rates

and, therefore, indebtedness under the Company's capital lease obligations approximates fair value.

Accumulated other comprehensive gain as reported as a component of equity at September 26, 2009 of \$251,000 represents the unrealized net gain on the translation of the financial statements of the Company's Canadian operations of \$34,000 and the cumulative unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale investments, net of income taxes, of \$217,000.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

As of September 26, 2009, Landstar had \$28,847,000 of letters of credit outstanding under the Company's revolving credit facility and \$45,008,000 of letters of credit secured by investments held by the Company's insurance segment. Short-term investments include \$20,284,000 in current maturities of investment-grade bonds and \$3,422,000 of cash equivalents held by the Company's insurance segment at September 26, 2009. These short-term investments together with \$25,923,000 of the non-current portion of investment-grade bonds included in other assets at September 26, 2009 provide collateral for the \$45,008,000 of letters of credit issued to guarantee payment of insurance claims.

In the first week of the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, the Company completed the acquisition of Premier and A3i. As it relates to Premier, the Company may be required to pay additional consideration to the prior owner of Premier contingent on Premier achieving certain levels of earnings through December 2014. As it relates to the noncontrolling interest of A3i, the Company has the option, during the period commencing on the fourth anniversary of June 29, 2009, the closing date of the acquisition (the Closing Date), and ending on the sixth anniversary of the Closing Date, to purchase at fair value all but not less than all of the noncontrolling interest. The noncontrolling interest is also subject to customary

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restrictions on transfer, including a right of first refusal in favor of the Company, and drag-along rights. For a specified period following each of the sixth, seventh and eighth anniversaries of the Closing Date, the owner of the noncontrolling interest shall have the right, but not the obligation, to sell at fair value to the Company up to one third annually of the investment then held by such owner. The owner of the noncontrolling interest also has certain preemptive rights and tag-along rights.

As further described in periodic and current reports previously filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), the Company and certain of its subsidiaries (the Defendants) are defendants in a suit (the Litigation) brought in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida (the District Court) by the Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association, Inc. (OOIDA) and four former BCO Independent Contractors (the Named Plaintiffs and, with OOIDA, the Plaintiffs) on behalf of all independent contractors who provide truck capacity to the Company and its subsidiaries under exclusive lease arrangements (the BCO Independent Contractors). The Plaintiffs allege that certain aspects of the Company's motor carrier leases and related practices with its BCO Independent Contractors violate certain federal leasing regulations and seek injunctive relief, an unspecified amount of damages and attorneys' fees.

On March 29, 2007, the District Court denied the request by Plaintiffs for injunctive relief, entered a judgment in favor of the Defendants and issued written orders setting forth its rulings related to the decertification of the plaintiff class and other important elements of the Litigation relating to liability, injunctive relief and monetary relief. The Plaintiffs filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit (the Appellate Court) of certain of the District Court's rulings in favor of the Defendants. The Defendants asked the Appellate Court to affirm such rulings and filed a cross-appeal with the Appellate Court with respect to certain other rulings of the District Court.

On September 3, 2008, the Appellate Court issued its ruling, which, among other things, affirmed the District Court's rulings that (i) the Defendants are not prohibited by the applicable federal leasing regulations from charging administrative or other fees to BCO Independent Contractors in connection with voluntary programs offered by the Defendants through which a BCO Independent Contractor may purchase discounted products and services for a charge that is deducted against the compensation payable to the BCO Independent Contractor (a Charge-back Deduction), (ii) the Plaintiffs are not entitled to restitution or disgorgement with respect to violations by Defendants of the applicable federal leasing regulations but instead may recover only actual damages, if any, which they sustained as a result of any such violations and (iii) the claims of BCO Independent Contractors may not be handled on a class action basis for purposes of determining the amount of actual damages, if any, they sustained as a result of any violations. Further, the analysis of the Appellate Court confirmed the absence of any violations alleged by the Plaintiffs of the federal leasing regulations with respect to the written terms of all leases currently in use between the Defendants and BCO Independent Contractors.

However, the ruling of the Appellate Court reversed the District Court's rulings (i) that an old version of the lease formerly used by Defendants but not in use with any current BCO Independent Contractor complied with applicable disclosure requirements under the federal leasing regulations with respect to adjustments to compensation payable to BCO Independent Contractors on certain loads sourced from the U. S. Department of Defense, and (ii) that the Defendants had provided sufficient documentation to BCO Independent Contractors under the applicable federal leasing regulations relating to how the component elements of Charge-back Deductions were computed. The Appellate Court then remanded the case to the District Court to permit the Plaintiffs to seek injunctive relief with respect to these violations of the federal leasing regulations and to hold an evidentiary hearing to give the Named Plaintiffs an opportunity to produce evidence of any damages they actually sustained as a result of such violations.

Each of the parties to the Litigation has filed a petition with the Appellate Court seeking rehearing of the Appellate Court's ruling; however, there can be no assurance that any petition for rehearing will be granted.

Although no assurances can be given with respect to the outcome of the Litigation, including any possible award of attorneys' fees to the Plaintiffs, the Company believes that (i) no Plaintiff has sustained any actual damages as a result of any violations by the Defendants of the federal leasing regulations and (ii) injunctive relief, if any, that may be granted by the District Court on remand is unlikely to have a material adverse financial effect on the Company.

The Company is involved in certain other claims and pending litigation arising from the normal conduct of business. Based on knowledge of the facts and, in certain cases, opinions of outside counsel, management believes that adequate provisions have been made for probable losses with respect to the resolution of all such other claims and pending litigation and that the ultimate outcome, after provisions thereof, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company, but could have a material effect on the results of operations in a given quarter or year.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, and with the Company's audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008 and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Introduction

Landstar System, Inc. and its subsidiary, Landstar System Holdings, Inc. (together, referred to herein as "Landstar" or the "Company"), is a non-asset based transportation and logistics services company, providing transportation capacity and related transportation services to shippers throughout the United States and, to a lesser extent, in Canada, and between the United States and Canada, Mexico and other countries. These business services emphasize safety, information coordination and customer service and are delivered through a network of independent commission sales agents and third party capacity providers linked together by a series of technological applications which are provided and coordinated by the Company. The Company markets its services primarily through independent commission sales agents and exclusively utilizes third party capacity providers to handle customers' freight. The nature of the Company's business is such that a significant portion of its operating costs varies directly with revenue.

The transportation logistics segment provides a wide range of transportation and logistics services, including truckload transportation, rail intermodal, air cargo and ocean cargo services, the arrangement of multimodal (ground, air, ocean and rail) moves, supply chain solutions services and warehousing. Industries serviced by the transportation logistics segment include automotive products, paper, lumber and building products, metals, chemicals, foodstuffs, heavy machinery, retail, electronics, ammunition and explosives and military hardware. In addition, the transportation logistics segment provides transportation services to other transportation companies, including logistics and less-than-truckload service providers. The transportation logistics segment also provides dedicated contract and logistics solutions, including freight optimization and less-than-truckload freight consolidations, expedited ground and air delivery of time-critical freight and the movement of containers via ocean. This segment markets its services primarily through independent commission sales agents who enter into contractual arrangements with Landstar and are responsible for locating freight, making that freight available to Landstar's capacity providers and coordinating the transportation of the freight with customers and capacity providers. The Company's third party capacity providers consist of independent contractors who provide truck capacity to the Company under exclusive lease arrangements (the "BCO Independent Contractors"), trucking companies who provide truck capacity to the Company under non-exclusive contractual arrangements (the "Truck Brokerage Carriers"), air cargo carriers, ocean cargo carriers, railroads and independent warehouse capacity providers ("Warehouse Capacity Owners"). The Company has contracts with all of the Class 1 domestic railroads and certain Canadian railroads and contracts with domestic and international airlines and ocean lines. Each of the independent commission sales agents has the opportunity to market all of the services provided by the transportation logistics segment. Revenue recognized by the transportation logistics segment when providing capacity to customers to haul their freight is herein referred to as transportation services revenue and revenue for freight management services recognized on a fee-for-service basis is referred to herein as transportation management fees. During the thirty nine weeks ended September 26, 2009, transportation services revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal, ocean cargo carriers and air cargo carriers represented 59%, 34%, 4%, 2%, and 1%, respectively, of the Company's transportation logistics segment revenue.

In the first week of the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, the Company completed the acquisitions of Premier Logistics, Inc. (collectively with its subsidiaries, "Premier") and 75% of the voting interests of A3i Integration, LLC (collectively with its subsidiaries, "A3i"). These two supply chain transportation integration companies offer customers technology-based supply chain solutions and other value added services on a fee-for-service basis. The results of operations from Premier and A3i (collectively, the "Acquired Entities") are presented as part of the Company's transportation logistics segment. The Company expects that the acquisitions will not have a material effect on its revenues and earnings for the remainder of fiscal year 2009. Transportation management fees represented less than 1% of the Company's transportation logistics segment revenue in the 2009 period.

The insurance segment is comprised of Signature Insurance Company, a wholly owned offshore insurance subsidiary, and Risk Management Claim Services, Inc. This segment provides risk and claims management services to

Landstar's operating subsidiaries. In addition, it reinsures certain risks of the Company's BCO Independent Contractors and provides certain property and casualty insurance directly to Landstar's operating subsidiaries. Revenue, representing premiums on reinsurance programs provided to the Company's BCO Independent Contractors, at the insurance segment represented approximately 2% of the Company's total revenue for the thirty nine weeks ended September 26, 2009.

Changes in Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management believes the Company's success principally depends on its ability to generate freight through its network of independent commission sales agents and to efficiently deliver that freight utilizing third party capacity providers. Management believes the most significant factors to the Company's success include increasing revenue, sourcing capacity and controlling costs.

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While customer demand, which is subject to overall economic conditions, ultimately drives increases or decreases in revenue, the Company primarily relies on its independent commission sales agents to establish customer relationships and generate revenue opportunities. Management's primary focus with respect to revenue growth is on revenue generated by independent commission sales agents who on an annual basis generate \$1 million or more of Landstar revenue (Million Dollar Agents). Management believes future revenue growth is primarily dependent on its ability to increase both the revenue generated by Million Dollar Agents and the number of Million Dollar Agents through a combination of recruiting new agents and increasing the revenue opportunities generated by existing independent commission sales agents. During the 2008 fiscal year, 484 independent commission sales agents generated \$1 million or more of Landstar's revenue and thus qualified as Million Dollar Agents. During the 2008 fiscal year, the average revenue generated by a Million Dollar Agent was \$4,907,000 and revenue generated by Million Dollar Agents in the aggregate represented 90% of consolidated Landstar revenue. The Company had 1,403 agent locations at both September 26, 2009 and September 27, 2008.

Management monitors business activity by tracking the number of loads (volume) and revenue per load (price). Revenue per load can be influenced by many factors which do not necessarily indicate a change in price. Those factors include the average length of haul, freight type, special handling and equipment requirements and delivery time requirements. For shipments involving two or more modes of transportation, revenue is classified by the mode of transportation having the highest cost for the load. The following table summarizes this data by mode of transportation:

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26,	Sept. 27,	Sept. 26,	Sept. 27,
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue generated through (in thousands):				
BCO Independent Contractors	\$ 840,391	\$ 1,070,982	\$ 289,726	\$ 370,787
Truck Brokerage Carriers	495,661	766,262	166,182	275,928
Rail intermodal	57,094	106,936	20,366	35,338
Ocean cargo carriers	25,459	29,329	7,941	11,109
Air cargo carriers	10,259	10,135	2,751	2,686
Other ⁽¹⁾	32,217	55,588	13,704	36,905
	\$ 1,461,081	\$ 2,039,232	\$ 500,670	\$ 732,753

Number of loads:

BCO Independent Contractors	561,840	638,330	196,840	209,250
Truck Brokerage Carriers	363,000	435,250	122,980	146,280
Rail intermodal	28,600	45,610	10,310	14,610
Ocean cargo carriers	3,920	3,990	1,330	1,400
Air cargo carriers	6,440	5,520	1,340	1,650
	963,800	1,128,700	332,800	373,190

Revenue per load:

BCO Independent Contractors	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,678	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,772
Truck Brokerage Carriers	1,365	1,761	1,351	1,886

Rail intermodal	1,996	2,345	1,975	2,419
Ocean cargo carriers	6,495	7,351	5,971	7,935
Air cargo carriers	1,593	1,836	2,053	1,628

(1) Includes premium revenue generated by the insurance segment and warehousing and transportation management fees generated by the transportation logistics segment. Also, included in the 2008 thirty-nine-week and thirteen-week periods was \$27,638 of revenue for bus capacity provided for evacuation assistance related to the storms that impacted the Gulf Coast in the third quarter of 2008 (the Bus Revenue).

Also critical to the Company's success is its ability to secure capacity, particularly truck capacity, at rates that allow the Company to profitably transport customers' freight. The following table summarizes available truck capacity providers:

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	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008
BCO Independent Contractors	8,070	8,363
Truck Brokerage Carriers:		
Approved and active ⁽¹⁾	14,541	16,400
Other approved	10,576	9,120
	25,117	25,520
Total available truck capacity providers	33,187	33,883
Number of trucks provided by BCO Independent Contractors	8,655	8,949

(1) Active refers to Truck Brokerage Carriers who moved at least one load in the 180 days immediately preceding the fiscal quarter end.

The Company incurs costs that are directly related to the transportation of freight that include purchased transportation and commissions to agents. The Company incurs indirect costs associated with the transportation of freight that include other operating costs and insurance and claims. In addition, the Company incurs selling, general and administrative costs essential to administering its business operations. Management continually monitors all components of the costs incurred by the Company and establishes annual cost budgets which, in general, are used to benchmark costs incurred on a monthly basis.

Purchased transportation represents the amount a BCO Independent Contractor or other third party capacity provider is paid to haul freight. The amount of purchased transportation paid to a BCO Independent Contractor is primarily based on a contractually agreed-upon percentage of revenue generated by the haul. Purchased transportation paid to a Truck Brokerage Carrier is based on either a negotiated rate for each load hauled or a contractually agreed-upon rate. Purchased transportation paid to rail intermodal, air cargo or ocean cargo carriers is based on contractually agreed-upon fixed rates. Purchased transportation as a percentage of revenue for truck brokerage, rail intermodal and ocean cargo services is normally higher than that of BCO Independent Contractor and air cargo services. Purchased transportation is the largest component of costs and expenses and, on a consolidated basis, increases or decreases in proportion to the revenue generated through BCO Independent Contractors and other third party capacity providers, transportation management fees and revenue from the insurance segment. Purchased transportation costs are recognized upon the completion of freight delivery.

Commissions to agents are based on contractually agreed-upon percentages of revenue or gross profit, defined as revenue less the cost of purchased transportation. No commissions to agents were incurred in connection with the 2008 Bus Revenue. Commissions to agents as a percentage of consolidated revenue will vary directly with fluctuations in the percentage of consolidated revenue generated by the various modes of transportation and the insurance segment and with changes in gross profit on services provided by Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal,

air cargo and ocean cargo carriers. Commissions to agents are recognized upon the completion of freight delivery.

Maintenance costs for Company-provided trailing equipment, BCO Independent Contractor recruiting costs and bad debts from BCO Independent Contractors and independent commission sales agents are the largest components of other operating costs.

Potential liability associated with accidents in the trucking industry is severe and occurrences are unpredictable. Landstar's retained liability for individual commercial trucking claims varies depending on when such claims are incurred. For commercial trucking claims, Landstar retains liability up to \$5,000,000 per occurrence. The Company also retains liability for each general liability claim up to \$1,000,000, \$250,000 for each workers' compensation claim and up to \$250,000 for each cargo claim. The Company's exposure to liability associated with accidents incurred by Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal capacity providers and air cargo and ocean cargo carriers who transport freight on behalf of the Company is reduced by various factors including the extent to which they maintain their own insurance coverage. A material increase in the frequency or severity of accidents, cargo claims or workers' compensation claims or the unfavorable development of existing claims could be expected to materially adversely affect Landstar's results of operations.

Employee compensation and benefits account for over half of the Company's selling, general and administrative costs.

Depreciation and amortization primarily relate to depreciation of trailing equipment and management information services equipment.

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The following table sets forth the percentage relationships of income and expense items to revenue for the periods indicated:

	Thirty Nine Weeks Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008	Sept. 26, 2009	Sept. 27, 2008
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Investment income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Costs and expenses:				
Purchased transportation	74.6	77.1	74.4	77.8
Commissions to agents	8.1	7.5	7.9	7.4
Other operating costs	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.9
Insurance and claims	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.1
Selling, general and administrative	6.8	5.2	6.6	4.7
Depreciation and amortization	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.7
Total costs and expenses	94.2	92.9	93.6	92.6
Operating income	5.9	7.2	6.5	7.5
Interest and debt expense	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Income before income taxes	5.7	6.9	6.3	7.2
Income taxes	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.7
Net income	3.5%	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%

THIRTY NINE WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 2009 COMPARED TO THIRTY NINE WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 27, 2008

Revenue for the 2009 thirty-nine-week period was \$1,461,081,000, a decrease of \$578,151,000, or 28.4%, compared to the 2008 thirty-nine-week period. Revenue decreased \$577,954,000, or 28.7%, at the transportation logistics segment. The decrease in revenue at the transportation logistics segment was primarily attributable to decreased revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal carriers and ocean cargo carriers of 22%, 35%, 47% and 13%, respectively, partially offset by increased revenue hauled by air cargo carriers of 1%. Included in the 2009 thirty-nine-week period was \$3,664,000 of transportation management fees. Included in the 2008 thirty-nine-week period was \$27,638,000 of Bus Revenue. The number of loads in the 2009 period hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal carriers and ocean cargo carriers decreased 12%, 17%, 37% and 2%, respectively, compared to the 2008 period, while the number of loads hauled by air cargo carriers increased 17% over the same period. Revenue per load for loads hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal carriers, ocean cargo carriers and air cargo carriers decreased approximately 11%, 22%, 15%, 12% and 13%, respectively, compared to the 2008 period. The decrease in revenue per load hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal and air and ocean cargo carriers was primarily attributable to lower demand due to the overall weak economic conditions which caused increased pressure on price. In addition, the decrease in revenue per load on Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue was partly attributable to decreased fuel surcharges identified separately in billings to customers in the 2009 period compared to the 2008 period. Fuel surcharges on Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue identified separately in billings to customers and included as a component of Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue were \$31,315,000 and

\$109,601,000 in the 2009 and 2008 periods, respectively. Fuel surcharges billed to customers on revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors are excluded from revenue.

Investment income at the insurance segment was \$954,000 and \$2,686,000 in the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods, respectively. The decrease in investment income was primarily due to a decreased rate of return, attributable to a general decrease in interest rates on investments held by the insurance segment in the 2009 period.

Purchased transportation was 74.6% and 77.1% of revenue in the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods, respectively. The decrease in purchased transportation as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to decreased rates of purchased transportation paid to Truck Brokerage Carriers, due to lower fuel prices and excess truck capacity industry wide, and an increase in the percentage of revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, which tends to have a lower cost of purchased transportation. Commissions to agents were 8.1% of revenue in the 2009 period and 7.5% of revenue in the 2008 period. The increase in commissions to agents as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to increased gross profit, defined as revenue less the cost of purchased transportation, on revenue hauled by Truck Brokerage Carriers. Other operating costs were 1.5% and 1.0% of revenue in the 2009 and 2008 periods, respectively. The increase in other operating costs as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to the effect of decreased revenue, \$870,000 of other operating costs from the Acquired Entities, increased trailing equipment maintenance costs and an increased provision for contractor bad debt, partially offset by decreased trailing equipment rental costs. Insurance and claims were 2.0% of revenue in the 2009 period and 1.3% of revenue in the 2008 period. The increase in insurance and claims as a percentage of revenue was primarily due to increased favorable development of prior year claims reported in the 2008 period. Selling, general and administrative costs were 6.8% of revenue in the 2009 period and 5.2% of revenue in the 2008 period. The increase in selling, general and administrative costs as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to the effect of decreased revenue, \$2,005,000 of one-time acquisition related costs, \$3,300,000 of selling, general and administrative costs from the Acquired Entities and an increased provision for customer bad debt. In addition, there was no provision for bonuses reported in the 2009 period as management does not currently anticipate achieving bonus targets, whereas the 2008 period included a provision for bonuses. Depreciation and amortization was 1.2% of revenue in the 2009 period compared with 0.8% in the 2008 period. The

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increase in depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenue was primarily due to the effect of decreased revenue, depreciation on Company-owned trailing equipment and amortization of identifiable intangible assets attributed to the Acquired Entities.

Interest and debt expense was 0.2% of revenue in the 2009 thirty-nine-week period, compared to 0.3% in the 2008 period. The decrease in interest and debt expense as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to lower average borrowings on the Company's senior credit facility, a lower average rate on borrowings under the company's senior credit facility and lower average capital lease obligations during the 2009 period.

The provisions for income taxes for the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods were based on estimated full year combined effective income tax rates of approximately 37.9% and 38.4%, respectively, which were higher than the statutory federal income tax rate primarily as a result of state taxes, the meals and entertainment exclusion and non-deductible stock compensation expense. The decrease in the effective income tax rate was primarily attributable to recognition of benefits relating to several uncertain tax positions for which the applicable statute of limitations passed in the 2009 third quarter.

The net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$214,000 represents the noncontrolling investor's 25 percent share of the net loss incurred by A3i during the 2009 thirty-nine-week period.

Net income attributable to the Company was \$51,827,000, or \$1.01 per common share (\$1.01 per diluted share), in the 2009 thirty-nine-week period. Net income attributable to the Company was \$86,325,000, or \$1.64 per common share (\$1.62 per diluted share), in the 2008 thirty-nine-week period. Included in the 2008 thirty-nine-week period is operating income of \$2,870,000 related to the \$27,638,000 of Bus Revenue. The \$2,870,000 of operating income, net of related income taxes, increased 2008 thirty-nine-week period net income attributable to the Company by \$1,722,000, or \$0.03 per common share (\$0.03 per diluted share).

THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 2009 COMPARED TO THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 27, 2008

Revenue for the 2009 thirteen-week period was \$500,670,000, a decrease of \$232,083,000, or 31.7%, compared to the 2008 thirteen-week period. Revenue decreased \$231,755,000, or 32.0%, at the transportation logistics segment. The decrease in revenue at the transportation logistics segment was primarily attributable to decreased revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal carriers and ocean cargo carriers of 22%, 40%, 42% and 29%, respectively, partially offset by increased revenue hauled by air cargo carriers of 2%. Included in the 2009 thirteen-week period was \$3,664,000 of transportation management fees. Included in the 2008 thirteen-week period was \$27,638,000 of Bus Revenue. The number of loads in the 2009 period hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal carriers and ocean and air cargo carriers decreased 6%, 16%, 29%, 5% and 19%, respectively, compared to the 2008 period. Revenue per load for loads hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal carriers and ocean cargo carriers decreased approximately 17%, 28%, 18%, and 25%, respectively, compared to the 2008 period, while revenue per load for loads hauled by air cargo carriers increased 26% over the same period. The decrease in revenue per load hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal and ocean cargo carriers was primarily attributable to lower demand due to the overall weak economic conditions which caused increased pressure on price. In addition, the decrease in revenue per load on Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue was partly attributable to decreased fuel surcharges identified separately in billings to customers in the 2009 period compared to the 2008 period. Fuel surcharges on Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue identified separately in billings to customers and included as a component of Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue were \$12,329,000 and \$41,853,000 in the 2009 and 2008 periods, respectively.

Investment income at the insurance segment was \$279,000 and \$817,000 in the 2009 and 2008 thirteen-week periods, respectively. The decrease in investment income was primarily due to a decreased rate of return, attributable to a general decrease in interest rates on investments held by the insurance segment in the 2009 period.

Purchased transportation was 74.4% and 77.8% of revenue in the 2009 and 2008 thirteen-week periods, respectively. The decrease in purchased transportation as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to a decrease in the rate of purchased transportation paid to Truck Brokerage Carriers, due to lower fuel prices and excess truck capacity industry wide, and an increase in the percentage of revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors,

which tends to have a lower cost of purchased transportation. Additionally, the 2008 period included Bus Revenue, which had a higher cost of purchased transportation. Commissions to agents were 7.9% of revenue in the 2009 period and 7.4% of revenue in the 2008 period. The increase in commissions to agents as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to increased gross profit, defined as revenue less the cost of purchased transportation, on revenue hauled by Truck Brokerage Carriers and the effect of Bus Revenue in the 2008 period. Other operating costs were 1.4% and 0.9% of revenue in the 2009 and 2008 periods, respectively. The increase in other operating costs as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to the effect of decreased revenue, \$870,000 of other operating costs from the Acquired Entities, increased trailing equipment maintenance costs and an increased provision for contractor bad debt, partially offset by decreased trailing equipment rental costs. Insurance and claims were 2.1% of revenue in the 2009 period and 1.1% of revenue in the 2008 period. The increase in insurance and claims as a percentage of revenue was primarily due to increased favorable development of prior year claims reported in the 2008

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period. Selling, general and administrative costs were 6.6% of revenue in the 2009 period and 4.7% of revenue in the 2008 period. The increase in selling, general and administrative costs as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to \$3,300,000 of selling, general and administrative from the Acquired Entities and the effect of decreased revenue. In addition, there was no provision for bonuses reported in the 2009 period, whereas the 2008 period included a provision for bonuses. Depreciation and amortization was 1.2% of revenue in the 2009 period, compared with 0.7% in the 2008 period. The increase in depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenue was primarily due to the effect of decreased revenue, depreciation on Company-owned trailing equipment and amortization of intangible assets attributed to the Acquired Entities.

Interest and debt expense was 0.2% and 0.3% of revenue in the 2009 and 2008 thirteen-week periods, respectively. The decrease in interest and debt expense as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to lower average borrowings on the Company's senior credit facility, a lower average rate on borrowings under the Company's senior credit facility and lower average capital lease obligations.

The provisions for income taxes for the 2009 and 2008 thirteen-week periods were based on estimated full year combined effective income tax rates of approximately 37.4% and 38.0%, respectively, which were higher than the statutory federal income tax rate primarily as a result of state taxes, the meals and entertainment exclusion and non-deductible stock compensation expense. The decrease in the effective income tax rate was primarily attributable to recognition of benefits relating to several uncertain tax positions for which the applicable statute of limitations passed in the 2009 third quarter.

The net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest of \$214,000 represents the noncontrolling investor's 25 percent share of the net loss incurred by A3i during the 2009 thirteen-week period.

Net income attributable to the Company was \$20,076,000, or \$0.39 per common share (\$0.39 per diluted share), in the 2009 thirteen-week period. Net income attributable to the Company was \$32,817,000, or \$0.62 per common share (\$0.62 per diluted share), in the 2008 thirteen-week period. Included in the 2008 thirteen-week period is operating income of \$2,870,000 related to the \$27,638,000 of Bus Revenue. The \$2,870,000 of operating income, net of related income taxes, increased 2008 thirteen-week period net income attributable to the Company by \$1,722,000, or \$0.03 per common share (\$0.03 per diluted share).

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Equity was \$275,045,000, or 79% of total capitalization (defined as total debt plus equity), at September 26, 2009, compared to \$253,136,000, or 65% of total capitalization, at December 27, 2008. The increase in equity was primarily a result of net income and the effect of the exercises of stock options during the period, partially offset by the Company's purchase of 959,704 shares of the Company's common stock at a total cost of \$31,660,000, the issuance by the Company of 27,323 shares of its common stock as consideration in connection with one of the acquisitions and dividends paid by the Company.

The Company paid \$0.125 per share, or \$6,419,000, in cash dividends during the thirty-nine-week period ended September 26, 2009. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to continue to pay a quarterly dividend. As of September 26, 2009, the Company may purchase up to an additional 2,040,296 shares of its common stock under its authorized stock purchase programs. Long-term debt, including current maturities, was \$75,041,000 at September 26, 2009, \$61,404,000 lower than at December 27, 2008.

Working capital and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities were \$158,194,000 and 1.7 to 1, respectively, at September 26, 2009, compared with \$238,817,000 and 2.0 to 1, respectively, at December 27, 2008. Landstar has historically operated with current ratios within the range of 1.5 to 1 to 2.0 to 1. Cash provided by operating activities was \$128,199,000 in the 2009 thirty-nine-week period compared with \$50,358,000 in the 2008 thirty-nine-week period. The increase in cash flow provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to the timing of collections of receivables.

On June 27, 2008, Landstar entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (the Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement, which expires on June 27, 2013, provides \$225,000,000 of borrowing capacity in the form of a revolving credit facility, \$75,000,000 of which may be utilized in the form of letter of credit guarantees.

The Credit Agreement contains a number of covenants that limit, among other things, the incurrence of additional indebtedness. The Company is required to, among other things, maintain a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement, and maintain a Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement, below a specified maximum. The Credit Agreement provides for a restriction on cash dividends and other distributions to stockholders on the Company's capital stock to the extent there is a default under the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Credit Agreement under certain circumstances limits the amount of such cash dividends and other distributions to stockholders in the event that after giving effect to any payment made to effect such cash dividend or other distribution, the Leverage Ratio would exceed 2.5 to 1 on a pro forma basis as of the end of the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter. The Credit Agreement provides for an event of default in the event, among other things, that a

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person or group acquires 25% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the Company or obtains power to elect a majority of the Company's directors. None of these covenants are presently considered by management to be materially restrictive to the Company's operations, capital resources or liquidity. The Company is currently in compliance with all of the debt covenants under the Credit Agreement.

At September 26, 2009, the Company had \$28,847,000 of letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Agreement. At September 26, 2009, there was \$181,153,000 available for future borrowings under the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Company has \$45,008,000 in letters of credit outstanding, as collateral for insurance claims, that are secured by investments and cash equivalents totaling \$49,629,000. Investments, all of which are carried at fair value, consist of investment-grade bonds having maturities of up to five years. Fair value of investments is based primarily on quoted market prices.

Historically, the Company has generated sufficient operating cash flow to meet its debt service requirements, fund continued growth, both internal and through acquisitions, complete or execute share purchases of its common stock under authorized share purchase programs, pay dividends and meet working capital needs. As a non-asset based provider of transportation capacity and logistics services, the Company's annual capital requirements for operating property are generally for trailing equipment and management information services equipment. In addition, a significant portion of the trailing equipment used by the Company is provided by third party capacity providers, thereby reducing the Company's capital requirements. During the 2009 thirty-nine-week period, the Company purchased \$2,276,000 of operating property and acquired \$12,284,000 of trailing equipment by entering into capital leases. Landstar does not anticipate purchasing significant amounts of operating property during the remainder of fiscal year 2009. In the first week of the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, the Company completed the acquisitions, as described above. Consideration paid plus net liabilities assumed for the acquisitions was approximately \$35,200,000 in the aggregate.

As it relates to the noncontrolling interest of A3i, the Company has the option, during the period commencing on the fourth anniversary of June 29, 2009, the closing date of the acquisition (the Closing Date), and ending on the sixth anniversary of the Closing Date, to purchase at fair value all but not less than all of the noncontrolling interest. The noncontrolling interest is also subject to customary restrictions on transfer, including a right of first refusal in favor of the Company, and drag-along rights. For a specified period following each of the sixth, seventh and eighth anniversaries of the Closing Date, the owner of the noncontrolling interest shall have the right, but not the obligation, to sell at fair value to the Company up to one third annually of the investment then held by such owner. The owner of the noncontrolling interest also has certain preemptive rights and tag-along rights. In addition, as it relates to Premier, the Company may be required to pay additional consideration to the prior owner of Premier contingent on Premier achieving certain levels of earnings through December 2014.

The Company operates from its primary headquarters facility located at 13410 Sutton Park Drive South, Jacksonville, Florida (the Facility). The Facility is leased under a lease agreement between the Company and DRA CRT Landstar LLC, a non-related entity to the Company, as successor to Koger Equity, Inc., dated April 30, 1998 (the Lease). The Lease provides the Company with an option to purchase the Facility, including the land and the fixtures located thereon at a fixed price of \$21,135,000 in the first quarter of 2010 (the Purchase Option). The Company expects to exercise the Purchase Option in the first quarter of 2010, subject to the satisfaction of certain customary conditions under the terms of the Purchase Option. It is expected the purchase will be funded from the Company's existing cash and cash equivalents or from available funds under the Company's senior credit facility.

Management believes that cash flow from operations combined with the Company's borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement will be adequate to meet Landstar's debt service requirements, fund continued growth, both internal and through acquisitions, pay dividends, complete the authorized share purchase programs and meet working capital needs.

LEGAL MATTERS

As further described in periodic and current reports previously filed by the Company with the SEC, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries (the Defendants) are defendants in a suit (the Litigation) brought in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida (the District Court) by the Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association, Inc. (OOIDA) and four former BCO Independent Contractors (the Named Plaintiffs) and, with OOIDA,

the Plaintiffs) on behalf of all independent contractors who provide truck capacity to the Company and its subsidiaries under exclusive lease arrangements (the BCO Independent Contractors). The Plaintiffs allege that certain aspects of the Company s motor carrier leases and related practices with its BCO Independent Contractors violate certain federal leasing regulations and seek injunctive relief, an unspecified amount of damages and attorneys fees.

On March 29, 2007, the District Court denied the request by Plaintiffs for injunctive relief, entered a judgment in favor of the Defendants and issued written orders setting forth its rulings related to the decertification of the plaintiff class and other important elements of the Litigation relating to liability, injunctive relief and monetary relief. The Plaintiffs filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit (the Appellate Court) of certain of the District Court s rulings in favor of the

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Defendants. The Defendants asked the Appellate Court to affirm such rulings and filed a cross-appeal with the Appellate Court with respect to certain other rulings of the District Court.

On September 3, 2008, the Appellate Court issued its ruling, which, among other things, affirmed the District Court's rulings that (i) the Defendants are not prohibited by the applicable federal leasing regulations from charging administrative or other fees to BCO Independent Contractors in connection with voluntary programs offered by the Defendants through which a BCO Independent Contractor may purchase discounted products and services for a charge that is deducted against the compensation payable to the BCO Independent Contractor (a Charge-back Deduction), (ii) the Plaintiffs are not entitled to restitution or disgorgement with respect to violations by Defendants of the applicable federal leasing regulations but instead may recover only actual damages, if any, which they sustained as a result of any such violations and (iii) the claims of BCO Independent Contractors may not be handled on a class action basis for purposes of determining the amount of actual damages, if any, they sustained as a result of any violations. Further, the analysis of the Appellate Court confirmed the absence of any violations alleged by the Plaintiffs of the federal leasing regulations with respect to the written terms of all leases currently in use between the Defendants and BCO Independent Contractors.

However, the ruling of the Appellate Court reversed the District Court's rulings (i) that an old version of the lease formerly used by Defendants but not in use with any current BCO Independent Contractor complied with applicable disclosure requirements under the federal leasing regulations with respect to adjustments to compensation payable to BCO Independent Contractors on certain loads sourced from the U. S. Department of Defense, and (ii) that the Defendants had provided sufficient documentation to BCO Independent Contractors under the applicable federal leasing regulations relating to how the component elements of Charge-back Deductions were computed. The Appellate Court then remanded the case to the District Court to permit the Plaintiffs to seek injunctive relief with respect to these violations of the federal leasing regulations and to hold an evidentiary hearing to give the Named Plaintiffs an opportunity to produce evidence of any damages they actually sustained as a result of such violations.

Each of the parties to the Litigation has filed a petition with the Appellate Court seeking rehearing of the Appellate Court's ruling; however, there can be no assurance that any petition for rehearing will be granted.

Although no assurances can be given with respect to the outcome of the Litigation, including any possible award of attorneys' fees to the Plaintiffs, the Company believes that (i) no Plaintiff has sustained any actual damages as a result of any violations by the Defendants of the federal leasing regulations and (ii) injunctive relief, if any, that may be granted by the District Court on remand is unlikely to have a material adverse financial effect on the Company.

The Company is involved in certain other claims and pending litigation arising from the normal conduct of business. Based on knowledge of the facts and, in certain cases, opinions of outside counsel, management believes that adequate provisions have been made for probable losses with respect to the resolution of all such other claims and pending litigation and that the ultimate outcome, after provisions in respect thereof, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company, but could have a material effect on the results of operations in a given quarter or year.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The allowance for doubtful accounts for both trade and other receivables represents management's estimate of the amount of outstanding receivables that will not be collected. Recently the Company experienced a higher level of customer bad debt expense than typical. Management believes this resulted from the difficult economic environment experienced by the Company's customers. Historically, management's estimates for uncollectible receivables have been materially correct. Although management believes the amount of the allowance for both trade and other receivables at September 26, 2009 is appropriate, a prolonged period of low or no economic growth may adversely affect the collection of these receivables. Conversely, a more robust economic environment may result in the realization of some portion of the estimated uncollectible receivables.

Landstar provides for the estimated costs of self-insured claims primarily on an actuarial basis. The amount recorded for the estimated liability for claims incurred is based upon the facts and circumstances known on the applicable balance sheet date. The ultimate resolution of these claims may be for an amount greater or less than the amount estimated by management. Historically, the Company has experienced both favorable and unfavorable development of prior years' claims estimates. The Company continually revises its existing claim estimates as new or

revised information becomes available on the status of each claim. During the 2009 and 2008 thirty-nine-week periods, insurance and claims costs included \$5,586,000 and \$10,002,000, respectively, of favorable adjustments to prior years' claims estimates. It is reasonably likely that the ultimate outcome of settling all outstanding claims will be more or less than the estimated claims reserve at September 26, 2009.

The Company utilizes certain income tax planning strategies to reduce its overall cost of income taxes. Upon audit, it is possible that certain strategies might be disallowed resulting in an increased liability for income taxes. Certain of these tax planning strategies result in a level of uncertainty as to whether the related tax positions would result in a recognizable benefit. The Company has provided for its estimated exposure attributable to certain positions that create uncertainty in the level of income tax benefit that

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would ultimately be realized. Management believes that the provision for liabilities resulting from the uncertainty in certain income tax positions is appropriate. To date, the Company has not experienced an examination by governmental revenue authorities that would lead management to believe that the Company's past provisions for exposures related to the uncertainty of certain income tax positions are not appropriate.

Significant variances from management's estimates for the amount of uncollectible receivables, the ultimate resolution of claims or the provision for uncertainty in income tax positions can be expected to positively or negatively affect Landstar's earnings in a given quarter or year. However, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these items, given a range of reasonably likely outcomes, will not significantly affect the long-term financial condition of Landstar or its ability to fund its continuing operations.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION

Management does not believe inflation has had a material impact on the results of operations or financial condition of Landstar in the past five years. However, inflation higher than that experienced in the past five years might have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

SEASONALITY

Landstar's operations are subject to seasonal trends common to the trucking industry. Results of operations for the quarter ending in March are typically lower than the quarters ending June, September and December.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following is a "safe harbor" statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Statements contained in this document that are not based on historical facts are "forward-looking statements." This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other sections of this Form 10-Q contain forward-looking statements, such as statements which relate to Landstar's business objectives, plans, strategies and expectations. Terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "plans," "predicts," "may," "should," "negative thereof" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are by nature subject to uncertainties and risks, including but not limited to: an increase in the frequency or severity of accidents or other claims; unfavorable development of existing accident claims; dependence on third party insurance companies; dependence on independent commission sales agents; dependence on third party capacity providers; substantial industry competition; dependence on key personnel; disruptions or failures in our computer systems; changes in fuel taxes; status of independent contractors; a downturn in economic growth or growth in the transportation sector; and other operational, financial or legal risks or uncertainties detailed in Landstar's Form 10-K for the 2008 fiscal year, described in Item 1A "Risk Factors," this report or in Landstar's other Securities and Exchange Commission filings from time to time. These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results or events to differ materially from historical results or those anticipated. Investors should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements and the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates as a result of its financing activities, primarily its borrowings on the revolving credit facility, and investing activities with respect to investments held by the insurance segment.

On June 27, 2008, Landstar entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement, which expires on June 27, 2013, provides \$225,000,000 of borrowing capacity in the form of a revolving credit facility, \$75,000,000 of which may be utilized in the form of letter of credit guarantees.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at rates equal to, at the option of the Company, either (i) the greater of (a) the prime rate as publicly announced from time to time by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and (b) the federal funds effective rate plus .5%, or, (ii) the rate at the time offered to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. in the Eurodollar market for amounts and periods comparable to the relevant loan plus, in either case, a margin that is determined based on the level of the Company's Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement. As of September 26, 2009, the weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding was 1.13%. During the third quarter of 2009, the average outstanding balance under the Credit Agreement was approximately \$12,800,000. Based on the borrowing rates in the Credit Agreement and the repayment terms, the fair value of the outstanding borrowings

as of September 26, 2009 was estimated to approximate carrying value. Assuming that debt levels on the Credit Agreement remain at \$15,000,000, the balance at September 26, 2009, a hypothetical increase of 100 basis points in current rates provided for under the Credit Agreement is estimated to result in an increase in interest expense of \$150,000 on an annualized basis.

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Long-term investments, all of which are available-for-sale, consist of investment-grade bonds having maturities of up to five years. Assuming that the long-term portion of investments in bonds remains at \$30,358,000, the balance at September 26, 2009, a hypothetical increase or decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points would not have a material impact on future earnings on an annualized basis. Short-term investments consist of short-term investment-grade instruments and the current maturities of investment-grade bonds. Accordingly, any future interest rate risk on these short-term investments would not be material.

Assets and liabilities of the Company's Canadian operations are translated from their functional currency to U.S. dollars using exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and revenue and expense accounts are translated at average monthly exchange rates during the period. Adjustments resulting from the translation process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Transactional gains and losses arising from receivable and payable balances, including intercompany balances, in the normal course of business that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the applicable operation are recorded in such operation's statements of income when they occur. The net assets held at the Company's Canadian subsidiary at September 26, 2009 were, as translated to U.S. dollars, less than 1% of total consolidated net assets. Accordingly, any translation gain or loss related to the Canadian operation would not be material.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 26, 2009, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the Company's fiscal quarter ended September 26, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

In designing and evaluating controls and procedures, Company management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Because of the inherent limitation in any control system, no evaluation or implementation of a control system can provide complete assurance that all control issues and all possible instances of fraud have been or will be detected.

**PART II
OTHER INFORMATION**

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As further described in periodic and current reports previously filed by the Company with the SEC, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries (the Defendants) are defendants in a suit (the Litigation) brought in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida (the District Court) by the Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association, Inc. (OOIDA) and four former BCO Independent Contractors (the Named Plaintiffs and, with OOIDA, the Plaintiffs) on behalf of all independent contractors who provide truck capacity to the Company and its subsidiaries under exclusive lease arrangements (the BCO Independent Contractors). The Plaintiffs allege that certain aspects of the Company's motor carrier leases and related practices with its BCO Independent Contractors violate certain federal leasing regulations and seek injunctive relief, an unspecified amount of damages and attorneys' fees.

On March 29, 2007, the District Court denied the request by Plaintiffs for injunctive relief, entered a judgment in favor of the Defendants and issued written orders setting forth its rulings related to the decertification of the plaintiff class and other important elements of the Litigation relating to liability, injunctive relief and monetary relief. The Plaintiffs filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit (the Appellate Court) of certain of the District Court's rulings in favor of the Defendants. The Defendants asked the Appellate Court to affirm

such rulings and filed a cross-appeal with the Appellate Court with respect to certain other rulings of the District Court.

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On September 3, 2008, the Appellate Court issued its ruling, which, among other things, affirmed the District Court's rulings that (i) the Defendants are not prohibited by the applicable federal leasing regulations from charging administrative or other fees to BCO Independent Contractors in connection with voluntary programs offered by the Defendants through which a BCO Independent Contractor may purchase discounted products and services for a charge that is deducted against the compensation payable to the BCO Independent Contractor (a Charge-back Deduction), (ii) the Plaintiffs are not entitled to restitution or disgorgement with respect to violations by Defendants of the applicable federal leasing regulations but instead may recover only actual damages, if any, which they sustained as a result of any such violations and (iii) the claims of BCO Independent Contractors may not be handled on a class action basis for purposes of determining the amount of actual damages, if any, they sustained as a result of any violations. Further, the analysis of the Appellate Court confirmed the absence of any violations alleged by the Plaintiffs of the federal leasing regulations with respect to the written terms of all leases currently in use between the Defendants and BCO Independent Contractors.

However, the ruling of the Appellate Court reversed the District Court's rulings (i) that an old version of the lease formerly used by Defendants but not in use with any current BCO Independent Contractor complied with applicable disclosure requirements under the federal leasing regulations with respect to adjustments to compensation payable to BCO Independent Contractors on certain loads sourced from the U. S. Department of Defense, and (ii) that the Defendants had provided sufficient documentation to BCO Independent Contractors under the applicable federal leasing regulations relating to how the component elements of Charge-back Deductions were computed. The Appellate Court then remanded the case to the District Court to permit the Plaintiffs to seek injunctive relief with respect to these violations of the federal leasing regulations and to hold an evidentiary hearing to give the Named Plaintiffs an opportunity to produce evidence of any damages they actually sustained as a result of such violations.

Each of the parties to the Litigation has filed a petition with the Appellate Court seeking rehearing of the Appellate Court's ruling; however, there can be no assurance that any petition for rehearing will be granted.

Although no assurances can be given with respect to the outcome of the Litigation, including any possible award of attorneys' fees to the Plaintiffs, the Company believes that (i) no Plaintiff has sustained any actual damages as a result of any violations by the Defendants of the federal leasing regulations and (ii) injunctive relief, if any, that may be granted by the District Court on remand is unlikely to have a material adverse financial effect on the Company.

The Company is involved in certain other claims and pending litigation arising from the normal conduct of business. Based on knowledge of the facts and, in certain cases, opinions of outside counsel, management believes that adequate provisions have been made for probable losses with respect to the resolution of all such other claims and pending litigation and that the ultimate outcome, after provisions in respect thereof, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company, but could have a material effect on the results of operations in a given quarter or year.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Acquired businesses and potential acquisitions. On July 2, 2009, the Company announced the acquisition of two supply chain transportation integration companies. The Company intends to continue to evaluate and selectively pursue acquisitions that it believes are strategically important based on the potential that any such acquisition candidates would further strengthen the Company's service offerings, information technology platform and customer base and would generate additional revenue and earnings growth. The Company makes no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully complete the integration of the businesses that have recently been acquired or successfully integrate any businesses that the Company might acquire in the future. If the Company fails to do so, or if the Company does so but at greater cost than anticipated, or if the acquired businesses experience earnings growth significantly below those anticipated, the Company's financial results may be adversely affected.

For additional discussion identifying risk factors and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, see the discussions under Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008, and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Company

The following table provides information regarding the Company's purchases of its common stock during the period from June 27, 2009 to September 26, 2009, the Company's third fiscal quarter:

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Fiscal Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs
June 27, 2009				2,556,200
June 28 - July 25, 2009	288,940	\$ 33.99	288,940	2,267,260
July 26, 2009 - August 22, 2009				2,267,260
August 23, 2009 - Sept 26, 2009	226,964	\$ 35.50	226,964	2,040,296
Total	515,904	\$ 34.66	515,904	

On July 16, 2008, Landstar System, Inc. announced that it had been authorized by its Board of Directors to purchase up to an additional 2,000,000 shares of its common stock from time to time in the open market and in privately negotiated transactions. On January 28, 2009, Landstar System, Inc. announced that it had been authorized by its Board of Directors to purchase up to an additional 1,569,377 shares of its common stock from time to time in the open market and in privately negotiated transactions. No specific expiration date has been assigned to either the July 16, 2008 or January 28, 2009 authorizations.

During the thirty-nine-week period ended September 26, 2009, Landstar paid dividends as follows:

Dividend Amount per share	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date
\$0.040	January 27, 2009	February 6, 2009	February 27, 2009
\$0.040	April 14, 2009	May 7, 2009	May 29, 2009
\$0.045	July 15, 2009	August 10, 2009	August 28, 2009

On June 27, 2008, Landstar entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (the Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement provides for a restriction on cash dividends and other distributions to stockholders on the Company's capital stock to the extent there is a default under the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Credit Agreement, under certain circumstances, limits the amount of such cash dividends and other distributions to stockholders in the event that, after giving effect to any payment made to effect such cash dividend or other distribution, the Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement, would exceed 2.5 to 1 on a pro forma basis as of the end of the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index are furnished as part of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Registrant's Commission File No.: 0-21238

Exhibit No.	Description
(31)	Certifications Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002:
31.1 *	Chief Executive Officer certification, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2 *	Chief Financial Officer certification, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(32)	Certifications Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002:
32.1 **	Chief Executive Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2 **	Chief Financial Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith

** Furnished
herewith

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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.

LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC.

Date: October 30, 2009

/s/ Henry H. Gerkens
Henry H. Gerkens
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: October 30, 2009

/s/ James B. Gattoni
James B. Gattoni
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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