

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORP
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2011

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 June 30, 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 1-5721

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its Charter)

New York
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2615557
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

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

10010-3607
(Zip Code)

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

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

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

YES X NO _____

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for 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.

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

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

YES NO X

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS: Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, at July 28, 2011: 244,582,588.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010

(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 539,092	\$ 441,340
Investments	620,868	264,572
Trade, notes and other receivables, net	193,429	150,328
Prepays and other current assets	134,463	129,350
Total current assets	1,487,852	985,590
Non-current investments (\$683,344 and \$413,858 collateralizing repurchase agreements)	3,517,048	3,832,659
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	62,665	42,636
Deferred tax asset, net	1,261,069	1,175,558
Other assets	434,110	452,321
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	604,261	587,371
Investments in associated companies (\$1,111,923 and \$1,314,227 measured using fair value option)	1,825,176	2,274,163
Total	\$9,192,181	\$9,350,298
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables and expense accruals	\$ 144,559	\$ 176,592
Other current liabilities	21,234	27,468
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	659,539	401,121
Debt due within one year	1,040	142,659
Total current liabilities	826,372	747,840
Other non-current liabilities	89,091	90,608
Long-term debt	1,471,239	1,548,469
Total liabilities	2,386,702	2,386,917
Commitments and contingencies		
EQUITY		
Common shares, par value \$1 per share, authorized 600,000,000 shares; 244,572,588 and 243,808,147 shares issued and outstanding, after deducting 47,006,711 and 47,525,707 shares held in treasury	244,573	243,808

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Additional paid-in capital	1,561,970	1,542,964
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,314,743	1,687,363
Retained earnings	3,679,439	3,482,623
Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	6,800,725	6,956,758
Noncontrolling interest	4,754	6,623
Total equity	6,805,479	6,963,381
Total	\$9,192,181	\$9,350,298

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and Other Income:				
Manufacturing	\$64,610	\$77,115	\$128,375	\$141,995
Oil and gas drilling services	31,737	29,254	62,609	50,039
Gaming entertainment	30,513	28,074	61,289	55,140
Investment and other income	96,944	83,344	253,262	130,841
Net securities gains	529,637	71,413	531,940	170,480
	753,441	289,200	1,037,475	548,495
Expenses:				
Manufacturing cost of sales	57,952	66,116	112,205	120,951
Direct operating expenses:				
Oil and gas drilling services	23,364	19,514	44,635	42,285
Gaming entertainment	22,353	20,730	43,822	40,628
Interest	27,837	31,490	56,814	62,981
Salaries and incentive compensation	33,059	8,355	49,295	28,953
Depreciation and amortization	18,579	19,842	36,341	39,331
Selling, general and other expenses	51,105	42,858	95,641	85,231
	234,249	208,905	438,753	420,360
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and losses related to associated companies				
	519,192	80,295	598,722	128,135
Income taxes	190,108	4,665	229,161	7,367
Income from continuing operations before losses related to associated companies				
	329,084	75,630	369,561	120,768
Losses related to associated companies, net of income tax benefit of \$80,144, \$10,609, \$96,268 and \$4,697				
	(145,796)	(321,922)	(173,844)	(170,728)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	183,288	(246,292)	195,717	(49,960)
Income from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit of \$271, \$0, \$1,134 and \$0				
	2,325	10,014	603	5,187
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of income tax provision of \$499, \$0, \$499 and \$0				
	845	–	924	–
Net income (loss)	186,458	(236,278)	197,244	(44,773)
Net (income) loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(149)	1,134	(428)	1,108
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders				
	\$186,309	\$(235,144)	\$196,816	\$(43,665)

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations (continued)

For the periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$.75	\$(1.01)	\$.80	\$(.20)
Income from discontinued operations	.01	.04	–	.02
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	–	–	.01	–
Net income (loss)	\$.76	\$(.97)	\$.81	\$(.18)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$.74	\$(1.01)	\$.79	\$(.20)
Income from discontinued operations	.01	.04	–	.02
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	–	–	.01	–
Net income (loss)	\$.75	\$(.97)	\$.80	\$(.18)
Amounts attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of taxes	\$183,139	\$(245,158)	\$195,289	\$(48,852)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	2,325	10,014	603	5,187
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes	845	–	924	–
Net income (loss)	\$186,309	\$(235,144)	\$196,816	\$(43,665)

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	2011	2010
Net cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 197,244	\$(44,773)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operations:		
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	121,608	(5,347)
Depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	33,146	40,851
Other amortization	13,962	11,661
Share-based compensation	14,460	2,711
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(237)	(9)
Provision for doubtful accounts	254	2,907
Net securities gains	(531,940)	(170,480)
Losses related to associated companies	270,112	175,425
Distributions from associated companies	32,441	15,916
Net gains related to real estate, property and equipment, and other assets	(89,351)	(10,435)
Income related to Fortescue's Pilbara project, net of proceeds received	(28,798)	(68,258)
Loss on buyback of debt	6,352	-
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	(1,423)	-
Change in estimated litigation reserve	(2,241)	-
Net change in:		
Restricted cash	1,368	(21,851)
Trade, notes and other receivables	(7,810)	(10,935)
Prepays and other assets	1,593	(1,134)
Trade payables and expense accruals	(22,266)	9,928
Other liabilities	(3,622)	2,898
Deferred revenue	(482)	8,521
Income taxes payable	(1,933)	5,275
Other	(513)	(513)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	1,924	(57,642)
Net cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	(21,264)	(12,583)
Acquisitions of and capital expenditures for real estate investments	(6,190)	(6,323)
Proceeds from disposals of real estate, property and equipment, and other assets	23,326	4,473
Net change in restricted cash	5,426	(40)
Settlement of lawsuit	-	1,942
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations	1,702	-
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(86,306)	(191)
Advances on notes and other receivables	(3,171)	(4,231)
Collections on notes, loans and other receivables	10,112	11,130
Investments in associated companies	(126,073)	(11,137)

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Capital distributions and loan repayment from associated companies	271,076	29,319
Purchases of investments (other than short-term)	(1,232,513)	(542,792)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	268,806	106,799
Proceeds from sales of investments	869,087	541,450
Other	3,498	258
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(22,484)	118,074

(continued)

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	2011	2010
Net cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of debt, net of issuance costs	\$258,984	\$39,011
Reduction of debt	(143,836)	(4,324)
Issuance of common shares	6,853	619
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	237	9
Other	(3,926)	(1,638)
Net cash provided by financing activities	118,312	33,677
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	97,752	94,109
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1, including cash classified as current assets of discontinued operations	441,340	154,128
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, including cash classified as current assets of discontinued operations	\$539,092	\$248,237
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$58,235	\$61,570
Income tax payments, net	\$13,042	\$2,838

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands, except par value)

(Unaudited)

	Leucadia National Corporation Common Shareholders						
	Common Shares \$1 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
Balance, January 1, 2010	\$243,288	\$1,529,064	\$ 985,032	\$1,604,263	\$4,361,647	\$ 12,850	\$4,374,497
Comprehensive loss:							
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$11,421			(333,239)		(333,239)		(333,239)
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$186			(13,243)		(13,243)		(13,243)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of taxes of \$4			(1,005)		(1,005)		(1,005)
Net change in pension liability and postretirement benefits, net of taxes of \$13			936		936		936
Net loss				(43,665)	(43,665)	(1,108)	(44,773)
Comprehensive loss					(390,216)	(1,108)	(391,324)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests						753	753
Distributions to noncontrolling interests						(2,373)	(2,373)
Share-based compensation expense		2,711			2,711		2,711

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Exercise of options to purchase common shares, including excess tax benefit	30	598			628		628
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(1)	(17)			(18)		(18)
Balance, June 30, 2010	\$243,317	\$1,532,356	\$ 638,481	\$1,560,598	\$3,974,752	\$ 10,122	\$3,984,874
Balance, January 1, 2011	\$243,808	\$1,542,964	\$ 1,687,363	\$3,482,623	\$6,956,758	\$ 6,623	\$6,963,381
Comprehensive loss:							
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes of \$208,037			(374,701)		(374,701)		(374,701)
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss), net of taxes of \$1,158			2,086		2,086		2,086
Net change in pension liability and postretirement benefits, net of taxes of \$3			(5)		(5)		(5)
Net income				196,816	196,816	428	197,244
Comprehensive loss					(175,804)	428	(175,376)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests						598	598
Distributions to noncontrolling interests						(4,369)	(4,369)
Change in interest in consolidated subsidiary		(1,624)			(1,624)	1,474	(150)
Share-based compensation expense		14,460			14,460		14,460
Exercise of warrants to purchase common shares	523	(523)			—		—
Exercise of options to purchase common shares, including excess tax benefit	246	6,844			7,090		7,090
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(4)	(151)			(155)		(155)

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Balance, June 30, 2011	\$244,573	\$1,561,970	\$ 1,314,743	\$3,679,439	\$6,800,725	\$ 4,754	\$6,805,479
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See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, which reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring items or items discussed herein) that management believes necessary to fairly state results of interim operations, should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (including the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) included in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, which are included in the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for such year (the "2010 10-K"). Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of annual results of operations. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2010 was extracted from the audited annual financial statements and does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for annual financial statements.

In April 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance to improve the accounting for repurchase agreements and other agreements that both entitle and obligate a transferor to repurchase or redeem financial assets before their maturity. The amendments remove from the assessment of effective control the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee, and the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. The guidance, which is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011, is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance to improve the comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements issued in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment includes requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements, but does not require additional fair value measurements and is not intended to establish valuation standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The guidance, which is effective during interim or annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued amended guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. This amendment eliminates the current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity; instead, it requires the presentation of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This amendment, which must be applied retrospectively, is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011, and early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this amendment will change the presentation of the Company's consolidated financial statements but will not have any impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to be consistent with the 2011 presentation.

2. Segment Information

The primary measure of segment operating results and profitability used by the Company is income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes. Associated companies are not considered to be a reportable segment, but are reflected in the table below under income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes. Certain information concerning the Company's segments for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is presented in the following table.

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For the Three Month
Period Ended June 30,
2011 2010 For the Six Month
Period Ended June 30,
2011 2010
(In thousands)

Revenues and other income:

Manufacturing:

Idaho Timber	\$41,773	\$53,534	\$82,013	\$96,832
Conwed Plastics	22,870	23,630	46,439	45,231
Oil and Gas Drilling Services	32,119	29,259	64,203	50,049
Gaming Entertainment	30,520	28,087	61,302	55,166
Domestic Real Estate	3,368	4,172	88,751	8,187
Medical Product Development	82	3	173	5
Other Operations	14,639	24,116	30,746	37,374
Corporate	608,070	126,399	663,848	255,651

Total consolidated revenues and other income	\$753,441	\$289,200	\$1,037,475	\$548,495
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Income (loss) from continuing operations before
income taxes:

Manufacturing:

Idaho Timber	\$(2,011)	\$1,455	\$(1,995)	\$1,841
Conwed Plastics	1,740	2,965	5,030	5,733
Oil and Gas Drilling Services	532	504	4,103	(10,773)
Gaming Entertainment	2,697	1,796	8,493	3,166
Domestic Real Estate	(44)	(1,589)	81,273	(3,644)
Medical Product Development	(9,449)	(7,847)	(13,443)	(13,160)
Other Operations	(7,422)	5,065	(13,993)	(1,608)
Losses related to associated companies	(225,940)	(332,531)	(270,112)	(175,425)
Corporate	533,149	77,946	529,254	146,580

Total consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$293,252	\$(252,236)	\$328,610	\$(47,290)
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Depreciation and amortization expenses:

Manufacturing:

Idaho Timber	\$1,323	\$1,537	\$2,644	\$3,477
Conwed Plastics	1,687	1,917	3,483	3,980
Oil and Gas Drilling Services	5,290	6,376	10,583	12,760
Gaming Entertainment	4,140	4,230	8,384	8,421
Domestic Real Estate	845	1,623	1,748	3,231
Medical Product Development	212	217	421	432
Other Operations	2,105	1,667	4,033	3,355
Corporate	5,633	5,370	10,484	10,446

Total consolidated depreciation and amortization expenses	\$21,235	\$22,937	\$41,780	\$46,102
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Revenues and other income for each segment include amounts for services rendered and products sold, as well as segment reported amounts classified as investment and other income and net securities gains in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. In the six month period ended June 30, 2011, other income for the domestic

real estate segment includes a gain on forgiveness of debt of \$81,848,000; see Note 12 for more information. Corporate securities gains include gains of \$527,351,000 for the 2011 periods and \$94,918,000 for the six month 2010 period resulting from the sale of a portion of the Company's investment in the common shares of Fortescue Metals Group Ltd ("Fortescue"). For the 2010 periods, Corporate securities gains also include a gain of \$66,200,000 from the sale of the Company's investment in Light and Power Holdings, Ltd. ("LPH").

Other Operations includes pre-tax income (losses) of \$(8,044,000) and \$3,391,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$(15,826,000) and \$(4,626,000) for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, for the investigation and evaluation of various energy related projects. There were no significant operating revenues associated with these activities; however, other income includes \$889,000 and \$2,879,000 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively, and \$9,151,000 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, with respect to government grants to reimburse the Company for certain of its prior expenditures, which were fully expensed as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the Manufacturing and Other Operations segments include amounts classified as cost of sales.

For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, interest expense was primarily comprised of Corporate; interest expense for other segments was not significant.

3. Investments in Associated Companies

A summary of investments in associated companies at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Investments in associated companies accounted for under the equity method of accounting:		
Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC ("JHYH")	\$325,976	\$321,023
Berkadia Commercial Mortgage LLC ("Berkadia")	227,692	475,071
Garcadia	37,169	35,943
HomeFed Corporation ("HomeFed")	45,661	46,083
Brooklyn Renaissance Plaza	29,085	30,539
Other	47,670	51,277
Total accounted for under the equity method of accounting	713,253	959,936
Investments in associated companies carried at fair value -		
Jefferies Group, Inc. ("Jefferies")	1,111,923	1,314,227
Total investments in associated companies	\$1,825,176	\$2,274,163

In June 2011, Berkadia fully repaid the amount outstanding under its secured credit facility including \$250,000,000 that was loaned by the Company.

Income (losses) related to associated companies includes the following for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010

(In thousands)

Jefferies	\$(239,813)	\$(122,192)	\$(319,515)	\$(121,463)
AmeriCredit Corp. (“ACF”)	–	(187,809)	–	(29,323)
JHYH	(1,003)	469	13,925	2,516
Berkadia	7,037	5,762	21,696	10,293
Cobre Las Cruces, S.A. (“CLC”)	–	(21,609)	–	(36,868)
Garcadia	4,703	4,013	8,998	7,334
HomeFed	(404)	(455)	(422)	(892)
Pershing Square IV, L.P. (“Pershing Square”)	–	(3,122)	–	923
Brooklyn Renaissance Plaza	2,071	(241)	2,714	214
Other	1,469	(7,347)	2,492	(8,159)
Losses related to associated companies before income taxes	(225,940)	(332,531)	(270,112)	(175,425)
Income tax benefit	80,144	10,609	96,268	4,697
Losses related to associated companies, net of taxes	\$(145,796)	\$(321,922)	\$(173,844)	\$(170,728)

Investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting are initially recorded at their original cost and subsequently increased for the Company's share of the investees' earnings, decreased for the Company's share of the investees' losses, reduced for dividends received and impairment charges recorded, if any, and increased for any additional investment of capital.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is allowed to choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value (the “fair value option”) that would not otherwise be required to be measured at fair value. If the fair value option is elected for a particular financial instrument or other item, the Company is required to report unrealized gains and losses on those items in earnings. The Company's investments in ACF (which was sold on October 1, 2010) and Jefferies were the only eligible items for which the fair value option was elected, commencing on the date the investments became subject to the equity method of accounting. If these investments were accounted for under the equity method, the Company would have to record its share of their results of operations employing a quarterly reporting lag because of the investees' public reporting requirements. In addition, electing the fair value option eliminates some of the uncertainty involved with impairment considerations, since quoted market prices for these investments provides a readily determinable fair value at each balance sheet date. The Company's investment in HomeFed is the only other investment in an associated company that is also a publicly traded company but for which the Company did not elect the fair value option. HomeFed's common stock is not listed on any stock exchange, and price information for the common stock is not regularly quoted on any automated quotation system. It is traded in the over-the-counter market with high and low bid prices published by the National Association of Securities Dealers OTC Bulletin Board Service; however, trading volume is minimal. For these reasons the Company did not elect the fair value option for HomeFed.

As of June 30, 2011, the Company owns approximately 27% of the outstanding common shares of Jefferies, a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange (Symbol: JEF). In April 2011, in connection with Jefferies' sale of approximately 20,600,000 common shares in a public offering, the Company purchased 5,154,639 Jefferies common shares for cash consideration of \$125,000,000.

The Company's investment in CLC was sold in 2010.

The following tables provide summarized data with respect to significant investments in associated companies. The information is provided for those investments whose current relative significance to the Company could result in the Company including separate audited financial statements for such investments in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. The information for Jefferies is for the six month period ended May 31, 2011 and for the five month period ended May 31, 2010.

	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Jefferies:		
Total revenues	\$1,936,800	\$1,252,400
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items	168,000	116,200
Net income	168,000	116,200
JHYH:		
Total revenues	\$90,100	\$52,000
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items	44,000	7,600
Net income	44,000	7,600
Berkadia:		
Total revenues	\$167,700	\$157,500
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items	28,500	14,400
Net income	28,500	14,400

Under GAAP, JHYH is considered a variable interest entity that is consolidated by Jefferies, since Jefferies is the primary beneficiary. The Company owns less than half of JHYH's capital, including its indirect interest through its investment in Jefferies. The Company has not provided any guarantees, nor is it contingently liable for any of JHYH's liabilities, all of which are non-recourse to the Company. The Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its investment in JHYH is limited to the book value of its investment plus any additional capital it decides to invest.

4. Investments

A summary of investments classified as current assets at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value
Investments available for sale	\$613,197	\$613,576	\$253,273	\$253,589
Other investments, including accrued interest income	7,203	7,292	11,067	10,983
Total current investments	\$620,400	\$620,868	\$264,340	\$264,572

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and estimated fair value of available for sale investments classified as current assets at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

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	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
June 30, 2011				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$603,503	\$38	\$4	\$603,537
All other corporates	9,694	345	–	10,039
Total fixed maturities	\$613,197	\$383	\$4	\$613,576
December 31, 2010				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$246,996	\$21	\$–	\$247,017
All other corporates	6,277	300	5	6,572
Total fixed maturities	\$253,273	\$321	\$5	\$253,589

A summary of non-current investments at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value and Estimated Fair Value
Investments available for sale:				
Fortescue	\$137,854	\$1,059,303	\$219,723	\$1,659,617
Inmet Mining Corporation (“Inmet”)	504,006	795,457	504,006	862,481
Other investments available for sale	1,414,575	1,491,768	1,067,928	1,144,141
Other investments:				
Private equity funds	84,651	84,651	86,944	86,944
Non-agency mortgage-backed bond securitization portfolio	2,571	2,571	3,304	3,304
FMG Chichester Pty Ltd (“FMG”) zero coupon note component	38,433	38,433	36,268	36,268
Other non-publicly traded investments	44,920	44,865	40,114	39,904
Total non-current investments	\$2,227,010	\$3,517,048	\$1,958,287	\$3,832,659

At June 30, 2011, the Company owns 155,586,000 common shares of Fortescue, representing approximately 4.99% of Fortescue’s outstanding common shares. Fortescue is a publicly traded company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (Symbol: FMG). As more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, the Company’s investment in Fortescue also includes a \$100,000,000 unsecured note of FMG that matures in August 2019 (the “FMG Note”). Interest on the FMG Note is calculated as 4% of the revenue, net of government royalties, invoiced from the iron ore produced from the project’s Cloud Break and Christmas Creek areas, which commenced production in May 2008. Interest is payable semi-annually within thirty days of June 30th and December 31st of each year. The Company accounts for the FMG Note as two components: a thirteen year zero-coupon note and a prepaid mining interest. The zero-coupon note component of this investment is accounted for as a loan-like instrument, with income being recognized as the note is accreted up to its face value. The prepaid mining interest, which is being amortized to expense as the revenue is

earned (using the units of production method), is classified as other current and non-current assets with an aggregate balance of \$159,171,000 and \$164,321,000 at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of operations related to the FMG Note are as follows (in thousands):

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	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Classified as investment and other income:				
Interest income on FMG Note	\$67,103	\$46,590	\$104,516	\$68,258
Interest accreted on zero-coupon note component	\$1,083	\$963	\$2,165	\$1,925
Amortization expense on prepaid mining interest	\$3,034	\$2,614	\$5,150	\$4,938

In August 2010, the Company was advised that Fortescue is asserting that FMG is entitled to issue additional notes identical to the FMG Note in an unlimited amount. Fortescue further claims that any interest to be paid on additional notes can dilute, on a pro rata basis, the Company's entitlement to the above stated interest of 4% of net revenue. The Company does not believe that FMG has the right to issue additional notes which affect the Company's interest or that the interpretation by Fortescue of the terms of the FMG Note, as currently claimed by Fortescue, reflects the agreement between the parties. In September 2010, the Company filed a Writ of Summons against Fortescue, FMG and Fortescue's then Chief Executive Officer in the Supreme Court of Western Australia. The Writ of Summons seeks, among other things, an injunction restraining the issuance of any additional notes identical to the FMG Note and damages. If the litigation is ultimately determined adversely to the Company and additional notes are issued, the Company's future cash flows from the FMG Note and future results of operations would be materially and adversely affected to the extent of the dilution resulting from the issuance of such additional notes. In addition, the Company would have to evaluate whether the prepaid mining interest had become impaired. The amount of the impairment, if any, would depend upon the amount of new notes issued and the resulting dilution, plus the Company's projection of future interest payable on the FMG Note.

At June 30, 2011, the Company owns 11,042,413 common shares of Inmet, representing approximately 16% of Inmet's outstanding shares. Inmet is a Canadian-based global mining company traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange (Symbol: IMN). The previously announced merger agreement between Inmet and Lundin Mining Corporation ("Lundin") was terminated in March 2011; accordingly, the voting and support agreement the Company entered into with Lundin, which restricted the Company's ability to sell its Inmet shares, was also terminated. The Toronto Stock Exchange selling restrictions pertaining to the Inmet shares acquired in 2010 expired in April 2011.

Non-current other non-publicly traded investments are accounted for under the cost method of accounting, reduced for impairment charges when appropriate.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and estimated fair value of non-current investments classified as available for sale at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

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	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
June 30, 2011				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$7,344	\$3	\$13	\$7,334
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	1,064,797	12,644	1,523	1,075,918
All other corporates	233,527	2,001	918	234,610
Total fixed maturities	1,305,668	14,648	2,454	1,317,862
Equity securities:				
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	20,573	35,229	497	55,305
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	730,194	1,243,267	100	1,973,361
Total equity securities	750,767	1,278,496	597	2,028,666
	\$2,056,435	\$1,293,144	\$3,051	\$3,346,528
December 31, 2010				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$7,806	\$-	\$90	\$7,716
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	815,066	10,564	2,247	823,383
All other corporates	191,851	917	235	192,533
Total fixed maturities	1,014,723	11,481	2,572	1,023,632
Equity securities:				
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	16,340	32,936	-	49,276
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	760,594	1,833,229	492	2,593,331
Total equity securities	776,934	1,866,165	492	2,642,607
	\$1,791,657	\$1,877,646	\$3,064	\$3,666,239

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of non-current investments classified as available for sale at June 30, 2011, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities are likely to differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
(In thousands)		
Due after one year through five years	\$42,918	\$43,267
Due after five years through ten years	-	-
Due after ten years	-	-
	42,918	43,267
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	1,262,750	1,274,595
	\$1,305,668	\$1,317,862

Net unrealized gains on investments were \$1,375,056,000 and \$1,749,757,000 at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Reclassification adjustments included in comprehensive loss for the six month period ended June 30, 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

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Net unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period, net of taxes of \$15,273	\$(27,508)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains included in net income, net of taxes of \$192,764	(347,193)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments, net of taxes of \$208,037	\$(374,701)

At June 30, 2011, the unrealized losses on investments which have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer were not significant.

Securities with book values of \$818,000 and \$4,615,000 at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, collateralized a letter of credit and, at December 31, 2010, certain swap agreements.

5. Inventory

A summary of inventory (which is included in the caption prepaids and other current assets) at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Raw materials	\$6,223	\$5,876
Work in process	14,974	12,441
Finished goods	47,166	39,963
	\$68,363	\$58,280

6. Intangible Assets, Net and Goodwill

A summary of intangible assets, net and goodwill at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Intangibles:		
Customer and other relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$42,284 and \$39,051	\$25,044	\$23,338
Licenses, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,620 and \$2,328	9,378	9,670
Trademarks and tradename, net of accumulated amortization of \$968 and \$791	18,568	1,210
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,696 and \$2,650	471	267
Goodwill	9,204	8,151
	\$62,665	\$42,636

Amortization expense on intangible assets was \$1,858,000 and \$2,253,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$3,748,000 and \$4,645,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for the intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows (in thousands): 2011 (for the remaining six months) - \$3,700; 2012 - \$7,500; 2013 - \$7,300; 2014 - \$7,100; and 2015 - \$4,300.

In June 2011, a subsidiary of the Company purchased the assets of Seghesio Family Vineyards (“Seghesio”), the owner and operator of premium estate vineyards and a winery located in Healdsburg, California. The cash purchase price was \$86,156,000, which was primarily allocated as follows: \$48,503,000 to property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net, \$22,250,000 to amortizable intangible assets (principally brand, which will be amortized over 17 years), \$1,053,000 to goodwill and \$13,100,000 to prepaids and other current assets (principally inventory). Unaudited pro forma income statement data is not included as the amounts were not significant.

In addition to the goodwill resulting from the Seghesio acquisition, goodwill in the above table includes \$8,151,000 related to Conwed Plastics for both periods.

7. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Activity in accumulated other comprehensive income is reflected in the consolidated statements of equity but not in the consolidated statements of operations. A summary of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Net unrealized gains on investments	\$1,375,056	\$1,749,757
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses	(1,752)	(3,838)
Net minimum pension liability	(59,861)	(60,177)
Net postretirement benefit	1,300	1,621
	\$1,314,743	\$1,687,363

8. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits

Pension expense charged to operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 related to defined benefit pension plans included the following components (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest cost	\$2,800	\$3,121	\$5,631	\$6,242
Expected return on plan assets	(1,397)	(2,158)	(2,808)	(4,316)
Actuarial loss	241	507	491	1,014
Amortization of prior service cost	-	1	-	2
Net pension expense	\$1,644	\$1,471	\$3,314	\$2,942

The Company contributed \$3,890,000 to its defined benefit pension plan during the six month period ended June 30, 2011.

Several subsidiaries provide certain healthcare and other benefits to certain retired employees under plans which are currently unfunded. The Company pays the cost of postretirement benefits as they are incurred. Amounts charged to expense were not significant in each of the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

9. Share-Based Compensation

Salaries and incentive compensation expense included \$13,436,000 and \$697,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$14,460,000 and \$2,711,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, for share-based compensation expense principally relating to the Company's senior executive warrant plan and grants previously made under the Company's fixed stock option plan.

In February 2011, each of the Company's Chairman and President exercised warrants to purchase 2,000,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$28.515 per share, on a cashless exercise basis, pursuant to which they each received 261,599 common shares (determined using a value per share of \$32.806 as set forth in the warrant). The warrants had been granted in March 2006, subject to shareholder approval, which was received in May 2006. The warrants were scheduled by their terms to expire on March 5, 2011. All of the common shares obtained upon exercise of the warrants were immediately sold in a private transaction.

On March 7, 2011, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors granted warrants to purchase 2,000,000 common shares to each of the Company's Chairman and President at an exercise price of \$33.84 per share (105% of the closing price per share of a common share on the grant date). In May 2011, the required shareholder approval was received and the warrants were issued. The warrants expire in 2016 and vest in five equal tranches with 20% vesting on the date shareholder approval was received and an additional 20% vesting in each subsequent year. Compensation cost was determined as of the approval date and will be recognized in the financial statements over the vesting period of the warrants. For the three and six month 2011 periods, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$12,303,000 related to this grant of warrants.

During the three and six month 2011 periods, 12,000 options were granted to non-employee directors at an exercise price of \$35.78 per share, the market price on the grant date.

10. Income Taxes

The aggregate amount of unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions reflected in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2011 was \$9,500,000 (including \$3,200,000 for interest); if recognized, such amounts would lower the Company's effective tax rate. Over the next twelve months, the Company believes it is reasonably possible that the aggregate amount of unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions will decrease by approximately \$500,000 upon the resolution of certain assessments. The statute of limitations with respect to the Company's federal income tax returns has expired for all years through 2006. The Company's New York State and New York City income tax returns for the 2006 to 2008 period are currently being audited.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the provision for income taxes includes a charge related to the excess of the tax benefit recognized for accounting purposes over the actual tax benefit realized upon the exercise of warrants in March 2011. The provisions for income taxes also include \$5,039,000 and \$7,741,000 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively, for foreign taxes principally related to interest on the FMG Note, and for the six month period a dividend paid by Fortescue. These charges are the principal reason why the Company's effective tax rate is greater than the federal statutory rate in the 2011 periods.

11. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts were calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30, 2011		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30, 2011	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Numerator for earnings (loss) per share:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders for				
basic earnings (loss) per share	\$186,309	\$(235,144)	\$196,816	\$(43,665)
Interest on 3¾% Convertible Notes	654	–	1,308	–
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders for				
diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$186,963	\$(235,144)	\$198,124	\$(43,665)
Denominator for earnings (loss) per share:				
Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share –				
weighted average shares	244,521	243,312	244,290	243,302
Stock options	225	–	195	–
Warrants	–	–	206	–
3¾% Convertible Notes	4,280	–	4,280	–

Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share	249,026	243,312	248,971	243,302
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Options to purchase 878,000 and 875,000 weighted average common shares were outstanding during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively, and 1,775,500 and 1,750,000 weighted average common shares were outstanding during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the effect was antidilutive.

The denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share does not include weighted average common shares of 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively, related to outstanding warrants to purchase common shares at \$33.84 per share, as the effect was antidilutive. Warrants to purchase 4,000,000 weighted average common shares at \$28.515 per share were outstanding during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 but were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the effect was antidilutive.

For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, 4,248,800 shares related to the 3¾% Convertible Notes were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the effect was antidilutive.

Outstanding stock options and stock appreciation rights of a subsidiary are not included above since the subsidiary operates at a net loss and the effect is antidilutive.

12. Indebtedness

The Board of Directors has authorized the Company, from time to time, to purchase its outstanding debt securities through cash purchases in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, depend upon prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements and other factors; such purchases may be commenced or suspended at any time without notice. During the first half of 2011, the Company repurchased \$21,359,000 principal amount of its 8 1/8% Senior Notes due 2015, \$54,860,000 principal amount of its 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2017 and \$1,350,000 principal amount of its 8.65% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2027, and recognized aggregate pre-tax losses of \$3,455,000 and \$6,352,000 for the three and six month 2011 periods, respectively, which are reflected in selling, general and other expenses.

As more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, in January 2011, a subsidiary of the Company paid \$19,275,000 to the lenders of the Myrtle Beach project in full satisfaction of the project's non-recourse indebtedness, which had a balance of \$100,524,000, and for net working capital amounts. As a result, the Company recognized a gain on forgiveness of debt (including accrued interest) in other income of \$81,848,000 in the six month period ended June 30, 2011. During 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company had recognized impairment charges related to this project aggregating \$114,900,000.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions. At June 30, 2011, these fixed rate repurchase agreements have a weighted average interest rate of approximately 0.2%, mature at various dates through August 2011 and are collateralized by non-current investments. The non-current investments are adjustable rate mortgage pass-through certificates issued by U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises (FHLMC or FNMA). This portfolio has a weighted average life of approximately 5.8 years and a duration of 1.38 at June 30, 2011.

13. Fair Value

Aggregate information concerning assets and liabilities at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis is presented below (in thousands):

		June 30, 2011 Fair Value Measurements Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
	Total Fair Value Measurements		
Investments classified as current assets:			
Investments available for sale:			
Bonds and notes:			
U.S. Government and agencies	\$603,537	\$603,537	\$-
All other corporates	10,039	9,791	248
Non-current investments:			

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Investments available for sale:

Bonds and notes:			
U.S. Government and agencies	7,334	–	7,334
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	1,075,918	–	1,075,918
All other corporates	234,610	144,802	89,808
Equity securities:			
Common stocks:			
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	55,305	55,305	–
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	1,973,361	1,973,361	–
Investments in associated companies	1,111,923	1,111,923	–
Total	\$5,072,027	\$3,898,719	\$1,173,308
Other current liabilities			
	\$(1,550)	\$(1,550)	\$–

	December 31, 2010		
	Fair Value Measurements		
	Using		
	Quoted	Significant	
	Prices in	Other	
	Active	Observable	
	Markets for	Inputs	
	Identical	(Level 2)	
	Assets or		
	Liabilities		
	(Level 1)		
	Total		
	Fair Value		
	Measurements		
Investments classified as current assets:			
Investments available for sale:			
Bonds and notes:			
U.S. Government and agencies	\$247,017	\$247,017	\$-
All other corporates	6,572	6,324	248
Non-current investments:			
Investments available for sale:			
Bonds and notes:			
U.S. Government and agencies	7,716	-	7,716
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	823,383	-	823,383
All other corporates	192,533	150,193	42,340
Equity securities:			
Common stocks:			
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	49,276	49,276	-
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	2,593,331	2,593,331	-
Investments in associated companies	1,314,227	1,314,227	-
Total	\$5,234,055	\$4,360,368	\$873,687
Other current liabilities	\$(2,413)	\$(1,878)	\$(535)

At June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company did not have significant fair value measurements using unobservable inputs (Level 3) for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The estimated fair values for securities measured using Level 1 inputs are determined using publicly quoted market prices in active markets. The Company has a segregated portfolio of mortgage pass-through certificates issued by U.S. Government agencies (GNMA) and by U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises (FHLMC or FNMA) which are carried on the balance sheet at their estimated fair value. Although the markets that these types of securities trade in are generally active, market prices are not always available for the identical security. The fair value of these investments are based on observable market data including benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids and offers. The estimates of fair value of the portfolios of mortgage pass-through certificates and corporate bonds are considered to be based on Level 2 inputs.

At June 30, 2011, the Company did not have significant assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Aggregate information concerning assets and liabilities at December 31, 2010 that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis is presented below (in thousands):

December 31, 2010

	Total Fair Value Measurements	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Long-lived assets held and used (a)	\$20,600	\$-	\$20,600	\$ -
Long-lived assets held for sale (b)	7,000	-	7,000	-
Other non-current investments (c)	2,200	-	-	2,200

(a) As more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, the Company evaluated for impairment the carrying value of the Myrtle Beach project's real estate assets, recorded an impairment charge and reduced the carrying amount to its fair value. As of December 31, 2010, the Company also wrote down to fair value one of its real estate projects based on an appraisal and prices for similar assets, and recognized an impairment charge, which is included in selling, general and other expenses.

- (b) Consists of a corporate aircraft for which the fair value was primarily based on prices for similar assets.
- (c) Represents an investment in a non-public security accounted for under the cost method of accounting for which the Company primarily reviewed issuer financial statements to determine its fair value.

Included in net securities gains in the consolidated statement of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 are impairment charges of \$1,440,000 and \$1,505,000, respectively, primarily for a publicly traded security. Included in net securities gains in the consolidated statement of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 are impairment charges of \$539,000 and \$1,520,000, respectively, all of which were for non-agency mortgage-backed bond securitizations.

The following table presents fair value information about certain financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the balance sheet. Fair values are determined as described below. These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. The fair value amounts presented do not purport to represent and should not be considered representative of the underlying "market" or franchise value of the Company. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of each class of the financial instruments described below are as follows:

- (a) Investments: The fair values of marketable equity securities and fixed maturity securities (which include securities sold not owned) are substantially based on quoted market prices.

Other non-current investments which do not trade publicly include private equity fund investments where the Company's voting interest isn't large enough to apply the equity method of accounting, a portfolio of non-agency mortgage-backed bond securitizations where the underlying assets are various individual mortgage loans, the zero-coupon component of the FMG Note and various other non-publicly traded investments. For the investments in private equity funds and the FMG zero-coupon note, the Company has concluded that the carrying amount approximates the fair value of these investments based primarily on reviews of issuer financial statements or statements of net asset value. For the bond securitization portfolio, future cash flows are re-estimated on a regular basis for each security to determine if impairment charges are required; accordingly the Company has concluded that the carrying amount of these securities approximates their fair values. The fair values of the Company's other non-publicly traded investments that are accounted for under the cost method were assumed to be at least equal to the carrying amount. For these non-publicly traded investments, the Company reviews cash flows and/or other information obtained from investee companies on a regular basis to determine if impairment charges are required.

- (b) Cash and cash equivalents: For cash equivalents, the carrying amount approximates fair value.
- (c) Notes receivable: The fair values of variable rate notes receivable are estimated to be the carrying amount.
- (d) Long-term and other indebtedness: The fair values of non-variable rate debt are estimated using quoted market prices and estimated rates that would be available to the Company for debt with similar terms. The fair value of variable rate debt is estimated to be the carrying amount. The fair value of the Myrtle Beach project's debt at December 31, 2010 is the amount paid by the Company's subsidiary for the collateralized property in the foreclosure sale.
- (e) Swap agreements: The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement at December 31, 2010 was based on rates then available for similar agreements. At June 30, 2011, the Company did not have any swap agreements.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

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	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Investments:				
Current	\$620,868	\$620,868	\$264,572	\$264,572
Non-current	3,517,048	3,517,048	3,832,659	3,832,659
Cash and cash equivalents	539,092	539,092	441,340	441,340
Notes receivable:				
Current	1,685	1,685	740	740
Non-current	13,531	13,531	2,633	2,633
Financial Liabilities:				
Indebtedness:				
Current	660,579	660,579	543,780	461,350
Non-current	1,471,239	1,625,507	1,548,469	1,677,656
Securities sold not owned	1,550	1,550	1,878	1,878
Swap agreements:				
Interest rate swaps	–	–	(535)	(535)

14. Discontinued Operations

As more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, the Company sold ResortQuest International, LLC (“ResortQuest”) in September 2010, and STi Prepaid, LLC (“STi Prepaid”) in October 2010 and classified these operations as discontinued operations. In addition, in September 2010, the Company classified its power production business that burns waste biomass to produce electricity as a held for sale discontinued operation.

A summary of the results of discontinued operations for ResortQuest, STi Prepaid and the power production business is as follows for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income:				
Telecommunications	\$–	\$92,860	\$–	\$181,985
Property management and service fees	–	28,826	–	50,393
Investment and other income	2	1,591	757	6,046
	2	123,277	757	238,424
Expenses:				
Cost of sales - telecommunications	–	80,876	–	158,617
Direct operating expenses - property management and services	–	21,647	–	40,871
Salaries and incentive compensation	66	3,833	474	7,635
Depreciation and amortization	–	2,367	–	4,682
Selling, general and other expenses	630	14,048	3,562	30,940
	696	122,771	4,036	242,745

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Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	(694)	506	(3,279)	(4,321)
Income tax benefit	271	–	1,134	–
Income (loss) from discontinued operations after income taxes	\$(423)	\$506	\$(2,145)	\$(4,321)

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During the second quarters of 2011 and 2010, the Company received and recognized as income from discontinued operations distributions totaling \$2,748,000 and \$9,508,000, respectively, from its subsidiary, Empire Insurance Company (“Empire”), which has been undergoing a voluntary liquidation since 2001. The Company had classified Empire as a discontinued operation in 2001 and fully wrote-off its remaining book value based on its expected future cash flows at that time. Although Empire no longer writes any insurance business, its orderly liquidation over the years has resulted in reductions to its estimated claim reserves that enabled Empire to pay the distributions, with the approval of the New York Insurance Department. For income tax purposes, the payments are treated as non-taxable distributions paid by a subsidiary. Since future distributions from Empire, if any, are subject to New York insurance law or the approval of the New York Insurance Department, income will only be recognized when received.

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

The following should be read in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the 2010 10-K.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's investment portfolio, equity and results of operations can be significantly impacted by the changes in market values of certain securities, particularly during times of increased volatility in security prices. Changes in the market values of publicly traded available for sale securities are reflected in other comprehensive income and equity. However, changes in the market prices of investments for which the Company has elected the fair value option, declines in the fair values of equity securities that the Company deems to be other than temporary and declines in the fair values of debt securities related to credit losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations and equity.

The Company's largest publicly traded available for sale equity securities with changes in market values reflected in other comprehensive income are Fortescue and Inmet. During the six month period ended June 30, 2011, the market value of the Company's investment in the common shares of Fortescue decreased from \$1,659,617,000 at December 31, 2010 to \$1,059,303,000 at June 30, 2011 (which decrease reflects shares sold in 2011 that had a market value of \$618,376,000 at December 31, 2010), and the market value of the Company's investment in Inmet decreased from \$862,481,000 at December 31, 2010 to \$795,457,000 at June 30, 2011. The market value of the Company's investment in Jefferies, for which the fair value option was elected, decreased during the six month period ended June 30, 2011; accordingly, the Company recognized an unrealized loss of \$327,304,000 as a component of losses related to associated companies.

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Company also considers investments classified as current assets and investments classified as non-current assets on the face of its consolidated balance sheet as being generally available to meet its liquidity needs. Securities classified as current and non-current investments are not as liquid as cash and cash equivalents, but they are generally easily convertible into cash within a relatively short period of time. As of June 30, 2011, the sum of these amounts aggregated \$4,677,008,000. However, since \$960,592,000 of this amount is pledged as collateral pursuant to various agreements, is subject to trading restrictions, represents investments in non-public securities or is held by subsidiaries that are party to agreements that restrict the Company's ability to use the funds for other purposes, the Company does not consider those amounts to be available to meet the Company's liquidity needs. The \$3,716,416,000 that is available is comprised of cash and short-term bonds and notes of the U.S. Government and its agencies, U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises and other publicly traded debt and equity securities (including the Fortescue common shares of \$1,059,303,000 and the Inmet common shares of \$795,457,000). The Company's available liquidity, and the investment income realized from the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is used to meet the Company's short-term recurring cash requirements, which are principally the payment of interest on its debt and corporate overhead expenses.

At June 30, 2011, the Company owns 11,042,413 common shares of Inmet, representing approximately 16% of Inmet's outstanding shares. The previously announced merger agreement between Inmet and Lundin was terminated in March 2011; accordingly, the voting and support agreement the Company entered into with Lundin, which restricted the Company's ability to sell its Inmet shares, was also terminated. The Toronto Stock Exchange selling restrictions pertaining to the Inmet shares acquired in 2010 expired in April 2011.

In January 2011, a subsidiary of the Company paid \$19,275,000 in connection with the foreclosure sale of the Myrtle Beach project (including net working capital amounts), which fully satisfied the project's non-recourse indebtedness,

which had a balance of \$100,524,000.

In January 2011, the Company received \$72,900,000 from FMG (net of \$8,100,000 in withholding taxes) in payment of interest due on the FMG Note for the second half of 2010. In August 2011, the Company received \$98,818,000 (net of \$10,980,000 in withholding taxes) from FMG in payment of the accrued interest due on the FMG Note through June 30, 2011. Future interest payments under the FMG Note will be dependent upon the physical volume of iron ore sold and the selling price, which can fluctuate widely, as well as the outcome of the litigation as described below. As a result, it is not possible to predict whether interest earned in the most recent quarter will continue at the same level in future quarters.

In August 2010, the Company was advised that Fortescue is asserting that FMG is entitled to issue additional notes identical to the FMG Note in an unlimited amount. Fortescue further claims that any interest to be paid on additional notes can dilute, on a pro rata basis, the Company's entitlement to the stated interest of 4% of net revenue. The Company does not believe that FMG has the right to issue additional notes which affect the Company's interest or that the interpretation by Fortescue of the terms of the FMG Note, as currently claimed by Fortescue, reflects the agreement between the parties. In September 2010, the Company filed a Writ of Summons against Fortescue, FMG and Fortescue's then Chief Executive Officer in the Supreme Court of Western Australia. The Writ of Summons seeks, among other things, an injunction restraining the issuance of any additional notes identical to the FMG Note and damages. If the litigation is ultimately determined adversely to the Company and additional notes are issued, the Company's future cash flows from the FMG Note and future results of operations would be materially and adversely affected to the extent of the dilution resulting from the issuance of such additional notes.

In March 2011, the Company invested an additional \$50,000,000 in Sangart, which increased its ownership interest to approximately 96%.

In April 2011, in connection with Jefferies' sale of approximately 20,600,000 common shares in a public offering, the Company purchased 5,154,639 Jefferies common shares for cash consideration of \$125,000,000. As a result, the Company's percentage ownership interest of Jefferies common shares declined to 27.5%.

In June 2011, a subsidiary of the Company purchased the assets of Seghesio Family Vineyards, the owner and operator of premium estate vineyards and a winery located in Healdsburg, California. The cash purchase price was \$86,156,000, which was primarily allocated as follows: \$48,503,000 to property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net, \$22,250,000 to amortizable intangible assets, \$1,053,000 to goodwill and \$13,100,000 to prepaids and other current assets (principally inventory).

In June 2011, Berkadia fully repaid the amount outstanding under its secured credit facility including \$250,000,000 that was loaned by the Company.

In June 2011, the Company sold 92,400,000 common shares of Fortescue for net cash proceeds of \$609,220,000, which resulted in the recognition of a net securities gain of \$527,351,000.

The Board of Directors has authorized the Company, from time to time, to purchase its outstanding debt securities through cash purchases in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, depend upon prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements and other factors; such purchases may be commenced or suspended at any time without notice. During the first six months of 2011, the Company repurchased \$21,359,000 principal amount of its 8 1/8% Senior Notes due 2015, \$54,860,000 principal amount of its 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2017 and \$1,350,000 principal amount of its 8.65% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2027.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Net cash of \$1,924,000 was provided by operating activities in the six month 2011 period as compared to \$57,642,000 of cash used in the six month 2010 period. The change in operating cash flows reflects interest payments received from FMG (\$72,900,000, net of withholding taxes), greater income tax payments and lower interest payments. STi Prepaid and ResortQuest generated funds from operating activities of \$1,706,000 and \$7,049,000, respectively, prior to being sold during 2010. Keen generated funds of \$12,135,000 during the 2011 period and used funds of \$336,000 during the 2010 period; Premier generated funds of \$12,279,000 and \$8,814,000 during the 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively; and the Company's manufacturing segments generated funds of \$3,471,000 during the 2011 period and

\$11,100,000 during the 2010 period. Funds used by Sangart, a development stage company, increased to \$17,084,000 during the 2011 period from \$10,761,000 during the 2010 period. For the period ended June 30, 2011, distributions from associated companies principally include earnings distributed by Berkadia (\$20,153,000) and Jefferies (\$7,789,000). For the period ended June 30, 2010, distributions from associated companies principally include earnings distributed by Berkadia (\$6,000,000), Jefferies (\$7,287,000) and Garcadia (\$2,482,000). Net gains related to real estate, property and equipment, and other assets in 2011 includes a gain of \$81,848,000 on forgiveness of debt related to the Myrtle Beach project.

Net cash of \$22,484,000 was used for investing activities in the six month 2011 period as compared to \$118,074,000 of cash provided by investing activities in the six month 2010 period. For the period ended June 30, 2011, proceeds from disposals of real estate, property and equipment, and other assets include \$12,040,000 from the sale of certain of Keen's rigs. Acquisitions, net of cash acquired, primarily relates to the Company's acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards. Investments in associated companies include Jefferies (\$125,000,000) in the 2011 period and CLC (\$2,687,000) and ACF (\$7,236,000) in the 2010 period. Capital distributions and loan repayment from associated companies include Berkadia (\$250,154,000), JHYH (\$8,710,000) and Garcadia (\$4,984,000) in 2011. Capital distributions and loan repayment from associated companies include Berkadia (\$2,126,000), JHYH (\$17,077,000), Wintergreen Partners Fund, L.P. (\$4,397,000) and Garcadia (\$4,093,000) in 2010.

Net cash of \$118,312,000 and \$33,677,000 was provided by financing activities in the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Issuance of debt for 2011 and 2010 primarily reflects the increase in repurchase agreements of \$258,418,000 and \$38,355,000, respectively. Reduction of debt for 2011 includes \$19,275,000 in full satisfaction of the Myrtle Beach project's non-recourse indebtedness, \$32,881,000 on the maturity of debt of a subsidiary that was collateralized by certain of the Company's corporate aircraft, \$8,500,000 for the repayment of Keen's line of credit and \$82,531,000 for the buyback of \$21,359,000 principal amount of the Company's 8 1/8% Senior Notes due 2015, \$54,860,000 principal amount of the Company's 7 1/8% Senior Notes due 2017 and \$1,350,000 principal amount of the Company's 8.65% Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2027.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates all of these estimates and assumptions. The following areas have been identified as critical accounting estimates because they have the potential to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements, and because they are based on assumptions which are used in the accounting records to reflect, at a specific point in time, events whose ultimate outcome won't be known until a later date. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Income Taxes – The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its net deferred tax asset to the net amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If in the future the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the Company will be able to realize its net deferred tax asset in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment to increase the net deferred tax asset would increase income in such period. If in the future the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its recorded net deferred tax asset, an adjustment to decrease the net deferred tax asset would be charged to income in such period. The Company is required to consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, and to weight the evidence when determining whether a valuation allowance is required and the amount of such valuation allowance. Generally, greater weight is required to be placed on objectively verifiable evidence when making this assessment, in particular on recent historical operating results.

During 2010, the Company realized significant gains from the sale of certain investments, recorded significant unrealized gains in the fair values of other investments and began to experience modest improvement in the operating results in some business segments. Additionally, the Company's cumulative taxable income for recent years became a positive amount, reflecting the realized gains on the sales of certain investments during the fourth quarter of 2010. With this recent positive evidence the Company gave greater weight to its revised projections of future taxable income, which consider significant unrealized gains in its investment portfolio, and to its long-term historical ability to generate significant amounts of taxable income when assessing the amount of its required valuation allowance. As a result, the Company was able to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will have future taxable income

sufficient to realize a significant portion of the Company's net deferred tax asset; accordingly, \$1,157,111,000 of the deferred tax valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense on December 31, 2010. In addition to its projections of future taxable income, the Company is relying upon the sale of investments that have unrealized gains before the NOLs expire and the corresponding reversal of related deferred tax liabilities to realize a portion of its net deferred tax asset.

The Company's estimate of future taxable income considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, about its operating businesses and investments, included an aggregation of individual projections for each significant operating business and investment, estimated apportionment factors for state and local taxing jurisdictions and included all future years that the Company estimated it would have available net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") (until 2029). The Company believes that its estimate of future taxable income is reasonable but inherently uncertain, and if its current or future operations and investments generate taxable income different than the projected amounts, further adjustments to the valuation allowance are possible. In addition to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities related to unrealized gains, the Company will need to generate approximately \$4,000,000,000 of future U.S. pre-tax income to fully realize its net deferred tax asset. The current balance of the deferred tax valuation allowance principally reserves for NOLs of certain subsidiaries that are not available to offset income generated by other members of the Company's consolidated tax return group.

The Company also records reserves for contingent tax liabilities based on the Company's assessment of the probability of successfully sustaining its tax filing positions.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets – The Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. When testing for impairment, the Company groups its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (or asset group). The determination of whether an asset group is recoverable is based on management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows directly attributable to the asset group as compared to its carrying value. If the carrying amount of the asset group is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss would be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its estimated fair value.

Current economic conditions have adversely affected most of the Company's operations and investments. A worsening of current economic conditions or a prolonged recession could cause a decline in estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the Company's operations and investments. If future undiscounted cash flows are estimated to be less than the carrying amounts of the asset groups used to generate those cash flows in subsequent reporting periods, particularly for those with large investments in property and equipment (for example, manufacturing, gaming entertainment, land based contract oil and gas drilling operations, real estate and certain associated company investments), impairment charges would have to be recorded.

Impairment of Equity Method Investments – The Company evaluates equity method investments for impairment when operating losses or other factors may indicate a decrease in value which is other than temporary. For investments in investment partnerships that are accounted for under the equity method, the Company obtains from the investment partnership financial statements, net asset values and other information on a quarterly basis and annual audited financial statements. On a quarterly basis, the Company also makes inquiries and discusses with investment managers whether there were significant procedural, valuation, composition and other changes at the investee. Since these investment partnerships record their underlying investments at fair value, after application of the equity method the carrying value of the Company's investment is equal to its share of the investees' underlying net assets at their fair values. Absent any unusual circumstances or restrictions concerning these investments, which would be separately evaluated, it is unlikely that any additional impairment charge would be required.

For equity method investments in operating businesses, the Company considers a variety of factors including economic conditions nationally and in their geographic areas of operation, adverse changes in the industry in which they operate, declines in business prospects, deterioration in earnings, increasing costs of operations and other relevant factors specific to the investee. Whenever the Company believes conditions or events indicate that one of these investments might be significantly impaired, the Company will obtain from such investee updated cash flow

projections and impairment analyses of the investee assets. The Company will use this information and, together with discussions with the investee's management, evaluate if the book value of its investment exceeds its fair value, and if so and the situation is deemed other than temporary, record an impairment charge.

Impairment of Securities – Declines in the fair values of equity securities considered to be other than temporary and declines in the fair values of debt securities related to credit losses are reflected in net securities gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company evaluates its investments for impairment on a quarterly basis.

The Company's determination of whether a security is other than temporarily impaired incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information; GAAP requires the exercise of judgment in making this assessment, rather than the application of fixed mathematical criteria. The various factors that the Company considers in making its determination are specific to each investment. For publicly traded debt and equity securities, the Company considers a number of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, the reason for the decline in fair value, changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, the ability and intent to hold investments to maturity, and other factors specific to the individual investment. For investments in private equity funds and non-public securities, the Company bases its determination upon financial statements, net asset values and/or other information obtained from fund managers or investee companies.

The Company recorded \$1,440,000 and \$1,505,000 of impairment charges for securities, primarily consisting of a publicly traded security, in the consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. The Company recorded \$539,000 and \$1,520,000 of impairment charges for securities, consisting of non-agency mortgage-backed bond securitizations, in the consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively.

Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses – The Company's operating subsidiaries do not provide financing to their customers in the ordinary course of business. However, the Company does have a 13 year unsecured zero-coupon note of FMG, which had a balance of \$38,433,000 at June 30, 2011 that meets the accounting definition of a finance receivable. In addition, from time to time, the Company provides loans under the secured credit facility to its joint venture, Berkadia; no amounts were outstanding at June 30, 2011. The Company exercises judgment in evaluating the credit risk and collectability of these financing receivables. These assessments were made prior to the inception of the credit exposure and continue to be made at regular intervals. The various factors that the Company considers in making its assessment are specific to each financing receivable. These factors include the current and projected financial condition of those companies and their industries, the type and amount of collateral, if any, the Company's collection experience and the length of time until these financing receivables become due. As a result of its assessment, the Company concluded that an allowance for credit losses was not required as of June 30, 2011.

Business Combinations – At acquisition, the Company allocates the cost of a business acquisition to the specific tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their fair values. Significant judgments and estimates are often made to determine these values, and may include the use of appraisals, consider market quotes for similar transactions, employ discounted cash flow techniques or consider other information the Company believes relevant. The finalization of the purchase price allocation will typically take a number of months to complete, and if final values are significantly different from initially recorded amounts adjustments are recorded. Any excess of the cost of a business acquisition over the fair values of the net assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill, which is not amortized to expense. If the fair values of the net assets and liabilities acquired are greater than the purchase price, the excess is treated as a bargain purchase and recognized in income. Recorded goodwill of a reporting unit is required to be tested for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual testing dates if events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its net book value. At June 30, 2011, the book value of goodwill was \$9,204,000.

Subsequent to the finalization of the purchase price allocation, any adjustments to the recorded values of acquired assets and liabilities would be reflected in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Once final, the Company is not permitted to revise the allocation of the original purchase price, even if subsequent events or circumstances prove the Company's original judgments and estimates to be incorrect. In addition, long-lived assets recorded in a business combination like property and equipment, amortizable intangibles and goodwill may be

deemed to be impaired in the future resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. The assumptions and judgments made by the Company when recording business combinations will have an impact on reported results of operations for many years into the future.

Use of Fair Value Estimates – Under GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Further, a fair value hierarchy prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques into three broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), the next priority to inputs that don't qualify as Level 1 inputs but are nonetheless observable, either directly or indirectly, for the particular asset or liability (Level 2), and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Over 95% of the Company's investment portfolio is classified as available for sale securities, which are carried at estimated fair value in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The estimated fair values are principally based on publicly quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs), which can rise or fall in reaction to a wide variety of factors or events, and as such are subject to market-related risks and uncertainties. The Company has a segregated portfolio of mortgage pass-through certificates issued by U.S. Government agencies (GNMA) and by U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises (FHLMC or FNMA) which are carried on the balance sheet at their estimated fair value of \$1,083,252,000 at June 30, 2011. Although the markets that these types of securities trade in are generally active, market prices are not always available for the identical security. The fair values of these investments are based on observable market data including benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids and offers. These estimates of fair value are considered to be Level 2 inputs, and the amounts realized from the disposition of these investments has not been significantly different from their estimated fair values.

The Company also has a segregated portfolio of non-agency mortgage-backed securities which are carried on the balance sheet at their estimated fair value of \$89,808,000 at June 30, 2011. Although these securities trade in brokered markets, the market for these securities is sometimes inactive. The fair values of these investments are based on bid and ask prices, quotes obtained from independent market makers and pricing services. These estimates of fair values are also considered to be Level 2 inputs.

Contingencies – The Company accrues for contingent losses when the contingent loss is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred and of contingent loss amounts normally require significant judgment by management, can be highly subjective and are subject to significant change with the passage of time as more information becomes available. Estimating the ultimate impact of litigation matters is inherently uncertain, in particular because the ultimate outcome will rest on events and decisions of others that may not be within the power of the Company to control. The Company does not believe that any of its current litigation will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity; however, if amounts paid at the resolution of litigation are in excess of recorded reserve amounts, the excess could be significant in relation to results of operations for that period. As of June 30, 2011, the Company's accrual for contingent losses was not significant.

Results of Operations

The 2011 Periods Compared to the 2010 Periods

General

Substantially all of the Company's operating businesses sell products or services that are impacted by general economic conditions in the U.S. and to a lesser extent internationally. Poor general economic conditions have reduced the demand for products or services sold by the Company's operating subsidiaries and/or resulted in reduced pricing for products or services. Troubled industry sectors, like the residential real estate market, have had an adverse impact not only on the Company's real estate segments, but have also had an adverse indirect impact on some of the Company's other operating segments, including manufacturing and gaming entertainment. The discussions below and in the 2010 10-K concerning revenue and profitability by segment consider current economic conditions and the impact such conditions have had and may continue to have on each segment; however, should general economic conditions worsen and/or if the country experiences a prolonged recession, the Company believes that all of its businesses would be adversely impacted.

A summary of results of operations for the Company for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and losses related to associated companies:				
Manufacturing:				
Idaho Timber	\$(2,011)	\$1,455	\$(1,995)	\$1,841
Conwed Plastics	1,740	2,965	5,030	5,733
Oil and Gas Drilling Services	532	504	4,103	(10,773)
Gaming Entertainment	2,697	1,796	8,493	3,166
Domestic Real Estate	(44)	(1,589)	81,273	(3,644)
Medical Product Development	(9,449)	(7,847)	(13,443)	(13,160)
Other Operations	(7,422)	5,065	(13,993)	(1,608)
Corporate	533,149	77,946	529,254	146,580
Total consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes and losses related to associated companies	519,192	80,295	598,722	128,135
Losses related to associated companies before income taxes	(225,940)	(332,531)	(270,112)	(175,425)
Total consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	293,252	(252,236)	328,610	(47,290)
Income taxes:				
Income from continuing operations before losses related to associated companies	190,108	4,665	229,161	7,367
Associated companies	(80,144)	(10,609)	(96,268)	(4,697)
Total income taxes	109,964	(5,944)	132,893	2,670
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$183,288	\$(246,292)	\$195,717	\$(49,960)

Manufacturing – Idaho Timber

A summary of results of operations for Idaho Timber for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$41,773	\$53,534	\$82,013	\$96,832
Expenses:				
Cost of sales	40,800	48,986	78,036	88,604
Salaries and incentive compensation	1,279	1,457	2,577	3,009
Depreciation and amortization	1,033	1,035	2,067	2,071
Selling, general and other expenses	672	601	1,328	1,307
	43,784	52,079	84,008	94,991
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(2,011)	\$1,455	\$(1,995)	\$1,841

Revenues for the three and six month 2011 periods decreased as compared to the same periods in 2010. Shipment volume and average selling prices decreased approximately 15% and 9%, respectively, for the three month 2011 period and 13% and 3%, respectively, for the six month 2011 period as compared to the comparable 2010 periods. Idaho Timber believes that the abundance of existing homes available for sale in the market and high unemployment will continue to negatively impact housing starts and Idaho Timber's revenues during 2011. Until housing starts substantially increase, annual dimension lumber shipping volume may remain flat or could further decline.

For the 2011 periods, raw material costs, the largest component of cost of sales (approximately 81% of cost of sales), reflect the lower shipment volume, and for the three month 2011 period lower costs, as compared to the same periods in 2010. Raw material cost per thousand board feet decreased approximately 4% and was largely unchanged for the three and six month periods, respectively. The difference between Idaho Timber's selling price and raw material cost per thousand board feet (spread) is closely monitored, and the rate of change in pricing and cost is not necessarily the same. Idaho Timber's spread decreased approximately 34% and 19%, respectively, for the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010.

Manufacturing – Conwed Plastics

A summary of results of operations for Conwed Plastics for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$22,870	\$23,630	\$46,439	\$45,231
Expenses:				
Cost of sales	17,152	17,130	34,169	32,347
Salaries and incentive compensation	1,739	1,674	3,386	3,358
Depreciation and amortization	82	89	164	175
Selling, general and other expenses	2,157	1,772	3,690	3,618
	21,130	20,665	41,409	39,498

Income before income taxes	\$1,740	\$2,965	\$5,030	\$5,733
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Conwed Plastic's revenues decreased in the second quarter of 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010, primarily reflecting declines in largely all markets related to the housing industry and the filtration market, while revenues from certain consumer products increased in the 2011 period. The decline in Conwed Plastic's revenues in the second quarter is due to some of its products no longer being used in certain of its customers' products, caused in part by economic concerns, certain customers having replenished their inventory during the first quarter from low levels at the beginning of the year, competitive pressures and current economic conditions, particularly with respect to the housing related markets.

The primary raw material in Conwed Plastics' products is a polypropylene resin, which is a byproduct of the oil refining process, whose price has historically fluctuated with the price of oil. Global demand for raw materials has also resulted in higher prices for polypropylene. Prices for polypropylene resin increased substantially in the 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010, which adversely affected gross margin. The volatility of oil and natural gas prices along with current general economic conditions worldwide make it difficult to predict future raw material costs. Conwed Plastics believes that the increased competition for raw materials by foreign nations will continue to adversely impact raw material costs.

Selling, general and other expenses for the 2011 periods includes severance costs and professional fees related to employment matters aggregating \$634,000.

Oil and Gas Drilling Services

A summary of results of operations for Keen for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$32,119	\$29,259	\$64,203	\$50,049
Expenses:				
Direct operating expenses	23,364	19,514	44,635	42,285
Interest	27	320	89	671
Salaries and incentive compensation	1,416	657	2,209	1,303
Depreciation and amortization	5,290	6,376	10,583	12,760
Selling, general and other expenses	1,490	1,888	2,584	3,803
	31,587	28,755	60,100	60,822
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$532	\$ 504	\$4,103	\$(10,773)

Keen's revenue volume and profitability are significantly affected by the actual and anticipated price of natural gas and oil, levels of natural gas and oil in storage and the supply of drilling rigs available in the marketplace. The exploration and production industry is cyclical and the level of exploration and production activity has historically been very volatile. During periods of lower levels of drilling activity, price competition for drilling services tends to increase, which may result in reduced revenues and profitability; conversely, during periods of increased drilling activity, drilling rigs are in demand often resulting in higher prices and contractual commitments from customers to obtain exclusive use of a particular rig for a longer term. Keen's rig utilization and dayrates increased substantially during the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods of 2010, as the negative impact of low natural gas prices was partially offset by a greater proportion of Keen's customers using its rigs to drill for oil rather than natural gas. In January 2011, Keen sold its 12 older mechanical rigs and recognized a gain of \$937,000. During the three and six month 2010 periods, these 12 rigs generated revenues of \$5,159,000 and \$9,893,000, respectively; only three of these rigs were operating under contract at the end of 2010 and generated revenues of \$638,000 during the first quarter of 2011.

Direct operating expenses reflected \$1,049,000 and \$1,656,000, respectively, for the three and six month 2011 periods and \$3,824,000 for the six month 2010 period, of costs incurred for major maintenance and repair projects and to

make certain of its rigs operational following periods when they were not in use. Direct operating expenses also reflected \$1,559,000 and \$2,292,000 of greater salaries and bonuses for the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010, primarily due to wage increases. Salaries and incentive compensation expense increased in the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010 primarily due to greater accrued incentive bonus expense. Depreciation and amortization expense for the three and six month 2011 periods declined as compared to the same periods in 2010 principally due to the sale of certain rigs discussed above.

Gaming Entertainment

A summary of results of operations for Premier for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$30,520	\$28,087	\$61,302	\$55,166
Expenses:				
Direct operating expenses	22,353	20,730	43,822	40,628
Interest	10	93	33	202
Salaries and incentive compensation	605	480	1,239	975
Depreciation and amortization	4,140	4,230	8,384	8,421
Selling, general and other expenses	715	758	(669)	1,774
	27,823	26,291	52,809	52,000
Income before income taxes	\$2,697	\$1,796	\$8,493	\$3,166

Premier's gaming revenues for the three and six month 2011 periods increased approximately 10% and 12%, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2010, while the local gaming market was largely unchanged. Premier believes that its customer loyalty programs and enhancements, which it implemented beginning in the third quarter of 2010, are the primary reason for the growth in its gaming revenues and market share.

The increase in direct operating expenses in the 2011 periods as compared to the 2010 periods primarily reflects greater marketing and promotional costs, food and beverage costs and gaming taxes.

As more fully described in the 2010 10-K, during 2010 Premier recorded in selling, general and other expenses a loss for the award of \$11,200,000, including interest, to the former holders of Premier's bond debt as a result of a decision by the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. Premier filed a notice of appeal of the Bankruptcy Court's decision and no amounts were paid while the appeal was pending. On April 8, 2011, Premier entered into an agreement to settle the litigation with its former noteholders for \$9,000,000. As a result, Premier reduced the liability for the award and credited selling, general and other expenses for \$2,241,000 in the six month 2011 period. All litigation with respect to Premier's chapter 11 restructuring has been settled.

Domestic Real Estate

A summary of results of operations for the domestic real estate segment for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$3,368	\$4,172	\$88,751	\$8,187
Expenses:				
Interest	–	508	34	1,017
Depreciation and amortization	845	1,623	1,748	3,231
Other operating expenses	2,567	3,630	5,696	7,583
	3,412	5,761	7,478	11,831
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(44)	\$(1,589)	\$81,273	\$(3,644)

Revenues and other income for the six month 2011 period includes a gain on forgiveness of debt of \$81,848,000 related to the Myrtle Beach project. As more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, in January 2011 a subsidiary of the Company paid \$19,275,000 to the lenders of the Myrtle Beach project in full satisfaction of the project's non-recourse indebtedness, which had a balance of \$100,524,000 at December 31, 2010. During 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company had recognized impairment charges related to this project aggregating \$114,900,000.

Pre-tax results for the domestic real estate segment are largely dependent upon the performance of the segment's operating properties, the current status of the Company's real estate development projects and non-recurring gains or losses recognized when real estate assets are sold. As a result, pre-tax results for this segment for any particular period are not predictable and do not follow any consistent pattern.

Residential property sales volume, prices and new building starts have declined significantly in many U.S. markets, including markets in which the Company has real estate operations in various stages of development. The slowdown in residential sales has been exacerbated by the turmoil in the mortgage lending and credit markets during the past few years, which has resulted in stricter lending standards and reduced liquidity for prospective home buyers. The Company has deferred its development plans for certain of its real estate development projects, and is not actively soliciting bids for its fully developed projects. The Company intends to wait for market conditions to improve before marketing certain of its projects for sale.

Medical Product Development

A summary of results of operations for Sangart for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$82	\$3	\$173	\$5
Expenses:				
Salaries and incentive compensation	3,234	2,236	6,246	4,176
Depreciation and amortization	212	217	421	432

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Selling, general and other expenses	6,085	5,397	6,949	8,557
	9,531	7,850	13,616	13,165
Loss before income taxes	\$(9,449)	\$(7,847)	\$(13,443)	\$(13,160)

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Sangart's results for the six month period ended June 30, 2011 reflect a reduction in selling, general and other expenses of \$4,459,000 related to share-based awards previously granted to a former officer. The fair value of these share-based awards declined during the six month 2011 period; accordingly, Sangart reduced the liability and credited selling, general and other expenses. Selling, general and other expenses for the three and six month periods also reflect \$1,309,000 and \$2,263,000, respectively, of greater research and development costs, as well as increased insurance, travel and other costs primarily related to preparation for and commencement of a larger Phase II clinical study of MP4OX in trauma patients. Salaries and incentive compensation expense increased in the three and six month periods of 2011 principally due to higher headcount.

Sangart is a development stage company that does not have any revenues from product sales. During 2010, Sangart completed a Phase II proof of concept clinical trial of MP4OX in trauma patients. The study results were considered to be successful and would support the conduct of a larger Phase II clinical study in trauma patients, which began in the second quarter of 2011. If this larger Phase II study were to be successful, Sangart would have to conduct Phase III clinical studies in trauma patients. The Phase II and Phase III studies would take several years to complete at substantial cost, and until they are successfully completed, if ever, Sangart will not be able to request marketing approval and generate revenues from sales in the trauma market. Also as more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, Sangart is exploring the application of the MP4 technology in additional therapeutic areas. The Company is unable to predict when, if ever, it will report operating profits for this segment.

Other Operations

A summary of results of operations for other operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$14,639	\$24,116	\$30,746	\$37,374
Expenses:				
Interest	1	4	1	9
Salaries and incentive compensation	1,939	2,140	4,080	4,173
Depreciation and amortization	1,343	901	2,489	1,793
Selling, general and other expenses	18,778	16,006	38,169	33,007
	22,061	19,051	44,739	38,982
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(7,422)	\$5,065	\$(13,993)	\$(1,608)

Revenues and other income includes \$889,000 and \$2,879,000 for the three and six month 2011 periods, respectively, and \$9,151,000 for the three and six month 2010 periods, with respect to government grants to reimburse the Company for certain of its prior expenditures related to energy projects, which were fully expensed as incurred. The change in revenues and other income for the three and six month 2011 periods also reflects \$2,160,000 and \$3,832,000, respectively, of increased revenues at the winery operations, \$1,778,000 and \$2,275,000, respectively, of less income from a property rental business and \$784,000 and \$960,000, respectively, of less income from purchased delinquent credit card receivables. Selling, general and other expenses include \$8,846,000 and \$5,628,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$18,531,000 and \$13,484,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to the investigation and evaluation of energy projects

(principally professional fees and other costs). The change in selling, general and other expenses for the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010 also reflects \$2,151,000 and \$3,538,000, respectively, of greater costs at the winery operations and lower costs at the property rental business. Selling, general and other expenses for the three and six month 2010 periods also reflect charges of \$1,066,000 and \$1,338,000, respectively, at the winery operations to reduce the carrying amount of wine inventory.

Corporate

A summary of results of operations for corporate for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues and other income (including net securities gains)	\$608,070	\$126,399	\$663,848	\$255,651
Expenses:				
Interest	27,799	30,565	56,657	61,082
Salaries and incentive compensation	22,554	(662)	28,967	11,195
Depreciation and amortization	5,633	5,370	10,484	10,446
Selling, general and other expenses	18,935	13,180	38,486	26,348
	74,921	48,453	134,594	109,071
Income before income taxes	\$533,149	\$77,946	\$529,254	\$146,580

Net securities gains for Corporate aggregated \$529,641,000 and \$71,413,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$531,944,000 and \$170,480,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Net securities gains include gains of \$527,351,000 for the 2011 periods and \$94,918,000 for the six month 2010 period resulting from the sale of a portion of the Company's investment in the common shares of Fortescue, and for the three and six month 2010 periods a gain of \$66,200,000 from the sale of the Company's investment in LPH. Net securities gains are net of impairment charges of \$1,440,000 and \$539,000 for the three month 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively, and \$1,505,000 and \$1,520,000 for the six month 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively. The Company's decision to sell securities and realize security gains or losses is generally based on its evaluation of an individual security's value at the time, the prospect for changes in its value in the future and/or the Company's liquidity needs. The decision could also be influenced by the status of the Company's tax attributes. The timing of realized security gains or losses is not predictable and does not follow any pattern from year to year.

Investment income increased \$4,820,000 and \$14,600,000 in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 as compared to the same periods in 2010, principally due to greater investment income due to a larger amount of fixed income securities, and for the six month period due to a cash dividend of \$7,695,000 paid on Fortescue's common shares. Other income, which increased \$18,623,000 and \$32,133,000, respectively, in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 as compared to the same periods in 2010, includes \$67,103,000 and \$46,590,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$104,516,000 and \$68,258,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to Fortescue's Pilbara iron ore and infrastructure project in Western Australia. The Company is entitled to receive 4% of the revenue, net of government royalties, invoiced from certain areas of Fortescue's project. Amounts are payable semi-annually within thirty days of June 30th and December 31st of each year. Depreciation and amortization expenses include prepaid mining interest amortization of \$3,034,000 and \$2,614,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$5,150,000 and \$4,938,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, which is being amortized over time in proportion to the amount of ore produced. Other income for the 2010 periods also includes a gain for a legal settlement of \$1,942,000.

The decrease in interest expense for the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010 primarily reflects decreased interest expense related to the repurchase of certain of the Company's debt securities during 2010 and the first half of 2011.

Salaries and incentive compensation expense increased in the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010 principally due to greater accrued incentive bonus expense related to the Company's Senior Executive Annual Incentive Bonus Plan and greater share-based compensation expense. Bonus accruals under this bonus plan, which are based on a percentage of pre-tax profits as defined in the plan, increased by \$10,141,000 and \$5,571,000, respectively, for the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010. The Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$13,301,000 and \$646,000, respectively, for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, and \$14,296,000 and \$2,608,000, respectively, for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, relating to grants made under the Company's fixed stock option plan, and the Company's senior executive warrant plan. Share-based compensation expense increased in the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010 due to the warrants granted under the Company's senior executive warrant plan in the second quarter of 2011.

Selling, general and other expenses for the three and six month 2011 periods includes \$3,455,000 and \$6,352,000, respectively, of expenses related to the repurchase of certain of the Company's debt securities. The increase in selling, general and other expenses for the three and six month 2011 periods as compared to the same periods in 2010 also reflects greater legal and other professional fees of \$1,094,000 and \$3,362,000, respectively, higher corporate aircraft expense of \$833,000 and \$1,673,000, respectively, and increased insurance expense of \$737,000 and \$891,000, respectively. Selling, general and other expenses for the three and six month 2010 periods includes \$1,348,000 and \$2,243,000, respectively, of costs for the investigation of investment opportunities.

Prior to December 31, 2010, the Company had a full valuation allowance against its net federal deferred tax asset, including its available federal NOLs. As more fully discussed in the 2010 10-K, a substantial portion of the valuation allowance was reversed as a credit to income tax expense at December 31, 2010; accordingly, in subsequent periods the Company's effective tax rate is expected to approximate the federal statutory rate, after allowing for the impact of state income taxes, foreign taxes and other adjustments, including adjustments to the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if any.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the provision for income taxes includes a charge related to the excess of the tax benefit recognized for accounting purposes over the actual tax benefit realized upon the exercise of warrants in March 2011. The provisions for income taxes for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 also include \$5,039,000 and \$7,741,000, respectively, for foreign taxes principally related to interest on the FMG Note, and for the six month period a dividend paid by Fortescue. These charges are the principal reason why the Company's effective tax rate is greater than the federal statutory rate in 2011.

Since the Company had carried a full valuation allowance against its net federal deferred tax asset during interim periods in 2010, no regular federal income tax expense or benefit for interim periods was recorded. However, the Company had been recording provisions or benefits for deferred federal minimum taxes payable, due to material unrealized security gains reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income and in income related to associated companies. As more fully described in the 2010 10-K, if these gains were realized, the Company would have been able to use its NOLs to fully offset the federal income taxes that would have been due, but would have had to pay federal minimum taxes. Although the payment of federal minimum taxes generates a minimum tax credit carryover, it would have been fully reserved for in the net deferred tax asset valuation allowance. Accordingly, for the six month period ended June 30, 2010, the Company recorded benefits for deferred federal minimum taxes payable of \$6,752,000 and \$3,161,000 in accumulated other comprehensive income and losses related to associated companies, respectively. In the third quarter of 2010, the Company was able to make an election that permitted it to use a portion of its NOLs to fully offset federal minimum taxable income, and as a result the liabilities for deferred federal minimum taxes were reversed.

Associated Companies

Income (losses) related to associated companies for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 includes the following (in thousands):

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	For the Three Month Period Ended June 30,		For the Six Month Period Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Jefferies	\$(239,813)	\$(122,192)	\$(319,515)	\$(121,463)
ACF	–	(187,809)	–	(29,323)
JHYH	(1,003)	469	13,925	2,516
Berkadia	7,037	5,762	21,696	10,293
CLC	–	(21,609)	–	(36,868)
Garcadia	4,703	4,013	8,998	7,334
HomeFed	(404)	(455)	(422)	(892)
Pershing Square	–	(3,122)	–	923
Brooklyn Renaissance Plaza	2,071	(241)	2,714	214
Other	1,469	(7,347)	2,492	(8,159)
Losses related to associated companies before income taxes	(225,940)	(332,531)	(270,112)	(175,425)
Income tax benefit	80,144	10,609	96,268	4,697
Losses related to associated companies, net of taxes	\$(145,796)	\$(321,922)	\$(173,844)	\$(170,728)

As discussed above, the Company accounts for its investments in ACF and Jefferies at fair value, resulting in the recognition of unrealized gains (losses) for the difference between the market value and the cost of the investments. The Company's investment in ACF was sold in October 2010.

The Company's investment in CLC was sold in 2010.

During 2010, the Company fully redeemed its interest in Pershing Square by transferring its equity into a larger, more diversified investment partnership fund managed by the same manager. The Company's percentage ownership interest in this larger investment partnership is much smaller and does not qualify for the equity method of accounting.

Discontinued Operations

Property Management and Services

As discussed above, in September 2010, the Company sold ResortQuest and classified its historical operating results as a discontinued operation. Pre-tax income of ResortQuest was \$4,006,000 and \$2,449,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively.

Telecommunications

As discussed above, in October 2010, the Company sold STi Prepaid and classified its historical operating results as a discontinued operation. Pre-tax losses of STi Prepaid were \$1,391,000 and \$3,351,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively.

Other Operations

As discussed above, in September 2010, the Company classified its power production business that burns waste biomass to produce electricity as held for sale and classified its historical operating results as a discontinued operation. Pre-tax losses of this business were \$694,000 and \$2,109,000 for the three month 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively, and \$3,279,000 and \$3,419,000 for the six month 2011 and 2010 periods, respectively.

During the second quarters of 2011 and 2010, the Company received and recognized as income from discontinued operations distributions totaling \$2,748,000 and \$9,508,000, respectively, from its subsidiary, Empire, which has been undergoing a voluntary liquidation since 2001. The Company had classified Empire as a discontinued operation in 2001 and fully wrote-off its remaining book value based on its expected future cash flows at that time. Although Empire no longer writes any insurance business, its orderly liquidation over the years has resulted in reductions to its estimated claim reserves that enabled Empire to pay the distributions, with the approval of the New York Insurance Department. For income tax purposes, the payments are treated as non-taxable distributions paid by a subsidiary. Since future distributions from Empire, if any, are subject to New York insurance law or the approval of the New York Insurance Department, income will only be recognized when received.

Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information

Statements included in this Report may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements may relate, but are not limited, to projections of revenues, income or loss, development expenditures, plans for growth and future operations, competition and regulation, as well as assumptions relating to the foregoing. Such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which cannot be predicted or quantified. When used in this Report, the words “will,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “plans,” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying the forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any results projected, forecasted, estimated or budgeted or may materially and adversely affect the Company’s actual results include but are not limited to the following: potential acquisitions and dispositions of our operations and investments could change our risk profile; dependence on certain key personnel; economic downturns and the current recession; changes in the market prices of publicly traded securities and entities that invest in publicly traded securities, particularly during times of increased volatility in securities prices; changes in the U.S. housing and commercial real estate markets; risks associated with the increased volatility in raw material prices and the availability of key raw materials; declines in the prices of base metals (primarily iron ore and copper); natural gas supplies and prices and the supply of drilling rigs in the marketplace; compliance with government laws and regulations; changes in mortgage interest rate levels or the lack of available consumer credit; lack of liquidity and turmoil in the capital markets; obtaining significant funding and regulatory approvals to develop large scale energy projects and for medical product development and clinical trial activities; substantial investments in companies whose operating results are greatly affected by the economy and financial markets; changes in existing government and government-sponsored mortgage programs and the loss of or changes in Berkadia’s relationships with the related bodies; a decrease in consumer spending or general increases in the cost of living; intensified competition in the operation of our businesses; our ability to generate sufficient taxable income to fully realize our net deferred tax asset; weather related conditions and significant natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes and hailstorms; our ability to insure certain risks economically; dividend payments on our common shares; changes in government tax policies in foreign and domestic jurisdictions; new financial legislation that could affect the market value of certain of the Company’s investments. For additional information see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in the 2010 10-K.

Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, which are applicable only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information required under this Item is contained in Item 7A in the 2010 10-K, and is incorporated by reference herein.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of June 30, 2011. Based on their evaluation, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2011.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2011, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 2. Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The Company's purchases of its common shares during the second quarter of 2011 were as follows:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
May 1 to May 31	4,202	\$36.84	–	\$–
Total	4,202		–	

(1) Consists of common shares received from a director to exercise stock options. Shares were valued at the market price at the date of the option exercise.

Item 6.

Exhibits.

10.1 Credit Agreement dated as of December 10, 2009 among Berkadia Commercial Mortgage LLC and BH Finance LLC.

10.2 Leucadia National Corporation 2011 Senior Executive Warrant Plan (filed as Annex A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated April 13, 2011).*

10.3

Form of Common Share Purchase Warrant.

31.1 Certification of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of President pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.3 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of President pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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

101 Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Leucadia National Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Incorporated by reference.

SIGNATURES

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

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: August 3, 2011

By: /s/ Barbara L. Lowenthal
Name: Barbara L. Lowenthal
Title: Vice President and
Comptroller
(Chief Accounting Officer)

Exhibit Index

- 10.1 Credit Agreement dated as of December 10, 2009 among Berkadia Commercial Mortgage LLC and BH Finance LLC.
- 10.2 Leucadia National Corporation 2011 Senior Executive Warrant Plan (filed as Annex A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated April 13, 2011).*
- 10.3 Form of Common Share Purchase Warrant.
- 31.1 Certification of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of President pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.3 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
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