

TrueBlue, Inc.
Form 10-Q
April 30, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended: March 26, 2010

or

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

Commission File Number: 001-14543

TrueBlue, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Washington
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

91-1287341
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1015 A Street, Tacoma, Washington
(Address of principal executive offices)

98402
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (253) 383-9101

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for 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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of April 23, 2010, there were 44,078,359 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference: None.

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****TRUEBLUE, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***(in thousands, except par values)**(unaudited)*

	March 26, 2010	December 25, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,515	\$ 124,377
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5.8 and \$6.6 million	100,785	105,246
Prepaid expenses, deposits and other current assets	8,200	9,079
Income tax receivable	4,701	1,399
Deferred income taxes	6,085	7,962
Total current assets	248,286	248,063
Property and equipment, net	57,560	60,353
Restricted cash	121,707	124,012
Deferred income taxes	7,389	6,630
Goodwill	36,960	36,960
Intangible assets, net	22,556	23,241
Other assets, net	19,204	18,870
Total assets	\$ 513,662	\$ 518,129

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$ 16,781	\$ 18,029
Accrued wages and benefits	21,253	21,728
Current portion of workers' compensation claims reserve	42,353	44,775
Other current liabilities	391	303
Total current liabilities	80,778	84,835
Workers' compensation claims reserve, less current portion	144,834	144,726
Other long-term liabilities	3,178	3,136
Total liabilities	228,790	232,697

Commitments and contingencies

Shareholders' equity:

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Preferred stock, \$0.131 par value, 20,000 shares authorized;	0	0
Common stock, no par value, 100,000 shares authorized; 44,054 and 43,833 shares issued and outstanding	1	1
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,285	2,275
Retained earnings	282,586	283,156
Total shareholders' equity	284,872	285,432
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 513,662	\$ 518,129

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**TRUEBLUE, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS***(in thousands, except per share data)**(unaudited)*

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Revenue from services	\$ 239,851	\$ 224,414
Cost of services	178,726	161,743
Gross profit	61,125	62,671
Selling, general and administrative expenses	61,214	68,311
Depreciation and amortization	4,095	4,145
Loss from operations	(4,184)	(9,785)
Interest expense	(305)	(98)
Interest and other income	633	1,299
Interest and other income, net	328	1,201
Loss before tax benefit	(3,856)	(8,584)
Income tax benefit	(1,597)	(3,281)
Net loss	\$ (2,259)	\$ (5,303)
Net loss per common share:		
Basic	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)
Diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	43,083	42,682
Diluted	43,083	42,682

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**TRUEBLUE, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS***(in thousands, unaudited)*

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26,	March 27,
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,259)	\$ (5,303)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,095	4,145
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,066	2,912
Stock-based compensation	2,430	2,497
Deferred income taxes	1,118	(3,777)
Other operating activities	23	790
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,395	9,180
Income taxes	(3,183)	358
Other assets	587	(264)
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	(1,248)	(2,474)
Accrued wages and benefits	(477)	(1,465)
Workers compensation claims reserve	(2,314)	(2,967)
Other liabilities	225	(52)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,458	3,580
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(777)	(4,527)
Change in restricted cash	2,305	(3,280)
Other	10	71
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,538	(7,736)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from sale of stock through options and employee benefit plans	294	322
Common stock repurchases for taxes upon vesting of restricted stock	(1,153)	(591)
Payments on debt	(92)	(133)
Other	77	0
Net cash used in financing activities	(874)	(402)
Effect of exchange rates on cash	16	(19)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	4,138	(4,577)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	124,377	108,102
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 128,515	\$ 103,525

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Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$	207	\$	91
Income taxes	\$	127	\$	62

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES**

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures usually found in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which in the opinion of management are necessary to fairly state the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2009. The same accounting policies are followed for preparing quarterly and annual financial information.

Operating results for the thirteen week period ended March 26, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010. Additionally, our 2010 fiscal year ending December 31, 2010, will include 53 weeks, with the 53rd week falling in our fourth fiscal quarter.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements for the thirteen weeks ended March 27, 2009 have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the operating results of either period.

Subsequent events

We evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through the day these financial statements were issued.

NOTE 2: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The carrying value of our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and accounts receivable approximates fair value due to their short term nature.

Our cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. As of March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009, our Level 1 cash equivalents consisted of money market accounts totaling \$107.0 million and \$61.7 million, respectively, and were recorded as Cash and cash equivalents in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. We had no Level 2 or Level 3 investments as of March 26, 2010 or December 25, 2009.

NOTE 3: RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash consists primarily of cash held by our insurance carriers as collateral for our workers' compensation program. This cash is provided directly to our insurance carriers for the purpose of collateralizing our workers' compensation obligations. Collateral represents instruments that have been provided or pledged to an insurance company for either the direct payment of claims, or to cover the cost of claims in the event we are unable to make payment. These instruments include cash-backed letters of credit, cash-backed bonds, and cash deposits held by our insurance carriers. The majority of our collateral is held by Chartis, a subsidiary of American International Group, Inc.

The following is a summary of restricted cash (*in millions*):

	March 26, 2010	December 25, 2009
Cash collateral held by insurance carriers	\$ 110.7	\$ 112.3
Cash-backed letters of credit	6.6	6.6
Cash-backed surety bonds	3.0	3.8
Other	1.4	1.3

Total Restricted Cash	\$ 121.7	\$ 124.0
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Table of Contents**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****NOTE 4: PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET**

Property and equipment are stated at cost and consist of the following (*in millions*):

	March 26, 2010	December 25, 2009
Buildings and land	\$ 23.7	\$ 23.7
Computers and software	68.0	66.6
Cash dispensing machines	12.2	12.2
Furniture and equipment	8.8	8.9
Construction in progress	1.3	2.4
	114.0	113.8
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(56.4)	(53.4)
	\$ 57.6	\$ 60.4

Construction in progress consists primarily of internally developed software. As of March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009, capitalized software costs, net of accumulated amortization, were \$35.3 million and \$35.7 million, respectively, excluding amounts in Construction in progress.

Depreciation and amortization of Property and equipment totaled \$3.4 million for both of the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 and March 27, 2009.

NOTE 5: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table presents our purchased intangible assets other than Goodwill (*in millions*):

	March 26, 2010			December 25, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortizable intangible assets (1):						
Customer relationships	\$ 18.0	\$ (4.7)	\$ 13.3	\$ 18.0	\$ (4.2)	\$ 13.8
Trade name/trademarks	3.0	(0.7)	2.3	3.0	(0.6)	2.4
Non-compete agreements	2.2	(1.0)	1.2	2.3	(1.0)	1.3
	\$ 23.2	\$ (6.4)	\$ 16.8	\$ 23.3	\$ (5.8)	\$ 17.5
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:						
Trade name/trademarks	\$ 5.8	\$	\$ 5.8	\$ 5.8	\$	\$ 5.8

(1) Excludes intangible assets that are fully amortized.

Total amortization expense was \$0.7 million for both of the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 and March 27, 2009.

Amortization expense of intangible assets for the next five years and thereafter is as follows (*in millions*):

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Remainder of 2010	\$ 2.0
2011	2.7
2012	2.7
2013	2.4
2014	2.3
Thereafter	4.7
	\$ 16.8

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Table of Contents**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****NOTE 6: WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE AND RESERVES**

We provide workers' compensation insurance for our temporary and permanent employees. The majority of our current workers' compensation insurance policies cover claims for a particular event above a \$2.0 million deductible limit, on a per occurrence basis. This results in our being substantially self-insured. Our workers' compensation insurance policies are renewed annually. We have coverage with Chartis for occurrences during the period from July 2009 to July 2010. For all prior years, we had coverage with Chartis and other insurance providers. Furthermore, we have full liability for all further payments on claims that originated between January 2001 and June 2003, without recourse to any third party insurer as the result of a novation agreement we entered into with Kemper Insurance Company in December 2004.

Our workers' compensation reserve is established using actuarial estimates of the future cost of claims and related expenses that have been reported but not settled, as well as those that have been incurred but not reported. The estimated claims are expensed as incurred and the claim payments are made over a weighted average period of approximately 6.0 years.

Our workers' compensation reserve is discounted to its estimated net present value using discount rates based on average returns of risk-free U.S. Treasury instruments available during the year in which the liability is incurred. At March 26, 2010, our reserves are discounted at rates ranging from 3.70% to 6.48%. As of March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009 the discounted workers' compensation claims reserves were \$187.2 million and \$189.5 million, respectively.

Our workers' compensation reserves include estimated expenses related to claims above our self-insured limits (excess claims), and a corresponding receivable for the insurance coverage on excess claims based on the contractual policy agreements we have with insurance companies. We discount this receivable to its estimated net present value using the risk-free rates associated with the actuarially determined weighted average lives of our excess claims. Two of the workers' compensation insurance companies (Troubled Insurance Companies) with which we formerly did business are in liquidation and have failed to pay a number of excess claims to date. These excess claims have been presented to the state guaranty funds of the states in which the claims originated. Certain of these excess claims have been rejected by the state guaranty funds due to statutory eligibility limitations. We have recorded a valuation allowance against the insurance receivable to reflect amounts that may not be realized. Our valuation allowance against receivables from Troubled Insurance Companies as of March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009 is \$7.3 million and \$6.8 million, respectively. Total discounted receivables from insurance companies, net of the valuation allowance, as of March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009 are \$18.1 million and \$17.9 million, respectively and are included in Other assets, net in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Workers' compensation expense totaling \$7.9 million and \$8.9 million was recorded for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively.

NOTE 7: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***Revolving credit facility***

We have a credit agreement with Wells Fargo Capital Finance (f/k/a Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC) and Bank of America, N.A. for a secured revolving credit facility of up to a maximum of \$80 million (the Revolving Credit Facility). The Revolving Credit Facility expires in June 2012. As of March 26, 2010, the maximum \$80 million was available under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$14.0 million of letters of credit have been issued against the facility, leaving an unused portion of \$66.0 million.

The Revolving Credit Facility requires that we maintain liquidity in excess of \$30 million. We are required to satisfy a fixed charge coverage ratio in the event that liquidity falls below \$30 million. The liquidity level is defined as the amount we are entitled to borrow as advances under the Revolving Credit Facility plus the amount of cash and cash equivalents held in accounts subject to a control agreement benefiting the lenders. The amount we were entitled to borrow at March 26, 2010 was \$66.0 million and the amount of cash and cash equivalents under control agreements was \$130.0 million for a total of \$196.0 million, which was in excess of our \$30 million liquidity requirement. We are currently in compliance with all covenants related to the Revolving Credit Facility.

Obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are secured by substantially all of our domestic personal property and our headquarters located in Tacoma, Washington.

Table of Contents**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*****Workers compensation commitments***

Our insurance carriers and certain state workers compensation programs require us to collateralize a portion of our workers compensation obligation, for which they become responsible should we become insolvent. The collateral typically takes the form of cash and cash-backed instruments, letters of credit, and/or surety bonds. The letters of credit bear fluctuating annual fees. Our surety bonds are issued by independent insurance companies on our behalf and bear annual fees based on a percentage of the bond, which are determined by each independent surety carrier but do not exceed 2.0% of the bond amount, subject to a minimum charge. The terms of these bonds are subject to review and renewal every one to four years and most bonds can be canceled by the sureties with as little as 60 days notice.

At March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009 we had provided our insurance carriers and certain states with commitments in the form and amounts listed below (*in millions*):

	March 26, 2010	December 25, 2009
Cash collateral held by insurance carriers	\$ 110.7	\$ 112.3
Letters of credit (1)	20.6	20.6
Surety bonds (2)	17.8	17.9
 Total Collateral Commitments	 \$ 149.1	 \$ 150.8

(1) We had \$6.6 million of restricted cash collateralizing our letters of credit at both March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009.

(2) We had \$3.0 million and \$3.8 of restricted cash collateralizing our surety bonds at March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009, respectively.

Legal contingencies and developments

We are involved in various proceedings arising in the normal course of conducting business. We believe the amounts provided in our condensed consolidated financial statements are adequate in consideration of the probable and estimable liabilities. The resolution of those proceedings is not expected to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

NOTE 8: STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation includes expense charges for all stock-based awards to employees and directors. Such awards include restricted stock awards, performance share units, option grants, and shares purchased under an employee stock purchase plan (ESPP).

Total stock-based compensation expense was:

	Thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Restricted stock and performance share units expense	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.1
Stock option expense	0.4	0.3
ESPP expense	0.1	0.1
 Total stock-based compensation	 \$ 2.4	 \$ 2.5

Restricted stock and performance share units

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Restricted stock is granted to officers and key employees and vests annually over periods ranging from three to four years. Restricted stock granted to our directors vested immediately. Compensation cost of restricted stock is calculated based on the grant-date market value. We recognize compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the vesting period for the awards that are expected to vest.

In February 2010, the Compensation Committee awarded performance share units under the 2005 Long-term Equity Incentive Plan to certain executives. Receipt of the performance share units is contingent upon the Company's achievement of revenue and earnings goals at the end of each three-year performance period. At the end of each performance period, the number of shares of stock subject to the award is determined by multiplying the target award by a percentage ranging from 0% to 150%. The percentage is based on performance metrics for the performance period. Compensation expense, based on the estimated performance payout, is recognized ratably over the performance period. The maximum number of shares that could vest from the 2010 award is 126,780; however we are currently estimating a performance payout of 84,520 shares which represents an estimated payout of 100% of target. Our estimate of the performance payout is subject to quarterly review.

Table of Contents**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Restricted stock and performance share units activity was (*shares in thousands*):

	Thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010	
	Shares	Price (1)
Nonvested at beginning of period	869	\$ 12.74
Granted	364	\$ 11.57
Vested	(247)	\$ 13.61
Forfeited	(2)	\$ 13.85
Nonvested at the end of the period	984	\$ 12.04

(1) Weighted average market price on grant date.

As of March 26, 2010, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock was approximately \$9.0 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.7 years through 2014. As of March 26, 2010, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to performance share units was approximately \$1.8 million of which \$1.2 million is currently estimated to be recognized through 2013.

Stock options

We have stock option and incentive plans for directors, officers, and certain employees, which provide for nonqualified stock options and incentive stock options. In 2010, we discontinued the use of stock options for executives and replaced them with performance share units.

Stock option activity follows (*shares in thousands*):

	Thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010	
	Shares	Price (1)
Outstanding, December 25, 2009	1,081	\$ 15.32
Granted	20	\$ 14.56
Exercised	(6)	\$ 6.69
Expired/Forfeited	(2)	\$ 11.94
Outstanding, March 26, 2010	1,093	\$ 15.36
Exercisable, March 26, 2010	584	\$ 18.75
Options expected to vest, March 26, 2010	490	\$ 11.54

(1) Weighted average exercise price.

A summary of the weighted average assumptions and results for options granted during the periods presented is as follows:

Thirteen weeks ended	
March 26,	March 27,

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	2010	2009
Expected life (in years)	3.36	3.35
Expected volatility	59.6%	53.0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.3%	1.4%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the period	\$ 6.24	\$ 3.52

As of March 26, 2010, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock options was approximately \$1.0 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years through 2012.

Table of Contents**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Employee stock purchase plan**

Under the ESPP, 1.9 million shares of common stock have been reserved for purchase, of which 1.7 million shares have been issued and 0.2 million shares remain available for future issuance. During the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 and March 27, 2009, participants purchased 23,000 and 51,000 shares in the ESPP for cash proceeds of \$0.3 million for each period.

NOTE 9: INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate was 41.4% for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010. The principal difference between the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% and our effective income tax rate is due to the impact of state and foreign income taxes, federal tax credits and certain non-deductible expenses. As of March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009, we had unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.1 million and \$1.8 million respectively.

NOTE 10: NET LOSS PER SHARE

Adjusted net income and diluted common shares were calculated as follows (*in millions except per share amounts*):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Net loss	\$ (2.3)	\$ (5.3)
Weighted average number of common shares used in basic net loss per common share	43.1	42.7
Dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and non-vested restricted stock		
Weighted average number of common shares used in diluted net loss per common share	43.1	42.7
Net loss per common share:		
Basic	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)
Diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)
Antidilutive stock options and other	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.8

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares include the dilutive effects of outstanding options and non-vested restricted stock except where their inclusion would be antidilutive.

Antidilutive shares associated with our stock options relate to those stock options with a grant price higher than the average market value of our stock during the periods presented. Antidilutive shares also include in-the-money options and unvested restricted stock for which the sum of the assumed proceeds, including unrecognized compensation expense, exceeds the average stock price during the periods presented.

Due to the net loss from continuing operations for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the assumed exercise of stock options and non-vested restricted stock had an antidilutive effect and therefore, 0.4 and 0.1 million shares were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the respective period.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to provide a reader of our financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of management on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and certain other factors that may affect future results. Our MD&A is presented in six sections:

- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Contractual Obligations and Commitments
- Summary of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- New Accounting Standards

This information should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes included in Item 1 of Part I of this 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contained in the most recently filed 10-K.

Overview

TrueBlue, Inc. is a leading provider of blue-collar staffing. In 2009, TrueBlue connected approximately 300,000 people to work through the following brands: Labor Ready, Spartan Staffing, CLP Resources, PlaneTechs, and Centerline, and served approximately 175,000 businesses in the services, retail, wholesale, manufacturing, transportation, and construction industries. TrueBlue, Inc. is headquartered in Tacoma, Washington.

We experienced widespread improving revenue trends during the first quarter of 2010. Trends improved across the major industries we serve with the exception of construction. Likewise, we experienced improving trends across most geographic areas. Revenue for the quarter was \$239.9 million, an increase of 6.9% compared to revenue to the first quarter of 2009. We experienced same branch revenue growth for the quarter of 11.5% with improving monthly trends during the quarter. The growth rate for January was 5.2%, 12.7% for February and 15.4% for March.

Excluding the impact from our largest customer, The Boeing Company and affiliates, same branch revenue for the first quarter of 2010 would have improved by 2.9%.

During the first quarter of 2010, we closed 8 branches. We had 747 branches in operation at the end of the quarter.

Results of Operations

The following table presents selected financial data (\$ in millions, except per share amounts):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Revenue from services	\$ 239.9	\$ 224.4
Total revenue growth (decline) %	6.9%	(30.7%)
Same branch revenue growth (decline) %	11.5%	(32.8%)
Gross profit as a % of revenue	25.5%	27.9%
Operating expenses as a % of revenue	27.2%	32.3%
Loss from operations	\$ (4.2)	\$ (9.8)
Loss from operations as a % of revenue	(1.7%)	(4.4%)
Net loss	\$ (2.3)	\$ (5.3)
Net loss per diluted share	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

We experienced widespread improving revenue trends during the first quarter of 2010. Trends improved across the major industries we serve with the exception of construction. Likewise, we experienced improving trends across most geographic areas. Revenue for the quarter was \$239.9 million, an increase of 6.9% compared to revenue to the first quarter of 2009. The following table presents the components in our total revenue growth (decline):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Major Revenue Trends:		
Organic revenue growth (decline)	6.9%	(35.7%)
Acquisitions within last 12 months		5.0%
 Total revenue growth (decline)	 6.9%	 (30.7%)
Organic Revenue Trends (1):		
Same branch (2)	11.5%	(32.8%)
New branches (3)	0.9%	0.2%
Closed branches	(5.4%)	(4.9%)
Currency and other	0.5%	(0.9%)

(1) Percentages for organic revenue components do not sum to total organic revenue growth (decline) as same branch growth is determined off a revenue base of branches open for 12 or more months, whereas other organic revenue growth components are measured off a total revenue base.

(2) Same branch revenue is defined as those branches opened one year or longer.

(3) New branches are defined as those branches opened less than one year.

Same branch revenues increased 11.5% during the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 over the comparable 2009 period. Excluding revenue from our largest customer, The Boeing Company and affiliates, same branch revenue for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 would have growth by 2.9% over the comparable 2009 period.

Our quarterly and monthly same branch revenue trends in comparison with the same period in the prior year are as follows:

	Growth/(Decline)	
	2010	2009
First Quarter	11.5%	(32.8%)
January	5.2%	(30.2%)
February	12.7%	(31.9%)
March	15.4%	(35.3%)

The improvement in our year-over-year monthly same branch revenue trends was due primarily to increased demand from our customers in conjunction with the economic recovery.

Gross profit

Gross profit was as follows (*in millions*):

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	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Gross profit	\$ 61.1	\$ 62.7
Gross profit as a % of revenue	25.2%	27.9%

The decline in gross profit as a percentage of revenue for 2010 as compared to 2009 is primarily due to competitive pricing pressures, increased state unemployment taxes, a price decrease to our largest customer, and a change in revenue mix. This was partially offset by workers compensation expense as a percentage of revenue being lower than the same period a year ago.

We have increased the bill rates to some of our customers for unemployment tax increases; however, we have not fully passed through the increased cost.

The impact on gross profit from revenue mix is related to several factors. First, our mix towards certain end markets that have lower gross margins has increased in comparison with the same period a year ago. Second, our mix of blue-collar staffing business has adapted to take advantage of opportunities in the marketplace by pursuing business with larger customers which

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

typically have lower gross margins relative to smaller customers. In our opinion, larger customers have fared better during the recession in comparison with smaller customers and have presented more overall revenue opportunities. While serving the small to mid-sized customer remains a dedicated focus of our business, we have adapted our sales and service approach to better serve the needs of larger customers.

Workers' compensation costs for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 were approximately 3.3% of revenue compared to 3.9% of revenue for the same period in 2009. During the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010, we continued to experience reductions, net of discount, to the workers' compensation reserves established in prior years of approximately \$3.9 million as compared to \$2.4 million for the same period in 2009. The continued improvement in workers' compensation expense is primarily from the positive impact of various risk management programs in reducing accident rates and mitigating the ultimate cost of claims.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were as follows (in millions):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 61.2	\$ 68.3
Percentage of revenue	25.5%	30.4%

SG&A expenses have declined by 10.4% compared to the first quarter of 2009. We reduced selling, general and administrative expenses in 2009 by taking aggressive cost management actions across the organization. We closed 105 branches in 2009. Further, we consolidated branch management, field management, substantially all back office support activities, and reduced various program expenses. Cost management will remain a focus during this economic recovery. Additionally, we leveraged our new, lower cost structure across more revenue this quarter in comparison with the same period a year ago producing a lower SG&A as a percentage of revenue this year in comparison with SG&A as a percentage of revenue in the same quarter last year.

Depreciation, interest and income taxes

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1
Interest and other income, net	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.2
Effective income tax rate	41.4%	38.2%

We recorded net interest and other income of \$0.3 million for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 compared to \$1.2 million during the thirteen weeks ended March 27, 2009. The decrease is primarily related to a lower investment yields.

Our effective tax rate on earnings for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 was 41.4%, compared to 38.2% for the thirteen weeks ended March 27, 2009. The principal difference between the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% and our effective income tax rate, excluding the recognition of non-recurring benefits, results from state and foreign income taxes, federal tax credits, tax exempt interest income and certain non-deductible expenses.

Results of Operations Future Outlook

The following highlights represent our expectations in regard to operating trends for fiscal year 2010. These expectations are subject to revision as our business changes with the overall economy:

We expect improved revenue performance compared to 2009. This is based on the widespread improving revenue trends during the first quarter of 2010. Trends improved across all industries we serve with the exception of construction. Likewise, we experienced improving trends across most geographic areas. However, our improved revenue performance will be partially offset by reduced revenue from our largest customer Boeing and affiliated companies (Boeing). Revenue from Boeing in the first quarter of 2010 was \$37 million and we expect Boeing revenue to be approximately \$22 million in the second quarter of 2010. We do not have an estimate of Boeing revenue beyond the second quarter of 2010; however, we do not expect our Boeing revenue in future quarters to exceed our revenue estimate for second quarter of 2010.

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

Our 2010 fiscal year ending December 31, 2010 is a 53 week year which results in our fiscal fourth quarter containing 14 weeks versus the customary fiscal quarter that contains 13 weeks. We expect the extra week in the 2010 fiscal year to increase our annual revenue by approximately 1% in comparison with the prior year. However, since the extra week in 2010 is our lowest revenue week of the year, we do not expect it to benefit our level of profitability.

We expect competitive pricing pressure to continue throughout 2010. However, we have put in place various programs to improve our gross margin and offset the negative impacts of increased state unemployment taxes as well as other negative impacts related to the economic downturn.

Our top priority is improving same branch revenue which produces strong incremental operating margins as we leverage our fixed cost structure across additional same branch revenue. While we do incur some variable SG&A on additional same branch revenue, we will continue to diligently manage our fixed cost structure.

As the economy grows, we will continue to evaluate opportunities to expand our market presence. All of our multi-location brands have opportunities to expand through new physical locations or by sharing existing locations. We plan to build on our success with centralized recruitment and dispatch of our temporary workers to locations without physical branches. We will also evaluate strategic acquisitions in the blue-collar staffing market that can produce strong returns on investment. Our focus is on acquisitions which can accelerate the building of a national presence for a particular brand or that provides an opportunity to serve a new, but sizable portion of the blue-collar staffing market.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity is operating cash flows. Our net income and, consequently, our cash provided from operations are impacted by sales volume, seasonal sales patterns and profit margins.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our cash flows provided by operating activities were as follows (*in millions*):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Net loss	\$ (2.3)	\$ (5.3)
Depreciation and amortization	4.1	4.2
Provision for doubtful accounts	2.1	2.9
Stock-based compensation	2.4	2.5
Deferred income taxes	1.1	(3.8)
Other operating activities	0.1	0.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2.4	9.2
Income taxes	(3.2)	0.4
Other assets	0.6	(0.3)
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	(1.2)	(2.5)
Accrued wages and benefits	(0.5)	(1.5)
Workers' compensation claims reserve	(2.3)	(3.0)
Other liabilities	0.2	

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Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.6
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Net cash flow from operating activities was \$3.5 million for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 or a decline of \$0.1 million as compared to the prior year.

Changes in accounts receivable during 2010 are primarily due to increased revenue. Conversely, changes to accounts receivable during 2009 are primarily due to the economic recession and resulting decrease to revenues coupled with customers paying slower.

Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses, wages, and benefits during 2010 and 2009 are primarily due to cost control measures in response to the economic recession.

Generally, our workers' compensation reserve for estimated claims increases as we increase temporary labor services provided. Likewise, a decrease in temporary labor services generally decreases our workers' compensation reserve over time. Additionally, decreases to reserves established in prior periods contributed to the decrease in 2010 and 2009.

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

Changes in income tax receivable during 2010 are primarily due to tax refunds claimed for realized temporary worker related tax credits. The change in net deferred tax assets relates primarily to decreases in the workers' compensation reserve, acquisition related amortization, accelerated deductions for internally developed software, reserves and contingencies that are not deductible until paid.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our cash flows used in investing activities were as follows (*in millions*):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Capital expenditures	\$ (0.8)	\$ (4.5)
Change in restricted cash	2.3	(3.3)
Other		0.1
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 1.5	\$ (7.7)

Capital expenditures in 2009 were primarily related to investments made to upgrade our proprietary information systems. We anticipate that total capital expenditures will be approximately \$8.0 million in 2010.

Restricted cash decreased in 2010 primarily due to a decrease in the collateral requirements by our workers' compensation insurance providers due to increased workers' compensation claim payouts. We are required by our insurance carriers to collateralize a portion of our workers' compensation obligation with cash and cash backed instruments, letters of credit, or surety bonds. Total collateral decreased for 2009. However, the mix of restricted cash and letters of credit changed resulting in an increase to restricted cash and a decrease to letters of credit.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Our cash flows used in financing activities were as follows (*in millions*):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	March 26, 2010	March 27, 2009
Net proceeds from sale of stock through options and employee benefit plans	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
Common stock repurchases for taxes upon vesting of restricted stock	(1.2)	(0.6)
Payments on debt	(0.1)	(0.1)
Other	0.1	
Net cash used in financing activities	(0.9)	(0.4)

Capital Resources

Our sources of liquidity are funds generated by operating activities, available cash and cash equivalents, and our credit facility. We have a cash equivalents balance of \$128.5 million and \$66 million of borrowing available under our existing credit facility as of March 26, 2010. We believe our sources of liquidity will be sufficient to sustain operations and to finance anticipated expansion plans and strategic initiatives for the remainder of 2010. The rate of economic recovery is uncertain and accordingly, our investments are paced to correspond with a sustainable

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economic recovery. We will continue to closely monitor expenses and capital expenditures. We believe we are well positioned to generate positive operating cash flows, fund opportunities to expand our presence, and take advantage of sustained economic growth.

We have a credit agreement with Wells Fargo Capital Finance (f/k/a Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC) and Bank of America, N.A., for a secured revolving credit facility of up to a maximum of \$80 million (the Revolving Credit Facility). The Revolving Credit Facility expires in June 2012. As of March 26, 2010, the maximum \$80 million was available under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$14.0 million of letters of credit have been issued against the facility, leaving an unused portion of \$66.0 million.

The Revolving Credit Facility requires that we maintain liquidity in excess of \$30 million. We are required to satisfy a fixed charge coverage ratio in the event that liquidity falls below \$30 million. The liquidity level is defined as the amount we are entitled to borrow as advances under the Revolving Credit Facility plus the amount of cash and cash equivalents held in accounts

Table of Contents**Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

subject to a control agreement benefiting the lenders. The amount available to borrow at March 26, 2010 was \$66.0 million and the amount of cash and cash equivalents under control agreements was \$130.0 million for a total of \$196.0 million, which was well in excess of our \$30 million liquidity requirement. We are currently in compliance with all covenants related to the Revolving Credit Facility.

We have agreements with certain financial institutions that allow us to restrict cash for the purpose of providing cash-backed instruments to our insurance carriers to satisfy workers' compensation collateral needs. These instruments include cash-backed letters of credit, cash-backed bonds, cash held in trusts, as well as cash deposits held by our insurance carriers. At March 26, 2010, we had restricted cash held primarily by our insurance carriers totaling \$121.7 million. The majority of our collateral is held by Chartis, a subsidiary of American International Group, Inc.

Included in cash and cash equivalents at March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009 is cash held within branch cash dispensing machines (CDMs) for payment of temporary payrolls in the amount of \$6.7 million and \$8.9 million, respectively.

Workers' Compensation Commitments, Insurance and Collateral

We provide workers' compensation insurance for our temporary and permanent employees. The majority of our current workers' compensation insurance policies cover claims for a particular event above a \$2.0 million deductible limit, on a per occurrence basis. This results in our being substantially self-insured. We have full liability for all remaining payments on claims that originated between January 2001 and June 2003, without recourse to any third party insurer as the result of a novation agreement we entered into with Kemper Insurance Company in December 2004. Prior to 2001, we were insured by various carriers who are insolvent and for which we are substantially reserved against any claims above the self-insurance limit.

Our insurance carriers and certain state workers' compensation programs require us to collateralize a portion of our workers' compensation obligation, for which they become responsible should we become insolvent. The collateral typically takes the form of cash and cash-backed instruments, letters of credit, and/or surety bonds. On a regular basis these entities assess the amount of collateral they will require from us relative to our workers' compensation obligation. Chartis holds the majority of the restricted cash collateralizing our self-insured workers' compensation policies.

The following table provides a reconciliation of our collateral commitments to our workers' compensation reserve as of the period end dates presented (*in millions*):

	March 26, 2010	December 25, 2009
Self insured workers' compensation reserve	\$ 169.1	\$ 171.7
Excess claims reserve, net of valuation allowance (1)	18.1	17.8
Ending workers' compensation reserve	187.2	189.5
Add back discount on reserves (2)	32.3	33.5
Less portion of workers' compensation not requiring collateral (3)	(52.3)	(54.4)
Less excess claims reserve, net of valuation allowance (1)	(18.1)	(17.8)
Total Collateral Commitments	\$ 149.1	\$ 150.8
Components of collateral commitments:		
Cash collateral held by insurance carriers	110.7	112.3
Letters of credit (4)	20.6	20.6
Surety bonds (5)	17.8	17.9
	149.1	150.8

- (1) The workers' compensation reserves include estimated expenses related to claims above our self-insured limits (excess claims) and a corresponding receivable for the insurance coverage on excess claims based on the contractual policy agreements we have with insurance companies. We discount the liability and corresponding receivable to their respective estimated net present values. When appropriate, based on our best estimate, we record a valuation allowance against the insurance receivable to reflect amounts that may not be realized from insurance companies that are insolvent. The valuation allowance as of March 26, 2010 and December 26, 2009 is \$7.3 million and \$6.8 million, respectively.
- (2) Our claims reserves are discounted to their estimated net present value while our collateral commitments are based on the gross, undiscounted reserve.
- (3) Collateral posted with insurance carriers and various state entities in comparison to the estimated balance of unpaid claims.
- (4) We have agreements with certain financial institutions to issue letters of credit on our behalf under the Revolving Credit Facility totaling \$14 million. Additionally, we had \$6.6 million of letters of credit issued by a financial institution backed by restricted cash at both March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009.
- (5) We had \$3.0 and \$3.8 million of restricted cash collateralizing our surety bonds at March 26, 2010 and December 25, 2009, respectively. Our surety bonds are issued by independent insurance companies on our behalf. The terms of these bonds are subject to review and renewal every one to four years and most bonds can be canceled by the sureties with as little as 60 days notice.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Our workers' compensation reserve is established using estimates of the future cost of claims and related expenses that have been reported but not settled, as well as those that have been incurred but not reported. Management evaluates the adequacy of the workers' compensation reserves in conjunction with an independent quarterly actuarial assessment. Our workers' compensation reserves include estimated expenses related to self-insured claims as well as those above our self-insured limits, and a corresponding receivable for the insurance coverage on excess claims based on the contractual policy agreements we have with insurance companies. Our workers' compensation claims reserves are discounted to their estimated net present value using discount rates based on average returns of risk-free U.S. Treasury instruments available during the year in which the liability is incurred. At March 26, 2010 our reserves are discounted at rates ranging from 3.70% to 6.48%. Changes in the self-insurance reserve estimates are reflected in the income statement in the period when the changes in estimates are made.

Workers' compensation costs for the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010 was \$7.9 million or approximately 3.3% of revenue compared to \$8.9 million or approximately 3.9% of revenue for the same period in 2009. During the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010, we continued to experience reductions, net of discount, to the workers' compensation reserves established in prior years of approximately \$3.9 million as compared to \$2.4 million for the same period in 2009. The continued improvement in workers' compensation expense is primarily from the positive impact of various risk management programs in reducing accident rates and mitigating the ultimate cost of claims.

We generally anticipate that our workers' compensation reserve and collateral obligations will grow as revenue grows. The claim payments are made over a weighted average period of approximately 6.0 years. Changes to the estimated weighted average lives and corresponding discount rates for actual payments made are reflected in the income statement in the period when the changes in estimates are made.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

There have been no material changes during the period covered by this quarterly report, outside of the ordinary course of our business, to the contractual obligations specified in the table of contractual obligations included in the section Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2009.

Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates

Our critical accounting estimates are discussed in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 25, 2009.

New Accounting Standards

There are no recent accounting pronouncements that are applicable to us.

Cautionary Statement for Purposes of Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), provide a safe harbor for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their companies. With the exception of historical information, the matters discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements and may be identified by the use of words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, project, outlook, and terms of similar meaning. Such statements reflect our current view with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and future events and circumstances could differ significantly from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We undertake no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations. A variety of

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

factors could cause our future results to differ materially from the anticipated results expressed in such forward-looking statements. Readers should review Item 1A, Risk Factors, for a description of important factors that could cause future results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, general economic conditions, acquisitions, brand expansion, divestitures, revenue volumes and mix, pricing actions and promotional activities of our competitors, profit margins, weather, changes in law or regulations, availability of suitable temporary workers, our ability to react to a disaster recovery situation, availability of credit on our overall profitability, among other things, could cause our future results to differ materially from those projected in any such forward-looking statement.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We discussed our interest rate risk and our foreign currency exchange risk in Part 1, Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2009. There has been no material change since that time.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that material information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Our disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of March 26, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

During the fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting.

The certifications required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 are filed as exhibits 31.1 and 31.2, respectively, to this 10-Q.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Note 7 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements found in Item 1 of Part I of this Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. The following risk factors, issues and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating our future prospects. In particular, keep these risk factors in mind when you read forward-looking statements elsewhere in this report. Forward-looking statements relate to our expectations for future events and time periods. Generally, the words anticipate, believe, expect, intend, plan and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and future events and circumstances could differ significantly from those anticipated in the forward looking statements. Any of the following risks could harm our business, operating results or financial condition and could result in a complete loss of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties that are not yet identified or that we currently think are immaterial may also harm our business and financial condition in the future.

Other than the risk factor set forth below titled, *Federal health care reform legislation may adversely affect our business and results of operations*, there have been no material changes in the risk factors set forth in our annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2009.

Federal health care reform legislation may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 were signed into law in the United States (collectively, the Health Care Reform Laws). The Health Care Reform Laws include a large number of health-related provisions to take effect over the next four years, including requiring most individuals to have health insurance and establishing new regulations on health plans. Although the Health Care Reform Laws do not mandate that employers offer health insurance, beginning in 2014, penalties will be assessed on large employers who do not offer health insurance that meets certain affordability or benefit requirements. Unless modified by regulations or subsequent legislation, providing such additional health insurance benefits to our employees, or the payment of penalties if such coverage is not provided, would increase our expense. If we are unable to raise the rates we charge our customers to cover this expense, such increases in expense could be large enough to materially impact our financial results.

The recession has negatively affected our customers and our business, and could continue to negatively affect our customers and materially adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity.

The recession is having a significant negative impact on businesses around the world. The full impact of this recession on our customers, especially our customers engaged in construction, cannot be predicted and may be quite severe. These and other economic factors, such as consumer demand, unemployment, inflation levels and the availability of credit have had and could continue to have a material adverse effect on demand for our services and on our financial condition and operating results. We sell our services to a large number of small and medium sized businesses and these businesses have been and are more likely to be impacted by unfavorable general economic and market conditions than larger and better capitalized companies. If our customers cannot access credit to support increased demand for their product or if demand for their products declines, they will have less need for our services.

We may be negatively affected by the financial crisis in the U.S. and global capital and credit markets.

We must maintain liquidity to fund our working capital and to fund our premium and collateral obligations to our insurance providers. Without sufficient liquidity, we could be forced to limit our operations or we may not be able to pursue new business opportunities. The principal sources of our liquidity are cash generated from operating activities, available cash and cash equivalents, and borrowings under our credit facility. The capital and credit markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption during the past year. These market conditions could affect our ability to borrow under our credit facility, or adversely affect our banking partners. We can make no assurances that our banking partners will not experience a significant adverse event that could impact their abilities to fulfill their obligations to us. Even if the credit markets improve, the availability of financing will depend on a variety of factors, such as economic and market conditions, the availability of credit and our credit ratings, as well as the possibility that lenders could develop a negative perception of us or the markets that we serve. We may not be able to successfully obtain any necessary additional financing on favorable terms, or at all.

Competition for customers in the staffing markets we serve is intense, and if we are not able to effectively compete our financial results could be harmed and the price of our securities could decline.

The temporary staffing industry is highly competitive, with limited barriers to entry. Several large and medium sized full-service and specialized temporary staffing companies, as well as small local operations, compete with us in the staffing industry. Competition in the markets we serve is intense and these competitive forces limit our ability to raise prices to our customers. For example, competitive forces have historically limited our ability to raise our prices to immediately and fully offset increased costs of doing business, including increased labor costs, costs for workers compensation and state unemployment insurance. As a result of these forces, we have in the past faced pressure on our operating margins. Pressure on our margins is intense, and most of our customer contracts can be terminated by the customer on short notice without penalty. If we are not able to effectively compete in the staffing markets we serve, our operating margins and other financial results will be harmed and the price of our securities could decline.

A significant portion of our insurance coverage, including workers compensation, is provided by Chartis. If Chartis, or its insurance subsidiaries, were to experience further financial problems, it could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Our workers' compensation insurance policies are with various insurance subsidiaries of Chartis, a subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. Chartis holds the majority of the restricted cash collateralizing our self-insured workers' compensation policies. We also rely on Chartis to provide state-mandated statutory workers' compensation coverage, employers' liability coverage, auto coverage, and general liability coverage. While we have not experienced a loss of collateral with any of the prior insurance companies that have entered liquidation, if Chartis were to experience financial problems, our restricted cash deposits, letters of credit, and/or our workers' compensation or other coverage at Chartis could be at risk. The loss of the cash deposits and letters of credit would have a material negative impact on our balance sheet and could require us to seek additional sources of capital to pay our accrued workers' compensation claims. These additional sources of financing may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. The loss of our workers' compensation coverage would prevent us from doing business in the majority of our markets.

If we are not able to obtain or maintain insurance on commercially reasonable terms, our financial condition or results of operations could suffer.

We maintain various types of insurance coverage to help offset the costs associated with certain risks to which we are exposed. We have previously experienced, and could again experience, changes in the insurance markets that result in significantly increased insurance costs and higher deductibles. For example, we are required to pay workers' compensation benefits for our temporary and permanent employees. Under our workers' compensation insurance program, we maintain per occurrence insurance, which covers claims for a particular event above a \$2.0 million deductible, and we do not maintain an aggregate stop-loss limit other than on a per occurrence basis. We have secured coverage with Chartis for occurrences during the period from July 2009 to July 2010. Our insurance policies must be renewed annually, and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully renew such policies for any future period. In the event we are not able to obtain workers' compensation insurance, or any of our other insurance coverages, on commercially reasonable terms, our ability to operate our business would be significantly impacted and our financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

The terms under which we post the collateral necessary to support our workers' compensation obligations may change, which could reduce the capital we have available to support our operations.

We are required to maintain commitments such as cash and cash-backed instruments, irrevocable letters of credit, and/or surety bonds to secure repayment to our insurance companies (or in some instances, the state) of the deductible portion of all open workers' compensation claims. We pledge cash or other assets in order to secure these commitments and there are a number of factors that cause the size of our collateral commitments to grow over time. As our business grows we expect that our workers' compensation reserve and the collateral needed to support it will also grow. We sometimes face difficulties in recovering our collateral from insurers or other entities, particularly when they are in financial distress, and we cannot guarantee that our collateral for past claims will be released in a timely manner as we pay down claims. As a result, we expect that the amount of collateral required to secure our commitments to our insurance carriers and issuers of surety bonds and letters of credit could continue to increase. Alternatively, if our financial results deteriorate, our insurance carriers, insurance regulators, surety carriers, or letter of credit issuers may require additional collateral or capital, or we may see a shortening of the amount of time that the insurance carriers allow us to deposit collateral. Such a change in our collateral payment terms could impact our available cash, and our financial condition or operations could suffer. Our currently available sources of capital for these commitments are limited, and have been further limited by the current global liquidity shortage, and we could be required to seek additional sources of capital in the future. These additional sources of financing may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Even if such sources of financing are available, they could result in a dilution of value to our existing shareholders.

Some insurance companies with which we have previously done business are in financial distress, and one has been relieved of its insurance obligations to us. If our insurers do not fulfill their obligations, we could experience significant losses.

Prior to our current policies with Chartis, we purchased annual insurance policies in connection with our workers' compensation obligations from three primary carriers. Prior to 2001, Legion Insurance Company (Legion) and Reliance Insurance Company (Reliance) provided coverage to us. Legion and Reliance are in liquidation and have failed to pay a number of covered claims that exceed our deductible limits. We have presented these excess claims to the guarantee funds of the states in which the claims originated. Certain of these excess claims have been rejected by the state guarantee funds due to statutory eligibility limitations. As a result, we have concluded it is likely that we will be unable to obtain reimbursement for at least a portion of these excess claims. To the extent we experience additional claims that exceed our deductible limits and our insurers do not satisfy their coverage obligations, we may be forced to satisfy some or all of those claims directly; this in turn could harm our financial condition or results of operations.

Our workers' compensation reserves include not only estimated expenses for claims within our self-insured limit but also estimated expenses related to claims in excess of the deductible limits (excess claims). We record a receivable for the insurance coverage on excess claims. We have also recorded a valuation allowance against the insurance receivables from Legion and

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Reliance to reflect our best estimates of amounts we may not realize as a result of the liquidations of those insurers. The outcome of those liquidations is inherently uncertain and we may realize significantly less than currently estimated, in which case an adjustment would be charged to expense in the period in which the outcome occurs or the period in which our estimate changes.

Kemper Insurance Company (Kemper) provided coverage for occurrences commencing in 2001 through June 30, 2003. In December 2004, we executed a novation agreement pursuant to which we relinquished insurance coverage and assumed all further liability for all claims originating in the Kemper policy years. These claims are reserved for in the consolidated financial statements. Although we believe our judgments and estimates are adequate, we cannot assure you that claims originating in the Kemper policy years will not experience unexpected adverse developments.

Our reserves for workers' compensation claims, other liabilities, and our allowance for doubtful accounts may be inadequate, and we may incur additional charges if the actual amounts exceed the estimated amounts.

We maintain reserves for workers' compensation claims, including the excess claims portion above our deductible, using actuarial estimates of the future cost of claims and related expenses. These estimates are impacted by items that have been reported but not settled and items that have been incurred but not reported. This reserve, which reflects potential liabilities to be paid in future periods based on estimated payment patterns, is discounted to its estimated net present value using discount rates based on average returns of risk-free U.S. Treasury instruments with maturities comparable to the weighted average lives of our workers' compensation claims. We evaluate the reserve regularly throughout the year and make adjustments accordingly. If the actual costs of such claims and related expenses exceed the amounts estimated, or if the discount rates represent an inflated estimate of our return on capital over time, actual losses for these claims may exceed reserves and/or additional reserves may be required. There are two main factors that impact workers' compensation expense: the number of claims and the cost per claim. The number of claims is driven by the volume of hours worked, the business mix which reflects the type of work performed, and the safety of the environment where the work is performed. The cost per claim is driven primarily by the severity of the injury, the state in which the injury occurs, related medical costs and lost-time wage costs. Our accident prevention programs have reduced the number of claims. This has had a positive impact on the cost of workers' compensation for the current year as well as our prior year reserves which assumed less improvement to accident rates. In the event that we are not able to make further improvements, the positive impacts to our workers' compensation expense will diminish. Furthermore, our accident rates and cost per claim trends could worsen and cause increasing cost of workers' compensation. We have also established reserves for contingent legal and regulatory liabilities, based on management's estimates and judgments of the scope and likelihood of these liabilities. While we believe our judgments and estimates are adequate, if the actual outcome of these matters is less favorable than expected, an adjustment would be charged to expense in the period in which the outcome occurs or the period in which our estimate changes. We also establish an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, we may be required to incur additional charges.

Our credit facility limits our ability to borrow based upon collateral availability. We are also required to maintain certain levels of liquidity that if not met, require us to satisfy a fixed charge coverage ratio. In the event our collateral is insufficient for our borrowing needs, or we fail to meet the liquidity/fixed charge coverage ratio requirements or have them waived, we may be subject to penalties and we could be forced to seek additional financing.

We have a credit agreement with certain unaffiliated financial institutions (the Revolving Credit Facility) that expires in June 2012. The Revolving Credit Facility limits our ability to borrow (including issuances of letters-of-credit on our behalf) up to a certain percentage of certain assets. The Revolving Credit Facility also requires that we maintain certain levels of liquidity that if not met, require us to satisfy a fixed charge coverage ratio. Depletion of our cash position or reduction in our accounts receivable could limit our ability to borrow under the Revolving Credit Facility. Inability to borrow under the Revolving Credit Facility would adversely affect our operations. Additionally, the deterioration of our financial results would make it harder for us to comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio. In the past, we have negotiated amendments to similar covenants under our prior credit facility to ensure our continued compliance with their restrictions. We cannot be assured that our lenders would consent to such amendments on commercially reasonable terms in the future if we once again require such relief. Moreover, the Revolving Credit Facility differs from our prior facility in that it is asset based, and therefore if we trigger the implementation of the fixed charge coverage ratio and fail to meet it, the current group of lenders may be less likely to waive or amend the requirements. In the event that we do not comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio and the lenders do not waive such non-compliance, then we will be in default of the Revolving Credit Facility, which could subject us to default rates of interest and accelerate the maturity of the outstanding balances. Accordingly, if we default under the Revolving Credit Facility or if our ability to borrow is limited, we could be required to seek additional sources of capital to satisfy our liquidity needs. These additional sources of financing may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

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A significant portion of our liquidity relies on a limited number of banking partners. If these banks fail we could face a shortage of liquidity, which could harm our business operations.

In the current economic climate, we cannot assure you that the lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility will remain able to support their commitments to us in the future. If these lenders fail we may not be able to secure alternative financing on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

We have significant working capital requirements.

We require significant working capital in order to operate our business. We may experience periods of negative cash flow from operations and investment activities, especially during seasonal peaks in revenue experienced in the second and third quarter of the year. We invest significant cash into the opening and operations of new branches until they begin to generate revenue sufficient to cover their operating costs. We also pay our temporary employees before customers pay us for the services provided. As a result, we must maintain cash reserves to pay our temporary employees prior to receiving payment from our customers. Our collateral requirements for workers' compensation may increase in future periods, which would decrease amounts available for working capital purposes. If our available cash balances and available credit line under our existing credit facility do not grow commensurate with the growth in our working capital requirements, or if our banking partners experience cash shortages or are unwilling to provide us with necessary cash, we could be required to explore alternative sources of financing to satisfy our liquidity needs.

We may have additional tax liabilities that exceed our estimates.

We are subject to taxes in the United States and foreign jurisdictions. In the ordinary course of our business, there are transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We are regularly subject to audit by tax authorities. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different from our historical tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit or litigation could have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

Our operations expose us to the risk of litigation, which could lead to significant potential liability and costs that could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are in the business of employing people and placing them in the workplaces of other businesses. As a result, we are subject to a large number of federal and state laws and regulations relating to employment. This creates a risk of potential claims that we have violated laws related to discrimination and harassment, health and safety, wage and hour laws, criminal activity, personal injury and other claims. We are also subject to other types of claims in the ordinary course of our business. Some or all of these claims may give rise to litigation, which could be time-consuming for our management team, costly and harmful to our business.

In addition, we are exposed to the risk of class action litigation. The costs of defense and the risk of loss in connection with class action suits are greater than in single-party litigation claims. Due to the costs of defending against such litigation, the size of judgments that may be awarded against us, and the loss of significant management time devoted to such litigation, we cannot assure you that such litigation will not disrupt our business or impact our financial results.

We are continually subject to the risk of new regulation, which could harm our business.

Each year a number of bills are introduced to federal, state, and local governments, any one of which, if enacted, could impose conditions which could harm our business. This proposed legislation has included provisions such as a requirement that temporary employees receive equal pay and benefits as permanent employees, requirements regarding employee health care, and a requirement that our customers provide workers compensation insurance for our temporary employees. We actively oppose proposed legislation adverse to our business and inform policy makers of the social and economic benefits of our business. However, we cannot guarantee that any of this legislation will not be enacted, in which event demand for our service may suffer.

The cost of compliance with government laws and regulations is significant and could harm our operating results.

We incur significant costs to comply with complex federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to employment, including occupational safety and health provisions, wage and hour requirements (including minimum wages), workers' compensation benefits, unemployment insurance, and immigration. In addition, from time to time, we are subject to audit by various governmental authorities to determine our compliance with a variety of these laws and regulations. We have in the past been found, and may in the future be found, to have violated such

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laws or regulations. We may, from time to time, incur fines and other losses or negative publicity with respect to any such violation. If we incur additional costs to comply with these laws and regulations or as a result of fines or other losses and we are not able to increase the rates we charge our customers to fully cover any such increase, our margins and operating results may be harmed.

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The loss of any of our key personnel could harm our business.

Our future financial performance will depend to a significant extent on our ability to motivate and retain key management personnel. Competition for qualified management personnel is intense and in the event we experience turnover in our key management positions, we cannot assure you that we will be able to recruit suitable replacements or assimilate new key management personnel into our organization to achieve our operating objectives. Even if we are successful, turnover in key management positions could temporarily harm our financial performance and results of operations until new management becomes familiar with our business. Furthermore, we do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our executive officers.

Our business depends extensively on recruiting and retaining qualified branch managers. If we are not able to attract a sufficient number of qualified branch managers, our future growth and financial performance may suffer.

We rely heavily on our branch managers for the success of a branch. Each branch manager has the responsibility for recruiting and retaining a quality temporary workforce and capturing and cultivating customer loyalty. Each branch manager manages the operations of the branch, which include the recruiting, dispatch and payment of temporary employees, meeting the needs of our customers with a guarantee of customer satisfaction, selling our services to new customers, as well as cost control through accident prevention, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We have historically experienced a high degree of turnover among our branch managers. As a result, we must continue to recruit a sufficient number of managers to staff new branches and to replace managers lost through attrition or termination. Our future growth and financial performance depend on our ability to hire, train and retain qualified managers from a limited pool of qualified candidates.

Our business would suffer if we could not attract enough temporary employees.

We compete with other temporary personnel companies to meet our customer needs and we must continually attract reliable temporary employees to fill positions. We have in the past experienced short-term worker shortages and we may continue to experience such shortages in the future. If we are unable to find temporary employees to fulfill the needs of our customers over a long period of time, we could lose customers and our business could suffer.

Our management information and computer processing systems are critical to the operations of our business and any failure, interruption in service, or security failure could harm our ability to effectively operate our business.

The efficient operation of our business is dependent on our management information systems. We rely heavily on our management information systems to manage our order entry, order fulfillment, pricing, and point-of-sale processes. The failure of our management information systems to perform as we anticipate could disrupt our business and could result in decreased revenue, increased overhead costs and could require that we commit significant additional capital and management resources to resolve the issue, causing our business and results of operations to suffer materially. In addition, failure to protect the integrity and security of our customers' and employees' information could expose us to litigation and materially damage our standing with our customers.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from operations in a limited number of markets. Unfavorable economic conditions in these markets have harmed and could continue to harm our operations.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from our operations in a limited number of states. Total revenue generated from operations in California, South Carolina, Washington, Texas and Florida, accounted for 48.6% of our overall revenue in 2009. As a result, our business may be more susceptible to regional factors than the operations of more geographically diversified competitors.

Our results of operations can be dependent on revenue with major customers, and the loss of or substantial decline in revenue to a top customer could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and liquidity.

We have experienced increased customer concentration resulting from the decline in our total revenues coupled with an increase in revenue associated with The Boeing Company and parties affiliated with certain Boeing directed projects. The revenues associated with The Boeing Company and affiliates accounted for 13.4% of our total revenue for fiscal year 2009. A substantial amount of this revenue could lapse in 2010, which could have a significant negative impact on our profitability if not replaced with equally profitable revenue. The loss of, or reduced demand for our services related to this or other top customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, customer concentration exposes us to concentrated credit risk, as a large portion of our accounts receivable may be from a small number of customers.

International operations will burden our resources and may fail to generate a substantial increase in revenue.

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As of March 26, 2010, we had 36 branches outside the United States. Our international branch operations expose us to certain risks. These risks include those already discussed in connection with our domestic branch operations and also include risks related to fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies, the additional expense and risks inherent in operations in geographically and

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culturally diverse locations, being subject to complex foreign tax laws and regulations. If we are not able to effectively manage those risks, our financial results could be harmed.

Failure in our pursuit or execution of new business ventures, strategic alliances and acquisitions could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our long-term growth strategy includes expansion via new business ventures and acquisitions. While we employ several different valuation methodologies to assess a potential growth opportunity, we can give no assurance that new business ventures and strategic acquisitions will positively affect our financial performance. Acquisitions may result in the diversion of our capital and our management's attention from other business issues and opportunities. Unsuccessful acquisition efforts may result in significant additional expenses that would not otherwise be incurred. We may not be able to assimilate or integrate successfully companies that we acquire, including their personnel, financial systems, distribution, operations and general operating procedures. If we fail to assimilate or integrate acquired companies successfully, our business could suffer materially. In addition, we may not realize the revenues and cost savings that we expect to achieve or that would justify the acquisition investment, and we may incur costs in excess of what we anticipate. We may also encounter challenges in achieving appropriate internal control over financial reporting in connection with the integration of an acquired company. In addition, the integration of any acquired company, and its financial results, into ours may have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Labor unions have attempted to harm our business.

Various labor unions and activist groups have attempted to disrupt our business. For example, these groups have backed legislation designed to adversely impact our business, coordinated legal actions directed at our activities and engaged in a public relations campaign to discredit members of our management team and influence our customers. We cannot assure you that these activities will not harm our business or the price of our securities.

We are highly dependent on the cash flows from net earnings we generate during our second and third fiscal quarters.

A majority of our cash flow from operating activities is generated during the second and third quarters, which include the summer months. Unexpected events or developments such as natural disasters, manmade disasters and adverse economic conditions in our second and third quarter could have a material adverse effect on our operating cash flows.

The foregoing should not be construed as an exhaustive list of all factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf.

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

The table below includes purchases of our common stock pursuant to publicly announced plans or programs and those not made pursuant to publicly announced plans or programs during the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010.

Period	Total number of shares purchased (1)	Weighted average price paid per share (2)	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans for programs	Maximum number of shares (or approximate dollar value) that may yet be purchased under plans or programs at period end (3)
12/26/09 through 1/22/10	6,707	\$14.85		\$21.5 million
1/23/10 through 2/19/10	70,874	\$14.44		\$21.5 million
2/20/10 through 3/26/10	2,146	\$14.08		\$21.5 million
Total	79,727	\$14.47		

- (1) During the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010, we purchased 79,727 shares in order to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock. These shares were not acquired pursuant to any publicly announced purchase plan or program.

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- (2) Weighted average price paid per share does not include any adjustments for commissions.
- (3) Our Board of Directors authorized a \$100 million share purchase program in April 2007 that does not have an expiration date. An additional \$21.5 million may be purchased by us pursuant to this program. We did not purchase any shares of our common stock pursuant to this program during the thirteen weeks ended March 26, 2010.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

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Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits
Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification of Steven C. Cooper, Chief Executive Officer of TrueBlue, Inc., Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Derrek L. Gafford, Chief Financial Officer of TrueBlue, Inc., Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Steven C. Cooper, Chief Executive Officer of TrueBlue, Inc. and Derrek L. Gafford, Chief Financial Officer of TrueBlue, Inc., Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

TrueBlue, Inc.

/s/ Steven C. Cooper 4/30/10
Signature Date

By: Steven C. Cooper, Director, Chief Executive Officer and
President

/s/ Derrek L. Gafford 4/30/10
Signature Date

By: Derrek L. Gafford, Chief Financial Officer and
Executive Vice President

/s/ Norman H. Frey 4/30/10
Signature Date

By: Norman H. Frey, Chief Accounting Officer and
Corporate Controller