

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
Form 10-Q
October 29, 2009

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 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 1-4717

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

44-0663509

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**427 West 12th Street,
Kansas City, Missouri**

(Address of principal executive offices)

64105

(Zip Code)

816.983.1303

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

None

(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 Web site, 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

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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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at October 22, 2009
Common Stock, \$0.01 per share par value	96,004,227 Shares

**Kansas City Southern
Form 10-Q
September 30, 2009**

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Kansas City Southern

Form 10-Q
September 30, 2009

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. *Financial Statements*

Introductory Comments

The Consolidated Financial Statements included herein have been prepared by Kansas City Southern, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). As used herein, KCS or the Company may refer to Kansas City Southern or, as the context requires, to one or more subsidiaries of Kansas City Southern. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) have been condensed or omitted, pursuant to such rules and regulations. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to enable a reasonable understanding of the information presented. The Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes, as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. Results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year ending December 31, 2009.

Kansas City Southern

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Three Months Ended **Nine Months Ended**
September 30, **September 30,**
2009 **2008** **2009** **2008**
(In millions, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

Revenues	\$ 386.1	\$ 491.5	\$ 1,073.4	\$ 1,428.3
Operating expenses:				
Compensation and benefits	83.4	93.1	240.5	291.3
Purchased services	36.4	51.0	126.9	155.7
Fuel	49.7	90.1	133.2	259.0
Equipment costs	41.8	44.6	122.1	135.4
Depreciation and amortization	44.8	42.7	139.5	123.2
Casualties and insurance	12.0	23.3	32.2	60.5
Materials and other	33.6	35.7	102.7	104.2
Total operating expenses	301.7	380.5	897.1	1,129.3
Operating income	84.4	111.0	176.3	299.0
Equity in net earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	1.9	5.0	4.9	13.8
Interest expense	(41.2)	(35.5)	(128.4)	(102.7)
Debt retirement costs			(5.9)	(5.6)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1.5)	(7.5)	(0.6)	0.7
Other income, net	0.3	3.8	4.7	7.0
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	43.9	76.8	51.0	212.2
Income tax expense	14.9	25.1	16.9	67.2
Net income	29.0	51.7	34.1	145.0
Noncontrolling interest	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3
Net income attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	28.6	51.6	33.3	144.7
Preferred stock dividends	2.8	2.7	8.3	12.4
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 25.8	\$ 48.9	\$ 25.0	\$ 132.3
Earnings per share:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.62
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.46

Average shares outstanding (*in thousands*):

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Basic	94,683	88,400	92,462	81,618
Potentially dilutive common shares	560	10,518	496	17,375
Diluted	95,243	98,918	92,958	98,993

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Kansas City Southern
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	
	(In millions, except share amounts)		
	(Unaudited)		
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 108.9	\$ 229.9	
Accounts receivable, net	159.1	163.8	
Restricted funds	38.7	34.0	
Materials and supplies	104.3	96.3	
Deferred income taxes	102.4	62.8	
Other current assets	28.7	98.8	
Total current assets	542.1	685.6	
Investments	52.8	60.5	
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$891.8 million and \$914.2 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	3,581.4	3,416.3	
Concession assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$215.5 million and \$186.5 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	1,146.4	1,182.1	
Deferred income taxes	7.9	36.4	
Other assets	75.7	58.3	
Total assets	\$ 5,406.3	\$ 5,439.2	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Debt due within one year	\$ 107.4	\$ 637.4	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	365.1	455.4	
Total current liabilities	472.5	1,092.8	
Long-term debt	1,913.8	1,448.7	
Deferred income taxes	509.5	492.4	
Other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits	206.4	220.1	
Total liabilities	3,102.2	3,254.0	
Commitments and contingencies			
Stockholders' equity:			
\$25 par, 4% noncumulative, preferred stock, 840,000 shares authorized, 649,736 shares issued, 242,170 shares outstanding	6.1	6.1	
	0.2	0.2	

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Series D cumulative convertible perpetual preferred stock, \$1 par, 5.125%, 210,000 shares authorized and issued, 209,995 shares outstanding with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively

\$.01 par, common stock, 400,000,000 shares authorized; 110,583,068 and 106,252,860 shares issued at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively; 96,006,526 and 91,463,762 shares outstanding at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively

	0.9	0.9
Paid-in capital	655.0	572.3
Retained earnings	1,362.6	1,337.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4.8)	(5.6)
Total stockholders' equity	2,020.0	1,911.5
Noncontrolling interest	284.1	273.7
Total equity	2,304.1	2,185.2
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 5,406.3	\$ 5,439.2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Kansas City Southern

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In millions)	
	(Unaudited)	
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 34.1	\$ 145.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	139.5	123.2
Deferred income taxes	16.2	66.0
Equity in undistributed earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(4.9)	(13.8)
Share-based compensation	6.4	5.3
Other deferred compensation	(1.7)	8.3
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates		14.3
Gain on sale of assets	(3.7)	(1.9)
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation		(2.0)
Debt retirement costs	5.9	5.6
Changes in working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	4.7	24.5
Materials and supplies	(8.0)	(8.1)
Other current assets	36.2	(49.1)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4.7)	18.7
Other, net	(11.3)	(2.9)
Net cash provided by operating activities	208.7	333.1
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(299.2)	(415.6)
Proceeds from disposal of property	13.6	17.6
Contribution from NS for MSLLC		15.0
Property investments in MSLLC	(18.2)	(19.4)
Other, net	(9.0)	(14.9)
Net cash used for investing activities	(312.8)	(417.3)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	189.8	399.9
Repayment of long-term debt	(264.5)	(258.9)
Debt costs	(9.3)	(12.7)
Proceeds from common stock issuance	73.9	
Proceeds from employee stock plans	1.5	7.3
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation		2.0
Preferred stock dividends paid	(8.3)	(12.4)

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Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(16.9)	125.2
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Net increase (decrease) during each period	(121.0)	41.0
At beginning of year	229.9	55.5
At end of period	\$ 108.9	\$ 96.5

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies, Interim Financial Statements and Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of the management of KCS, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for interim periods. All adjustments made were of a normal and recurring nature. Certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through October 29, 2009, the date that these financial statements were issued and determined that no subsequent events occurred that would require additional recognition or disclosure. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2009. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

During the third quarter of 2009, the Company identified that changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to capital spending had not been correctly presented in the Company's prior period consolidated cash flow statements. Changes in these accruals had previously been classified within cash flows from operating activities and should have been classified as capital expenditures within investing activities, in order to report capital expenditures on a cash basis rather than on an accrual basis. The accompanying consolidated cash flow statement for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 presents capital expenditures on a cash basis. This misclassification was not material to net cash provided by operating activities, capital expenditures, and net cash used by investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted, on a prospective basis, new accounting guidance on noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which apply retrospectively. As a result of the adoption, the Company reports noncontrolling interests as a separate component of equity in the consolidated balance sheets and the net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests is separately identified in the consolidated statements of operations. Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation as required under the accounting guidance. These reclassifications did not have any impact on the Company's previously reported results of operations.

In June of 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) (SFAS 167). SFAS 167 addresses the elimination of FIN 46(R)'s exceptions to consolidating qualifying special-purpose entities, which means more entities will be subject to consolidation assessments and reassessments. The statement requires ongoing reassessment of whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (VIE) and clarifies characteristics that identify a VIE. In addition, SFAS 167 requires additional disclosures about a company's involvement with a VIE and any significant changes in risk exposure due to that involvement. This statement is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of SFAS 167 but does not anticipate it will have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

3. Earnings Per Share Data

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Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Restricted stock granted to employees and officers is included in weighted average shares as it is earned for purposes of computing basic earnings per common share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts basic earnings per common share for the effects

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

of potentially dilutive common shares, if the effect is not anti-dilutive. Potentially dilutive common shares include the dilutive effects of shares issuable upon the conversion of preferred stock to common stock and shares issuable under the Stock Option and Performance Award Plan.

The following table reconciles the weighted average shares used for the basic earnings per share computation to the shares used for the diluted earnings per share computation (*in thousands*):

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2009	2008	Ended September 30, 2009	2008
Basic shares	94,683	88,400	92,462	81,618
Effect of dilution	560	10,518	496	17,375
Diluted shares	95,243	98,918	92,958	98,993

Potentially dilutive shares excluded from the calculation (*in thousands*):

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2009	2008	Ended September 30, 2009	2008
Stock options where the exercise price is greater than the average market price of common shares	49	15	75	15
Convertible preferred stock which is anti-dilutive	7,000		7,000	

The following table reconciles net income available to common stockholders for purposes of basic earnings per share to net income available to common stockholders for purposes of diluted earnings per share (*in millions*):

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2009	2008	Ended September 30, 2009	2008
Net income available to common stockholders for purposes of computing basic earnings per share	\$ 25.8	\$ 48.9	\$ 25.0	\$ 132.3
Effect of dividends on conversion of convertible preferred stock		2.7		12.3
Net income available to common stockholders for purposes of computing diluted earnings per share	\$ 25.8	\$ 51.6	\$ 25.0	\$ 144.6

4. Goodwill

The Company completes its impairment testing of goodwill annually, or more frequently as indicators warrant, with the most recent impairment test completed as of June 30, 2009. In previous years the Company completed the annual test using a measurement date of September 30th. Effective for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, the Company changed its impairment testing measurement date to November 30th to more closely align the impairment testing date with the Company's long-range planning and forecasting process, which is used as a basis for performing its annual impairment testing. The Company believes that the resulting change in accounting principle related to the annual impairment testing date will not delay, accelerate, or avoid an impairment charge. The Company determined that the change in accounting principle related to the impairment testing date is preferable under the circumstances.

5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company's short term financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. The carrying value of the short term financial instruments approximates the fair value

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

due to their short term nature. These financial instruments have no stated maturities or the financial instruments have short term maturities that approximate market.

The fair value of the Company's debt is estimated using quoted market prices when available. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated based on current market interest rates for debt with similar maturities and credit quality. The fair value of the Company's debt was \$2,004.8 million and \$1,911.5 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The financial statement carrying value was \$2,021.2 million and \$2,086.1 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Assets and liabilities recognized at fair value are required to be classified into a three-level hierarchy. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (*in millions*):

	Fair Value Measurements			Net Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value
	Level			
	1	Level 2	Level 3	
September 30, 2009				
Interest rate contracts	\$	\$ (5.8)	\$	\$ (5.8)
Fuel swap contracts		0.2		0.2
Net assets (liabilities), at fair value	\$	\$ (5.6)	\$	\$ (5.6)

	Fair Value Measurements			Net Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value
	Level			
	1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2008				
Investments(i)	\$		\$ 12.4	\$ 12.4
Interest rate contracts		(5.7)		(5.7)

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Net assets (liabilities), at fair value	\$	\$ (5.7)	\$ 12.4	\$	6.7
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- (i) Investments with Level 1 and/or Level 2 inputs are classified as a Level 3 investment in their entirety if it has at least one significant Level 3 input.

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table presents additional information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value.

Changes in Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (*in millions*):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009 2008	
Balance at beginning of period	\$	\$ 17.1
Total gains/(losses) (realized and unrealized)		(0.8)
Purchases, issuances and settlements		(0.8)
Transfers in and/or out of level 3		
Balance at end of period	\$	\$ 16.3

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 2008	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 12.4	\$ 37.8
Total gains/(losses) (realized and unrealized)	0.8	
Purchases, issuances and settlements	(13.2)	(21.5)
Transfers in and/or out of level 3		
Balance at end of period	\$	\$ 16.3

6. Derivative Instruments

The Company does not engage in the trading of derivative financial instruments except where the Company's objective is to manage the variability of forecasted interest payments attributable to changes in interest rates or fuel price risk. In general, the Company enters into derivative transactions in limited situations based on management's assessment of current market conditions and perceived risks.

Interest Rate Swaps. During 2008, the Company entered into five forward starting interest rate swaps, which have been designated as cash flow hedges. The forward starting interest rate swaps effectively convert interest payments from variable rates to fixed rates. The swaps are highly effective and as a result there will be de minimus earnings impact associated with ineffectiveness of these hedges. The hedging instruments have an aggregate notional amount of \$250.0 million at an average fixed rate of 2.71%, with forward starting settlements indexed to the three-month

LIBOR occurring every quarter, expiring September 2010 through March 2011.

Fuel Derivative Transactions. In January 2009, the Company entered into fuel swap agreements, which had been designated as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instruments was reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affected earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of the effectiveness were recognized in current earnings. During the second quarter of 2009, it became probable that the hedged transactions would not occur as forecasted. Therefore, the hedging relationship was dedesignated on May 31, 2009 and hedge accounting was discontinued. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument after dedesignation are recorded in earnings. As of September 30, 2009, \$0.6 million gain is remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income and will be reclassified into earnings as the fuel swap agreements settle through the remainder of the year. As of September 30, 2009, the Company has outstanding

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

fuel swap agreements for 3.8 million gallons of diesel fuel purchases ratably through the end of 2009 at an average swap price of \$1.79 per gallon.

The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments included in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2009 (*in millions*):

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet	Fair	Balance Sheet	Fair
	Location	Value	Location	Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$	Other non-current liabilities & deferred credits	\$ 5.8
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments				5.8
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Fuel swap contracts	Other current assets	0.2	Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		0.2		
Total		\$ 0.2		\$ 5.8

The following table presents the amounts affecting the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2009 (*in millions*):

	Amount of	Location of	Amount of	Location of	Amount of
Derivatives in Cash	Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)
	Reclassified from	Reclassified from	Reclassified from	Recognized in	Recognized in
	Income on Derivative	Income on Derivative	Income on Derivative	Income on Derivative	Income on Derivative
	(Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded)	(Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded)	(Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded)	(Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded)	(Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded)

Flow Hedging Relationships	Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)	Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	from Effectiveness Testing)	and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Interest rate contracts	\$ (1.6)	Interest expense	\$ (1.3)	Interest expense	\$
Fuel swap contracts		Fuel expense	0.5	Fuel Expense	
Total	\$ (1.6)		\$ (0.8)		\$

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative
Fuel swap contracts	Fuel expense	\$ (0.5)
Total		\$ (0.5)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table presents the amounts affecting the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (*in millions*):

Derivatives in Cash	Amount of Gain/(Loss)	Location of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Interest rate contracts	\$ (2.8)	Interest expense	\$ (2.9)	Interest expense	\$
Fuel swap contracts	0.9	Fuel expense	0.3	Fuel Expense	(2.0)
Total	\$ (1.9)		\$ (2.6)		\$ (2.0)

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative
Fuel swap contracts	Fuel expense	\$ 0.3
Total		\$ 0.3

7. Foreign Currency Balances

At September 30, 2009, KCSM had financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in Mexican pesos of Ps.1,372.2 million and Ps.663.1 million, respectively. At December 31, 2008, KCSM had financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in Mexican pesos of Ps.1,377.4 million and Ps.649.3 million, respectively. At September 30, 2009 and at December 31, 2008, the exchange rate was Ps.13.5 per U.S. dollar. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of financial assets and liabilities are included in the foreign exchange gain (loss) in the statement of operations.

8. Common Stock

On July 31, 2009, the Company entered into a Common Stock Purchase Agreement with certain institutional investors in which the Company issued 1,125,308 shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price of \$20.00 per share on August 3, 2009 for aggregate net proceeds of \$22.5 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company issued 4,330,208 shares totaling \$73.9 million in net proceeds under the Common Stock Purchase Agreement and the previously-announced ATM Equity Offeringsm Sales Agreement (the Equity Offering) with Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated. This completed the Company's offering of common stock under the Equity Offering and Common Stock Purchase Agreement.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Equity

The following tables summarize the changes in stockholders' equity (*in millions*):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009			Three Months Ended September 30, 2008		
	Kansas City Southern Stockholders		Noncontrolling Interest	Kansas City Southern Stockholders		Noncontrolling Interest
	Equity	Total Equity		Equity	Total Equity	
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,970.1	\$ 283.7	\$ 2,253.8	\$ 1,819.0	\$ 261.9	\$ 2,080.9
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	28.6	0.4	29.0	51.6	0.1	51.7
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$(0.5) million and \$0.1 million	(1.1)		(1.1)	0.1		0.1
Reclassification adjustment from cash flow hedges included in net income, net of tax of \$0.2 million	0.6		0.6			
Amortization of prior service credit, net of tax of \$(0.1) million	(0.1)		(0.1)	(0.1)		(0.1)
Cumulative translation adjustment - FTVM, net of tax of \$(0.1) million	(0.2)		(0.2)			
Comprehensive income	27.8	0.4	28.2	51.6	0.1	51.7
Contribution from noncontrolling interests					0.1	0.1
Common stock issued	22.6		22.6			
Dividends on \$25 par preferred stock	(0.1)		(0.1)			
Dividends on series D cumulative preferred stock	(2.7)		(2.7)	(2.7)		(2.7)
Options exercised and stock subscribed	0.8		0.8	6.1		6.1
Share-based compensation	1.5		1.5	2.1		2.1

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Ending Balance	\$ 2,020.0	\$ 284.1	\$ 2,304.1	\$ 1,876.1	\$ 262.1	\$ 2,138.2
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Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008		
	Kansas City Southern Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity	Kansas City Southern Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,911.5	\$ 273.7	\$ 2,185.2	\$ 1,726.3	\$ 243.0	\$ 1,969.3
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	33.3	0.8	34.1	144.7	0.3	145.0
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$(0.6) million and \$0.9 million	(1.3)		(1.3)	1.4		1.4
Reclassification adjustment from cash flow hedges included in net income, net of tax of \$0.9 million	1.7		1.7			
Amortization of prior service credit, net of tax of \$(0.1) million	(0.1)		(0.1)	(0.1)		(0.1)
Cumulative translation adjustment - FTVM, net of tax of \$(0.2) million	0.5		0.5			
Comprehensive income	34.1	0.8	34.9	146.0	0.3	146.3
Contribution from noncontrolling interests		9.6	9.6		18.8	18.8
Common stock issued	73.9		73.9			
Dividends on \$25 par preferred stock	(0.2)		(0.2)	(0.2)		(0.2)
Dividends on series C cumulative preferred stock				(4.2)		(4.2)
Dividends on series D cumulative preferred stock	(8.1)		(8.1)	(8.0)		(8.0)
Options exercised and stock subscribed	2.4		2.4	8.9		8.9
Tax benefit from share-based compensation				2.0		2.0
Share-based compensation	6.4		6.4	5.3		5.3

Ending Balance	\$ 2,020.0	\$ 284.1	\$ 2,304.1	\$ 1,876.1	\$ 262.1	\$ 2,138.2
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As referred to in Note 2, the adoption of the new accounting guidance on noncontrolling interests has resulted in the reclassification of amounts previously attributable to minority interest, now referred to as noncontrolling interest, to a separate component of total equity in the consolidated balance sheet and net income attributable to noncontrolling interest is separately identified in the consolidated statements of operations. This reclassification had no effect on the Company's previously reported results of operations.

Prior period amounts related to noncontrolling interest have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation as required under the accounting guidance.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Concession Duty. Under KCSM's railroad concession from the Mexican government (the "Concession"), the Mexican government has the right to receive a payment from the Company equivalent to 0.5% of the gross revenue during the first 15 years of the Concession period and 1.25% of the gross revenue during the remaining years of the Concession period. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the concession duty expense, which is recorded within operating expenses, amounted to \$0.8 million and \$2.3 million, compared to \$1.1 million and \$3.4 million for the same periods in 2008.

Litigation. The Company is a party to various legal proceedings and administrative actions, all of which, except as set forth below, are of an ordinary, routine nature and incidental to its operations. Included in these

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

proceedings are various tort claims brought by current and former employees for job-related injuries and by third parties for injuries related to railroad operations. KCS aggressively defends these matters and has established liability reserves, which management believes are adequate to cover expected costs. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of any legal proceeding, in the opinion of management, other than those proceedings described in detail below, such proceedings and actions should not, individually, or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and liquidity. However, a material adverse outcome in one or more of these proceedings could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

Environmental Liabilities. The Company's U.S. operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. The major U.S. environmental laws to which the Company is subject include, among others, the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as the Superfund law), the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. CERCLA can impose joint and several liabilities for cleanup and investigation costs, without regard to fault or legality of the original conduct, on current and predecessor owners and operators of a site, as well as those who generate, or arrange for the disposal of, hazardous substances. The Company does not believe that compliance with the requirements imposed by the environmental legislation will impair its competitive capability or result in any material additional capital expenditures, operating or maintenance costs. The Company is, however, subject to environmental remediation costs as described below.

The Company's Mexico operations are subject to Mexican federal and state laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment through the establishment of standards for water discharge, water supply, emissions, noise pollution, hazardous substances and transportation and handling of hazardous and solid waste. The Mexican government may bring administrative and criminal proceedings and impose economic sanctions against companies that violate environmental laws, and temporarily or even permanently close non-complying facilities.

The risk of incurring environmental liability is inherent in the railroad industry. As part of serving the petroleum and chemicals industry, the Company transports hazardous materials and has a professional team available to respond to and handle environmental issues that might occur in the transport of such materials. Additionally, the Company is a partner in the Responsible Care® program and, as a result, has initiated additional environmental, health and safety programs. The Company performs ongoing reviews and evaluations of the various environmental programs and issues within the Company's operations, and, as necessary, takes actions intended to limit the Company's exposure to potential liability.

The Company owns property that is, or has been, used for industrial purposes. Use of these properties may subject the Company to potentially material liabilities relating to the investigation and cleanup of contaminants, claims alleging personal injury, or property damage as the result of exposures to, or release of, hazardous substances. Although the Company is responsible for investigating and remediating contamination at several locations, based on currently available information, the Company does not expect any related liabilities, individually or collectively, to have a material impact on its financial position or cash flows. Should the Company become subject to more stringent cleanup requirements at these sites, discover additional contamination, or become subject to related personal or property damage claims, the Company could incur material costs in connection with these sites.

The Company records liabilities for remediation and restoration costs related to past activities when the Company's obligation is probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Costs of ongoing compliance activities to current

operations are expensed as incurred. The Company's recorded liabilities for these issues represent its best estimates (on an undiscounted basis) of remediation and restoration costs that may be required to comply with present laws and regulations. Although these costs cannot be predicted with certainty,

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

management believes that the ultimate outcome of identified matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or cash flows.

Environmental remediation expense was \$4.1 million and \$3.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and was included in casualties and insurance expense on the consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, as of September 30, 2009, KCS had a liability for environmental remediation of \$5.4 million. This amount was derived from a range of reasonable estimates based upon the studies and site surveys described above and in accordance with the accounting guidance for the recognition of loss contingencies.

Casualty Claim Reserves. The Company's casualty and liability reserve is based on semi-annual actuarial studies performed on an undiscounted basis. This reserve is based on personal injury claims filed and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. While the ultimate amount of claims incurred is dependent on various factors, it is management's opinion that the recorded liability is a reasonable estimate of aggregate future payments. Adjustments to the liability are reflected within operating expenses in the period in which changes to estimates are known. Casualty claims in excess of self-insurance levels are insured up to certain coverage amounts, depending on the type of claim and year of occurrence. The activity in the reserve follows (*in millions*):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 90.7	\$ 90.0
Accruals, net (includes the impact of actuarial studies)	5.1	15.5
Payments	(10.5)	(10.2)
Balance at end of period	\$ 85.3	\$ 95.3

The casualty claim reserve balance as of September 30, 2009 is based on an updated study of casualty reserves for data through May 31, 2009 and review of the last four months experience. The activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 primarily relates to the net settlements and the reserves for Federal Employers Liability Act (FELA), third-party, and occupational illness claims. The changes to the reserve in the current year compared to the prior year reflect the current accruals related to the favorable trend of loss experience, including favorable settlements, since the date of the prior study.

Reflecting potential uncertainty surrounding the outcome of casualty claims, it is reasonably possible based on assessments that future costs to settle casualty claims may range from approximately \$81 million to \$89 million. While the final outcome of these claims cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that the \$85.3 million recorded is the best estimate of the Company's future obligations for the settlement of casualty claims at September 30, 2009.

Management believes that previous reserve estimates for prior claims were reasonable based on current information available. The Company is continuing its practice of accruing monthly for estimated claim costs, including any

changes recommended by completed studies and evaluation of recent known trends; based on this practice, management believes all accruals are appropriately reflected.

Antitrust Lawsuit. In May 2007, KCSR, along with other Class I U.S. railroads (and, in some cases, the Association of American Railroads), was included in various Federal district court actions alleging that the railroads conspired to fix fuel surcharges in violation of U.S. antitrust laws. On November 6, 2007, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ordered that these putative class action cases be consolidated for pretrial handling before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, where the matters remain pending (the Multidistrict Litigation). KCSR entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs in the Multidistrict Litigation to toll the statute of limitations as to KCSR and KCSR was not named as a defendant in the

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Consolidated Amended Complaint filed on April 15, 2008. The Multidistrict Litigation will proceed without KCSR as a party. In any event, KCSR maintains there is no merit to the price fixing allegations asserted against the Company. If KCSR is named as a defendant in lawsuits making such claims in the future, either in the Multidistrict Litigation or otherwise, the Company intends to vigorously contest such allegations.

Certain Disputes with Ferromex. KCSM and Ferrocarril Mexicano, S.A. de C.V. (Ferromex) both initiated administrative proceedings seeking a determination by the Mexican *Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes* (Ministry of Communications and Transportation or SCT) of the rates that the companies should pay each other in connection with the use of trackage rights. The SCT issued a ruling setting the rates for trackage rights in March of 2002. KCSM and Ferromex challenged the ruling.

Following the trial and appellate court decisions, in February 2006 the Mexican Supreme Court sustained KCSM's appeal of the SCT's trackage rights ruling, in effect vacating the ruling and ordering the SCT to issue a new ruling consistent with the Court's decision. On June 27, 2008, KCSM was served with the new ruling issued by the SCT. In this ruling, the SCT established the consideration that KCSM and Ferromex must pay each other in connection with the use of the trackage rights granted in their respective concessions between 2002 and 2004, and further stated that in the event KCSM and Ferromex failed to reach an agreement in connection with the rates for the years after 2004, the SCT shall make a determination along the same lines. In September 2008, KCSM and Ferromex appealed this new ruling with the Mexican *Tribunal Federal de Justicia Fiscal y Administrativa* (Administrative and Fiscal Federal Court), which as of the date of this filing has yet to issue a decision on the matter.

KCSM and Ferromex both initiated administrative proceedings seeking a determination by the SCT of the rates that the companies should pay each other in connection with the use of interline and terminal services. The SCT issued a ruling setting the rates for interline and terminal services in August of 2002. KCSM and Ferromex both challenged the ruling. In April 2005, the Administrative and Fiscal Federal Court ruled in favor of KCSM in the challenge to the SCT interline and terminal services decision. Ferromex, however, challenged this court ruling before the Fifteenth Collegiate Court, and the Court ruled in its favor. Both Ferromex and KCSM appealed the ruling to the Mexican Supreme Court. On June 30, 2009 the Mexican Supreme Court sustained KCSM's appeal and ordered the SCT to issue a new ruling consistent with the Court's decision. As of the date of this filing, the SCT has not issued the new ruling on this matter.

In addition to the above, Ferromex has filed three commercial proceedings against KCSM. In the first claim, which was served in 2001 and is related to the payments for interline services, KCSM received a favorable decision and Ferromex has been ordered to pay related costs and expenses. Ferromex appealed the decision and a final decision favorable to KCSM was rendered in July of 2009. KCSM received an unfavorable decision in the second claim filed in 2004 and has filed a challenge to this judgment, the outcome of which is still pending. The third claim, filed in 2006, is an action for access to records related to interline services between 2002 and 2004. On May 28, 2009, the court ruled that the case should be dismissed and ordered Ferromex to pay KCSM judicial costs and expenses. On June 15, 2009, both parties appealed this ruling with the Local Court of Appeals. The dismissal was upheld in October of this year, however this decision remains subject to appeal.

KCSM expects various proceedings and appeals related to the matters described above to continue over the next few years. Although KCSM and Ferromex have challenged these matters based on different grounds and these cases continue to evolve, management believes the reserves related to these matters are adequate and does not believe there

will be a future material impact to the results of operations arising out of these disputes.

Disputes Relating to the Scope of the Mandatory Trackage Rights. KCSM and Ferromex are parties to various cases involving disputes over the application and proper interpretation of the mandatory trackage rights. In particular, in August 2002, the SCT issued a ruling related to Ferromex's trackage rights in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. KCSM and Ferromex both appealed the SCT's ruling and after considerable litigation,

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

on September 17, 2008, the Mexican Administrative and Fiscal Federal Court announced a decision favorable to Ferromex. On November 24, 2008, KCSM and Ferromex challenged the decision of the Mexican Administrative and Fiscal Federal Court with the Fifth Civil Federal Court of Appeals.

KCSM was notified on June 30, 2009, that in a session held on June 29, 2009, the magistrates of the Fifth Civil Federal Court of Appeals in Mexico had decided to grant KCSM's most recent appeal. As of the date of this filing, the Mexican Administrative and Fiscal Court has not issued a new ruling in compliance with the resolution issued by the Fifth Civil Federal Court of Appeals. KCSM believes that there will be no material adverse effect on KCSM's results of operations or financial condition from the outcome of this case.

SCT Sanction Proceedings. In April 2006, the SCT initiated proceedings against KCSM, claiming that KCSM had failed to make certain minimum capital investments projected for 2004 and 2005 under its five-year business plan filed with the SCT prior to its April 2005 acquisition by KCS (collectively, the *Capital Investment Proceedings*). KCSM believes it made capital expenditures exceeding the required amounts. KCSM responded to the SCT by providing evidence in support of its investments and explaining why it believes sanctions are not appropriate. In May 2007, KCSM was served with an SCT resolution regarding the Capital Investment Proceeding for 2004, where the SCT determined that KCSM had indeed failed to make the minimum capital investments required for such year, but resolved to impose no sanction as this would have been KCSM's first breach of the relevant legal provisions. In June 2007, KCSM was served with an SCT resolution regarding the Capital Investment Proceeding for 2005, where the SCT determined that KCSM had indeed failed to make the minimum capital investments required for such year, and imposed a minimal fine. KCSM has filed actions challenging both the 2004 and 2005 investment plan resolutions issued by the SCT. KCSM will have the right to challenge any adverse ruling by the Mexican Administrative and Fiscal Federal Court.

In May 2008, the SCT initiated a proceeding against KCSM at the request of a Mexican subsidiary of a large U.S. Auto Manufacturer (the *Auto Manufacturer*), alleging that KCSM impermissibly bundled international rail services and engaged in discriminatory pricing practices with respect to rail services provided by KCSM to the Auto Manufacturer. In March 2009, the SCT issued a decision determining that KCSM had engaged in the activities alleged, but imposed no sanction since this was the first time KCSM had engaged in such activities. On May 6, 2009, KCSM challenged the SCT's decision and the appeal is currently pending in the Administrative and Fiscal Federal Court.

On July 23, 2008, the SCT delivered notice to KCSM of new proceedings against KCSM, claiming, among other things, that KCSM refused to grant Ferromex access to certain trackage over which Ferromex alleges it has trackage rights on six different occasions and thus denied Ferromex the ability to provide service to the Auto Manufacturer at this location.

KCSM believes it has defenses to the imposition of sanctions for the forgoing proceedings and intends to vigorously contest these allegations. KCSM does not believe that these SCT proceedings will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition. However, if KCSM is ultimately sanctioned by the SCT for generic sanctions on five occasions over the term of the Concession, KCSM could be subject to possible future SCT action seeking revocation of the Concession.

Disputes Relating to the Provision of Services to a Mexican subsidiary of a Large U.S. Auto Manufacturer. KCSM is involved in several disputes related to providing service to a Mexican subsidiary of a large U.S. Auto Manufacturer (the Auto Manufacturer).

In March 2008, the Auto Manufacturer filed an arbitration suit against KCSM under a contract for services to the Auto Manufacturer s plants in Mexico, which, as amended, had a stated termination date of January 31, 2008. The Auto Manufacturer claimed that the contract was implicitly extended and continued in effect beyond its stated termination date. The Auto Manufacturer is seeking a declaration by the arbitrator that the rates being assessed by KCSM are discriminatory, even though the rates being charged are within the legal

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

rate limits set by Mexican law for such freight transportation. KCSM claimed that the contract did in fact expire on its stated termination date, and that services rendered thereafter are thus subject to the general terms and conditions (including rates) applicable in the absence of a specific contract, pursuant to Mexican law. Accordingly, KCSM filed a counterclaim against the Auto Manufacturer to, among other things, recover the applicable rate difference between the rates under the contract and KCSM's rates. On May 18, 2009, the arbitrator issued an award on the first phase of the arbitration proceeding, ruling that the contract had terminated on May 8, 2008. As of the date of this filing, the second phase of the arbitration proceeding, regarding the claim that the rates assessed by KCSM are discriminatory, is in the evidentiary stage and has not been resolved. Management believes the final resolution of these claims will not have any material impact on KCSM's results of operations.

Mancera Proceeding. In February 2006, Mancera Ernst & Young, S.C., (Mancera) filed a claim against KCSM seeking payment for an additional contingency fee for costs and expenses related to Mancera's representation of KCSM in its value added tax or VAT claim against the Mexican government. Following litigation, KCSM was notified on May 29, 2009, that in a session held on May 28, 2009, the magistrates of the Twelfth Civil Federal Court of Appeals in Mexico decided by majority vote to deny KCSM's most recent appeal. As a result of the decision, KCSM was required to pay Mancera \$7.8 million related to the principal claim. KCSM previously made a good faith payment to the Mexico courts of \$2.6 million in December 2007 and paid the remaining \$5.2 million on September 4, 2009. On October 27, 2009, the Company paid the remaining obligation related to interest and legal costs, which did not have an impact on the Company's results of operations.

Third Party Contractual Agreements. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into various third party contractual agreements related to the use of other railroads or municipalities' infrastructure needed for the operations of the business. The Company is involved in certain disputes involving transportation rates and charges related to these agreements. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not believe, when finally resolved, that these disputes will have a material effect on its results of operations or financial condition. However, an unexpected adverse resolution could have a material effect on the results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

Income tax. Tax returns filed in Mexico from 2003 through the current year remain open to examination by the taxing authority in Mexico. The tax returns for 2003 and 2004 are currently under review. U.S. federal tax returns remain open for examination for years subsequent to 2003. The Company believes that an adequate provision has been made for any adjustment (tax and interest) that will be assessed for all open periods. However, an unexpected adverse resolution could have a material effect on the results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

Credit Risk. The Company continually monitors risks related to the downturn in the economy and certain customer receivable concentrations. Significant changes in customer concentration or payment terms, deterioration of customer credit-worthiness or further weakening in economic trends could have a significant impact on the collectability of the Company's receivables and operating results. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional bad debt allowances may be required. The Company has recorded reserves for uncollectability based on its best estimate at September 30, 2009.

11. Geographic Information

The Company strategically manages its rail operations as one reportable business segment over a coordinated rail network that extends from the midwest and southeast portions of the United States south into Mexico and connects with other Class I railroads. Financial information reported at this level, such as

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

revenues, operating income and cash flows from operations, is used by corporate management, including the Company's chief operating decision-maker, in evaluating overall financial and operational performance, market strategies, as well as the decisions to allocate capital resources.

The following tables (*in millions*) provide information by geographic area in accordance with the accounting guidance on segment reporting:

Revenues	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
U.S.	\$ 227.8	\$ 276.3	\$ 634.9	\$ 786.1
Mexico	158.3	215.2	438.5	642.2
Total revenues	\$ 386.1	\$ 491.5	\$ 1,073.4	\$ 1,428.3

Long-lived assets	September 30,	December 31,
	2009	2008
U.S.	\$ 2,482.5	\$ 2,342.1
Mexico	2,245.3	2,256.3
Total long-lived assets	\$ 4,727.8	\$ 4,598.4

12. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

KCSR has outstanding \$275.0 million of 8.0% Senior Notes due 2015 and \$190.0 million of 13.0% Senior Notes due 2013, which are unsecured obligations of KCSR and are also jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by KCS and certain wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. As a result, the following accompanying condensed consolidating financial information (*in millions*) has been prepared and presented pursuant to SEC Regulation S-X Rule 3-10 Financial statements of guarantors and issuers of guaranteed securities registered or being registered. This condensed information is not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the individual companies or groups of companies in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The 8.0% Senior Notes were registered by means of an amendment to KCS's shelf registration statement filed and declared effective by the SEC on May 23, 2008. The 13.0% Senior Notes were registered under KCS's shelf registration statement filed and declared effective by the SEC on November 21, 2008.

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009					
	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
Revenues	\$	\$ 200.3	\$ 4.6	\$ 189.4	\$ (8.2)	\$ 386.1
Operating expenses	0.7	157.3	4.5	148.0	(8.8)	301.7
Operating income (loss)	(0.7)	43.0	0.1	41.4	0.6	84.4
Equity in net earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	29.8	0.3		10.7	(38.9)	1.9
Interest income (expense)	(0.1)	(14.6)	1.6	(28.7)	0.6	(41.2)
Foreign exchange loss				(1.5)		(1.5)
Other income, net	0.1	0.7		0.7	(1.2)	0.3
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	29.1	29.4	1.7	22.6	(38.9)	43.9
Income tax expense	0.5	10.0	0.7	3.7		14.9
Net income	28.6	19.4	1.0	18.9	(38.9)	29.0
Noncontrolling interest				0.4		0.4
Net income attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	\$ 28.6	\$ 19.4	\$ 1.0	\$ 18.5	\$ (38.9)	\$ 28.6

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008					
	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
Revenues	\$	\$ 253.7	\$ 0.1	\$ 245.8	\$ (8.1)	\$ 491.5
Operating expenses	1.8	193.9	6.2	187.3	(8.7)	380.5
Operating income (loss)	(1.8)	59.8	(6.1)	58.5	0.6	111.0
Equity in net earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	54.1	1.3		4.5	(54.9)	5.0
Interest expense	(0.2)	(13.1)	(0.1)	(22.7)	0.6	(35.5)
Foreign exchange loss				(7.5)		(7.5)
Other income, net		1.9		3.1	(1.2)	3.8

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Income (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	52.1	49.9	(6.2)	35.9	(54.9)	76.8
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.4	19.8	(2.3)	7.2		25.1
Net income (loss)	51.7	30.1	(3.9)	28.7	(54.9)	51.7
Noncontrolling interest	0.1					0.1
Net income (loss) attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	\$ 51.6	\$ 30.1	\$ (3.9)	\$ 28.7	\$ (54.9)	\$ 51.6

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009

	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
Revenues	\$	\$ 558.9	\$ 10.9	\$ 526.7	\$ (23.1)	\$ 1,073.4
Operating expenses	3.2	448.0	13.8	457.1	(25.0)	897.1
Operating income (loss)	(3.2)	110.9	(2.9)	69.6	1.9	176.3
Equity in net earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	35.3	0.7		(3.4)	(27.7)	4.9
Interest income (expense)	(0.1)	(48.3)	1.6	(83.7)	2.1	(128.4)
Debt retirement costs		(5.3)		(0.6)		(5.9)
Foreign exchange loss				(0.6)		(0.6)
Other income, net	0.6	5.6		2.4	(3.9)	4.7
Income (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	32.6	63.6	(1.3)	(16.3)	(27.6)	51.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	(0.7)	24.7	(0.4)	(6.7)		16.9
Net income (loss)	33.3	38.9	(0.9)	(9.6)	(27.6)	34.1
Noncontrolling interest				0.8		0.8
Net income (loss) attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	\$ 33.3	\$ 38.9	\$ (0.9)	\$ (10.4)	\$ (27.6)	\$ 33.3

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
Revenues	\$	\$ 707.7	\$ 8.6	\$ 737.3	\$ (25.3)	\$ 1,428.3
Operating expenses	7.3	571.6	18.4	558.8	(26.8)	1,129.3
Operating income (loss)	(7.3)	136.1	(9.8)	178.5	1.5	299.0
Equity in net earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	144.5	(0.2)		12.9	(143.4)	13.8
Interest income (expense)	4.1	(42.7)	1.5	(67.7)	2.1	(102.7)
Debt retirement costs		(5.6)				(5.6)
Foreign exchange gain				0.7		0.7

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Other income, net		5.5		5.0	(3.5)	7.0
Income (loss) before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	141.3	93.1	(8.3)	129.4	(143.3)	212.2
Income tax expense (benefit)	(3.7)	39.1	(3.1)	34.9		67.2
Net income (loss)	145.0	54.0	(5.2)	94.5	(143.3)	145.0
Noncontrolling interest	0.3					0.3
Net income (loss) attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	\$ 144.7	\$ 54.0	\$ (5.2)	\$ 94.5	\$ (143.3)	\$ 144.7

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS

September 30, 2009

	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 0.7	\$ 164.2	\$ 3.1	\$ 374.7	\$ (0.6)	\$ 542.1
Investments held for operating purposes and affiliate investment	2,238.8	33.4	1.9	1,656.1	(3,877.4)	52.8
Property and equipment, net		1,547.1	213.3	1,821.0		3,581.4
Concession assets, net				1,146.4		1,146.4
Deferred income taxes				7.9		7.9
Other assets	1.2	46.2		61.8	(33.5)	75.7
Total assets	\$ 2,240.7	\$ 1,790.9	\$ 218.3	\$ 5,067.9	\$ (3,911.5)	\$ 5,406.3
Liabilities and equity:						
Current liabilities	\$ 245.8	\$ (218.0)	\$ 126.8	\$ 318.5	\$ (0.6)	\$ 472.5
Long-term debt	0.2	764.0	0.4	1,149.2		1,913.8
Deferred income taxes	(29.5)	392.2	78.8	68.0		509.5
Other liabilities	4.2	130.8	2.9	102.0	(33.5)	206.4
Stockholders' equity	2,020.0	690.5	9.4	3,146.1	(3,846.0)	2,020.0
Noncontrolling interest		31.4		284.1	(31.4)	284.1
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,240.7	\$ 1,790.9	\$ 218.3	\$ 5,067.9	\$ (3,911.5)	\$ 5,406.3

December 31, 2008

	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 21.9	\$ 354.0	\$ 3.4	\$ 319.6	\$ (13.3)	\$ 685.6
Investments held for operating purposes and affiliate investment	2,280.4	45.2	1.8	722.8	(2,989.7)	60.5
Property and equipment, net		1,593.6	213.4	1,609.3		3,416.3
Concession assets, net				1,182.1		1,182.1
Deferred income taxes				36.4		36.4
Other assets	1.0	37.6		33.5	(13.8)	58.3

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Total assets	\$ 2,303.3	\$ 2,030.4	\$ 218.6	\$ 3,903.7	\$ (3,016.8)	\$ 5,439.2
<i>Liabilities and equity:</i>						
Current liabilities	\$ 415.1	\$ 391.8	\$ 120.7	\$ 178.1	\$ (12.9)	\$ 1,092.8
Long-term debt	0.2	454.1	0.6	993.8		1,448.7
Deferred income taxes	(27.5)	367.7	79.4	72.8		492.4
Other liabilities	4.0	134.3	7.5	88.5	(14.2)	220.1
Stockholders equity	1,911.5	651.1	10.4	2,296.8	(2,958.3)	1,911.5
Noncontrolling interest		31.4		273.7	(31.4)	273.7
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,303.3	\$ 2,030.4	\$ 218.6	\$ 3,903.7	\$ (3,016.8)	\$ 5,439.2

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009

	Parent	KCSR	Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
<i>Operating activities:</i>						
Excluding intercompany activity	\$ 85.3	\$ 140.0	\$ (1.1)	\$ (15.5)	\$	\$ 208.7
Intercompany activity	(153.3)	(52.1)	6.5	198.9		
Net cash provided (used)	(68.0)	87.9	5.4	183.4		208.7
<i>Investing activities:</i>						
Capital expenditures		(109.0)	(4.9)	(186.7)	1.4	(299.2)
Return of investment				101.0	(101.0)	
Property investments in MSLLC				(18.2)		(18.2)
Other investing activities		83.7	(0.3)	(99.0)	20.2	4.6
Net cash provided (used)		(25.3)	(5.2)	(202.9)	(79.4)	(312.8)
<i>Financing activities:</i>						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	0.8	8.7		189.0	(8.7)	189.8
Repayment of long-term debt	(0.2)	(232.9)		(40.1)	8.7	(264.5)
Proceeds from common stock issuance	73.9					73.9
Other financing activities	(6.8)	(5.1)		(83.6)	79.4	(16.1)
Net cash provided (used)	67.7	(229.3)		65.3	79.4	(16.9)
<i>Cash and cash equivalents:</i>						
Net increase (decrease)	(0.3)	(166.7)	0.2	45.8		(121.0)
At beginning of year		177.9	0.2	51.8		229.9
At end of period	\$ (0.3)	\$ 11.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 97.6	\$	\$ 108.9

Kansas City Southern

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

	Parent	KCSR	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated KCS
<i>Operating activities:</i>						
Excluding intercompany activity	\$ 0.4	\$ 156.8	\$ (9.7)	\$ 185.6	\$	\$ 333.1
Intercompany activity	3.2	(62.8)	11.2	48.4		
Net cash provided	3.6	94.0	1.5	234.0		333.1
<i>Investing activities:</i>						
Capital expenditures		(150.6)	(0.4)	(264.6)		(415.6)
Other investing activities		13.4	(0.9)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(1.7)
Net cash used		(137.2)	(1.3)	(271.7)	(7.1)	(417.3)
<i>Financing activities:</i>						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		274.9		125.0		399.9
Repayment of long-term debt	(0.6)	(234.0)		(24.3)		(258.9)
Other financing activities	(3.1)	(11.7)		(8.1)	7.1	(15.8)
Net cash provided (used)	(3.7)	29.2		92.6	7.1	125.2
<i>Cash and cash equivalents:</i>						
Net increase (decrease)	(0.1)	(14.0)	0.2	54.9		41.0
At beginning of year	(0.2)	27.6	0.1	28.0		55.5
At end of period	\$ (0.3)	\$ 13.6	\$ 0.3	\$ 82.9	\$	\$ 96.5

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Kansas City Southern:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries (the Company) as of September 30, 2009, the related consolidated statements of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 13, 2009, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. Our report refers to the Company's adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, effective January 1, 2007. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

KPMG LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
October 29, 2009

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

The discussion below, as well as other portions of this Form 10-Q, contain forward-looking statements that are not based upon historical information. Such forward-looking statements are based upon information currently available to management and management's perception thereof as of the date of this Form 10-Q. Readers can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of such verbs as expects, anticipates, believes or similar verbs or conjugations of such verbs. The actual results of operations of Kansas City Southern (KCS or the Company) could materially differ from those indicated in forward-looking statements. The differences could be caused by a number of factors or combination of factors including, but not limited to, those factors identified in Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (File No. 1-4717) incorporated by reference and in Part II Item 1A Risk Factors in the Form 10-K and any updates contained herein. Readers are strongly encouraged to consider these factors when evaluating forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q will not be updated.

This discussion is intended to clarify and focus on the Company's results of operations, certain changes in its financial position, liquidity, capital structure and business developments for the periods covered by the consolidated financial statements included under Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. This discussion should be read in conjunction with those consolidated financial statements and the related notes, and is qualified by reference to them.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial position and results of operations is based upon its consolidated financial statements. The preparation of the financial statements requires estimation and judgment that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the accounting for assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. If the estimates differ materially from actual results, the impact on the consolidated financial statements may be material. The Company's critical accounting policies are disclosed in the 2008 annual report on Form 10-K. Except for the change in accounting principle related to the impairment testing date for goodwill as discussed in Note 4 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, there have been no other significant changes with respect to these policies during the first nine months of 2009.

Overview

The Company is engaged in the freight rail transportation business operating a coordinated rail network under one reportable business segment. The primary operating subsidiaries of the Company consist of the following: The Kansas City Southern Railway Company (KCSR), Kansas City Southern de México, S.A. de C.V. (KCSM), Meridian Speedway, LLC (MSLLC), and The Texas Mexican Railway Company (TexMex). The Company generates revenues and cash flows by providing customers with freight delivery services within its regions, and throughout North America through connections with other Class I rail carriers. Customers conduct business in a number of different industries, including electric-generating utilities, chemical and petroleum products, industrial and consumer products, agriculture and mineral products, automotive products and intermodal transportation. Appropriate eliminations and reclassifications have been recorded in deriving consolidated financial statements.

Third Quarter Analysis

The Company reported quarterly earnings of \$0.27 per diluted share on consolidated net income of \$28.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to quarterly earnings of \$0.52 per diluted share on

consolidated net income of \$51.6 million for the same period in 2008. This earnings decline reflects a 21% reduction in revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same period in

2008. This significant revenue decline was primarily driven by the economic downturn that has affected most business sectors, and has resulted in industry-wide declines in carload/unit volumes. The revenue declines were partially offset by reduced fuel costs, reflecting reduced consumption and prices, and increased efficiency. The revenue declines were further mitigated by the Company's cost control program including modifications to the Company's operations in response to volumes, and reduced headcount; however, due to increased depreciation and amortization expense and because certain operating costs are fixed in the short-term, operating expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 78.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to 77.4% for the same period in 2008.

Cash flows from operations decreased to \$208.7 million as compared to \$333.1 million for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to lower carload/unit volumes as previously discussed. Capital expenditures are a significant use of cash due to the capital intensive nature of railroad operations. Cash used for capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$299.2 million as compared to \$415.6 million for the same period in 2008.

Results of Operations

The following summarizes KCS' statement of operations (*in millions*):

	Three Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Revenues	\$ 386.1	\$ 491.5	\$ (105.4)	(21)%
Operating expenses	301.7	380.5	(78.8)	(21)%
Operating income	84.4	111.0	(26.6)	(24)%
Equity in net earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	1.9	5.0	(3.1)	(62)%
Interest expense	(41.2)	(35.5)	(5.7)	16%
Foreign exchange loss	(1.5)	(7.5)	6.0	(80)%
Other income, net	0.3	3.8	(3.5)	(92)%
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	43.9	76.8	(32.9)	(43)%
Income tax expense	14.9	25.1	(10.2)	(41)%
Net income	29.0	51.7	(22.7)	(44)%
Noncontrolling interest	0.4	0.1	0.3	300%
Net income attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	\$ 28.6	\$ 51.6	\$ (23.0)	(45)%

	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30,		Dollars	Percent
	2009	2008		
Revenues	\$ 1,073.4	\$ 1,428.3	\$ (354.9)	(25)%
Operating expenses	897.1	1,129.3	(232.2)	(21)%
Operating income	176.3	299.0	(122.7)	(41)%
Equity in net earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	4.9	13.8	(8.9)	(64)%
Interest expense	(128.4)	(102.7)	(25.7)	25%
Debt retirement costs	(5.9)	(5.6)	(0.3)	5%
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(0.6)	0.7	(1.3)	(186)%
Other income, net	4.7	7.0	(2.3)	(33)%
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	51.0	212.2	(161.2)	(76)%
Income tax expense	16.9	67.2	(50.3)	(75)%
Net income	34.1	145.0	(110.9)	(76)%
Noncontrolling interest	0.8	0.3	0.5	167%
Net income attributable to Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries	\$ 33.3	\$ 144.7	\$ (111.4)	(77)%

Revenues

The following summarizes revenues (*in millions*), carload/unit statistics (*in thousands*) and revenue per carload/unit:

	Revenues			Carloads and Units			Revenue per Carload/Unit		
	Three Months Ended			Three Months Ended			Three Months Ended		
	September 30,	2008	% Change	September 30,	2008	% Change	September 30,	2008	% Change
	2009			2009			2009	2008	
Chemical and petroleum	\$ 88.6	\$ 92.3	(4)%	64.7	59.8	8%	\$ 1,369	\$ 1,543	(11)%
Industrial and consumer products	86.4	138.5	(38)%	66.6	94.5	(30)%	1,297	1,466	(12)%
Agriculture and minerals	93.8	115.8	(19)%	60.7	72.8	(17)%	1,545	1,591	(3)%
Total general commodities	268.8	346.6	(22)%	192.0	227.1	(15)%	1,400	1,526	(8)%
Coal	49.2	57.3	(14)%	80.7	80.3		610	714	(15)%
Intermodal	38.3	43.3	(12)%	135.8	136.8	(1)%	282	317	(11)%
Automotive	14.2	25.1	(43)%	14.0	21.5	(35)%	1,014	1,167	(13)%

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Carload revenues, carloads and units	370.5	472.3	(22)%	422.5	465.7	(9)%	\$ 877	\$ 1,014	(14)%
Other revenue	15.6	19.2	(19)%						
Total revenues(i)	\$ 386.1	\$ 491.5	(21)%						

(i) Included in
revenues:

Fuel surcharge	\$ 20.9	\$ 62.6							
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	Revenues			Carloads and Units			Revenue per Carload/Unit		
	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Chemical and petroleum	\$ 239.3	\$ 272.9	(12)%	178.9	186.0	(4)%	\$ 1,338	\$ 1,467	(9)%
Industrial and consumer products	251.7	402.4	(37)%	197.5	290.6	(32)%	1,274	1,385	(8)%
Agriculture and minerals	257.8	342.3	(25)%	182.2	220.2	(17)%	1,415	1,554	(9)%
Total general commodities	748.8	1,017.6	(26)%	558.6	696.8	(20)%	1,340	1,460	(8)%
Coal	139.3	152.4	(9)%	226.6	221.8	2%	615	687	(10)%
Intermodal	101.1	119.4	(15)%	366.7	388.4	(6)%	276	307	(10)%
Automotive	32.7	85.5	(62)%	32.5	76.3	(57)%	1,006	1,121	(10)%
Carload revenues, carloads and units	1,021.9	1,374.9	(26)%	1,184.4	1,383.3	(14)%	\$ 863	\$ 994	(13)%
Other revenue	51.5	53.4	(4)%						
Total revenues(i)	\$ 1,073.4	\$ 1,428.3	(25)%						
(i) Included in revenues:									
Fuel surcharge	\$ 51.1	\$ 152.9							

Freight revenues include both revenue for transportation services and fuel surcharges. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, revenues decreased \$105.4 million and \$354.9 million compared to the same periods in 2008, primarily due to the overall decrease in carload/unit volumes resulting from the downturn in the economy, decreased fuel surcharge, and the effect of unfavorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso for revenues denominated in Mexican pesos. Revenue per carload/unit decreased by 14% and 13% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, due to unfavorable commodity mix and reduced fuel surcharge partially offset by an increase in core pricing.

KCS's fuel surcharge is a mechanism to adjust revenue based upon changing fuel prices. Fuel surcharges are calculated differently depending on the type of commodity transported. For most commodities, fuel surcharge is calculated using a fuel price from a prior time period that can be up to 60 days earlier. In a period of volatile fuel prices or changing customer business mix, changes in fuel expense and fuel surcharge may significantly differ.

The following discussion provides an analysis of revenues by commodity group:

**Revenues by commodity
group for the three months
ended September 30, 2009**

Chemical and petroleum. Revenues decreased \$3.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009, primarily due to a decrease in fuel surcharge and unfavorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in demand of plastic products. Revenues decreased \$33.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, due to declines in fuel surcharge, volume and unfavorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso. The decrease in demand for chemical products was the result of the downturn in the economy. Plastic shipments to auto-related facilities also decreased primarily in the first half of the year due to the overall downturn in the automotive industry.

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**Revenues by commodity
group for the three months
ended September 30, 2009**

Industrial and consumer products. Revenues decreased \$52.1 million and \$150.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the same periods in 2008, primarily due to decreases in volume, fuel surcharge and unfavorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso. Volumes in metals and scrap decreased primarily in pipe products and steel slab shipments. Pipe product volumes decreased as a result of lower demand for pipes used for drilling oil. Steel slab shipments decreased as the demand for products such as automobiles and appliances declined. Forest products were affected by decreased demand that resulted in temporary mill shutdowns to bring inventory in line with demand.

Agriculture and minerals. Revenues decreased \$22.0 million and \$84.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the same periods in 2008, due to decreases in volume, fuel surcharge, and unfavorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso. Grain traffic accounted for the majority of the decrease as traffic patterns shifted due to a combination of factors. There was an abundant supply of grain, primarily corn that was grown in Mexico as well as an abundant supply of alternative grains, which drove a substitution and substantially reduced the length of haul. In addition, significantly lower vessel freight rates from U.S. ports along the Gulf of Mexico drove a substitution from rail to barge for certain shipments to Mexico. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in food products revenue primarily due to new business.

Coal. Revenue decreased \$8.1 million and \$13.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the same periods in 2008. The decrease is due to a reduction in fuel surcharge and a decline in petroleum coke shipments going to the cement and steel industry markets in both the U.S. and Mexico, which continues to be affected by the decline in construction projects. Unit coal volumes to existing electric generation customers increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, however, revenue per unit declined primarily due to a reduction in fuel surcharge.

Intermodal. Revenues decreased \$5.0 million and \$18.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same periods in 2008, due to decreases in volume and fuel surcharge. The decrease in volume is due to the loss of business driven by unfavorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso, reduced demand in consumer retail and aggressive truck competition. Additionally, cross border auto parts shipments were reduced due to the bankruptcy of two U.S. automotive companies resulting in several unscheduled plant shutdowns in the first half of 2009.

Automotive. Revenues decreased \$10.9 million and \$52.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the same periods in 2008. The volume decrease was driven by the continued overall downturn in

the automotive industry caused by consumer uncertainty and tightening credit markets. In addition, the bankruptcy of two U.S. automotive companies resulted in several unscheduled plant shutdowns in the first half of 2009. The decline in volume was partially offset by government incentive programs that were established during the second and third quarters of 2009.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses, as shown below (*in millions*), decreased \$78.8 million and \$232.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, when compared to the same periods in 2008, primarily due to decreased carload/unit volumes, fuel expense, cost control actions and the effect of favorable fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against the value of the Mexican peso for operating expenses denominated in Mexican pesos. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

	Three Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Compensation and benefits	\$ 83.4	\$ 93.1	\$ (9.7)	(10)%
Purchased services	36.4	51.0	(14.6)	(29)%
Fuel	49.7	90.1	(40.4)	(45)%
Equipment costs	41.8	44.6	(2.8)	(6)%
Depreciation and amortization	44.8	42.7	2.1	5%
Casualties and insurance	12.0	23.3	(11.3)	(48)%
Materials and other	33.6	35.7	(2.1)	(6)%
Total operating expenses	\$ 301.7	\$ 380.5	\$ (78.8)	(21)%

	Nine Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Compensation and benefits	\$ 240.5	\$ 291.3	\$ (50.8)	(17)%
Purchased services	126.9	155.7	(28.8)	(18)%