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SEABULK INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 10-Q  
November 14, 2003

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2003

Commission File Number: 0-28732

SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC.

State of Incorporation: Delaware

I.R.S. Employer I.D.: 65-0966399

Address and Telephone Number:  
2200 Eller Drive  
P.O. Box 13038  
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33316  
(954) 523-2200

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 twelve 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 ninety days. YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ☐ NO ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. YES ☒ NO ☐

THERE WERE 23,336,404 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$0.01 PER SHARE,  
OUTSTANDING AT NOVEMBER 1, 2003.

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SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC.

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As used in this Report, the term "Parent" means Seabulk International, Inc., and the term "Company" means the Parent and/or one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries.

### PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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## ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PAR VALUE DATA)

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	DEC 2002
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 47,038	\$
Restricted cash .....	1,337	
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,945 and \$5,243 in 2003 and 2002, respectively .....	46,771	
Other receivables .....	18,781	
Marine operating supplies .....	7,791	
Prepaid expenses and other .....	2,660	
	-----	-----
Total current assets .....	124,378	
Vessels and equipment, net .....	531,612	
Deferred costs, net .....	43,493	
Other .....	10,423	
	-----	-----
Total assets .....	\$ 709,906	\$
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable .....	\$ 10,747	\$
Current maturities of long-term debt .....	21,076	
Current obligations under capital leases .....	3,514	
Accrued interest .....	7,072	
Accrued liabilities and other .....	48,446	
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	90,855	
Long-term debt .....	402,229	
Obligations under capital leases .....	33,137	
Other liabilities .....	3,338	
	-----	-----
Total liabilities .....	529,559	
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest .....	789	
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value--authorized 5,000; none issued and outstanding .....	--	--
Common stock -- \$.01 par value, authorized 40,000 shares; 23,334 and 23,124 shares issued and outstanding in 2003 and 2002,		

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respectively .....	233	
Additional paid-in capital .....	259,068	
Unearned compensation .....	(765)	
Accumulated deficit .....	(78,978)	
	-----	
Total stockholders' equity .....	179,558	
	-----	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	\$ 709,906	\$
	=====	==

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Revenue .....	\$ 79,670	\$ 80,369
Operating expenses:		
Crew payroll and benefits .....	21,195	22,098
Charter hire .....	2,285	2,162
Repairs and maintenance .....	6,647	6,768
Insurance .....	3,347	2,408
Fuel and consumables .....	6,490	6,707
Port charges and other .....	4,420	3,773
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses .....	44,384	43,916
Overhead expenses:		
Salaries and benefits .....	5,663	5,545
Office .....	1,264	1,180
Professional fees .....	846	1,064
Other .....	2,001	2,232
	-----	-----
Total overhead expenses .....	9,774	10,021
Depreciation, amortization and drydocking .....	16,285	16,407
Gain on disposal of assets, net .....	250	287
	-----	-----
Income from operations .....	9,477	10,312
Other (expense) income:		
Interest expense .....	(9,109)	(11,617)
Interest income .....	91	71
Minority interest in gains (losses) of subsidiaries	61	56

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Loss on early extinguishment of debt .....	(1,692)	(27,823)
Other .....	528	23
	-----	-----
Total other expense, net .....	(10,121)	(39,290)
	-----	-----
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes .....	(644)	(28,978)
Provision for income taxes .....	1,232	1,602
	-----	-----
Net income (loss) .....	\$ (1,876)	\$ (30,580)
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Net income (loss) per common share - basic .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.37)
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per common share - diluted .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.37)
	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic .	23,199	12,899
	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	23,199	12,899
	=====	=====

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS)

	NINE SEP
	-----
	2003
	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net income (loss) .....	\$ 2,370
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization of vessels and equipment .....	31,986
Amortization of drydocking costs .....	16,716
Provision for (recovery of) bad debts .....	161
Gains on disposal of assets, net .....	(1,433)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt .....	1,692
Amortization of discount on long-term debt and financing costs .....	1,123
Minority interest in gains of subsidiaries .....	166
Notes payable issued for payment of senior note accrued interest and fees	--
Other non-cash items .....	172

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Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Trade accounts and other receivables .....	(6,590)
Other current and long-term assets .....	534
Accounts payable and other liabilities .....	10,061
	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities .....	56,958
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Expenditures for drydocking .....	(19,833)
Proceeds from disposals of assets .....	8,647
Purchases of vessels and equipment .....	(24,208)
Investment in Joint Venture .....	(400)
	-----
Net cash used in investing activities .....	(35,794)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Net payments of revolving credit facility .....	--
(Payments) proceeds of prior credit facility .....	(148,179)
Proceeds from 9.5% senior notes .....	150,000
Proceeds from long-term debt .....	6,525
Payments of long-term debt .....	(4,392)
Payments of prior senior notes .....	--
Proceeds of private placement, net of issuance costs .....	--
Payments of Title XI bonds .....	(15,552)
Payments of deferred financing costs under prior credit facility .....	(61)
Payments of deferred financing costs under 9.5% senior notes and amended credit facility .....	(4,607)
Net proceeds from sale leaseback .....	13,274
Payments of obligations under capital leases .....	(8,538)
Capitalized issue costs related to issuance of common stock .....	(27)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options .....	242
Proceeds from exercise of warrants .....	1
	-----
Net cash used in financing activities .....	(11,314)
	-----
Change in cash and cash equivalents .....	9,850
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period .....	37,188
	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD .....	\$ 47,038
	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Vessels exchanged for drydock expenditures .....	\$ --
	=====

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003  
(UNAUDITED)

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

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have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with Article 10 of Regulation S-X. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the consolidated balance sheet do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. All adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the periods shown are of a normal recurring nature and have been reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future period. The information included in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in this report and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002. Except net income (loss), the Company has no material components of comprehensive income (loss).

Certain financial statement reclassifications have been made to conform prior period data to the 2003 financial statement presentation.

### 2. SENIOR NOTES OFFERING

On August 5, 2003, the Company completed the offering of \$150 million of Senior Notes ("Notes") due 2013 through a private placement eligible for resale under Rule 144A and Regulation S. The net proceeds of the offering were used to repay a portion of the Company's indebtedness under its \$180 million credit facility. Interest on the Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on February 15, 2004. The interest rate on the Notes sold to private institutional investors is 9.50%. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations guaranteed by certain of the Company's U.S. subsidiaries. The Notes are subject to certain covenants, including, among other things, limiting the Parent's and certain U.S. subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock, pay dividends to stockholders, and make investments or sell assets. On October 31, 2003 the Company filed a registration statement with the SEC to register substantially identical senior notes to be exchanged for the Notes pursuant to a registration rights agreement, so that the notes may be eligible for trading in the public markets. On November 13, 2003, the registration statement was declared effective and the Company commenced the exchange offer. The exchange offer will expire on December 16, 2003, unless extended by the Company.

In connection with the Notes offering, the Company amended and restated its \$180 million credit facility. The amended credit facility consists of an \$80 million revolving credit facility and has a five-year maturity. The amended credit facility is subject to semi-annual reductions commencing February 5, 2004. It is secured by first liens on certain of the Company's vessels (excluding vessels financed with Title XI financing and some of its other vessels), second liens on two vessels, and stock of certain subsidiaries and will be guaranteed by certain subsidiaries (see Note 12). The amended credit facility is subject to various financial covenants, including minimum ratios of adjusted EBITDA to adjusted interest expense and a minimum ratio of adjusted funded debt to adjusted EBITDA, minimum adjusted tangible net worth, and minimum fair market value of the Company's vessels.

### 3. EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBT

In connection with amending its \$180 million credit facility, the Company wrote off approximately 45% of the unamortized financing costs of

the existing credit facility. The total amount written off was approximately \$1.1 million. In connection with the Senior Notes offering, the company paid \$11.2 million to retire the debt of certain vessels financed with Title XI financing. As a result of this early retirement, the Company wrote off \$400,000 of unamortized financing costs, and paid an early retirement premium of \$226,000.

#### 4. VESSEL ACQUISITIONS

In January 2003, the Company took delivery of the SEABULK AFRICA, a newbuild, state-of-the art, 236-foot, 5,500 horsepower UT-755L platform supply vessel. The vessel has joined the Company's West African fleet. The SEABULK AFRICA and related improvements were acquired for cash of approximately \$17.8 million and financed in April 2003 by means of a sale leaseback arrangement with TransAmerica Capital for a lease term of 10 years, under which the Company will have an option to acquire the vessel after 8 years at a fixed price. The lease will be accounted for as a capital lease.

The Company also took delivery of two newbuild vessels as bareboat charterer in February and March 2003. The SEABULK BADAMYAR is a 3800-horsepower anchor handling tug/supply vessel and SEABULK NILAR is a 3800-horsepower platform supply vessel. The Company is bareboat chartering the vessels from the shipbuilder, the Labroy Group in Indonesia, for deployment under time charters with a major international oil company in the Southeast Asia market. The term of each bareboat charter is three years with an option to purchase the vessel at fair market value at the end of the term. The leases will be accounted for as operating leases.

In April 2003, the Company terminated a capital lease with TA Marine Inc. for the SEABULK ARIZONA and acquired the vessel for \$6.9 million. The SEABULK ARIZONA is a 1998 built, 205-foot, 4,200 horsepower supply vessel. Financing was in the form of a 5-year, \$6.5 million term loan provided by Orix Financial Services, Inc. with an interest rate of 5.81%.

In June 2003, the Company purchased a Brazilian flag line handling vessel for operations in Brazil for \$2.5 million. The Company also executed a vessel construction agreement in April 2003, through its newly formed Brazilian subsidiary, with a Brazilian shipyard for the construction of a modern platform supply vessel for a purchase price of \$16.7 million for offshore energy support operations in Brazil. This vessel is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2004. As of September 30, 2003, the Company had spent approximately \$845,000 on the construction of the vessel. In August 2003, the Company entered into a second construction agreement, and made a down payment of \$825,000, with the same yard, Promar, for a second identical vessel, to be delivered in the fourth quarter of 2004, for \$16.5 million. In anticipation of such operations, the Company has established a Brazilian subsidiary called Seabulk Offshore do Brazil S.A.

In August 2003, the Company entered into a five year bareboat charter with purchase option for a newly built anchor handler, the SEABULK SOUTH ATLANTIC, and took delivery of the vessel on September 2, 2003. In September 2003, the Company entered into a five year bareboat charter with purchase option for a newly built platform supply vessel, the SEABULK ASIA, and took delivery of the vessel on October 1, 2003. The Company also purchased a small tender. All three vessels have been deployed in West Africa.

#### 5. JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENTS



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In March 2003, the Company formed a joint venture company in Nigeria, named Modant Seabulk Nigeria Limited, with CTC International, Inc., a company owned by Nigerian interests. The Company has a 40% interest in Modant Seabulk Nigeria Limited. The Company also sold five of its crewboats operating in Nigeria to joint venture companies related to CTC International in April 2003 for \$2 million. As a part of the proceeds of sale, the Company invested \$400,000 and acquired a 20% interest in these joint venture vessel-owning companies. Modant Seabulk Nigeria Limited operates the crewboats. In July 2003, the five crewboats were reflagged into the Nigerian registry. Seabulk Offshore provides certain management services for the joint venture. The Company has not guaranteed any debt of the joint venture, nor is the Company required to provide additional funding.

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In September 2003, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement and formed a joint venture company called Angobulk SARL with Angola Drilling Company. The Company intends to bareboat charter offshore vessels to the joint venture company and provide certain ship management services for the joint venture company for offshore operations in Angola.

### 6. INCOME TAXES

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, a gross deferred tax liability and benefit, respectively, was computed using an estimated annual effective tax rate of 36%. Management has recorded a valuation allowance at September 30, 2003 and 2002 to reduce the net deferred tax assets to an amount that will more likely than not be realized. After application of the valuation allowance, the net deferred tax assets are zero. The current provision for income taxes for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 represents taxes withheld on foreign source revenue.

### 7. NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share for the periods indicated:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE)	
Numerator for basic and diluted net income (loss) per share - net income (loss) available to common shareholders .....	\$ (1,876) =====	\$ (30,580) =====
Denominator for basic net income per share-weighted average shares .....	23,199	12,899
Effects of dilutive securities:		
Stock options .....	--	--
Warrants .....	--	--
Restricted shares .....	--	--
	-----	-----

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Dilutive potential common shares .....	--	--
	-----	-----
Denominator for diluted net income per share-adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions .....	23,199	12,899
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per share - basic .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.37)
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per share - diluted .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.37)
	=====	=====

### 8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company organizes its business principally into three segments. The Company does not have significant intersegment transactions. These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

OFFSHORE ENERGY SUPPORT (Seabulk Offshore) - Offshore energy support includes vessels operating in U.S. and foreign locations used primarily to transport materials, supplies, equipment and personnel to drilling rigs and to support the construction, positioning and ongoing operations of oil and gas production platforms.

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MARINE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (Seabulk Tankers) - Marine transportation services includes oceangoing vessels used to transport chemicals, fuel and other petroleum products, primarily from chemical manufacturing plants, refineries and storage facilities along the U.S. Gulf of Mexico coast to industrial users and distribution facilities in and around the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic and Pacific coast ports. Certain of the vessels also transport crude oil within Alaska and among Alaska, the Pacific coast and Hawaiian ports.

TOWING (Seabulk Towing) - Harbor and offshore towing services are provided by tugs to vessels utilizing the ports in which the tugs operate, and to vessels at sea to the extent required by offshore commercial contract opportunities and by environmental regulations, casualties or other emergencies.

The Company evaluates performance by operating segment. Also, within the offshore energy support segment, the Company performs additional performance evaluations of vessels marketed in U.S. and foreign locations. Resources are allocated based on segment profit or loss from operations, before interest and taxes.

Revenue by segment and geographic area consists only of services provided to external customers, as reported in the Statements of Operations. Income from operations by geographic area represents net revenue less applicable costs and expenses related to that revenue. Unallocated expenses are primarily comprised of general and administrative expenses of a corporate nature.

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The following schedules present segment and geographic information about the Company's operations (in thousands):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		NINE MONTHS SEPTEMBER
	2003	2002	2003
<hr/>			
REVENUE			
Offshore energy support .....	\$ 42,012	\$ 42,969	\$ 119,080
Marine transportation services .....	27,981	30,442	89,908
Towing .....	9,799	7,041	28,100
Eliminations(1) .....	(122)	(83)	(265)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	\$ 79,670	\$ 80,369	\$ 236,823
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Offshore energy support .....	\$ 24,535	\$ 24,524	\$ 70,752
Marine transportation services .....	14,580	15,210	42,350
Towing .....	5,391	4,220	15,500
General Corporate .....	--	45	--
Eliminations(1) .....	(122)	(83)	(265)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	\$ 44,384	\$ 43,916	\$ 128,337
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND DRYDOCKING			
Offshore energy support .....	\$ 9,993	\$ 10,722	\$ 30,583
Marine transportation services .....	4,910	4,432	14,068
Towing .....	956	830	2,774
General corporate .....	426	423	1,277
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	\$ 16,285	\$ 16,407	\$ 48,702
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS			
Offshore energy support .....	\$ 3,077	\$ 3,687	\$ 5,305
Marine transportation services .....	7,578	9,839	30,625
Towing .....	2,084	940	5,896
General corporate .....	(3,262)	(4,154)	(9,141)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	\$ 9,477	\$ 10,312	\$ 32,685
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET INCOME (LOSS)			
Offshore energy support .....	\$ (1,672)	\$ (3,413)	\$ (7,936)
Marine transportation services .....	3,737	5,829	17,751
Towing .....	1,028	(292)	3,362
General Corporate .....	(4,969)	(32,704)	(10,807)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	\$ (1,876)	\$ (30,580)	\$ 2,370
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GEOGRAPHIC REVENUE			
Domestic .....	\$ 49,600	\$ 48,589	\$ 148,849
Foreign .....			

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West Africa .....	19,396	22,178	59,125
Middle East .....	6,804	5,523	17,637
Southeast Asia .....	3,870	4,079	11,212
	-----	-----	-----
CONSOLIDATED GEOGRAPHIC REVENUE .....	\$ 79,670	\$ 80,369	\$ 236,823
	=====	=====	=====

- 
- (1) Eliminations of intersegment towing revenue and intersegment marine transportation operating expense.

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### 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Under United States law, "United States persons" are prohibited from business activities and contracts in certain countries, including Sudan and Iran. The Company has filed three reports with and submitted documents to the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") of the U.S. Department of Treasury. One of the reports was also filed with the Bureau of Export Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The reports and documents related to certain limited charters with third parties involving three of the Company's vessels which called in the Sudan for several months in 1999 and January 2000, and charters with third parties involving several of the Company's vessels which called in Iran in 1998. In March 2003, the Company received notification from OFAC that the case has been referred to its Civil Penalties Division. Should OFAC determine that these activities constituted violations of the laws or regulations, civil penalties, including fines, could be assessed against the Company. The Company cannot predict the extent of such penalties; however, management does not believe the outcome of these matters will have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

The Company was sued by Maritime Transportation Development Corporation (MTDC) in January 2002 in Florida state court in Broward County alleging broker commissions due since 1998 from charters on two of its vessels, the SEABULK MAGNACHEM and SEABULK CHALLENGER, under an alleged broker commission agreement. MTDC was controlled by the founders of the Company's predecessor company. The claim allegedly continues to accrue. The amount alleged to be due is over \$500,000, but is subject to offset claims and defenses by the Company. The Company is vigorously defending such charges and believes that it has good defenses, but the Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome.

Under the Company's mutual protection and indemnity marine insurance policy, the Company could be liable for additional premiums to cover investment losses and reserve shortfalls experienced by its marine insurance club (Steamship). The maximum potential amount of additional premiums that can be assessed by Steamship is substantial. However, additional premiums can only be assessed for open policy years. Steamship usually closes a policy year approximately three years after the policy year has ended. As of November 1, 2003, completed policy years 2001 and 2002 are still open, but there have been no additional premiums assessed for these policy years. The Company will record a liability for any such additional premiums if and when they are assessed and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

From time to time, the Company is also party to personal injury and property damage claims litigation arising in the ordinary course of its

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business. Protection and indemnity marine liability insurance covers large injury and property damage claims in excess of the Company's significant deductibles and self-insured retentions.

### 10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

As permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION ("SFAS 123"), the Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES ("APB 25") and related interpretations in accounting for its employee stock-based transactions and has complied with the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123. Under APB 25, compensation expense is calculated at the time of option grant based upon the difference between the exercise prices of the option and the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant recognized over the vesting period.

On December 31, 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 148, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION - TRANSITION AND DISCLOSURE. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS 123 to provide alternative methods of transition to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 to require expanded disclosure of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation on reported net income and earnings per share in annual and interim financial statements.

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The Company uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model to determine the fair value of options granted under the Company's stock option plans. Had compensation expense for the stock option grants been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards consistent with the methods of SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income (loss) would have changed by the pro forma amounts presented below:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net income (loss), as reported .....	\$ (1,876)	\$ (30,580)	\$ 2,370	\$ (37,000)
Stock-based compensation expense determined under the fair value method	\$ (66)	\$ (228)	\$ (763)	\$ (1,000)
Pro forma net income (loss) .....	\$ (1,942)	\$ (30,808)	\$ 1,607	\$ (38,000)
Net income (loss) per common share:				
Basic-as reported .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.37)	\$ 0.10	\$ (3.00)
Basic-pro forma .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.39)	\$ 0.07	\$ (3.00)
Diluted-as reported .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.37)	\$ 0.10	\$ (3.00)
Diluted-pro forma .....	\$ (0.08)	\$ (2.39)	\$ 0.07	\$ (3.00)

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# 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Accounting Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued an exposure draft of a proposed Statement of Position ("SOP") entitled ACCOUNTING FOR CERTAIN COSTS AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. Under the proposed SOP, the Company would expense major maintenance costs as incurred and prohibit the use of the deferral of the entire cost of a planned major maintenance activity. Currently, the costs incurred to drydock the Company's vessels are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period to the next drydocking, generally 30 to 36 months. At its September 9, 2003 meeting, AcSEC voted to approve the SOP. The SOP is expected to be presented for FASB clearance in the first quarter of 2004 and would be applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004. Management has determined that this SOP may have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, RESCISSION OF FASB STATEMENTS NO. 4, 44 AND 64, AMENDMENT OF FASB STATEMENT NO. 14, AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS, which eliminates the requirement that gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt be aggregated and, if material, classified as an extraordinary item, net of the related income tax effect, and eliminates an inconsistency between the accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. As a result of the January 1, 2003 adoption date of the standard, the Company has reclassified to continuing operations amounts previously reported as extinguishments of debt.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, ACCOUNTING FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXIT OR DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES, which addresses the financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities. SFAS No. 146 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2002. The adoption of the standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45 ("FIN 45"), GUARANTOR'S ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARANTEES, INCLUDING INDIRECT GUARANTEES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF OTHERS. FIN 45 expands on the accounting guidance of Statements No. 5, 57, and 107 and incorporates without change the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 34, which is being superseded. FIN 45

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elaborates on the existing disclosure requirements for most guarantees, including loan guarantees such as standby letters of credit. It also clarifies that at the time a company issues a guarantee, it must recognize an initial liability for the fair value, or market value, of the obligations it assumes under that guarantee and must disclose that information in its interim and annual financial statements. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions apply on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, regardless of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The disclosure requirements in the Interpretation are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The adoption of FIN 45 did not have a significant impact on the Company.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"),

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CONSOLIDATION OF VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES, AN INTERPRETATION OF ARB NO. 51. FIN 46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. The primary beneficiary is defined as the party which, as a result of holding its variable interest, absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both. FIN 46 is effective for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period ending after December 15, 2003. The Company has determined that the adoption of FIN 46 will not have a significant impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### 12. SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On August 5, 2003, the Company completed the offering of \$150 million of Senior Notes due 2013 through a private placement eligible for resale under Rule 144 A and Regulation S. The net proceeds of the offering were used to repay a portion of the Company's indebtedness under its \$180 million credit facility.

The restricted subsidiaries represent the Company's subsidiaries that are subject to the terms and conditions outlined in the indenture governing the Senior Notes. Only domestic restricted subsidiaries guarantee the notes, jointly and severally, on a senior unsecured basis. The non-guarantor unrestricted subsidiaries represent the subsidiaries that own the five double-hull tankers which are financed by the Title XI debt with recourse to these tankers and the subsidiaries that own them. These subsidiaries are designated as unrestricted subsidiaries under the indenture governing the Senior Notes and will not guarantee the notes.

Supplemental financial information for the Company and its guarantor restricted subsidiaries, non-guarantor restricted subsidiaries and non-guarantor unrestricted subsidiaries for the senior notes is presented below.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE (IN THOUSANDS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003					
	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 6,988	\$ 553	\$ 2,995	\$ 8,715	\$ 27,715
Restricted cash .....	--	--	--	1,337	--
Trade accounts receivable , net .....	(130)	13,526	707	32,172	4,172
Other receivables .....	1,180	5,541	25	11,856	1,180
Marine operating					

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supplies .....	83	792	1,421	3,379	2,1
Due (to) from affiliates	--	77,522	--	123,204	7,1
Prepaid expenses					
and other .....	783	140	13	1,446	2
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total current assets	8,904	98,074	5,161	182,109	38,0
Vessels and equipment,					
net .....	36,377	141,593	29,670	104,370	219,6
Deferred costs, net .....	11,863	8,275	1,227	14,339	7,7
Investments in affiliates ..	512,868	2,861	--	--	
Due from affiliates .....	31,854	--	--	--	
Other .....	1,796	2,132	--	1,124	5,3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total assets .....	\$ 603,662	\$252,935	\$36,058	\$301,942	\$270,7
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'					
EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable .....	\$ 608	\$ 2,875	\$ --	\$ 7,066	\$ 1
Current maturities of					
long-term debt .....	14,086	2,154	--	--	4,8
Current obligations					
under capital leases ..	1,025	2,489	--	--	
Accrued interest .....	2,583	167	--	--	4,3
Due (to) from affiliates .	204,300	--	63	--	
Accrued liabilities					
and other .....	9,257	3,203	444	34,770	7
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total current					
liabilities .....	231,859	10,888	507	41,836	10,1
Long-term debt .....	178,725	14,942	--	--	208,5
Obligations under					
capital leases .....	11,835	21,302	--	--	
Due to affiliates .....	--	--	31,854	--	
Other liabilities .....	1,685	538	--	1,068	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities ....	424,104	47,670	32,361	42,904	218,7
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Commitments and					
contingencies					
Minority interest .....	--	--	--	--	
Total stockholders'					
equity (deficit) .....	179,558	205,265	3,697	259,038	52,0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities and					
stockholders'					
equity (deficit) .....	\$ 603,662	\$252,935	\$36,058	\$301,942	\$270,7
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====



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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE (IN THOUSANDS) AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2002					
	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 12,316	\$ 413	\$ 13	\$ 4,802	\$ 19,000
Restricted cash .....	--	--	--	1,337	--
Trade accounts receivable, net .....	580	15,051	723	28,239	1,000
Other receivables .....	797	3,415	2	8,890	--
Marine operating supplies .....	121	1,673	586	3,504	2,000
Due (to) from affiliates .....	--	84,113	--	134,054	--
Prepaid expenses and other .....	652	803	28	1,033	--
Total current assets ...	14,466	105,468	1,352	181,859	23,000
Vessels and equipment, net ....	39,944	153,705	32,052	93,259	226,000
Deferred costs, net .....	8,243	7,528	1,840	13,715	6,000
Investments in affiliates ....	513,909	30,504	--	--	--
Due from affiliates .....	31,478	--	--	--	--
Other .....	1,931	3,165	--	5,345	--
Total assets .....	\$609,971	\$300,370	\$35,244	\$294,178	\$257,000
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable .....	\$ 3,094	\$ 2,397	\$ --	\$ 5,783	\$ --
Current maturities of long-term debt .....	17,586	2,055	--	--	4,000
Current obligations under capital leases .....	--	3,005	--	--	--
Accrued interest .....	671	393	--	--	--
Due (to) from affiliates ....	221,424	--	60	--	--
Accrued liabilities and other .....	10,013	3,306	518	27,520	--
Total current liabilities	252,788	11,156	578	33,303	6,000
Long-term debt .....	178,500	21,337	--	--	211,000
Obligations under					

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capital leases .....	--	28,748	--	--	
Due to affiliates .....	--	--	31,478	--	
Other liabilities .....	1,883	616	--	944	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities .....	433,171	61,857	32,056	34,247	217,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies					
Minority interest .....	--	--	--	--	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit) .....	176,800	238,513	3,188	259,931	39,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit) .....	\$609,971	\$300,370	\$35,244	\$294,178	\$257,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue .....	\$ 9,609	\$ 21,458	\$ 3,358	\$ 30,368	\$ 14,990
Operating expenses .....	6,386	13,317	2,098	16,609	6,090
Overhead expenses .....	3,139	2,540	208	3,482	400
Depreciation, amortization and drydocking .....	2,053	3,745	821	7,218	2,440
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets, net .....	--	253	--	(3)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from operations .....	(1,969)	2,109	231	3,056	6,050
Other (expense) income ...	(1,302)	(2,391)	(410)	(2,184)	(3,890)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes .....	(3,271)	(282)	(179)	872	2,150
Provision for income taxes .....	--	--	--	1,232	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss) .....	\$ (3,271)	\$ (282)	\$ (179)	\$ (360)	\$ 2,150
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF O  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES
Revenue .....	\$ 11,903	\$ 18,477	\$ 2,872	\$ 31,781	\$ 15,4
Operating expenses .....	6,671	12,324	1,804	16,934	6,2
Overhead expenses .....	4,057	2,447	221	2,960	3
Depreciation, amortization and drydocking .....	1,966	4,081	527	7,482	2,3
Gain on disposal of assets, net .....	--	88	--	199	
Income (loss) from operations .....	(791)	(287)	320	4,604	6,4
Other (expense) income ...	(28,119)	(3,372)	(491)	(3,367)	(3,9
Income (loss) before income taxes .....	(28,910)	(3,659)	(171)	1,237	2,4
Provision for income taxes .....	--	--	--	1,602	
Net income (loss) .....	\$ (28,910)	\$ (3,659)	\$ (171)	\$ (365)	\$ 2,4

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 3

WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR	NON- GUARANTOR	NON- GUARANTOR
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	PARENT	RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	UNRESTR SUBSIDI
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue .....	\$ 33,366	\$ 59,023	\$ 10,705	\$ 88,272	\$ 45
Operating expenses .....	18,161	37,864	6,105	48,386	18
Overhead expenses .....	8,848	7,425	663	10,389	1
Depreciation, amortization and Drydocking .....	5,920	11,714	2,166	21,691	7
Gain on disposal of assets, net .....	--	1,040	--	393	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from operations .....	437	3,060	1,771	8,199	19
Other expense .....	(1,329)	(6,686)	(1,261)	(5,281)	(11
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes .....	(892)	(3,626)	510	2,918	7
Provision for income taxes	--	--	--	3,810	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss) .....	\$ (892)	\$ (3,626)	\$ 510	\$ (892)	\$ 7
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT  
(IN THOUSANDS)

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 3

	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTR SUBSIDI
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue .....	\$ 32,036	\$ 63,805	\$ 9,781	\$ 93,696	\$ 46,
Operating expenses .....	20,152	40,376	5,759	50,055	20,
Overhead expenses .....	9,733	7,886	658	9,089	1,
Depreciation, amortization and Drydocking .....	5,901	13,086	1,670	21,792	7,
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets, net .....	--	1,901	--	(260)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from operations .....	(3,750)	4,358	1,694	12,500	17,
Other (expense) income ....	(28,822)	(11,401)	(1,510)	(10,548)	(12,
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes .....	(32,572)	(7,043)	184	1,952	5,
Provision for income taxes	--	--	--	5,010	

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Net income (loss) .....	----- \$(32,572) =====	----- \$ (7,043) =====	----- \$ 184 =====	----- \$ (3,058) =====	----- \$ 5, =====
-------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .....	\$ (6,614)	\$ 17,752	\$ 2,140
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for drydocking .....	(2,927)	(5,808)	
Proceeds from disposals of assets .....	--	3,993	
Purchases of vessels and equipment .....	(1,253)	(1,314)	
Investment in Joint Venture .....	--	--	
Net cash used in investing activities .....	(4,180)	(3,129)	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments of prior credit facility .....	(148,179)	--	
Proceeds of 9.5% senior notes .....	150,000	--	
Proceeds from long-term debt .....	--	6,525	
Payments of long-term debt .....	(3,075)	(1,317)	
Payments of Title XI bonds .....	(1,525)	(11,730)	
Payment of deferred financing costs under prior credit facility .....	(61)	--	
Payments of deferred financing costs under 9.5% senior notes and amended credit facility .....	(4,607)	--	
Net proceeds from sale leaseback .....	13,274	--	
Payments of obligations under capital leases .....	(577)	(7,961)	
Capitalized issue costs related to issuance of common stock .....	(27)	--	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options .....	242	--	
Proceeds from exercise of warrants .....	1	--	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities .....	5,466	(14,483)	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	(5,328)	140	2,140
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period .....	12,316	413	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period .....	\$ 6,988	\$ 553	\$ 2,140

	CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS (IN THOUSANDS) NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER		
	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINATION
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .....	\$ 30,485	\$ 12,342	\$
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for drydocking .....	(9,242)	(1,856)	
Proceeds from disposals of assets .....	4,654	--	
Purchases of vessels and equipment .....	(21,584)	(46)	
Investment in Joint Venture .....	(400)	--	
Net cash used in investing activities .....	(26,572)	(1,902)	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments of prior credit facility .....	--	--	
Proceeds of 9.5% senior notes .....	--	--	
Proceeds from long-term debt .....	--	--	
Payments of long-term debt .....	--	--	
Payments of Title XI bonds .....	--	(2,297)	
Payment of deferred financing costs under existing credit facility .....	--	--	
Payments of deferred financing costs under 9.5% senior notes and amended credit facility .....	--	--	
Net proceeds from sale leaseback .....	--	--	
Payments of obligations under capital leases..	--	--	
Capitalized issue costs related to issuance of common stock .....	--	--	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options .....	--	--	
Proceeds from exercise of warrants .....	--	--	
Net cash used in financing activities .....	--	(2,297)	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	3,913	8,143	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period .....	4,802	19,644	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period ..	\$ 8,715	\$ 27,787	\$

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 200

	PARENT	WHOLLY OWNED GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON-WHOLLY GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES
Net cash provided by operating activities .....	\$ 29,775	\$ 1,372	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for drydocking .....	(3,475)	(3,242)	
Proceeds from disposals of assets .....	--	7,663	
Purchases of vessels and equipment .....	(301)	(2,374)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities .....	(3,776)	2,047	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net repayment of revolving credit facility .	(9,000)	--	
Proceeds of prior credit facility .....	178,800	--	
Payments of long-term debt .....	(162,496)	(961)	
Payment of prior senior notes .....	(101,499)	--	
Proceeds of private placement, net of issuance costs .....	91,250	--	
Payments of Title XI bonds .....	(1,525)	(323)	
Payments of obligations under capital leases .....	--	(2,275)	
Payment of deferred financing costs under prior credit facility .....	(3,949)	--	
Proceeds from exercise of warrants .....	1	--	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options ....	42	--	
Net cash used in financing activities .....	(8,376)	(3,559)	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	17,623	(140)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period .....	250	270	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period .....	\$ 17,873	\$ 130	

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

	NON- GUARANTOR RESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	NON- GUARANTOR UNRESTRICTED SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINATIONS
Net cash provided by operating activities .....	\$ 8,013	\$ 15,783	\$ --
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for drydocking .....	(9,769)	(87)	--
Proceeds from disposals of assets .....	2,420	1,504	--
Purchases of vessels and equipment .....	(319)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities .....	(7,668)	1,417	--
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net repayment of revolving credit facility .....	--	--	--
Proceeds of prior credit facility .....	--	--	--
Payments of long-term debt .....	--	--	--
Payment of prior senior notes .....	--	--	--
Proceeds of private placement, net of issuance costs .....	--	--	--
Payments of Title XI bonds .....	--	(2,149)	--
Payments of obligations under capital leases .....	--	--	--
Payment of deferred financing costs under prior credit facility .....	--	--	--
Proceeds from exercise of warrants .....	--	--	--
Proceeds from exercise of stock options ...	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities .....	--	(2,149)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	345	15,051	--
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period .....	3,888	7,209	--
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period .....	\$ 4,233	\$ 22,260	\$ --
	=====	=====	-----

### 13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 20, 2003, the Company entered into a ten-year interest rate



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swap agreement with Fortis Bank and other members of its bank group. Through this derivative instrument, which covers a notional amount of \$150 million, the Company effectively converted the interest rate on its outstanding 9.5% senior notes due August 2013 to a floating rate based on LIBOR. The current effective floating interest rate is 6.05%. The swap agreement is expected to be secured by a second lien on the assets that secure the Company's amended and restated credit facility.

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### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Report and the 2002 Form 10-K.

The MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in the MD&A are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations and beliefs reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that they will prove correct. For information regarding the risks and uncertainties that could cause such forward-looking statements to prove incorrect, see "Projections and Other Forward-Looking Information" in Item 1 of the 2002 Form 10-K.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

For general information concerning critical accounting policies as well as estimates, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in the 2002 Form 10-K.

In June 2001, the Accounting Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued an exposure draft of a proposed Statement of Position ("SOP") entitled ACCOUNTING FOR CERTAIN COSTS AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. Under the proposed SOP, the Company would expense major maintenance costs as incurred and prohibit the use of the deferral of the entire cost of a planned major maintenance activity. Currently, the costs incurred to drydock the Company's vessels are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period to the next drydocking, generally 30 to 36 months. At its September 9, 2003 meeting, AcSEC voted to approve the SOP. The SOP is expected to be presented for FASB clearance in the first quarter of 2004 and would be applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004. Management has determined that this SOP may have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

#### REVENUE OVERVIEW

The Company derives its revenue from three main lines of business - Seabulk Offshore, Seabulk Tankers, and Seabulk Towing. Seabulk Offshore, the Company's domestic and international offshore energy support business, accounted for approximately 53% of Company revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002. Marine transportation, under the name Seabulk Tankers, consists of the Company's Jones Act domestic tanker business, in which it owns nine petroleum and chemical product carriers in the domestic coastwise trade and

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leases one vessel under a bareboat charter. Seabulk Tankers accounted for approximately 35% and 38% of Company revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Seabulk Towing, the Company's domestic harbor and offshore towing business, accounted for approximately 12% and 9% of Company revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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### SEABULK OFFSHORE

Revenue from the Company's offshore energy support operations is primarily a function of the size of the Company's fleet, vessel day rates or charter rates, and fleet utilization. Rates and utilization are primarily a function of offshore exploration, development, and production activities, which are in turn heavily dependent upon the price of crude oil and natural gas. Further, in certain areas where the Company conducts offshore energy support operations (particularly the U.S. Gulf of Mexico), contracts for the utilization of offshore energy support vessels commonly include termination provisions with three to five-day notice requirements and no termination penalty. As a result, companies engaged in offshore energy support operations (including the Company) are particularly sensitive to changes in market demand.

As the Company's offshore energy support fleet gets older, the Company's strategy is to look for opportunities to upgrade its offshore fleet to higher-value, larger and newer vessels and to reduce the number of older and smaller vessels, mainly crewboats, in its fleet.

The Company is planning a newbuild program for offshore fleet replacement and enhancement, which remains subject to negotiating acceptable agreements and financing arrangements, which have not been finalized. In anticipation of this program, the Company has already added three vessels to its West African fleet: the SEABULK AFRICA, SEABULK SOUTH ATLANTIC and SEABULK ASIA; two vessels to its Southeast Asia fleet: the SEABULK BADAMYAR and SEABULK NILAR; and an inaugural vessel to its Brazilian fleet, the SEABULK IPANEMA. The Company has also executed contracts for two offshore newbuilds for deployment in Brazil.

The Company sold 16 offshore energy support vessels during the first nine months of 2003 for an aggregate total of \$8.2 million and a gain of approximately \$1.5 million. The Company sold 17 offshore energy support vessels during 2002 for an aggregate total of \$6.8 million and a gain of approximately \$55,000.

Periods for collection of receivables in certain foreign areas of operation in the offshore business tend to be longer than is usual for the United States. The Company regularly monitors all such receivable accounts and believes that it has accrued adequate reserves where necessary.

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The following tables set forth, by primary area of operation, average

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day rates achieved by the offshore energy fleet owned or operated by the Company and average utilization for the periods indicated. Average day rates are calculated by dividing total revenue by the number of days worked. Utilization percentages are based upon the number of working days over a 365/366-day year and the number of vessels in the fleet on the last day of the quarter.

	Q1 2003				Q2 2003				
	AHTS/ Supply	AHT/ Tugs	Crew/ Utility	Other	AHTS/ Supply	AHT/ Tugs	Crew/ Utility	Other	AH Sup
DOMESTIC(1)									
Vessels(2) ....	21	--	25	2	21	--	25	2	
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	
Effective									
Utilization(3)	56%	--	61%	--	67%	--	69%	--	
Day Rate .....	\$5,192	--	\$2,330	--	\$4,989	--	\$2,422	--	\$4,
WEST AFRICA									
Vessels(2) ....	32	4	6	1	32	4	1	--	
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Effective									
Utilization(3)	80%	72%	97%	--	83%	76%	--	--	
Day Rate .....	\$7,223	\$6,131	\$3,028	--	\$7,199	\$6,198	--	--	\$7,
MIDDLE EAST									
Vessels(2) ....	6	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	
Effective									
Utilization(3)	90%	56%	86%	52%	89%	48%	95%	50%	
Day Rate .....	\$3,283	\$4,457	\$1,682	\$5,213	\$3,393	\$5,364	\$1,677	\$4,246	\$3,
SOUTHEAST ASIA									
Vessels(2) ....	9	1	--	1	8	--	--	1	
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Effective									
Utilization(3)	59%	--	--	--	80%	--	--	--	
Day Rate .....	\$5,936	--	--	--	\$5,321	--	--	--	\$5,

- 
- (1) Domestic consists of vessels operating in the United States, the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and Mexico.
  - (2) Held-for-sale and bareboat-out vessels are excluded from the vessel count.
  - (3) Effective utilization excludes laid-up vessels.

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	Q1 2002				Q2 2002			
	AHTS/ Supply	AHT/ Tugs	Crew/ Utility	Other	AHTS/ Supply	AHT/ Tugs	Crew/ Utility	Other
DOMESTIC(1)								
Vessels(2) ...	24	--	30	2	21	--	31	2
Bareboat-out .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Effective								
Utilization(3)	59%	--	65%	--	63%	--	58%	--
Day Rate .....	\$6,687	--	\$2,666	--	\$6,005	--	\$2,469	--
WEST AFRICA								
Vessels(2) ...	29	5	7	1	30	5	6	1
Laid-Up .....	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Effective								
Utilization(3)	84%	86%	89%	97%	85%	97%	84%	--
Day Rate .....	\$7,368	\$6,613	\$3,124	--	\$8,042	\$6,522	\$2,722	--
MIDDLE EAST								
Vessels(2) ...	6	8	8	5	6	8	8	5
Laid-Up .....	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	1
Effective								
Utilization(3)	83%	75%	81%	77%	79%	62%	85%	66%
Day Rate .....	\$3,265	\$4,571	\$1,649	\$4,502	\$3,250	\$5,048	\$1,668	\$4,475
SOUTHEAST ASIA								
Vessels(2) ...	8	--	5	2	8	--	--	2
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Effective								
Utilization(3)	59%	--	53%	44%	68%	--	--	--
Day Rate .....	\$5,510	--	\$1,472	--	\$6,320	--	--	--

	Q3 2002				Q4 2002			
	AHTS/ Supply	AHT/ Tugs	Crew/ Utility	Other	AHTS/ Supply	AHT/ Tugs	Crew/ Utility	Other
DOMESTIC(1)								
Vessels(2) ...	21	--	31	2	21	--	28	2
Bareboat-out .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1

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Effective								
Utilization(3)	63%	--	62%	--	65%	--	65%	--
Day Rate .....	\$5,581	--	\$2,530	--	\$5,252	--	\$2,315	--

## WEST AFRICA

Vessels(2) ...	30	5	6	1	30	4	6	1
Laid-Up .....	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Effective								
Utilization(3)	80%	87%	76%	--	79%	71%	68%	--
Day Rate .....	\$7,787	\$6,234	\$2,976	--	\$7,316	\$5,891	\$2,878	--

## MIDDLE EAST

Vessels(2) ...	6	8	8	5	6	7	7	5
Laid-Up .....	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	1
Effective								
Utilization(3)	92%	49%	88%	65%	86%	71%	95%	57%
Day Rate .....	\$3,496	\$4,556	\$1,646	\$4,181	\$3,684	\$3,991	\$1,666	\$4,197

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

Vessels(2) ...	8	--	--	2	8	--	--	2
Laid-Up .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Effective								
Utilization(3)	66%	--	--	--	61%	--	--	--
Day Rate .....	\$5,584	--	--	--	\$6,484	--	--	--

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- (1) Domestic consists of vessels operating in the United States, the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and Mexico.
- (2) Held-for-sale and bareboat-out vessels are excluded from the vessel count.
- (3) Effective utilization excludes laid-up vessels.

Domestic revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was adversely affected by the continued slowdown in natural gas and crude oil drilling activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Despite relatively high natural gas prices, exploration and production companies in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico have been unwilling to invest in new projects. Some exploration and drilling companies have reduced their expectations for energy prospects in the mature Gulf of Mexico market. In the meantime, the Company is exploring charter opportunities in Mexico, which remains an active market. In the third quarter the Company moved one vessel from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and a total of three vessels in 2003 through November 1, to short-term charters in Mexico.

International offshore revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 decreased slightly from the same period in the prior year. In West Africa, the demand for vessels, and hence utilization, remained strong as this is an oil-driven deepwater market with longer time horizons and increasing exploration and production budgets primarily from oil company majors. However, revenue decreased as both day rates and utilization declined slightly from the peak levels achieved in the second and third quarters of 2002, and the Company sold six vessels in its West African fleet during the first nine months of 2003. The

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Company also redeployed one vessel and added three newbuild vessels to its West African operations during the nine months of 2003. The recent unrest in Nigeria did not have a significant impact on the Company's operations.

International vessel demand is primarily driven by crude oil exploration and production. During the third quarter of 2003, crude oil prices and demand remained firm. The Company expects, based on oil company projections and independent analyses, that international exploration and production spending will continue to increase in West Africa, which should strengthen vessel demand in that area. Revenue remained substantially the same in the third quarter of 2003 versus the prior year for the Company's Middle East and Southeast Asia operations.

The Company had two offshore vessels in "held-for-sale" status as of September 30, 2003. The balance is included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

### SEABULK TANKERS

Revenue from the Company's marine transportation services business is derived from the operations of ten tankers carrying crude oil, petroleum products and chemical products in the U.S. Jones Act trade.

The Company's tanker fleet operates on either long-term time charters, bareboat charters, or pursuant to contracts of affreightment. The Company currently has six tankers operating under long-term time charters, three on contracts of affreightment and one under a bareboat charter.

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The following table sets forth the number of vessels and revenue for the Company's petroleum and chemical product carriers:

	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
Number of vessels owned at end of period	10	10
Revenue (in thousands) .....	\$89,908	\$88,138

Tanker revenue increased by 2.0% in the first nine months of 2003 compared to the same period in the prior year as a result of improved rates and higher utilization.

PETROLEUM TANKERS. Demand for the Company's crude oil and petroleum product transportation services is dependent on several factors, including production and refining levels in the United States, domestic consumer and commercial consumption of petroleum products and chemicals, and competition from foreign imports. The Company owned eight petroleum product tankers at September 30, 2003. Five of these are double-hull, state-of-the-art vessels, of which two have chemical-carrying capability. Since January 2002, a major oil company charterer has had exclusive possession and control of one of the petroleum product tankers and is responsible for all operating and drydocking expenses of

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the vessel. The bareboat charter will be converted to a transportation contract during the fourth quarter of 2003, after which the vessel will begin trading in foreign commerce. During the third quarter of 2003, one tanker's time charter with a major oil company was renewed for two years. Two other time charters with another major oil company were renewed for periods of one year and two-and-one-half years, respectively. Although the Company's Jones Act fleet has benefited from a tightening domestic tanker market, increased competition from foreign imported product has had a moderating effect on Jones Act tanker rates. None of the Company's single-hull vessels is scheduled for retirement under OPA 90 before 2007.

**CHEMICAL TANKERS.** Demand for the Company's industrial chemical transportation services generally coincides with overall domestic economic activity. The Company operated two chemical tankers and one of the five double-hull vessels in the chemical trade as of September 30, 2003. The two chemical tankers are double-bottom ships. The higher day rate environment for petroleum tankers over the last two years has carried over into the chemical tanker market as charterers look for quality tonnage to replace older single-hull vessels. However, as noted above under "Petroleum Tankers", the changing industrial needs in U.S. markets, as well as increased competition from foreign imports, have had a moderating effect on chemical tanker rates.

### SEABULK TOWING

Revenue derived from the Company's tug operations is primarily a function of the number of tugs available to provide services, the rates charged for their services, the volume of vessel traffic requiring docking and other ship-assist services, and competition. Vessel traffic, in turn, is largely a function of the general trade activity in the region served by the port.

The following table summarizes certain operating information for the Company's tugs:

	NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
Number of tugs at end of period	28	31
Revenue (in thousands) .....	\$28,100	\$23,084

Towing revenue increased 21.7% in the first nine months of 2003 compared to the same period in the prior year due to increased vessel traffic in certain of the Company's ports and other factors, including higher rates and improved utilization of the Company's tug fleet.

The Company has been the sole provider of docking services in Port Canaveral, the smallest of its harbor towing markets. As a result of a proceeding before the Federal Maritime Commission in the first quarter of 2003, the Company is expected to have a competitor in Port Canaveral. Port Canaveral Towing intends to continue its operations at Port Canaveral.

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### OVERVIEW OF OPERATING EXPENSES AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The Company's operating expenses are primarily a function of fleet size and utilization. The most significant expense categories are crew payroll and benefits, maintenance and repairs, fuel, insurance and charter hire. For general information concerning these categories of operating expenses as well as capital expenditures, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Overview of Operating Expenses and Capital Expenditures" in the 2002 Form 10-K.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain selected financial data and percentages of revenue for the periods indicated:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER		
	2003		
	(IN MILLIONS)		
Revenue .....	\$ 79.7	100.0%	\$ 80.4
Operating expenses .....	44.4	55.7	43.9
Overhead expenses .....	9.8	12.3	10.1
Depreciation, amortization and drydocking .....	16.3	20.4	16.4
Gain on disposal of assets, net	0.3	0.3%	0.3
Income from operations .....	\$ 9.5	11.9%	\$ 10.3
Interest expense, net .....	\$ 9.0	11.3%	\$ 11.5
Other expense, net .....	\$ (1.1)	1.4%	\$ (27.7)
Net loss .....	\$ (1.9)	(2.4%)	\$ (30.6)

### THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 COMPARED WITH THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

**REVENUE.** Revenue decreased 0.9% to \$79.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$80.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2002.

Offshore energy support revenue decreased 2.2% to \$42.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$43.0 million for the same period in 2002, primarily due to reduced revenue from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and the West Africa operating region. Revenue from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico decreased during the three months ended September 30, 2003 compared to the same period in 2002 primarily due to reduced exploration and production activity, a decline in day



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rates and lower vessel count. The decrease in West Africa revenue was driven by lower day rates and utilization and a reduction in vessel count.

Marine transportation revenue decreased 8.1% to \$28.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$30.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2002. This decrease is primarily due to an increase in off-hire days as a result of regularly scheduled vessel drydockings for two tankers and an unscheduled engine repair for one tanker.

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Towing revenue increased 39.2% to \$9.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$7.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2002. The increase in revenue is due to increased vessel traffic in certain of the Company's ports and other factors, including higher rates and improved utilization of the Company's tug fleet.

OPERATING EXPENSES. Operating expenses increased 1.1% to \$44.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$43.9 million for the same period in 2002. Payroll decreased in the struggling U.S. Gulf of Mexico market due to lower crewing costs and in the tanker segment due to strong payroll expense control. Insurance increased due to larger reserves under the Company's protection and indemnity policy as the deductible increased from prior year. As a percentage of revenue, operating expenses increased to 55.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from 54.6% for the 2002 period.

OVERHEAD EXPENSES. Overhead expenses decreased 2.5% to \$9.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$10.0 million for the same period in 2002, primarily due to a decrease in professional fees and other overhead. Other overhead decreased as a result of a decrease in insurance expense as the Company paid a one-time Directors and Officers policy premium in 2002 related to the previous Board of Directors. As a percentage of revenue, overhead expenses decreased to 12.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2003 compared to 12.6% for the same period in 2002.

DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND DRYDOCKING. Depreciation, amortization and drydocking remained substantially the same at \$16.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 compared with \$16.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2002.

GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS. Gain on disposal of assets decreased 12.9% to \$250,000 for the three months ended September 20, 2003 from \$287,000 for the same period in 2002. The Company sold one offshore energy support vessel in the three months ended September 30, 2003 compared to two vessels for the same period in 2002.

NET INTEREST EXPENSE. Net interest expense decreased 21.9% to \$9.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 from \$11.5 million for the same period in 2002. The decrease is primarily due to a lower debt balance and lower interest rates as a result of the recapitalization in September 2002.

OTHER EXPENSE, NET. Other expense, net decreased 96.0% to \$1.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 compared to other expense, net of \$27.7 million for the same period in 2002, primarily due to the loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$27.8 million in the 2002 period as a result of the recapitalization in September 2002.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 COMPARED WITH THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

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REVENUE. Revenue decreased 3.4% to \$236.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$245.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002.

Offshore energy support revenue decreased 8.6% to \$119.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$130.3 million for the same period in 2002, primarily due to reduced revenue from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Revenue from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to the same period in 2002 primarily due to reduced exploration and production activity, a decline in day rates and lower vessel count. In addition, revenue decreased in West Africa due to a lower vessel count and a reduction in day rates and utilization.

Marine transportation revenue decreased 2.3% to \$89.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as compared to \$92.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The decrease in revenue is primarily due to the discontinuance of Sun State operations in March 2002, as well as an increase in off-hire days in the third quarter of 2003 as a result of vessel drydockings and repairs. The decrease is partially offset by improved rates and higher utilization in 2003.

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Towing revenue increased 21.7% to \$28.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$23.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The increase in revenue is due to increased vessel traffic in certain of the Company's ports, higher rates and improved utilization of the Company's tug fleet.

OPERATING EXPENSES. Operating expenses decreased 5.9% to \$128.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$136.4 million for the same period in 2002. The decrease is due to a variety of factors, including the elimination of operating expenses for the Company's Sun State Marine Services subsidiary, which was discontinued in March 2002, a reduction in crewing payroll in the struggling U.S. Gulf of Mexico market, a decrease in repairs and maintenance for the Company's tanker segment due to major repairs done in the first nine months of 2002, and a decrease in fuel and consumables in the West Africa operating region. As a percentage of revenue, operating expenses decreased to 54.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from 55.6% for the 2002 period.

OVERHEAD EXPENSES. Overhead expenses remained substantially the same at \$28.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$28.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002.

DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND DRYDOCKING. Depreciation, amortization and drydocking decreased 1.8% to \$48.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$49.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 primarily due to a reduction in drydockings in the offshore energy segment as the Company has been selling its older and smaller vessels.

GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS, NET. Gain on disposal of assets, net decreased 12.7% to \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$1.6 million for the same period in 2002. The Company sold 16 vessels for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as compared to 14 vessels for the same period in 2002.

NET INTEREST EXPENSE. Net interest expense decreased 31.2% to \$25.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 from \$36.5 million for the

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same period in 2002. The decrease is primarily due to a lower debt balance and lower interest rates as a result of the recapitalization in September 2002.

OTHER EXPENSE, NET. Other expense, net decreased 95.0% to \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$27.9 million for the same period in 2002, primarily due to the loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$27.8 million in the 2002 period as a result of the recapitalization in September 2002.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

CASH FLOWS. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$57.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$55.0 million for the same period in 2002. Net income (excluding loss on early extinguishment of debt) improved by \$5.3 million over the 2002 period as a result of the factors mentioned above.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$35.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$8.1 million for the same period in 2002. The increase in cash used in investing activities is due to the cash purchases of the SEABULK AFRICA in January 2003 and the SEABULK IPANEMA in April 2003, and the initial down payments on the Brazilian newbuilds in 2003 (see Note 4).

Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was \$11.3 million compared to \$14.1 million for the same period in 2002. The net cash used in financing activities in 2003 of \$11.8 million is primarily due to the early payout of Title XI debt of \$11.2 million (see Note 3).

RECENT EXPENDITURES AND FUTURE CASH REQUIREMENTS. During the first nine months of 2003, the Company incurred \$44.0 million in capital expenditures for fleet improvements and drydocking costs of which approximately \$22 million was for the purchase of the SEABULK AFRICA and the SEABULK IPANEMA, as well as for

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down payments on the two Brazilian newbuilds. For the remainder of 2003, maintenance capital expenditures are expected to aggregate approximately \$8.3 million, and payments for the two Brazilian newbuilds are expected to aggregate approximately \$6.8 million. The Company received net proceeds of approximately \$13.3 million from the sale-leaseback of the SEABULK AFRICA in April 2003. Total 2003 capital expenditures of approximately \$60 million will substantially cover all of our drydocking requirements for 57 vessels during 2003, as well as the new vessel purchases and down payments noted above.

Long-term debt consisted of the following at September 30, 2003:

FACILITY -----	2003 PAYMENTS -----	OUTSTANDING BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 -----	MATURITY -----
Bank Tranche A revolver	\$68.7 million	\$ 30.0 million	2008
9.50% Senior Notes (see Note 13)	\$0.0 million	\$150.0 million	2013
Title XI Financing Bonds	\$15.3 million	\$219.1 million	2005 to 2024
Other notes payable	\$4.4 million	\$ 24.2 million	2003 to 2011

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In addition to the revolver balance of \$30.0 million, there are \$3.3 million in outstanding letters of credit as of September 30, 2003. In connection with the Notes offering, the bank Tranche A revolver was amended (see Note 2). The Company is required to make semi-annual principal repayments of the revolver commencing February 2004 with the final payment due in August 2008.

The Company's capital requirements arise primarily from its need to service debt, fund working capital, maintain and improve its vessels, and make vessel acquisitions. The Company's expected 2003 capital requirements for debt service, vessel maintenance and fleet improvements total approximately \$116 million. The Company expects that cash flow from operations will continue to be a significant source of funds for its working capital and capital requirements.

Management continues implementation of certain initiatives in an effort to improve profitability and liquidity. These initiatives include (1) planning a newbuilding program for offshore vessels, (2) selective acquisitions and charters of additional vessels, (3) repositioning certain vessels to take advantage of higher day rates, (4) selling unprofitable and low margin vessels, and (5) eliminating non-essential operating and overhead expenses. In addition, the Company is exploring expansion opportunities in the international tanker business. The Company will operate one of its U.S. flag double hull tankers under a contract of affreightment in U.S. foreign commerce commencing in the fourth quarter of 2003 or first quarter of 2004, and is also reviewing newbuild tanker opportunities in foreign shipyards.

While the Company believes that these initiatives are sound and attainable, the possibility exists that unforeseen events or business or regulatory conditions, including deterioration in its markets, could prevent the Company from meeting targeted operating results. If unforeseen events or business or regulatory conditions prevent the Company from meeting targeted operating results, it will continue to pursue alternative plans including additional asset sales, additional reductions in operating expenses, and deferral of capital expenditures, which should enable the Company to satisfy essential capital requirements. While the Company believes it could successfully complete alternative plans, if necessary, there can be no assurance that such alternatives would be available or that the Company would be successful in their implementation.

### EFFECTS OF INFLATION

The rate of inflation has not had a material impact on the Company's operations. Moreover, if inflation remains at its recent levels, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's operations for the foreseeable future.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Accounting Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued an exposure draft of a proposed Statement of Position ("SOP") entitled ACCOUNTING FOR CERTAIN COSTS AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. Under the proposed SOP, the Company would expense major maintenance costs as incurred and prohibit the use of the deferral of the entire cost of a planned major maintenance activity. Currently, the costs incurred to drydock the Company's vessels are deferred and

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amortized on a straight-line basis over the period to the next drydocking, generally 30 to 36 months. At its September 9, 2003 meeting, AcSEC voted to approve the SOP. The SOP is expected to be presented for FASB clearance in the first quarter of 2004 and would be applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004. Management has determined that this SOP may have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, RESCISSION OF FASB STATEMENTS NO. 4, 44 AND 64, AMENDMENT OF FASB STATEMENT NO. 14, AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS, which eliminates the requirement that gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt be aggregated and, if material, classified as an extraordinary item, net of the related income tax effect, and eliminates an inconsistency between the accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. Subsequent to the January 1, 2003 adoption date of the standard, the Company will be required to reclassify to continuing operations amounts previously reported as extinguishments of debt.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, ACCOUNTING FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXIT OR DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES, which addresses the financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities. SFAS No. 146 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2002. The adoption of the standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45 ("FIN 45"), GUARANTOR'S ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARANTEES, INCLUDING INDIRECT GUARANTEES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF OTHERS. FIN 45 expands on the accounting guidance of Statements No. 5, 57, and 107 and incorporates without change the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 34, which is being superseded. FIN 45 elaborates on the existing disclosure requirements for most guarantees, including loan guarantees such as standby letters of credit. It also clarifies that at the time a company issues a guarantee, it must recognize an initial liability for the fair value, or market value, of the obligations it assumes under that guarantee and must disclose that information in its interim and annual financial statements. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions apply on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, regardless of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The disclosure requirements in the Interpretation are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The adoption of FIN 45 did not have a significant impact on the Company.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION - TRANSITION AND DISCLOSURE. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS 123 to provide alternative methods of transition to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 to require expanded disclosure of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation on reported net income and earnings per share in annual and interim financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51" (FIN46). FIN 46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. The primary beneficiary is defined as the party which, as a result of holding its variable interest, absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both. FIN 46 is effective for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period ending after December 15, 2003. The Company has determined that the adoption of

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FIN 46 will not have a significant impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES OF MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates, which may adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition. On October 20, 2003, the Company entered into a ten-year interest rate swap agreement with Fortis Bank and other members of its bank group. Through this derivative instrument, which covers a notional amount of \$150 million, the Company effectively converted the interest rate on its outstanding 9.5% senior notes due August 2013 to a floating rate based on LIBOR. The current effective floating interest rate is 6.05%. The swap agreement is expected to be secured by a second lien on the assets that secure the Company's amended and restated credit facility.

The Jones Act restricts the U.S. coastwise trade to vessels owned, operated and crewed substantially by U.S. citizens. The Jones Act continues to be in effect and supported by Congress and the Administration. However, it is possible that the Company's advantage as a U.S. citizen operator of Jones Act vessels could be somewhat eroded over time as there continue to be periodic efforts and attempts by foreign interests to circumvent certain aspects of the Jones Act.

EXPOSURE TO SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES. In connection with the Senior Notes offering, the Company has amended and restated its existing credit facility (see Note 2). The amended credit facility consists of an \$80 million revolving credit facility and has a five-year maturity. The interest rate is currently 4.62%. A hypothetical 2.0% increase in interest rates on \$80 million of debt would cause the Company's interest expense to increase on average approximately \$1.2 million per year over the term of the loans, with a corresponding decrease in income before taxes.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

The Company maintains systems of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) designed to ensure that the Company is able to record, process, summarize and report, within the applicable time periods, the information required in the Company's annual and quarterly reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Management of the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of these disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective to accomplish their purpose. No changes were made during the period covered by this report to the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that have materially affected the Company's internal control over financial reporting, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Attached as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 hereto are certifications by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, which are

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required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The information set forth in this Item 4 should be read in conjunction with these Section 302 certifications.

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### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For information concerning certain legal proceedings, see Note 9 of the financial statements.

#### ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES

None.

#### ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

#### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

#### ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

#### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

##### (a) Exhibits

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 31.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.   |
| 31.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.   |
| 32.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (furnished herewith). |
| 32.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (furnished herewith). |

(b) Reports of Form 8-K

The following reports on Form 8-K were filed (other than information reported pursuant to Item 9 which was furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission rather than filed) during the quarter ended September 30, 2003:

1. The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2003. Item 5 was reported and no financial statements were filed.
2. The Company filed/furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 18, 2003. Items 7 and 9 were reported and no financial statements were filed.
3. The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 30, 2003. Item 5 was reported and no financial statements were filed.
4. The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 8, 2003. Items 7 and 12 were reported and no financial statements were filed.
5. The Company furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 3, 2003. Item 9 was reported and no financial statements were filed.

SIGNATURE

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

SEABULK INTERNATIONAL, INC.

/s/ MICHAEL J. PELLICCI

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Michael J. Pellicci  
VP - Finance and Corporate Controller  
(Principal Accounting Officer)  
Date: November 14, 2003



