

LANDSTAR SYSTEM INC

Form 10-Q

April 29, 2011

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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 March 26, 2011

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 Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a 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 April 18, 2011 was 47,882,197.

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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 thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2011, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2011.

These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2010 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)

	March 26, 2011	December 25, 2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,230	\$ 44,706
Short-term investments	30,756	23,266
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance of \$5,525 and \$5,324	344,459	307,350
Other receivables, including advances to independent contractors, less allowance of \$5,018 and \$5,511	30,972	23,943
Deferred income taxes and other current assets	15,218	21,652
Total current assets	466,635	420,917
Operating property, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$142,330 and \$137,830	127,957	132,649
Goodwill	57,470	57,470
Other assets	62,373	72,846
Total assets	\$ 714,435	\$ 683,882
 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Cash overdraft	\$ 23,407	\$ 24,877
Accounts payable	160,704	137,297
Current maturities of long-term debt	19,878	22,172
Insurance claims	43,027	40,215
Other current liabilities	55,072	53,785
Total current liabilities	302,088	278,346
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities	95,710	99,439
Insurance claims	31,627	31,468
Deferred income taxes	22,573	23,662
Equity		
Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary shareholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 160,000,000 shares, issued 66,554,156 and 66,535,169 shares	666	665
Additional paid-in capital	161,543	169,268
Retained earnings	862,357	844,132

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Cost of 18,675,959 and 18,674,902 shares of common stock in treasury	(763,223)	(763,182)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,094	881
Total Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary shareholders equity	262,437	251,764
Noncontrolling interest		(797)
Total equity	262,437	250,967
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 714,435	\$ 683,882

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)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
Revenue	\$ 571,986	\$ 548,088
Investment income	528	285
Costs and expenses:		
Purchased transportation	431,378	417,201
Commissions to agents	44,171	40,408
Other operating costs	7,944	7,536
Insurance and claims	11,266	12,298
Selling, general and administrative	37,264	36,843
Depreciation and amortization	6,399	5,792
Total costs and expenses	538,422	520,078
Operating income	34,092	28,295
Interest and debt expense	828	854
Income before income taxes	33,264	27,441
Income taxes	12,707	10,484
Net income	20,557	16,957
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(62)	(219)
Net income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 20,619	\$ 17,176
Earnings per common share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.34
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.34
Average number of shares outstanding:		
Earnings per common share	47,870,000	50,207,000
Diluted earnings per share	47,900,000	50,318,000
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.050	\$ 0.045

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)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	March	
	26,	March 27,
	2011	2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 20,557	\$ 16,957
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of operating property and intangible assets	6,399	5,792
Non-cash interest charges	55	55
Provisions for losses on trade and other accounts receivable	1,226	1,027
Losses on sales/disposals of operating property, net	63	20
Deferred income taxes, net	(1,068)	(805)
Stock-based compensation	1,205	1,185
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other accounts receivable	(45,364)	(22,882)
Decrease in other assets	5,870	5,977
Increase in accounts payable	23,407	12,475
Increase in other liabilities	1,283	7,490
Increase (decrease) in insurance claims	2,971	(3,182)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	16,604	24,109
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net change in other short-term investments		(1,237)
Sales and maturities of investments	23,870	6,082
Purchases of investments	(20,650)	(6,275)
Purchases of operating property	(1,808)	(22,239)
Proceeds from sales of operating property	300	55
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	1,712	(23,614)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in cash overdraft	(1,470)	(5,628)
Dividends paid	(2,394)	(2,262)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	70	159
Excess (shortfall) tax effect on stock option exercises	(181)	9
Borrowings on revolving credit facility		15,000
Purchases of common stock		(4,507)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(6,023)	(6,592)
Purchase of noncontrolling interest	(8,000)	

NET CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(17,998)	(3,821)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	206	100
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	524	(3,226)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	44,706	85,719
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 45,230	\$ 82,493

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LANDSTAR SYSTEM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Thirteen Weeks Ended March 26, 2011
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

Landstar System, Inc. and Subsidiary Shareholders

	Common Shares	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non- controlling Interest	Total		
Balance December 25, 2010	66,535,169	\$ 665	\$ 169,268	\$ 844,132	18,674,902	\$ (763,182)	\$ 881	\$ (797)	\$ 250,967
Net income (loss)			20,619					(62)	20,557
Dividends paid (\$0.05 per share)			(2,394)						(2,394)
Purchase of noncontrolling interest		(8,859)					859		(8,000)
Stock-based compensation		1,205							1,205
Exercises of stock options and issuance of non-vested stock, including shortfall tax effect	18,987	1	(71)	1,057	(41)				(111)
Foreign currency translation							206		206
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, net of income taxes							7		7
Balance March 26, 2011	66,554,156	\$ 666	\$ 161,543	\$ 862,357	18,675,959	\$ (763,223)	\$ 1,094	\$	\$ 262,437

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. Significant intercompany accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

(1) Noncontrolling Interest

In the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, the Company completed the acquisition of A3 Integration, LLC and its subsidiaries through A3i Acquisition LLC, an entity in which the Company owned 100% of the non-voting, preferred interests and, from the date of acquisition to January 2011, 75% of the voting, common equity interests. A subsidiary of the Company purchased the remaining 25% of the voting, common equity interests in A3i Acquisition, LLC in January 2011.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies*Financial Instruments*

The Company's financial instruments include cash equivalents, short and long term investments, trade and other accounts receivable, accounts payable, other accrued liabilities, current and non-current insurance claims and long term debt plus current maturities (Debt). The carrying value of cash equivalents, trade and other accounts receivable, accounts payable, current insurance claims and other accrued liabilities approximate fair value as the assets and liabilities are short term in nature. Short and long term investments are carried at fair value as further described in the Investments footnote below. The carrying value of non-current insurance claims approximate fair value as the Company generally has the ability to, but is not required to, settle claims in a short term. The Company's Debt includes borrowings under the Company's revolving credit facility plus borrowings relating to capital lease obligations used to finance trailing equipment. The interest rates on borrowings under the revolving credit facility are typically tied to short-term LIBOR rates that adjust monthly and, as such, carrying value approximates fair value. Interest rates on borrowings under capital leases approximate the interest rates that would currently be available to the Company under similar terms and, as such, carrying value approximates fair value.

(3) Share-based Payment Arrangements

As of March 26, 2011, the Company had an employee stock option plan (the 1993 Plan), an employee stock option and stock incentive plan (the ESOSIP), and a stock compensation plan for members of its Board of Directors (the Directors Stock Compensation Plan) (each, a Plan, and collectively, the Plans). No further grants can be made under the 1993 Plan as its term for granting stock options has expired. Amounts recognized in the financial statements with respect to these Plans are as follows (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	March	
	26, 2011	March 27, 2010
Total cost of the Plans during the period	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,185
Amount of related income tax benefit recognized during the period	305	299
Net cost of the Plans during the period	\$ 900	\$ 886

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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 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods:

	2011	2010
Expected volatility	35.0%	37.0%
Expected dividend yield	0.450%	0.400%
Risk-free interest rate	1.75%	2.50%
Expected lives (in years)	4.0	4.2

The Company utilizes historical data, including exercise patterns and employee departure behavior, in estimating the term that 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 thirteen-week periods ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 was \$12.05 and \$11.98, respectively.

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

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Options outstanding at December 25, 2010	2,295,831	\$ 39.73		
Granted	271,000	\$ 41.81		
Exercised	(69,348)	\$ 37.40		
Forfeited	(112,500)	\$ 41.65		
Options outstanding at March 26, 2011	2,384,983	\$ 39.94	6.7	\$ 11,799
Options exercisable at March 26, 2011	1,142,950	\$ 39.38	5.4	\$ 6,302

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the thirteen-week periods ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 was \$410,000 and \$532,000, respectively.

As of March 26, 2011, there was \$11,624,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted under the Plans. The unrecognized compensation cost related to these non-vested options is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.2 years.

The fair value of each share of non-vested restricted stock issued under the Plans is based on the fair value of a share of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

The following table summarizes information regarding the Company's non-vested restricted stock under the Plans:

Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
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Non-vested restricted stock outstanding at December 25, 2010	29,854	\$	39.49
Granted	6,900	\$	41.43
Vested	(2,772)	\$	39.10
Forfeited	(2,938)	\$	37.13
Non-vested restricted stock outstanding at March 26, 2011	31,044	\$	40.18

As of March 26, 2011, there was \$959,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested shares of restricted stock granted under the ESOSIP. The unrecognized compensation cost related to these non-vested shares of restricted stock is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

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As of March 26, 2011, there were 128,469 shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance under the Directors' Stock Compensation Plan and 4,617,900 shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance in the aggregate under the Company's other Plans.

(4) Income Taxes

The provisions for income taxes for the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods were each based on an estimated full year combined effective income tax rate of approximately 38.2%, which was 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.

(5) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, including outstanding restricted stock, and diluted earnings per share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, including outstanding restricted stock, 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 attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary to the average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding used to calculate diluted earnings per share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	March	March 27,
	26,	2010
	2011	2010
Average number of common shares outstanding	47,870	50,207
Incremental shares from assumed exercises of stock options	30	111
Average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding	47,900	50,318

For the thirteen-week periods ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, there were 584,813 and 1,653,913 options outstanding, respectively, to purchase shares of common stock excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary because they were antidilutive.

(6) Additional Cash Flow Information

During the 2011 thirteen-week period, Landstar paid income taxes and interest of \$1,269,000 and \$838,000, respectively. During the 2010 thirteen-week period, Landstar paid income taxes and interest of \$1,795,000 and \$895,000, respectively. Landstar did not enter into any capital leases in the 2011 thirteen-week period. Landstar acquired operating property by entering into capital leases in the amount of \$6,897,000 in the 2010 thirteen-week period.

(7) Segment Information

The following tables summarize information about Landstar's reportable business segments as of and for the thirteen-week periods ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended					
	March 26, 2011			March 27, 2010		
	Transportation		Total	Transportation		Total
	Logistics	Insurance		Logistics	Insurance	
External revenue	\$ 563,467	\$ 8,519	\$ 571,986	\$ 539,615	\$ 8,473	\$ 548,088
Investment income		528	528		285	285
Internal revenue		5,865	5,865		5,903	5,903
Operating income	28,183	5,909	34,092	22,527	5,768	28,295

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Expenditures on long-lived assets	1,808	1,808	22,239	22,239
Goodwill	57,470	57,470	57,470	57,470

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In the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011, there were no customers who accounted for 10 percent or more of the Company's revenue. In the thirteen-week period ended March 27, 2010, there was one customer who accounted for approximately 14 percent of the Company's revenue.

(8) Comprehensive Income

The following table includes the components of comprehensive income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary for the thirteen-week periods ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	March	March 27,
	26,	2010
	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 20,619	\$ 17,176
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale investments, net of income taxes	7	86
Foreign currency translation gains	206	100
Comprehensive income attributable to Landstar System, Inc. and subsidiary	\$ 20,832	\$ 17,362

The unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale investments during the 2011 thirteen-week period represents the mark-to-market adjustment of \$11,000, net of related income taxes of \$4,000. The unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale investments during the 2010 thirteen-week period represents the mark-to-market adjustment of \$133,000, net of related income taxes of \$47,000. The foreign currency translation gain represents the unrealized net gain on the translation of the financial statements of the Company's Canadian operations. Accumulated other comprehensive income as reported as a component of equity at March 26, 2011 of \$1,094,000 represents the unrealized net gain on the translation of the financial statements of the Company's Canadian operations of \$596,000 and the cumulative unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale investments, net of income taxes, of \$498,000.

(9) Investments

Investments include investment-grade bonds and mortgage-backed securities having maturities of up to five years (the bond portfolio). Investments in the bond portfolio are reported as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Investments maturing less than one year from the balance sheet date are included in short-term investments and investments maturing more than one year from the balance sheet date 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 fair 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. 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. Transfers between levels are recognized as of the beginning of the period. Fair value of the bond portfolio was determined using Level 1 inputs related to U.S. Treasury obligations and money market investments and Level 2 inputs related to investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities and direct obligations of government agencies. Net unrealized gains on the investments in the bond portfolio were \$771,000 and \$760,000 at March 26, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively.

The amortized cost and fair market values of available-for-sale investments are as follows at March 26, 2011 and December 25, 2010 (in thousands):

Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Market
	Gains	Losses	Value

March 26, 2011

Money market investments	\$ 1,226	\$	\$	\$ 1,226
Mortgage-backed securities	3,425	85	4	3,506
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of government agencies	54,409	773	65	55,117
U.S. Treasury obligations	14,591	3	21	14,573
Total	\$ 73,651	\$ 861	\$ 90	\$ 74,422

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	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value
December 25, 2010				
Money market investments	\$ 535	\$	\$	\$ 535
Mortgage-backed securities	3,458	64	8	3,514
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of government agencies	60,330	872	151	61,051
U.S. Treasury obligations	12,584	6	23	12,567
Total	\$ 76,907	\$ 942	\$ 182	\$ 77,667

For those available-for-sale investments with unrealized losses at March 26, 2011 and December 25, 2010, the following table summarizes the duration of the unrealized loss (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
March 26, 2011						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 516	\$ 4	\$	\$	\$ 516	\$ 4
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of government agencies	9,801	65			9,801	65
U.S. Treasury obligations	774	21			774	21
Total	\$ 11,091	\$ 90	\$	\$	\$ 11,091	\$ 90
December 25, 2010						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 225	\$ 8	\$	\$	\$ 225	\$ 8
Corporate bonds and direct obligations of government agencies	11,615	151			11,615	151
U.S. Treasury obligations	774	23			774	23
Total	\$ 12,614	\$ 182	\$	\$	\$ 12,614	\$ 182

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Short-term investments include \$30,756,000 in current maturities of investments held by the Company's insurance segment at March 26, 2011. These short-term investments together with \$19,427,000 of the non-current portion of investments included in other assets at March 26, 2011 provide collateral for the \$45,165,000 of letters of credit issued

to guarantee payment of insurance claims. As of March 26, 2011, Landstar also had \$33,699,000 of letters of credit outstanding under the Company's credit agreement.

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.

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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 initial ruling. Each of the parties to the Litigation subsequently filed a petition with the Appellate Court seeking rehearing of the Appellate Court's ruling.

On October 4, 2010, the Appellate Court denied each of the motions for rehearing, withdrew its initial ruling and substituted a new ruling in its place. The new ruling by 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. In particular, the new ruling, among other things, held 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) in the case of a Charge-back Deduction expressed as a flat-fee in the lease, the applicable federal leasing regulations do not require Defendants to do more than disclose the flat-fee Charge-back Deduction in the lease and follow up with settlement statements that explain the final amount charged back, (iii) 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 (iv) 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.

However, the new ruling of the Appellate Court reversed the District Court's ruling 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. The Appellate Court then remanded the case to the District Court to permit the Plaintiffs to seek injunctive relief with respect to this violation 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 violation.

On March 8, 2011, the Plaintiffs filed a petition with the United States Supreme Court to seek to further appeal certain portions of the Appellate Court's October 4, 2010 ruling. On March 23, 2011, the Plaintiffs requested that the United States Supreme Court consolidate such petition with a petition OOIDA intends to file to seek to further appeal a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on January 20, 2011, in a case not otherwise involving the Company, *Owner-Operator Indep. Drivers Ass'n, Inc., et al v. Swift Transp. Co., Inc.*

Although no assurances can be given with respect to the outcome of the Litigation, including the March 8, 2011 petition to the United States Supreme Court and 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 therefore, 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 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 25, 2010 and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**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; 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; acquired businesses; intellectual property; and other operational, financial or legal risks or uncertainties detailed in Landstar's Form 10-K for the 2010 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.

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 provider of freight transportation services and supply chain solutions. The Company offers services to its customers across multiple transportation modes, with the ability to arrange for individual shipments of freight to enterprise-wide solutions to manage all of a customer's transportation and logistics needs. Landstar provides services principally throughout the United States and to a lesser extent in Canada, and between the United States and Canada, Mexico and other countries around the world. The Company's 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. Landstar markets its freight transportation services and supply chain solutions primarily through independent commission sales agents and exclusively utilizes third party capacity providers to transport and store customers' freight. The nature of the Company's business is such that a significant portion of its operating costs varies directly with revenue.

Landstar markets its freight transportation services and supply chain solutions primarily through independent commission sales agents who enter into contractual arrangements with the Company 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), unrelated 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 and Canadian railroads and certain short-line railroads and contracts with domestic and international airlines and ocean lines. Through this network of agents and capacity providers linked together by Landstar's information technology systems, Landstar operates a transportation services and supply chain solutions business primarily throughout North America with revenue of \$2.4 billion during the most recently completed fiscal year. The Company reports the results of two operating segments: the transportation logistics segment and the insurance segment.

The transportation logistics segment provides a wide range of transportation services and supply chain solutions. Transportation services offered by the Company include truckload and less-than-truckload transportation, rail intermodal, air cargo, ocean cargo, expedited ground and air delivery of time-critical freight, heavy-haul/specialized, U.S.-Canada and U.S.-Mexico cross-border, project cargo and customs brokerage. Supply chain solutions are based

on advanced technology solutions offered by the Company and include integrated multi-modal solutions, outsourced logistics, supply chain engineering and warehousing. Also, supply chain solutions can be delivered through a software-as-a-service model. In the Company's 2009 fiscal third quarter, the Company completed the acquisition of two companies that provide customers with supply chain solutions. With respect to one of these companies, the Company completed the acquisition of A3 Integration, LLC and its subsidiaries through A3i Acquisition LLC, an entity in which the Company owned 100% of the non-voting, preferred interests and, from the date of acquisition to January 2011, 75% of the voting, common equity interests. In January 2011, the Company purchased the remaining 25% of the voting, common equity interests in A3i Acquisition, LLC (A3i). 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. Each of the independent commission sales agents has the opportunity to market all of the services provided by the transportation logistics segment.

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Freight transportation services are typically charged to customers on a per shipment basis for the physical transportation of freight. Supply chain solution customers are generally charged fees for the services provided. Revenue recognized by the transportation logistics segment when providing capacity to customers to haul their freight is referred to herein 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 thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2011, transportation services revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors, Truck Brokerage Carriers, rail intermodal, air cargo carriers and ocean cargo carriers represented 55%, 38%, 3%, 1%, and 2%, respectively, of the Company's transportation logistics segment revenue. Transportation management fees represented 1% of the Company's transportation logistics segment revenue in the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011.

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 certain of 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 certain of Landstar's operating subsidiaries. Revenue, representing premiums on reinsurance programs provided to the Company's BCO Independent Contractors, at the insurance segment represented approximately 1% of the Company's total revenue for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2011.

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.

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 2010 fiscal year, 468 independent commission sales agents generated \$1 million or more of Landstar revenue and thus qualified as Million Dollar Agents. During the 2010 fiscal year, the average revenue generated by a Million Dollar Agent was \$4,576,000 and revenue generated by Million Dollar Agents in the aggregate represented 89% of consolidated Landstar revenue.

Management monitors business activity by tracking the number of loads (volume) and revenue per load by mode of transportation. Revenue per load can be influenced by many factors other than 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:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
<u>Revenue generated through (in thousands):</u>		
BCO Independent Contractors	\$ 306,894	\$ 286,141
Truck Brokerage Carriers	213,723	219,755
Rail intermodal	16,465	14,776
Ocean cargo carriers	13,833	9,135
Air cargo carriers	7,560	4,603

Other ⁽¹⁾	13,511	13,678
	\$ 571,986	\$ 548,088

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BCO Independent Contractors	192,040	197,750
Truck Brokerage Carriers	135,740	149,350
Rail intermodal	7,260	6,870
Ocean cargo carriers	1,830	1,460
Air cargo carriers	1,950	1,500
	338,820	356,930

Revenue per load:

BCO Independent Contractors	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,447
Truck Brokerage Carriers	1,575	1,471
Rail intermodal	2,268	2,151
Ocean cargo carriers	7,559	6,257
Air cargo carriers	3,877	3,069

(1) Includes premium revenue generated by the insurance segment and warehousing revenue and transportation management fees generated by the transportation logistics segment.

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:

	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
BCO Independent Contractors	7,697	7,800
Truck Brokerage Carriers:		
Approved and active ⁽¹⁾	16,773	15,644
Other approved	9,347	9,674
	26,120	25,318
Total available truck capacity providers	33,817	33,118
Number of trucks provided by BCO Independent Contractors	8,226	8,384

(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

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revenue generated through BCO Independent Contractors and other third party capacity providers, transportation management fees and revenue from the insurance segment. Purchased transportation as a percent of revenue also increases or decreases in relation to the availability of truck brokerage capacity, the price of fuel on revenue hauled by Truck Brokerage Carriers and, to a lesser extent, on revenue hauled by railroads and air and ocean cargo carriers. Purchased transportation costs are recognized upon the completion of freight delivery.

Commissions to agents are based on contractually agreed-upon percentages of revenue or net revenue, defined as revenue less the cost of purchased transportation, or net revenue less a contractually agreed upon percentage of revenue retained by Landstar. 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, transportation management fees and revenue from the insurance segment and with changes in net revenue on services provided by Truck Brokerage Carriers and rail intermodal, air cargo and ocean cargo carriers. Commissions to agents are recognized upon the completion of freight delivery.

The Company's gross profit equals revenue less the cost of purchased transportation and commissions to agents. Gross profit divided by revenue is referred to as gross profit margin. The Company's operating margin is defined as operating income divided by gross profit.

In general, gross profit margin on revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors represents a fixed percentage of revenue due to the nature of the contracts that pay a fixed percentage of revenue to both the BCO Independent Contractors and independent commission sales agents. For revenue hauled by Truck Brokerage Carriers, gross profit margin is either fixed or variable as a percent of revenue, depending on the contract with each individual independent commission sales agent. Under certain contracts with independent commission sales agents, the Company retains a fixed percentage of revenue and the agent retains the amount remaining less the cost of purchased transportation (the retention contracts). Gross profit margin on revenue hauled by rail, air cargo carriers, ocean cargo carriers and Truck Brokerage Carriers, other than those under retention contracts, is variable in nature as the Company's contracts with independent commission sales agents provide commissions to agents at a contractually agreed upon percentage of net revenue. Approximately 68% of the Company's revenue in the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011 had a fixed gross profit margin.

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. 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, amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of management information services equipment.

The following table sets forth the percentage relationships of purchased transportation and commissions to agents, both being direct costs, to revenue and indirect costs as a percentage of gross profit for the periods indicated:

Thirteen Weeks Ended	
March	March 27,
26,	2010
2011	2010

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Revenue	100.0%	100.0%
Purchased transportation	75.4	76.1
Commissions to agents	7.7	7.4
Gross profit margin	16.9%	16.5%
Gross profit	100.0%	100.0%
Investment income	0.5	0.3
Indirect costs and expenses:		
Other operating costs	8.2	8.3
Insurance and claims	11.7	13.6
Selling, general and administrative	38.6	40.7
Depreciation and amortization	6.6	6.4
Operating margin	35.4%	31.3%

Table of Contents**THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDED MARCH 26, 2011 COMPARED TO THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDED MARCH 27, 2010**

Revenue for the 2011 thirteen-week period was \$571,986,000, an increase of \$23,898,000, or 4%, compared to the 2010 thirteen-week period. Revenue increased \$23,852,000, or 4%, at the transportation logistics segment. Included in the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods was \$4,823,000 and \$4,064,000, respectively, of transportation management fees. The increase in revenue at the transportation logistics segment was primarily attributable to a higher revenue per load of approximately 10%, partly offset by a 5% decrease in the number of loads hauled.

Truck transportation revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors and Truck Brokerage Carriers (together the third-party truck capacity providers), which represented 91% of total revenue for the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011, was \$520,617,000, an increase of \$14,721,000, or 3%, compared to the 2010 thirteen-week period. The number of loads hauled by third-party truck capacity providers in the 2011 thirteen-week period decreased 6% compared to the 2010 thirteen-week period, while revenue per load increased 9% over the same period. The decrease in the number of loads hauled by third-party truck capacity providers was primarily attributable to an anticipated reduction of freight hauled on behalf of one customer in the Company's less-than-truckload substitute line haul service offering. Less-than-truckload substitute line haul revenue was \$19,350,000 and \$77,220,000 in the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods, respectively. The increase in revenue per load on revenue hauled by third-party truck capacity providers was primarily attributable to tighter truck capacity in the U.S market during the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2011. Fuel surcharges on Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue identified separately in billings to customers and included as a component of Truck Brokerage Carrier revenue were \$19,308,000 and \$18,959,000 in the 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively. Fuel surcharges billed to customers on revenue hauled by BCO Independent Contractors are excluded from revenue.

Transportation revenue hauled by rail intermodal, air cargo and ocean cargo carriers (together the multimode capacity providers), which represented 7% of total revenue for the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011, was \$37,858,000, an increase of \$9,344,000, or 33%, compared to the 2010 thirteen-week period. The number of loads hauled by multimode capacity providers in the 2011 thirteen-week period increased 12% compared to the 2010 thirteen-week period, while revenue per load increased 18% over the same period. The increase in revenue per load on revenue hauled by multimode capacity providers is influenced by many factors including the mode of transportation used, length of haul, complexity of freight, density of freight lanes and availability of capacity.

Purchased transportation was 75.4% and 76.1% of revenue in the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods, respectively. The decrease in purchased transportation as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to reduced less-than-truckload substitute line-haul revenue, which typically has a higher rate of purchased transportation, partially offset by an increased rate of purchased transportation paid to Truck Brokerage Carriers. Commissions to agents were 7.7% of revenue in the 2011 period and 7.4% of revenue in the 2010 period. The increase in commissions to agents as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to the overall increase in net revenue on freight hauled by Truck Brokerage Carriers.

Investment income at the insurance segment was \$528,000 and \$285,000 in the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods, respectively. The increase in investment income was primarily due to an increased average rate of return on investments held by the insurance segment in the 2011 period.

Other operating costs were 8.2% and 8.3% of gross profit in the 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively. The decrease in other operating costs as a percentage of gross profit was primarily attributable to the effect of increased gross profit, partially offset by increased trailing equipment maintenance costs in the 2011 period. Insurance and claims were 11.7% of gross profit in the 2011 period and 13.6% of gross profit in the 2010 period. The decrease in insurance and claims as a percentage of gross profit was primarily due to the effect of increased gross profit and a decreased cost of cargo claims in the 2011 period. Selling, general and administrative costs were 38.6% of gross profit in the 2011 period and 40.7% of gross profit in the 2010 period. The decrease in selling, general and administrative costs as a percentage

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of gross profit was primarily attributable to the effect of increased gross profit and a lower provision for bonuses under the Company's incentive compensation plan. Depreciation and amortization was 6.6% of gross profit in the 2011 period compared with 6.4% in the 2010 period. The increase in depreciation and amortization as a percentage of gross profit was primarily due to additions of company-owned trailing equipment which were purchased to replace older, fully depreciated trailing equipment.

The provisions for income taxes for the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods were based on an estimated full year combined effective income tax rate of approximately 38.2%, which was 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 net losses attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$62,000 and \$219,000 in the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods, respectively, represent the noncontrolling investor's 25 percent share of the net loss incurred by A3i through January 2011. The Company purchased the remaining 25 percent of A3i in January 2011.

Net income attributable to the Company was \$20,619,000, or \$0.43 per common share (\$0.43 per diluted share), in the 2011 thirteen-week period. Net income attributable to the Company was \$17,176,000, or \$0.34 per common share (\$0.34 per diluted share), in the 2010 thirteen-week period.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Working capital and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities were \$164,547,000 and 1.5 to 1, respectively, at March 26, 2011, compared with \$142,571,000 and 1.5 to 1, respectively, at December 25, 2010. 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 \$16,604,000 in the 2011 thirteen-week period compared with \$24,109,000 in the 2010 thirteen-week period. The decrease in cash flow provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to the timing of collections of trade receivables.

The Company paid \$0.05 per share, or \$2,394,000, in cash dividends during the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to continue to pay a quarterly dividend. As of March 26, 2011, the Company may purchase up to an additional 722,662 shares of its common stock under its authorized stock purchase program. Long-term debt, including current maturities, was \$115,588,000 at March 26, 2011, \$6,023,000 lower than at December 25, 2010.

Equity was \$262,437,000, or 69% of total capitalization (defined as long-term debt including current maturities plus equity), at March 26, 2011, compared to \$250,967,000, or 67% of total capitalization, at December 25, 2010. 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 purchase of the noncontrolling interest and dividends paid by the Company.

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 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.

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At March 26, 2011, the Company had \$80,000,000 in borrowings outstanding and \$33,699,000 of letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Agreement. At March 26, 2011, there was \$111,301,000 available for future borrowings under the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Company has \$45,165,000 in letters of credit outstanding as collateral for insurance claims that are secured by investments

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and cash equivalents totaling \$50,183,000. Investments, all of which are carried at fair value, include investment-grade bonds and mortgage-backed securities having maturities of up to five years. Fair value of investments is based primarily on quoted market prices. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on measurement of fair value of investments.

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 services and supply chain solutions, 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 2011 thirteen-week period, the Company purchased \$1,808,000 of operating property. Landstar anticipates purchasing approximately \$42,000,000 in operating property, primarily new trailing equipment to replace older trailing equipment and information technology equipment, during the remainder of fiscal year 2011 either by purchase or lease financing.

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 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 initial ruling. Each of the parties to the Litigation subsequently filed a petition with the Appellate Court seeking rehearing of the Appellate Court's ruling.

On October 4, 2010, the Appellate Court denied each of the motions for rehearing, withdrew its initial ruling and substituted a new ruling in its place. The new ruling by 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. In particular, the new ruling, among other things, held 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) in the case of a Charge-back Deduction expressed as a flat-fee in the lease, the applicable federal leasing regulations do not require Defendants to do more than disclose the flat-fee Charge-back Deduction in the lease and follow up with settlement statements that explain the final amount charged back, (iii) 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 (iv) 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.

However, the new ruling of the Appellate Court reversed the District Court's ruling 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. The Appellate Court then remanded the case to the District Court to permit the Plaintiffs to seek

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injunctive relief with respect to this violation 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 violation.

On March 8, 2011, the Plaintiffs filed a petition with the United States Supreme Court to seek to further appeal certain portions of the Appellate Court's October 4, 2010 ruling. On March 23, 2011, the Plaintiffs requested that the United States Supreme Court consolidate such petition with a petition OOIDA intends to file to seek to further appeal a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on January 20, 2011, in a case not otherwise involving the Company, *Owner-Operator Indep. Drivers Ass'n, Inc., et al v. Swift Transp. Co., Inc.*

Although no assurances can be given with respect to the outcome of the Litigation, including the March 8, 2011 petition to the United States Supreme Court and 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. 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 March 26, 2011 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. The Company continually revises its existing claim estimates as new or revised information becomes available on the status of each claim. Historically, the Company has experienced both favorable and unfavorable development of prior years' claims estimates. During the 2011 and 2010 thirteen-week periods, insurance and claims costs included \$722,000 and \$418,000, respectively, of unfavorable 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 March 26, 2011.

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 taken by the Company would result in a recognizable benefit. The Company has provided for its estimated exposure attributable to such tax positions due to the corresponding level of uncertainty with respect to the amount of income tax benefit that may 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 such income tax positions are not appropriate.

The Company tests for impairment of goodwill at least annually, typically in the fourth quarter, based on a two-step impairment test. The first step compares the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. Fair value of each reporting unit is estimated using a discounted cash flow model and market approach. The model includes a number of significant assumptions and estimates including future cash flows and discount rates. If the carrying amount exceeds fair value under the first step of the impairment test, then the second

step is performed to measure the amount of any impairment loss. Only the first step of the impairment test was required in 2010 as the estimated fair value of the reporting units significantly exceeded carrying value.

Significant variances from management's estimates for the amount of uncollectible receivables, the ultimate resolution of self-insured claims, the provision for uncertainty in income tax positions and impairment of goodwill can all be expected to positively or negatively

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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 in excess of historic trends 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.

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 both March 26, 2011 and December 25, 2010, the weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding was 1.14%. During the first quarter of 2011, the average outstanding balance under the Credit Agreement was approximately \$80,741,000. Assuming that debt levels on the Credit Agreement remain at \$80,000,000, the balance at March 26, 2011, 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 \$800,000 on an annualized basis. Based on the borrowing rates in the Credit Agreement and the repayment terms, the fair value of the outstanding borrowings as of March 26, 2011 was estimated to approximate carrying value.

Long-term investments, all of which are available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, include investment-grade bonds and mortgage-backed securities having maturities of up to five years. Assuming that the long-term portion of investments remains at \$43,666,000, the balance at March 26, 2011, 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 and mortgage-backed securities. 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 operation are recorded in the statements of income when they occur. The net assets held at the Company's Canadian subsidiary at March 26, 2011 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.

Table of Contents**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 March 26, 2011, 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 March 26, 2011 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 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 initial ruling. Each of the parties to the Litigation subsequently filed a petition with the Appellate Court seeking rehearing of the Appellate Court's ruling.

On October 4, 2010, the Appellate Court denied each of the motions for rehearing, withdrew its initial ruling and substituted a new ruling in its place. The new ruling by 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. In particular, the new ruling, among other things, held 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) in the case of a Charge-back Deduction expressed as a flat-fee in the lease, the applicable federal leasing regulations do not require Defendants to do more than disclose the flat-fee Charge-back Deduction in the lease and follow up with settlement statements that explain the final amount charged back, (iii) 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 (iv) 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.

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However, the new ruling of the Appellate Court reversed the District Court's ruling 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. The Appellate Court then remanded the case to the District Court to permit the Plaintiffs to seek injunctive relief with respect to this violation 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 violation.

On March 8, 2011, the Plaintiffs filed a petition with the United States Supreme Court to seek to further appeal certain portions of the Appellate Court's October 4, 2010 ruling. On March 23, 2011, the Plaintiffs requested that the United States Supreme Court consolidate such petition with a petition OOIDA intends to file to seek to further appeal a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on January 20, 2011, in a case not otherwise involving the Company, *Owner-Operator Indep. Drivers Ass'n, Inc., et al v. Swift Transp. Co., Inc.*

Although no assurances can be given with respect to the outcome of the Litigation, including the March 8, 2011 petition to the United States Supreme Court and 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

For a 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 25, 2010, 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 Company did not purchase any shares of its common stock during the period from December 26, 2010 to March 26, 2011, the Company's first fiscal quarter. On August 23, 2010, Landstar System, Inc. announced that it had been authorized by its Board of Directors to purchase up to 2,000,000 shares of its common stock from time to time in the open market and in privately negotiated transactions. As of March 26, 2011, the Company may purchase 722,662 shares of its common stock under this authorization. No specific expiration date has been assigned to the August 23, 2010 authorization.

During the thirteen-week period ended March 26, 2011, Landstar paid dividends as follows:

Dividend Amount per share	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date
\$0.05	January 25, 2011	February 14, 2011	March 11, 2011

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,

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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.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

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.
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

* 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: April 29, 2011

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

Date: April 29, 2011

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

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