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MARITRANS INC /DE/  
Form 10-Q  
August 04, 2003

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20549  
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities  
Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period ended June 30, 2003  
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or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities  
Exchange Act of 1934

For the Transition Period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
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Commission File Number 1-9063  
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MARITRANS INC.  
-----

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
-----

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

51-0343903  
-----

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

TWO HARBOUR PLACE  
302 KNIGHTS RUN AVENUE  
SUITE 1200  
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33602  
-----

(Address of principal executive offices)  
(Zip Code)

(813) 209-0600  
-----

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

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

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Yes  No  
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Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No  
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Common Stock \$.01 par value, 8,166,138 shares outstanding as of July 30, 2003

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MARITRANS INC.  
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PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

MARITRANS INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(\$000)

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	----- (Unaudited)	----- (Note 1)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,844	\$ 239
Trade accounts receivable	8,456	9,396
Other accounts receivable	2,855	2,696
Inventories	3,125	3,253
Deferred income tax benefit	8,097	8,097
Prepaid expenses	2,683	3,135
	-----	-----
Total current assets	28,060	26,816
Vessels and equipment	346,801	339,574
Less accumulated depreciation	172,983	162,713
	-----	-----
Net vessels and equipment	173,818	176,861
Note receivable	3,560	3,780
Goodwill	2,863	2,863
Other	925	1,237
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$209,226	\$211,557
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Debt due within one year	\$ 6,500	\$ 5,750
Trade accounts payable	2,109	2,829
Accrued shipyard costs	5,467	5,060
Accrued wages and benefits	3,811	1,718
Accrued insurance	1,661	1,655
Other accrued liabilities	5,261	1,987
	-----	-----

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Total current liabilities	24,809	18,999
Long-term debt	49,000	63,000
Accrued shipyard costs	8,200	7,590
Other liabilities	3,355	3,149
Deferred income taxes	49,432	49,432
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	136	135
Capital in excess of par value	82,065	80,980
Retained earnings	41,199	36,061
Unearned compensation	(977)	(759)
Less: Cost of shares held in treasury	(47,993)	(47,030)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	74,430	69,387
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$209,226	\$211,557
	=====	=====

See notes to financial statements.

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MARITRANS INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(Unaudited)  
(\$000, except per share amounts)

	April 1 to June 30, 2003	April 1 to June 30, 2002
	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ 36,212	\$ 32,468
Costs and expenses:		
Operations expense	18,077	17,287
Maintenance expense	5,681	3,634
General and administrative	2,120	2,058
Depreciation and amortization	5,168	4,751
	-----	-----
Total operating expense	31,046	27,730
Gain on sale of assets	1,099	--
	-----	-----
Operating income	6,265	4,738
Interest expense	(489)	(555)
Other income, net	183	232
	-----	-----

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Income before income taxes	5,959	4,415
Income tax provision	2,205	1,656
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 3,754	\$ 2,759
	=====	=====
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.35
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10

See notes to financial statements.

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MARITRANS INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(Unaudited)  
(\$000, except per share amounts)

	January 1 to June 30, 2003	J Ju
	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ 72,141	
Costs and expenses:		
Operations expense	36,957	
Maintenance expense	10,011	
General and administrative	4,285	
Depreciation and amortization	10,279	
	-----	
Total operating expense	61,532	
Gain on sale of assets	1,099	
	-----	
Operating income	11,708	
Interest expense	(1,097)	
Other income, net	394	
	-----	
Income before income taxes	11,005	
Income tax provision	4,072	
	-----	

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Net income	\$	6,933 =====
Basic earnings per share	\$	0.87
Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.82
Dividends declared per share	\$	0.22

See notes to financial statements.

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MARITRANS INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Unaudited)  
(\$000)

	January 1 t June 30, 200
	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net income	\$ 6,93
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	10,27
Changes in receivables, inventories and prepaid expenses	1,35
Changes in current liabilities, other than debt	5,06
Other	1,02
Gain on sale of assets	( 1,09)
	----- 16,62 -----
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,55
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Collections on notes receivable	22
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,84
Purchase of vessels and equipment	(7,98)
	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,91) -----
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Borrowings under long-term debt	-
Payment of long-term debt	(2,75)
Net (repayments) borrowings under revolving credit facilities	(10,50)
Purchase of treasury stock	(15)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	15

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Dividends declared and paid	(1,79
	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(15,03
	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,60
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	23
	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,84
	=====

See notes to financial statements

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MARITRANS INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 JUNE 30, 2003

1. Basis of Presentation/Organization  
 Maritrans Inc. owns Maritrans Operating Company L.P. (the "Operating Company"), Maritrans General Partner Inc., Maritrans Tankers Inc., Maritrans Barge Co., Maritrans Holdings Inc. and other Maritrans entities (collectively, the "Company"). These subsidiaries, directly and indirectly, own and operate oil tankers, tugboats, and oceangoing petroleum tank barges principally used in the transportation of oil and related products along the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Maritrans Inc., which are unaudited (except for the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2002, which is derived from audited financial statements), include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial statements of the consolidated entities.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and notes normally included with annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated historical financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2002.

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to their current year presentation.

Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13 and Technical Corrections" ("SFAS 145"). SFAS 145 requires, among other things, gains or losses of extinguishment of debt to be classified as income (loss) from continuing operations rather than as an extraordinary

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item, unless such extinguishment is determined to be extraordinary pursuant to Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of a Disposal of a Segment of a Business and Extraordinary, Unusual, and Infrequently Occurring Transactions" ("Opinion 30"). The provisions of SFAS 145 related to the rescission of SFAS 4 are effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002. Any gain or loss on extinguishment of debt that was classified as an extraordinary item in prior periods presented that does not meet the criteria in Opinion 30 for classification as an extraordinary item must be reclassified.

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 145 beginning January 1, 2003 and, accordingly, will reclassify the loss of \$2.5 million on the retirement of debt which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2001 from an extraordinary item to a separate component of income before taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the Company's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 148 amends FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), to provide three alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 and APB Opinion No. 28, "Interim Financial Reporting". SFAS 148 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002, with certain disclosure requirements effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The Company adopted the transition provisions of SFAS 148 using the prospective method beginning January 1, 2003. The prospective method requires the Company to apply the fair value based method to all employee stock awards granted, modified and settled in its consolidated statements of income beginning on the date of adoption.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by Statement 123 and was determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of that Statement. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options vesting period. The Company's pro forma information for the quarter and six months ended June 30, is as follows:

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	Three months ended		Six months ended
	June 30,		June 30,
	2003	2002	2003
	(\$000, except per share data)		
Net income as reported.....	\$3,754	\$2,759	\$6,933
Add: Stock based compensation included in net income, net of tax.....	7	--	21
Deduct: Total stock based compensation determined under the fair value based method, net of tax.....	34	31	66
Pro forma net income.....	\$3,727	\$2,728	\$6,888
Basic earnings per share as reported.....	\$0.47	\$0.35	\$0.87
Pro forma basic earnings per share.....	\$0.47	\$0.35	\$0.87
Diluted earnings per share as reported.....	\$0.45	\$0.32	\$0.82
Pro forma diluted earnings per share .....	\$0.45	\$0.32	\$0.82

2. Earnings per Common Share

The following data show the amounts used in computing basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS"):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended
	June 30,		June 30,
	2003	2002	2003
	(000's)		
Income available to common stockholders used in basic EPS	\$ 3,754	\$ 2,759	\$ 6,933
Weighted average number of common shares used in basic EPS	7,969	7,889	7,969
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted shares	387	699	387
Weighted number of common shares and dilutive potential common stock used in diluted EPS	8,356	8,588	8,356

3. Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate due primarily to state income taxes and certain nondeductible items.

4. Share Buyback Program

On February 9, 1999, the Board of Directors authorized a share buyback program (the "Program") for the acquisition of up to one million shares

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of the Company's common stock. In February 2000 and again in February 2001, the Board of Directors authorized the acquisition of an additional one million shares in the Program. The total authorized shares under the Program is three million. As of June 30, 2003, 2,485,442 shares have been repurchased under the Program and were financed from internally generated funds, leaving 514,558 shares authorized for repurchase.

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

#### Forward Looking Information

Some of the statements in this Form 10-Q (this "10-Q") constitute forward-looking statements under Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements made with respect to present or anticipated utilization, future revenues and customer relationships, capital expenditures, future financings, and other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts, and involve predictions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, levels of activity, growth, performance, earnings per share or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, growth, performance, earnings per share or achievements expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements included in this 10-Q relate to future events or the Company's future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "seem," "should," "believe," "future," "potential," "estimate," "offer," "opportunity," "quality," "growth," "expect," "intend," "plan," "focus," "through," "strategy," "provide," "meet," "allow," "represent," "commitment," "create," "implement," "result," "seek," "increase," "establish," "work," "perform," "make," "continue," "can," "will," "include," or the negative of such terms or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements inherently involve certain risks and uncertainties, although they are based on the Company's current plans or assessments that are believed to be reasonable as of the date of this 10-Q. Factors that may cause actual results, goals, targets or objectives to differ materially from those contemplated, projected, forecast, estimated, anticipated, planned or budgeted in such forward-looking statements include, among others, the factors outlined in this 10-Q, changes in oil companies' decisions as to the type and origination point of the crude that it produces, changes in the amount of imported petroleum products, competition for marine transportation, domestic and international oil consumption, the continuation of federal law restricting United States point-to-point maritime shipping to U.S. vessels (the Jones Act), demand for petroleum products, future spot market rates, changes in interest rates, the effect of war or terrorists activities and the general financial, economic, environmental and regulatory conditions affecting the oil and marine transportation industry in general. Given such uncertainties, current or prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. These factors may cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement.

Although the Company believes that the expectations in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, growth, earnings per share or achievements. However, neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. The Company is under no duty to update any

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of the forward-looking statements after the date of this 10-Q to conform such statements to actual results.

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The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and notes thereto included in Part I Item 1 of this Form 10-Q and the audited financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2002 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

### Results of Operations

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Time Charter Equivalent ("TCE") is a commonly used industry measure where direct voyage costs are deducted from revenue. Maritrans enters into various types of charters, some of which involve the customer paying substantially all voyage costs, while other types of charters involve Maritrans paying some or substantially all of the voyage costs. The Company's management believes that the presentation of TCE revenue provides useful information regarding the Company's financial condition and results of operation because TCE revenue essentially nets the voyage costs and voyage revenue to yield a measure that is comparable between periods regardless of the types of charters utilized. These voyage costs are included in the "Operations expense" line item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. TCE revenue is a non-GAAP financial measure and a reconciliation of TCE revenue to revenue, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, is set forth below.

### Three Month Comparison

-----

TCE revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2002 is as follows:

	6/30/03	6/30/02
	-----	-----
Voyage revenue	\$36,212	\$32,468
Voyage costs	5,776	4,970
	-----	-----
Time Charter Equivalent	\$30,436	\$27,498
	=====	=====

TCE revenue increased from \$27.5 million to \$30.4 million, an increase of \$2.9 million or 11 percent, over the comparable quarter in 2002. Vessel utilization, as measured by revenue days divided by calendar days available, increased from 82.6 percent in the second quarter of 2002 to 86.8 percent in the second quarter of 2003. The increase in utilization had a positive impact on voyage revenue and resulted from fewer vessels out of service time for maintenance in the second quarter of 2003 compared to the second quarter of 2002. In the second quarter of 2002, the MARITRANS 254 was taken out of service for her double hull rebuild. No vessels were out of service in the second quarter of 2003 for double-hulling.

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The Company will experience decreased utilization in the remainder of 2003 as the OCEAN STATES enters the shipyard for her double hull rebuild. Barrels of cargo transported increased from 43.3 million in the second quarter of 2002 to 46.8 million in the second quarter of 2003.

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The majority of the Company's fleet was deployed in contract business in the second quarter of 2003 with limited exposure to the Jones Act shipping spot market. Increased demand for the Company's services resulted from the high contract utilization as well as market demand to supply inventories to the Northeastern U.S. and demand for gasoline additives on the West Coast.

While most of the vessel utilization resulted from contract business in the second quarter of 2003, spot market rates attained on vessels working in that market were higher than in the same period in 2002. This primarily resulted from customer demand to rebuild product inventories. Refined foreign product imports, particularly from Europe, continue to have a dampening effect on demand for Jones Act transportation of refined products into the eastern U.S in 2003.

Voyage costs increased from \$5.0 million in the second quarter of 2002 to \$5.8 million in the second quarter of 2003, an increase of \$0.8 million or 16 percent. Fuel costs increased \$0.4 million as the average price per gallon of fuel was approximately 24 percent higher than the same quarter in 2002. Port charges increased \$0.4 million as a result of increased utilization and additional trips through the Panama Canal compared to the same quarter in 2002.

Operations expense, excluding voyage costs discussed above, of \$12.3 million in the second quarter of 2003 was consistent with \$12.3 million in the second quarter of 2002. Maintenance expenses increased \$2.1 million or 58 percent from \$3.6 million in the second quarter of 2002 to \$5.7 million in the second quarter of 2003. Routine maintenance incurred during voyages and in port increased \$0.4 million from the second quarter of 2002 to the second quarter of 2003. Expenses accrued for maintenance in shipyards increased \$1.6 million from the second quarter of 2002 to the second quarter of 2003. The Company continually reviews upcoming shipyard costs. As a result, in the second half of 2002 the Company increased its shipyard accrual rate to reflect the expected rise in costs resulting from an increase in regulatory and customer vetting requirements, which increases the scope and frequency of maintenance performed in the shipyard and results in increased costs. This higher accrual rate continues throughout 2003.

Gain on sale of assets in the second quarter of 2003 of \$1.1 million consists of a pre-tax gain on the sale of property not used in operations.

Operating income in the second quarter of 2003 increased compared to the second quarter of 2002 as a result of the aforementioned changes in revenue and expenses.

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Net income for the second quarter of 2003 increased compared to the second quarter of 2002 due to the aforementioned changes in revenue and expenses.

### Six Month Comparison

TCE revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2003 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2002 is as follows:

	6/30/03	6/30/02
	-----	-----
Voyage revenue	\$72,141	\$63,791
Voyage costs	12,861	9,350
	-----	-----
Time Charter Equivalent	\$59,280	\$54,441
	=====	=====

TCE revenue increased from \$54.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2002 to \$59.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003, an increase of \$4.9 million or 9 percent. Vessel utilization, as measured by revenue days divided by calendar days available, increased from 82.8 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2002 to 88.1 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2003. The increase in utilization had a positive impact on voyage revenue and resulted from fewer vessels out of service time for maintenance in the six months ended June 30, 2003 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2002. In the second quarter of 2002, the MARITRANS 254 was taken out of service for her double hull rebuild. No vessels were out of service in the six months ended June 30, 2003 for double-hulling. The Company will experience decreased utilization in the remainder of 2003 as the OCEAN STATES enters the shipyard for her double hull rebuild. Barrels of cargo transported increased from 86.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2002 to 92.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003.

The majority of the Company's fleet was deployed in contract business in 2003 in the first six months of 2003 with limited exposure to the Jones Act shipping spot market. There was increased demand for the Company's services in the current year compared to 2002 due to contract business, high refinery margins experienced by the Philadelphia area refineries in the first quarter of 2003 and the need to supply inventories to the Northeastern U.S. and added demand for gasoline additives on the West Coast in the second quarter of 2003.

Spot market rates were higher than the same six month period in 2002. The spot market rate increase in the first quarter of 2003 was driven primarily by increased fuel prices. These increased fuel prices were caused by tightened fuel availability due to supply disturbances resulting from the war with Iraq, the oil industry strike in Venezuela and seasonal U.S. Gulf refinery maintenance plus increased distillate demand caused by the cold winter in the Northeastern U.S. As a result of these supply and demand factors, refined product inventories throughout the US reached extremely low levels by the beginning of the second quarter of 2003. Due to the greater availability of refined product supplies as the US Gulf refineries came back online and added demand for gasoline additives on the West Coast, there was increased demand for Jones Act transportation which had a significant impact on the spot market rates in the second quarter of 2003. Refined foreign product imports, particularly from Europe, continue to have a dampening effect on demand for Jones Act transportation of refined products into the eastern U.S. in 2003.

The Company expects spot market rates in the third and fourth quarters of 2003 will be higher than in the same periods in 2002 as the U.S. economy improves, although rates will continue to be negatively affected by the volume of European imports. Due to contractual commitments, the Company will continue to have limited exposure to the Jones Act shipping spot market in the second half of 2003.

Voyage costs increased from \$9.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2002 to \$12.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003, an increase of \$3.5 million or 37 percent. Most of the increase was driven by higher fuel costs. Fuel costs increased \$2.8 million or 51 percent compared to the same six month period in 2002. Port charges increased \$0.7 million as a result of increased utilization and a higher volume of trips through the Panama Canal in the six months ended June 30, 2003 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2002.

Operations expense, excluding voyage costs discussed above, increased from \$23.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2002 to \$24.1 million in the six month ended June 30, 2003, an increase of \$0.5 million. Maintenance expenses increased \$2.5 million or 33 percent from \$7.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2002 to \$10.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003. Expenses incurred for maintenance in shipyards caused the increase in maintenance costs. The Company continually reviews upcoming shipyard costs. As a result, in the second half of 2002 the Company increased its shipyard accrual rate to reflect the expected rise in costs resulting from an increase in regulatory and customer vetting requirements, which increases the scope and frequency of maintenance performed in the shipyard and results in increased costs. This higher accrual rate continues throughout 2003.

Gain on sale of assets in the six months ended June 30, 2003 of \$1.1 million consists of a pre-tax gain on the sale of property not used in operations.

Operating income in the six months ended June 30, 2003 increased compared to the six months ended June 30, 2002 as a result of the aforementioned changes in revenue and expenses.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2003 increased compared to the six months ended June 30, 2002 due to the aforementioned changes in revenue and expenses.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

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For the six months ended June 30, 2003, funds provided by operating activities were \$23.6 million. These funds, augmented by the Company's Credit Facility, were sufficient to meet debt service obligations and loan agreement restrictions, to make capital acquisitions and improvements and to allow the Company to pay a dividend in the current quarter.

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Management believes funds provided by operating activities, augmented by the Company's Credit Facility, described below, and investing activities, will be sufficient to finance operations, anticipated capital expenditures, lease payments and required debt repayments for the foreseeable future. While dividends have been made quarterly in each of the last two years, there can be no assurance that the dividend will continue. The ratio of total debt to capitalization is .43:1 at June 30, 2003 compared to .50:1 at December 31, 2002.

On February 9, 1999, the Board of Directors authorized a share buyback program for the acquisition of up to one million shares of the Company's common stock, which represented approximately 8 percent of the 12.1 million shares outstanding at that time. In February 2000 and again in February 2001, the Board of Directors authorized the acquisition of an additional one million shares in the program. The total authorized shares under the buyback program are three million. As of June 30, 2003, 2,485,442 shares have been purchased under the plan and financed by internally generated funds. The Company intends to hold the majority of the shares as treasury stock, although some shares will be used for employee compensation plans and others may be used for acquisition currency and/or other corporate purposes.

In November 2001, the Company entered into a credit facility, discussed in "Debt Obligations and Borrowing Facility" below. The amortization of the term portion of the facility calls for escalating payments over the life of the debt. The Credit Facility (as defined below) requires the Company to maintain its properties in a specific manner, maintain specified insurance on its properties and business, and abide by other covenants, which are customary with respect to such borrowings. The Credit Facility also requires the Company to meet certain financial covenants. If the Company fails to comply with any of the covenants contained in the Credit Facility, the Lenders may foreclose on the collateral or call the entire balance outstanding on the Credit Facility immediately due and payable. The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants at June 30, 2003.

Total future commitments and contingencies related to the Company's outstanding Credit Facility and noncancellable operating leases, as of June 30, 2003, are as follows:

	(\$000's)				
	2003*	2004	2005	2006	2007
	----	----	----	----	----
Debt Obligations	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$11,000	\$13,500	\$20,500
Contractual Obligations	5,000	4,000	--	--	--
Operating Leases	227	507	457	407	421
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$8,227	\$12,007	\$11,457	\$13,907	\$20,921
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

\* For the period July 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003.

In November 2002, the Company awarded a contract to rebuild a fifth large single hull barge, the OCEAN STATES, to a double hull configuration, which is expected to have a total cost of approximately \$21 million, of which \$18 million is a fixed contract with the shipyard. As of June 30, 2003, \$9.0 million has been paid to the shipyard contractor for the project. The Company has financed, and expects to continue the financing of, this project from a combination of internally generated funds and borrowings under the Company's Credit Facility.

Debt Obligations and Borrowing Facility  
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In November 2001, the Company entered into an \$85 million credit and security agreement ("Credit Facility") with Citizens Bank (formerly Mellon Bank N.A.) and a syndicate of other financial institutions ("Lenders"). Pursuant to the terms of the Credit Facility, the Company could borrow up to \$45 million of term loans and up to \$40 million under a revolving credit facility. Interest is variable based on either the LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin (as defined in the Credit Facility) or prime rate. Principal payments on the term loans are required on a quarterly basis and began in April 2002. The Credit Facility expires in January 2007. The Company has granted first preferred ship mortgages and a first security interest in some of the vessels and other collateral to the Lenders as a guarantee of the debt. At June 30, 2003, there was \$38.5 million of term loans outstanding under the Credit Facility and \$17 million outstanding under the revolving line of credit.

Critical Accounting Policies  
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Maintenance and Repairs

Provision is made for the cost of upcoming major periodic overhauls of vessels and equipment in advance of performing the related maintenance and repairs. Based on the Company's methodology, approximately one-third of this estimated cost is included in accrued shipyard costs as a current liability with the remainder classified as long-term. Although the timing of the actual disbursements have fluctuated over the years, particularly as a result of changes in the size of the fleet and timing of the large maintenance projects, the classification has been in line with the actual disbursements over time. The Company believes that providing for such overhauls in advance of performing the related maintenance and repairs provides a more appropriate view of the financial position of the Company at any point in time.

In September 2001, the rulemaking body of the AICPA issued an Exposure Draft on a Statement of Position, "Accounting for Certain Costs and Activities Related to Property, Plant, and Equipment" (the "Proposed Statement"). This group, referred to as AcSEC, recently decided that it will no longer issue accounting guidance and planned to transition the majority of its projects to the FASB. However, the FASB subsequently requested that AcSEC address certain portions of the Proposed Statement in smaller scope projects. The FASB expressed their concern that the project would not be completed timely, by AcSEC or the FASB, if the scope of the project was not reduced. At this time, it is unclear whether the Proposed



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Statement will be issued or in what form.

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If the existing Proposed Statement is issued, it would require the Company to modify its accounting policy for maintenance and repairs. Such costs would no longer be accrued in advance of performing the related maintenance and repairs; rather, the Proposed Statement requires these costs to be capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful life. The Company has not yet quantified the impact of adopting the Proposed Statement on its financial statements; however, the Company's preliminary assessment is that the adoption of this pronouncement would increase the value of vessels and equipment, decrease the shipyard accrual and increase stockholders' equity of the Company.

### Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13 and Technical Corrections" ("SFAS 145"). SFAS 145 requires, among other things, gains or losses of extinguishment of debt to be classified as income (loss) from continuing operations rather than as an extraordinary item, unless such extinguishment is determined to be extraordinary pursuant to Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of a Disposal of a Segment of a Business and Extraordinary, Unusual, and Infrequently Occurring Transactions" ("Opinion 30"). The provisions of SFAS 145 related to the rescission of SFAS 4 are effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002. Any gain or loss on extinguishment of debt that was classified as an extraordinary item in prior periods presented that does not meet the criteria in Opinion 30 for classification as an extraordinary item must be reclassified.

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 145 beginning January 1, 2003 and accordingly, will reclassify the loss of \$2.5 million on the retirement of debt which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2001 from an extraordinary item to a separate component of income before taxes in the Consolidated Statement of Income in the Company's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 148 amends FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), to provide three alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 and APB Opinion No. 28, "Interim Financial Reporting". SFAS 148 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002, with certain disclosure requirements effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The Company adopted the transition provisions of SFAS 148 using the prospective method beginning January 1, 2003. The prospective method requires the Company to recognize the fair value of all employee stock awards in its consolidated financial statements of income beginning on the date of adoption.

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ITEM 3. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The principal market risk to which the Company is exposed is a change in interest rates on debt instruments. The Company manages its exposure to changes in interest rate fluctuations by optimizing the use of fixed and variable rate debt. As of June 30, 2003, all of the Company's debt is variable rate debt. The table below presents principal cash flows by year of maturity. Variable interest rates disclosed fluctuate with the LIBOR and federal fund rates. The weighted average rate at June 30, 2003 was 3.15%.

Expected years of maturity  
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(\$000's)	2003*	2004	2005	2006	2007
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Long-term debt, including current portion	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$11,000	\$13,500	\$20,500

\* For the period July 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report have been designed and are functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. The Company believes that a controls system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

(b) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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No change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

### Part II: OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

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In 1996, Maritrans filed suit against the United States government under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution for "taking" Maritrans' tank barges without just compensation. The Fifth Amendment specifically prohibits the United States government from taking private property for public use without just compensation. Maritrans asserts that its vessels were taken by Section 4115 of OPA, which prohibits all existing single-hull tank vessels from operating in U.S. waters under a retirement schedule that began January 1, 1995, and ends on January 1, 2015. This OPA provision will force Maritrans to remove its single-hull barges from service commencing on January 1, 2005 or rebuild them, thus depriving the Company of their continued use for a significant portion of their remaining economic lives. In December 2001, the United States Court of Federal Claims ruled that the OPA double hull requirement did not constitute a taking of Maritrans' vessels. The Company is currently appealing the decision. On February 7, 2003, Oral Argument was held before the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on Maritrans' appeal. The Company anticipates receiving a decision in 2003.

The Company is engaged in patent infringement litigation against a competitor arising out of the Company's double-hull patent. In 2001, Maritrans obtained a patent for its process and methodology of rebuilding single hull tank vessels into double hull vessels. In September, 2001, Penn Maritime, Inc. filed a suit against Maritrans in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (Penn Maritime, Inc. v. Maritrans Inc.) to invalidate the patent, and, in addition, sought damages of \$3 million and an injunction restraining Maritrans from enforcing its patent. Maritrans challenged the jurisdiction of the Court in New York, and on March 31, 2003 the Court dismissed the action. On April 3, 2003, Maritrans sued Penn Maritime, Inc. in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida. (Maritrans Inc. v. Penn Maritime, Inc.) for patent infringement, misappropriation of Maritrans' trade secrets, and other causes of action. Penn Maritime, Inc. has filed an answer and counterclaim which essentially reiterates the claims made in its original suit, and discovery is expected to commence shortly. Maritrans believes Penn Maritime, Inc.'s claims to be without merit.

In December 1999, Maritrans sold 18 vessels from its Northeast fleet to K-Sea Transportation. The purchaser alleged that Maritrans breached warranties in the contract of sale pertaining to one of the vessels and initiated binding arbitration to recover damages arising from the alleged breach.

The purchaser claimed damages of approximately \$1.5 million. On January 24, 2002, the arbitrators concluded that the Company had technically,

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if inadvertently, breached a warranty, but also concluded that much of K-Sea's claim was not attributable to Maritrans. The arbitrator deemed that K-Sea was two-thirds at fault for its damages and Maritrans one-third. The Company was ordered to pay \$334,546, including pre-judgment interest to K-Sea Transportation, which the Company paid in the first quarter of 2003. The award is not subject to appeal.

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K  
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(a) Exhibits

31.1 - Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, filed under Exhibit 31 of Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

31.2 - Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, filed under Exhibit 31 of Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

32.1 - Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, furnished under Exhibit 32 of Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

32.2 - Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, furnished under Exhibit 32 of Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On May 5, 2003, the Registrant filed a Current Report on Form 8-K for the purpose of furnishing the press release announcing its earnings for the first quarter of 2003.

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SIGNATURES

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

MARITRANS INC.  
(Registrant)

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By:                   Walter T. Bromfield  
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                  Walter T. Bromfield  
                  Chief Financial Officer  
                  (Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: August 4, 2003

By:                   Judith M. Cortina  
-----  
                  Judith M. Cortina  
                  Controller  
                  (Principal Accounting Officer)

Dated: August 4, 2003