

TRANSMONTAIGNE INC
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2005

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**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 March 31, 2005

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Commission File Number 001-11763

TRANSMONTAIGNE INC.

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

06-1052062
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**1670 Broadway
Suite 3100
Denver, Colorado 80202**

(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

(303) 626-8200
(Telephone number, including area code)

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 report), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

As of May 2, 2005, there were 43,459,487 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to TransMontaigne Inc., including the following:

- i. certain statements, including possible or assumed future results of operations, in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations;"
- ii. any statements contained herein or therein regarding the prospects for our business or any of our services;
- iii. any statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words "may," "seeks," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "continues," "estimates," "plans," "targets," "predicts," "attempts," "is scheduled," or similar expressions; and
- iv. other statements contained herein or therein regarding matters that are not historical facts.

Our business and results of operations are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. Because of these risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements, and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date thereof.

The following risk factors, discussed in more detail under the heading "Risk Factors" in our final prospectus, filed on May 14, 2003, related to our 9¹/₈% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations and may adversely affect our business and results of operations, include, but are not limited to:

- > volumes of refined petroleum products shipped in our pipelines and throughput or stored in our terminal facilities;
- > the availability of adequate supplies of and demand for petroleum products in the areas in which we operate;
- > the effect of any inability to attract customers for our supply chain management service business;
- > continued creditworthiness of, and performance by, contract counterparties;
- > the effects of competition;
- > our ability to renew customer contracts;
- > operational hazards;
- > availability and cost of insurance on our assets and operations;
- > the success of our risk management activities;
- > the effect of changes in commodity prices on our liquidity;
- > the impact of any failure of our information technology systems;
- >

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the impact of petroleum product price fluctuations;

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the availability of acquisition opportunities;

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successful integration and future performance of acquired assets;

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the threat of terrorist attacks or war;

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the impact of current and future laws and governmental regulations;

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liability for environmental claims; and

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- > the impact of the departure of any key officers.

In addition, other factors such as the following also could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations:

- > general economic, market or business conditions; and
- > force majeure and acts of God.

Part I. Financial information

ITEM 1. UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements of TransMontaigne Inc. as of and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005, are included herein beginning on the following page. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our annual consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended June 30, 2004, together with our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on September 23, 2004.

TransMontaigne Inc. is a holding company with the following active wholly-owned subsidiaries during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005.

- > TransMontaigne Product Services Inc. ("TPSI")
- > TransMontaigne Services Inc.
- > TransMontaigne Transport Inc.
- > Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc.
- > Coastal Tug and Barge, Inc.

We do not have any off-balance-sheet arrangements (other than operating leases) or special-purpose entities.

TransMontaigne Inc. and subsidiaries
Consolidated balance sheets
(In thousands)

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,292	\$ 6,158
Restricted cash held by commodity broker	3,113	3,468
Trade accounts receivable, net	367,931	282,298
Inventories discretionary volumes	217,773	236,710
Unrealized gains on derivative contracts	22,893	11,071
Deferred tax assets	11,862	11,862
Other current assets	10,025	3,768
	<u>652,889</u>	<u>555,335</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	347,716	362,265
Product linefill and tank bottom volumes	25,036	25,036
Unrealized gains on derivative contracts	20	
Investments in petroleum related assets	10,131	10,131
Deferred debt issuance costs, net	8,905	10,383
Other assets, net	24,372	11,206
	<u>\$ 1,069,069</u>	<u>\$ 974,356</u>
LIABILITIES, PREFERRED STOCK, AND COMMON STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Commodity margin loan	\$	\$ 1,923
Working capital credit facility		110,000
Trade accounts payable	226,013	142,395
Unrealized losses on derivative contracts	47,691	33,689
Inventory due to others under exchange agreements	29,471	32,390
Excise taxes payable	94,233	93,702
Other accrued liabilities	23,935	19,414
Deferred revenue supply chain management services	5,573	3,502
	<u>426,916</u>	<u>437,015</u>
Other liabilities:		
Long-term debt	200,000	200,000
Deferred tax liabilities	67,359	30,424
Unrealized losses on derivative contracts		909
	<u>694,275</u>	<u>668,348</u>
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock	74,830	77,719
Common stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	419	411
Capital in excess of par value	271,752	251,775
Deferred stock-based compensation	(5,459)	(4,129)
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	33,252	(19,768)

	<u>299,964</u>	<u>228,289</u>
	\$ 1,069,069	\$ 974,356

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TransMontaigne Inc. and subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of operations
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Supply, distribution, and marketing:				
Revenues	\$ 2,639,178	\$ 3,106,965	\$ 8,156,241	\$ 7,778,883
Cost of product sold and other direct costs and expenses	(2,554,705)	(3,064,213)	(8,028,072)	(7,714,465)
Net operating margins	84,473	42,752	128,169	64,418
Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges:				
Revenues	29,254	26,802	83,248	80,063
Direct operating costs and expenses	(15,447)	(15,215)	(45,308)	(41,771)
Net operating margins	13,807	11,587	37,940	38,292
Total net operating margins	98,280	54,339	166,109	102,710
Costs and expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	(9,885)	(10,452)	(32,120)	(30,133)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,274)	(5,738)	(17,808)	(17,207)
Lower of cost or market write-downs on product linefill and tank bottom volumes		(11)		(60)
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net	2,993		(606)	(805)
Total costs and expenses	(13,166)	(16,201)	(50,534)	(48,205)
Operating income	85,114	38,138	115,575	54,505
Other income (expenses):				
Dividend income	9		390	6
Interest income	149	55	250	163
Interest expense	(6,375)	(6,752)	(19,316)	(19,879)
Other financing costs:				
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	(455)	(821)	(1,603)	(2,453)
Write-off of debt issuance costs related to former bank credit facility			(3,392)	
Total other expenses	(6,672)	(7,518)	(23,671)	(22,163)
Earnings before income taxes	78,442	30,620	91,904	32,342
Income tax expense	(31,377)	(12,248)	(36,762)	(12,937)
Net earnings	47,065	18,372	55,142	19,405
Earnings allocable to preferred stock	(10,344)	(4,021)	(12,148)	(4,255)
Net earnings attributable to common stockholders	\$ 36,721	\$ 14,351	\$ 42,994	\$ 15,150

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Earnings per share:

Basic net earnings per common share	\$	0.92	\$	0.36	\$	1.08	\$	0.39
Diluted net earnings per common share	\$	0.90	\$	0.36	\$	1.07	\$	0.38

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic		39,793		39,418		39,672		39,318
Diluted		52,558		51,145		51,709		50,971

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TransMontaigne Inc. and subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of preferred stock and common stockholders' equity
Year ended June 30, 2004 and nine months ended March 31, 2005
(In thousands)

	Preferred stock		Capital in excess of par value	Deferred stock-based compensation	Accumulated deficit	Total common stockholders' equity
	Series B	Common stock				
Balance at June 30, 2003	\$ 79,329	\$ 407	\$ 249,339	\$ (3,943)	\$ (35,534)	\$ 210,269
Common stock issued for options exercised		1	317			318
Common stock repurchased from employees for withholding taxes		(1)	(620)			(621)
Net tax effect arising from stock-based compensation			(103)			(103)
Forfeiture of restricted stock awards prior to vesting		(1)	(336)	337		
Deferred compensation related to restricted stock awards		5	3,178	(3,183)		
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation				2,660		2,660
Preferred stock dividends					(4,373)	(4,373)
Amortization of premium on Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock	(1,610)				1,610	1,610
Net earnings					18,529	18,529
Balance at June 30, 2004	\$ 77,719	\$ 411	\$ 251,775	\$ (4,129)	\$ (19,768)	\$ 228,289
Common stock issued for options exercised			119			119
Common stock repurchased from employees for withholding taxes		(1)	(804)			(805)
Forfeiture of restricted stock awards prior to vesting		(2)	(866)	868		
Deferred compensation related to restricted stock awards		7	4,163	(4,170)		
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation				1,972		1,972
Warrants granted to MSCG in exchange for product supply agreement			14,600			14,600
Preferred stock dividends paid-in-kind	1,087					
Preferred stock dividends					(3,329)	(3,329)
Amortization of premium on Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock	(1,207)				1,207	1,207
Conversion of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock into common stock	(2,769)	4	2,765			2,769
Net earnings					55,142	55,142
Balance at March 31, 2005	\$ 74,830	\$ 419	\$ 271,752	\$ (5,459)	\$ 33,252	\$ 299,964

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TransMontaigne Inc. and subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
(In thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net earnings	\$ 47,065	\$ 18,372	\$ 55,142	\$ 19,405
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash used in operating activities:				
Amortization of deferred revenue	(2,376)	(1,044)	(5,065)	(3,571)
Depreciation and amortization	6,274	5,738	17,808	17,207
Deferred tax expense	31,375	12,265	36,935	12,946
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation	697	696	1,972	1,962
Amortization of debt issuance costs	455	821	1,603	2,453
Write-off of debt issuance costs			3,392	
(Gain) loss on disposition of assets, net	(2,993)		606	805
Net change in unrealized (gain) loss on long-term derivative contracts	(88)	233	452	2,498
Lower of cost or market write-down on product linefill and tank bottom volumes		11		60
Amortization of prepaid transportation costs		1,388		2,099
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:				
Trade accounts receivable, net	(53,543)	(51,232)	(85,633)	(38,703)
Inventories discretionary volumes	126,824	25,794	18,937	(71,009)
Other current assets	466	579	(2,056)	(641)
Trade accounts payable	50,755	(37,432)	83,619	24,347
Inventory due to others under exchange agreements	7,621	14,192	(2,919)	(14,231)
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	26,546	7,298	7,934	13,077
Excise taxes payable and other accrued liabilities	16,023	28,640	5,865	17,653
	<u>255,101</u>	<u>26,319</u>	<u>138,592</u>	<u>(13,643)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Acquisition of terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges		(726)	(7,947)	(6,664)
Additions to property, plant and equipment expansion of facilities	(768)	(1,296)	(2,690)	(4,871)
Additions to property, plant and equipment maintain existing facilities	(848)	(880)	(2,589)	(3,596)
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash held by commodity broker	1,310	2,753	354	(572)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	5,757		5,757	501
Other	(5)	(97)	3	845
	<u>5,446</u>	<u>(246)</u>	<u>(7,112)</u>	<u>(14,357)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities				
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net borrowings (repayments) of debt	(239,000)	(30,500)	(110,000)	10,000
Net borrowings (repayments) of commodity margin loan	(8,383)	(977)	(1,923)	4,185
Deferred debt issuance costs	(149)	(326)	(3,517)	(781)
Common stock issued for options exercised	41	106	119	229
Common stock repurchased from employees for withholding taxes	(38)	(80)	(805)	(583)
Preferred stock dividends paid in cash	(1,110)	(1,093)	(2,220)	(3,280)
	<u>(248,639)</u>	<u>(32,870)</u>	<u>(118,346)</u>	<u>9,770</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities				
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,908	(6,797)	13,134	(18,230)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7,384	16,536	6,158	27,969
	<u>\$ 19,292</u>	<u>\$ 9,739</u>	<u>\$ 19,292</u>	<u>\$ 9,739</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period				

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TransMontaigne Inc. and subsidiaries
Notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited)
March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Principles of Consolidation and Use of Estimates

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, these statements reflect adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring entries), which are, in our opinion, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial results for the interim periods presented. Certain information and notes normally included in annual financial statements have been condensed in or omitted from these interim financial statements pursuant to such rules and regulations. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended June 30, 2004, together with our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on September 23, 2004.

Our accounting and financial reporting policies conform to accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of TransMontaigne Inc., a Delaware corporation ("TransMontaigne"), and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation, except for throughput fees, storage fees, pipeline transportation fees, tug and barge fees and other fees charged to our supply, distribution and marketing operations by our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges. The related inter-company revenues and costs offset within total net operating margins in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The following estimates, in our opinion, are subjective in nature, require the exercise of judgment, and involve complex analysis: allowance for doubtful accounts; fair value of inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange (used to evaluate the financial performance of our business segments); fair value of derivative contracts; accrued lease abandonment costs; accrued transportation and deficiency obligations; and accrued environmental obligations. Changes in these estimates and assumptions will occur as a result of the passage of time and the occurrence of future events. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(b) Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

TransMontaigne based in Denver, Colorado, was formed in 1995 to create an independent refined petroleum products distribution and supply company. We are a holding company that conducts operations in the United States primarily in the Gulf Coast, Midwest, and East Coast regions. We provide integrated terminal, transportation, storage, supply, distribution, and marketing services to refiners, wholesalers, distributors, marketers, and industrial and commercial end-users of refined petroleum products. Our principal activities consist of (i) terminal, pipeline, and tug and barge operations, (ii) supply, distribution, and marketing, and (iii) supply chain management services.

(c) Accounting for Terminal, Pipeline, and Tug and Barge Activities

In connection with our terminal, pipeline, and tug and barge operations, we utilize the accrual method of accounting for revenues and expenses. We generate revenues in our terminal, pipeline, and tug and barge operations from throughput fees, storage fees, transportation fees, ship-assist fees, management fees and cost reimbursements, and fees from other ancillary services. Throughput revenues are recognized when the product is delivered to the customer; storage revenues are recognized ratably over the term of the storage contract; transportation revenues are recognized when the product has been delivered to the customer at the specified delivery location; ship-assist revenues are recognized when docking and other services are provided to marine vessels; management fees and cost reimbursements are recognized as the services are performed; and other service revenues are recognized as the services are performed.

Shipping and handling costs attributable to our terminal, pipeline, and tug and barge operations are included in direct operating costs and expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(d) Accounting for Supply, Distribution, and Marketing Activities

In our supply, distribution and marketing operations, we purchase refined petroleum products, schedule them for delivery to our terminals, as well as terminals owned by third parties, and then sell those products to our customers through rack spot sales, contract sales, and bulk sales. Revenues from our sales of physical inventory are recognized pursuant to the accrual method of accounting (i.e., when cash becomes due and payable to us pursuant to the terms of the sales contracts). Revenues from rack spot sales and contract sales are recognized when the product is delivered to the customer through a truck loading rack or marine fueling equipment. Revenues from bulk sales are recognized when the title to the product is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs upon confirmation of the terms of the sale.

Shipping and handling costs attributable to our supply, distribution, and marketing operations are included in cost of product sold in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(e) Accounting for Supply Chain Management Services Activities

We provide supply chain management services to companies and governmental entities that desire to outsource their fuel supply function and to reduce the price volatility associated with their fuel supplies. We offer three types of supply chain management services: delivered fuel price management, retail price management, and logistical supply chain management services.

Delivered fuel price management contracts involve the sales of committed quantities of specific motor fuels delivered to our customer's proprietary fleet refueling locations at fixed prices for terms up to three years. Under retail price management contracts, customers commit for terms up to 18 months to a specific monthly quantity of product within one or more metropolitan areas and agree to a net settlement with us for the difference between a stipulated retail price index and our fixed contract price. Our logistical supply chain management arrangements permit our customers to use our proprietary web-based inventory management system for a fee, which typically is charged on a per gallon basis.

Revenues from sales made pursuant to delivered fuel price management contracts are recognized when title to the product is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs upon delivery of the product to the customer's proprietary fleet refueling location. Revenues from sales made pursuant to retail price

management contracts are recognized when title to the product is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs upon lifting of the product by the customer at the retail gasoline station. Revenue from logistical supply chain management services fees is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

(f) Accounting for Risk Management Activities

We enter into risk management contracts, principally NYMEX futures contracts, to manage our exposure to changes in commodity prices. We evaluate our market risk exposure from an overall portfolio basis that considers changes in physical inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange, open positions in derivative contracts, and open positions in risk management contracts. We enter into risk management contracts that offset the changes in the values of our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange and derivative contracts. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, our open positions in risk management contracts were NYMEX futures contracts (purchases and sales).

(g) Accounting for Derivative Contracts

Our contract sales, bulk sales, delivered fuel price management, retail price management, risk management contracts and product supply contracts qualify as derivative instruments pursuant to the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. All derivative contracts are required to be reported as assets and liabilities at fair value in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet in accordance with SFAS No. 133. The fair value of our derivative contracts is included in "Unrealized gains or losses on derivative contracts" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, there were no unrealized gains or losses on risk management contracts because NYMEX futures contracts require daily settlement for changes in commodity prices on open futures contracts. Changes in the fair value of our derivative contracts are included in net operating margins attributable to our supply, distribution and marketing operations.

The estimated fair value of our delivered fuel price management and retail price management contracts at origination is deferred because our estimate of the fair value is not evidenced by quoted market prices or current market transactions for the contracts in their entirety. The deferred revenue is amortized into income over the respective terms of the contracts as the products are delivered to the ground fleet customers. Subsequent changes in the fair value of our delivered fuel price management and retail price management contracts are included in net operating margins attributable to our supply, distribution, and marketing operations.

(h) Presentation of Revenues

We present revenues from our rack spot sales, contract sales, bulk sales, and delivered fuel price management contracts on a gross basis in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations because our obligations under these arrangements are settled via transfer of title and risk of loss of the product to the customer. Revenues from our retail price management contracts and risk management contracts are presented on a net basis (i.e., product costs are required to be netted directly against gross revenues to arrive at net revenues) in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations because our obligations under these arrangements are settled on a net cash basis. The logistical supply chain management services fees do not involve the sale of inventory and, therefore, only the service fee is presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(i) Accounting for Inventories Discretionary Volumes

Our inventories discretionary volumes consist of refined petroleum products, primarily gasolines, distillates, and No. 6 oil. Inventories discretionary volumes are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as current assets and are carried at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market (replacement cost). Inventories discretionary volumes are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005		June 30, 2004	
	Amount	Bbls	Amount	Bbls
Volumes held for immediate sale or exchange	\$ 101,470	1,651	\$ 55,298	1,304
Volumes held for base operations	116,303	2,080	181,412	4,050
Inventories discretionary volumes	\$ 217,773	3,731	\$ 236,710	5,354

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, the market value of our volumes held for immediate sale or exchange exceeded their cost basis by approximately \$10.3 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, the market value of our volumes held for base operations exceeded their cost basis by approximately \$10.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

(j) Inventory Due to Others Under Exchange Agreements

We enter into exchange agreements with major oil companies. Exchange agreements generally are fixed-term agreements that involve our receipt of a specified volume of product at one location in exchange for delivery by us of product at a different location. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, current liabilities include inventory due to others under exchange agreements of approximately 450,000 barrels and 660,000 barrels, respectively, with a fair value of approximately \$29.5 million and \$32.4 million, respectively. The amount recorded represents the fair value of inventory due to others under exchange agreements at the balance sheet date.

(k) Accounting for Product Linefill and Tank Bottom Volumes

Our product linefill and tank bottom volumes are required to be held for operating balances in the conduct of our overall operating activities. We do not intend to sell or exchange these inventories in the ordinary course of business and, therefore, we do not manage the commodity price risks associated with these volumes.

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, our product linefill and tank bottom volumes are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as non-current assets and are carried at the lower of cost (weighted average) or market (replacement cost). The replacement cost of our product linefill and tank bottom volumes is based on the nearest quoted wholesale market price. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we have approximately 950,000 barrels of product reflecting tank bottoms and linefill in our propriety terminal connections with an adjusted cost basis of approximately \$25.0 million. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, the market value of our product linefill and tank bottom volumes exceeded their cost basis by approximately \$38.1 million and \$17.9 million, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recognized impairment losses of approximately \$nil and \$11,000, respectively, due to lower of cost or market write-downs on certain of our product linefill and tank bottom volumes. During the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recognized impairment losses of approximately \$nil and \$60,000, respectively, due to lower of cost or market write-downs on certain of our product linefill and tank bottom volumes.

(l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash represents cash deposits held by our commodity broker to cover initial margin requirements related to open NYMEX futures contracts.

(m) Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Deferred debt issuance costs are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2004	Additions	Amortization	Write-off of debt issuance costs	March 31, 2005
Former working capital credit facility	\$ 3,769	\$	\$ (377)	\$ (3,392)	\$
Senior secured working capital credit facility	50	3,517	(394)		3,173
Senior subordinated notes	6,564		(832)		5,732
	<u>\$ 10,383</u>	<u>\$ 3,517</u>	<u>\$ (1,603)</u>	<u>\$ (3,392)</u>	<u>\$ 8,905</u>

(n) Environmental Obligations

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we have accrued environmental reserves of approximately \$5.9 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, representing our best estimate of our remediation obligations (see Note 8 of Notes to consolidated financial statements). During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we made payments of approximately \$0.3 million towards our environmental remediation obligations. During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we charged to income approximately \$0.9 million to increase our estimate of our future environmental remediation obligations. During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we received insurance recoveries of approximately \$1.2 million, which are recorded as a reduction of direct operating costs and expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

(o) Equity-Based Compensation Plans

We account for our employee stock option plans and restricted stock awards using the intrinsic value method pursuant to APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. We recognize deferred compensation on the date of grant if the quoted market price of the underlying common stock exceeds the exercise price (zero exercise price in the case of an award of restricted common stock). Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for the granting of stock options to employees because the exercise price was equal to the quoted market price of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. If compensation cost for our stock-based compensation plans had been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under those plans pursuant to SFAS No. 123,

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Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, our net earnings (loss) and earnings (loss) per common share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net earnings attributable to common stockholders:				
As reported	\$ 36,721	\$ 14,351	\$ 42,994	\$ 15,150
Amortization of the fair value of stock options granted to employees	(24)	(54)	(75)	(171)
Pro forma	\$ 36,697	\$ 14,297	\$ 42,919	\$ 14,979
Earnings per common share:				
As reported				
Basic	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.39
Diluted	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.38
Pro forma				
Basic	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.38
Diluted	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.38

There were no options granted during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003. The weighted average fair value at grant dates for options granted during the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 was \$3.08 and \$2.12, respectively. The primary assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options granted on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model during the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were as follows: no dividend yield, expected volatility of 79% and 61%, risk-free rates of 4.49% and 4.95%, and expected lives of 4 years and 5 years, respectively.

Deferred compensation is amortized to income over the related vesting period on an accelerated basis pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 28.

(p) Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, excluding restricted common stock subject to continuing vesting requirements. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period and, when dilutive, potential common shares from the exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock and restricted common stock subject to continuing vesting requirements pursuant to the treasury stock method. Diluted earnings (loss) per share also gives effect, when dilutive, to the conversion of the preferred stock pursuant to the if-converted method.

In the event dividends on a per share equivalent basis are declared on our common stock in excess of the dividends declared on the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock, the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock will participate as if the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock was converted into common stock. Accordingly, the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock has been determined to be a "participating" security for purposes of computing earnings per share.

(q) Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior period have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation. Net earnings and stockholders' equity have not been affected by these reclassifications.

(2) DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

Gain on disposition of assets, net for the three months ended March 31, 2005, consists principally of an approximately \$2.7 million gain on the sale of land held for investment purposes in Miami, Florida. Loss on disposition of assets, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, consists principally of an approximately \$3.6 million loss on the involuntary conversion of our Pensacola terminal facilities due to the damage caused by hurricane Ivan offset by the approximately \$2.7 million gain on the sale of land held for investment purposes in Miami, Florida. Loss on disposition of assets, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2004, includes an approximately \$0.7 million loss on the disposition of our Cetex pipeline system.

(3) CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK AND TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Trade accounts receivable, net consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Trade accounts receivable	\$ 368,522	\$ 282,889
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(591)	(591)
	<u>\$ 367,931</u>	<u>\$ 282,298</u>

(4) UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES ON DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

Unrealized gains and losses on derivative contracts are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Unrealized gains current	\$ 22,893	\$ 11,071
Unrealized gains long-term	20	
Unrealized gains asset	<u>22,913</u>	<u>11,071</u>
Unrealized losses current	(47,691)	(33,689)
Unrealized losses long-term		(909)
Unrealized losses liability	<u>(47,691)</u>	<u>(34,598)</u>
Net asset (liability) position	<u>\$ (24,778)</u>	<u>\$ (23,527)</u>

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, there were no unrealized gains or losses on risk management contracts because NYMEX futures contracts require daily settlement for changes in commodity prices on open futures contracts.

(5) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Prepaid insurance	\$ 3,258	\$ 1,413
Amounts due from insurance carrier	1,500	
Asset held for sale	1,200	
Prepaid business taxes	859	391
Additive detergent	1,043	899
Prepaid software maintenance fees	135	134
Other	2,030	931
	<u>\$ 10,025</u>	<u>\$ 3,768</u>

Amounts due from insurance carrier represents our estimated proceeds to be received on insurance claims related to the involuntary conversion of our Pensacola terminal facilities due to the damage caused by hurricane Ivan.

Asset held for sale is carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs of disposition and consists of the land held for sale at our Pensacola terminal facilities.

(6) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment, net is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Land	\$ 38,710	\$ 42,886
Terminals, pipelines and equipment	370,406	378,258
Technology and equipment	15,020	14,586
Tugs and barges	27,271	18,790
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,745	6,747
Construction in progress	3,451	2,561
	<u>461,603</u>	<u>463,828</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(113,887)	(101,563)
	<u>\$ 347,716</u>	<u>\$ 362,265</u>

(7) OTHER ASSETS

Other assets are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Prepaid transportation	\$ 326	\$ 862
Goodwill	6,853	6,853
Product supply agreement, net of accumulated amortization of \$521	14,079	
Acquired intangible, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,042 and \$667, respectively	1,458	1,833
Commodity trading membership	1,500	1,500
Deposits and other assets	156	158
	<u>\$ 24,372</u>	<u>\$ 11,206</u>

Prepaid transportation relates to our contractual transportation and deficiency agreements with three interstate product pipelines (see Note 15 of Notes to consolidated financial statements).

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired related to our November 1997 acquisition of the ITAPCO terminals. Goodwill is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment on an annual basis during the three months ended June 30.

On November 23, 2004, we granted to MSCG warrants to acquire 5.5 million shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6.60 per share as partial consideration for agreeing to enter into a 7-year product supply agreement (see Note 14 of Notes to consolidated financial statements). The value ascribed to the product supply agreement is being amortized to income over the 7-year term of the agreement, commencing in January 2005.

Acquired intangible represents the right to use the Coastal Fuels trade name for a period of five years commencing February 28, 2003. The cost of the acquired intangible is being amortized on a straight-line basis over five years.

Commodity trading membership represents the purchase price we paid to acquire two seats on the NYMEX.

(8) ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Accrued environmental obligations	\$ 5,887	\$ 5,278
Accrued lease abandonment	2,050	2,468
Accrued indemnities NORCO	1,000	1,300
Accrued transportation and deficiency obligations	640	921
Accrued property taxes	1,300	2,013
Dividend payable preferred stock	1,110	1,093
Accrued interest payable	6,118	1,903
Accrued expenses and other	5,830	4,438
	<u>\$ 23,935</u>	<u>\$ 19,414</u>

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Accrued Lease Abandonment. We vacated our office space in Denver, Colorado during June 2003 and we vacated our excess space in Atlanta, Georgia during October 2002. In connection with our acquisition of the Coastal Fuels assets during February 2003, we vacated a sales office in Coral Gables, Florida. The accrual for the abandonment of the office leases represents the excess of the remaining lease payments subsequent to vacancy of the space by us over the estimated sublease rentals to be received based on current market conditions. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, the accrued liability for lease abandonment costs was approximately \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

(in thousands)	Accrued liability at June 30, 2004	Change in estimate charged to expense	Amounts paid during the period	Accrued liability at March 31, 2005
Accrued lease abandonment	\$ 2,468	\$ 225	\$ (643)	\$ 2,050

We expect to pay the accrued liability of approximately \$2.1 million, net of estimated sublease rentals, as follows (in thousands):

Years ending June 30:	Lease payments	Estimated sublease rentals	Accrued liability
2005 (Remainder of the year)	\$ 446	\$ (81)	\$ 365
2006	1,108	(392)	716
2007	928	(465)	463
2008	370	(204)	166
2009	378	(209)	169
2010	385	(214)	171
	\$ 3,615	\$ (1,565)	\$ 2,050

(9) DEFERRED REVENUE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES

We enter into price management contracts with ground fleet customers and jobbers that permit them to fix the price of their fuel purchases. During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005, we originated retail and delivered fuel price management contracts with an estimated fair value of approximately \$0.3 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, representing the excess of the amounts we expect to receive from the ground fleet customers and jobbers over our estimate of the forward price curve of the underlying commodity adjusted for location differentials. We have deferred the estimated fair value of these contracts at origination because our estimate of the fair value is not evidenced by quoted market prices or current market transactions for the contracts in their entirety. We amortize the deferred revenue into net revenues attributable to our supply, distribution, and marketing operations over the respective terms of the contracts as the products are delivered. During the three and nine

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months ended March 31, 2005, we recognized approximately \$2.4 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, in revenues attributable to our supply, distribution and marketing operations from the amortization of the deferred revenue from these contracts.

(in thousands)	Deferred revenue at June 30, 2004	Additions during the period	Amounts amortized during the period	Deferred revenue at March 31, 2005
Retail price management contracts	\$ 1,332	\$ 2,306	\$ (2,044)	\$ 1,594
Delivered fuel price management contracts	2,170	4,830	(3,021)	3,979
	<u>\$ 3,502</u>	<u>\$ 7,136</u>	<u>\$ (5,065)</u>	<u>\$ 5,573</u>

(10) DEBT

Debt is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Commodity margin loan	\$	\$ 1,923
Senior secured working capital credit facility		
Former credit facility		110,000
Senior subordinated notes	200,000	200,000
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>311,923</u>
Less debt classified as current		(111,923)
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000</u>

Commodity Margin Loan. We currently have a commodity margin loan agreement with our commodity broker that allows us to borrow up to \$10 million to fund certain initial and variation margin requirements in commodities accounts maintained by us with our commodity broker. The entire unpaid principal amount of the loan, together with accrued interest, is due and payable on demand. Outstanding loans bear interest at the average 90-day Treasury Bill rate plus 1.75% (4.54% at March 31, 2005).

Former Credit Facility. On February 28, 2003, we executed a Credit Agreement with UBS AG that initially provided for a \$250 million revolving line of credit ("Former Credit Facility") and a \$200 million senior secured term loan ("Term Loan"). The Former Credit Facility provided for a maximum borrowing line of credit that was the lesser of (i) \$275 million and (ii) the borrowing base. The maximum borrowing amount was reduced by the amount of letters of credit that were outstanding. On September 13, 2004, we repaid all outstanding borrowings under the Former Credit Facility with the proceeds from the initial borrowings under our new Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility and the Former Credit Facility was cancelled.

Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility. The Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility provides for a maximum borrowing line of credit equal to the lesser of (i) \$400 million and (ii) the borrowing base (\$425 million at March 31, 2005), which is a function, among other things, of our cash, accounts receivable, inventory, exchanges, margin deposits and certain reserve adjustments as defined in the facility. Outstanding letters of credit (\$99 million at March 31, 2005) are counted against the maximum borrowing capacity available at any time. Borrowings under the Senior Secured

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Working Capital Credit Facility bear interest (at our option) based on a base rate plus an applicable margin, or LIBOR plus an applicable margin; the applicable margins are a function of the average excess borrowing base availability (as defined therein). Interest on loans under the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility will be due and payable periodically, based on the applicable interest rate and related interest period, generally each one, two or three months. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility was 4.6% during the three months ended March 31, 2005. In addition, we will pay a commitment fee ranging from 0.25% to 0.50% per annum on the total amount of the unused commitments. Borrowings under the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility are secured by, among other things, our cash, accounts receivable, inventories, certain terminal facilities with an orderly liquidation value of not less than \$100 million, and certain other current assets. The only financial covenant contained in the new Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility is a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio test that is computed on a quarterly basis and becomes applicable whenever the average availability falls below \$75 million for the last month of any quarter (average availability was \$266 million for the month ended March 31, 2005). In that event, we must satisfy a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio requirement of 110%. The principal balance of loans and any accrued and unpaid interest will be due and payable in full on the maturity date, September 13, 2009.

Senior Subordinated Notes. On May 30, 2003, we consummated the sale and issuance of \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 9¹/₈% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 and received proceeds of \$194.5 million (net of underwriters' discounts of \$5.5 million). The Senior Subordinated Notes mature on June 1, 2010 and interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on each June 1 and December 1 commencing on December 1, 2003. The Senior Subordinated Notes are unsecured and subordinated to all of our existing and future senior debt. Upon certain change of control events, each holder of the Senior Subordinated Notes may require us to repurchase all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest. The indenture governing the Senior Subordinated Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase our common stock, make investments, make certain dispositions of assets, engage in transactions with affiliates, create certain liens, and consolidate, merge, or transfer all or substantially all of our assets. The Senior Subordinated Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by our subsidiaries other than minor subsidiaries that are inactive and have no assets or operations. We are a holding company for our subsidiaries, with no independent assets or operations. Accordingly, we are dependent upon the distribution of the earnings of our subsidiaries, whether in the form of dividends, advances or payments on account of inter-company obligations, to service our debt obligations. There are no restrictions on our ability or any subsidiary guarantor to obtain funds from our subsidiaries.

Scheduled maturities of debt at March 31, 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

Years ending June 30:

2005	\$
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
Thereafter	200,000
	<u>\$ 200,000</u>

(11) PREFERRED STOCK

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we have authorized the issuance of up to 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Preferred stock is as follows (in thousands, except share data):

	March 31, 2005	June 30, 2004
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 100,000 shares authorized, 71,337 and 72,890 shares issued and outstanding, liquidation preference of \$71,337 and \$72,890	\$ 74,830	\$ 77,719

The Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock has a liquidation value of \$1,000 per share, bears dividends at the rate of 6% per annum of the liquidation value, and is mandatorily redeemable between June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2007 for shares of common stock and/or cash at our option, subject to limitations on the total number of shares of common stock permitted to be used in the exchange and issued to any stockholder. Dividends are cumulative and payable quarterly. The dividends are payable in cash, unless precluded by contract or the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility, in which case dividends are payable in additional shares of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock. The Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock may be put to us, at the option of the holder, for cash equal to the greater of its liquidation value or conversion value upon the future occurrence of a fundamental change (including those relating to sale of substantially all of the assets, delisting of our common stock from a national exchange, change in control, bankruptcy filing, and an event of default that accelerates the repayment of our debt). We may call the outstanding shares of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock after June 30, 2005 if certain specified conditions are met. The Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into common stock at \$6.60 per share, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of specified future events. The holders of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock have the right to vote on all matters (except the election of directors) with the holders of the common stock (voting collectively as a single class).

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, there are 71,337 and 72,890 shares, respectively, of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding. During the three months ended September 30, 2004, 1,087 shares of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock were issued in lieu of a cash dividend related to the three months ended June 30, 2004. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, 2,640 shares of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock were converted into 400,000 shares of common stock at the request of the holder.

Preferred stock dividends on the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock were \$2.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005. The amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock dividend recognized for financial reporting purposes for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, is composed of the amount of the dividend payable and paid to the holders of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of \$3.3 million offset by the amortization of the premium on the carrying amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of \$1.2 million.

At its issuance date (June 28, 2002), the fair value of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock exceeded its liquidation value. The carrying amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock will be decreased ratably over its 5-year term until it equals its liquidation value of approximately \$71.3 million with an equal reduction in the amount of preferred stock dividends recorded for financial reporting purposes.

(12) COMMON STOCK

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we were authorized to issue up to 150,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, there were 41,940,833 shares and 41,114,494 shares issued and outstanding, respectively. Our Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility, Senior Subordinated Notes and the certificate of designations of our Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock contain restrictions on the payment of dividends on our common stock.

We have a restricted stock plan that provides for awards of common stock to certain key employees, subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to the applicable vesting dates. The market value of shares awarded under the plan is recorded in common stockholders' equity as deferred stock-based compensation. Information about restricted common stock activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and the year ended June 30, 2004 is as follows:

	Total shares	Vested shares	Unvested shares
Outstanding at June 30, 2003	1,814,699	298,520	1,516,179
Granted	536,000		536,000
Cancelled	(71,095)		(71,095)
Repurchased from employees for withholding taxes	(101,601)	(101,601)	
Vested		356,876	(356,876)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	2,178,003	553,795	1,624,208
Granted	689,200		689,200
Cancelled	(160,550)		(160,550)
Repurchased from employees for withholding taxes	(130,111)	(130,111)	
Vested		415,758	(415,758)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Outstanding at March 31, 2005	2,576,542	839,442	1,737,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

On October 25, 2004, we granted awards of 689,200 shares of restricted common stock to key employees. The deferred stock based compensation associated with those awards was approximately \$4.2 million, which is being amortized into income over their respective four-year vesting period.

Amortization of deferred compensation of approximately \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million is included in selling, general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Amortization of deferred compensation of approximately \$2.0 million and \$2.0 million is included in selling, general and administrative expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(13) STOCK OPTIONS

Information about stock option activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and the year ended June 30, 2004, is as follows:

	1997 Plan	
	Shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at June 30, 2003	1,004,500	\$ 4.51
Cancelled	(53,500)	4.73
Exercised	(65,500)	4.85
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	885,500	4.48
Cancelled	(31,600)	3.75
Exercised	(27,800)	4.29
Outstanding at March 31, 2005	826,100	\$ 4.51
Exercisable at March 31, 2005	568,200	\$ 4.73

Information about stock options outstanding under the 1997 Plan at March 31, 2005, is as follows:

Range of exercise prices	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining life in years	Weighted average exercise prices	Options exercisable	
				Number exercisable	Weighted average exercise prices
\$3.75 - 7.25	813,600	5.9	\$ 4.39	555,700	\$ 4.57
\$11.00 - 13.50	11,500	3.8	\$ 11.65	11,500	\$ 11.65
\$17.25	1,000	2.4	\$ 17.25	1,000	\$ 17.25
	826,100			568,200	

(14) WARRANTS

On November 23, 2004, we granted to MSCG warrants to acquire 5.5 million shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6.60 per share as partial consideration for agreeing to enter into a 7-year product supply agreement. The fair value of the warrants at the grant date of approximately \$14.6 million was recorded as an increase to other assets (product supply agreement see Note 7 of Notes to consolidated financial statements) and additional paid-in capital. The primary assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model were as follows: no dividend yield, expected volatility of 41%, risk-free interest rate of 3.62%, and a contractual life of 5.3 years.

(15) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Transportation and Deficiency Agreements. In connection with our sale of two product distribution facilities in Little Rock, Arkansas, we are potentially liable for payments of up to approximately \$0.7 million per year for a five-year period through June 30, 2006. At June 30, 2004, we recognized an accrued liability of approximately \$0.4 million representing our estimate of the future amounts we

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expect to pay for the shortfall in volumes for the remainder of the term of the agreement. During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we increased our accrued liability by approximately \$0.3 million representing a change in our estimate of the future amounts we expect to pay for the estimated shortfall in volumes for the remainder of the term of the agreement. During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we paid approximately \$50,000 as settlement for our shortfall in volumes for the year ended June 30, 2004.

We also are subject to three transportation and deficiency ("T&D's") agreements with three separate interstate pipeline companies. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, we paid approximately \$0.5 million to settle our obligations under one of the agreements. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we have recognized an accrued liability of approximately \$nil and \$0.5 million, respectively, representing our estimate of the future amounts we expect to pay for our estimated shortfall in volumes for the remainder of the terms of the agreements.

At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we included approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of prepaid transportation in other assets since we have a contractual right, after the end of the term of the T&D agreements, to apply the amounts to charges for using the interstate pipeline in the future (see Note 7 of Notes to consolidated financial statements). During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we applied approximately \$0.5 million of our prepaid transportation to charges for using the interstate pipelines during the period.

	June 30, 2004	Payments during the period	Amounts applied during the period	Change in estimate during the period	March 31, 2005
(in thousands)					
Other assets prepaid transportation	\$ 862	\$	\$ (536)	\$	\$ 326
Accrued liability T&D obligations	\$ (921)	\$ 581	\$	\$ (300)	\$ (640)

Operating Leases. At March 31, 2005, future minimum lease payments under our non-cancelable operating leases are as follows (in thousands):

	Office space	Vessel charters	Terminal and pipeline capacity	Property and equipment
Years ending June 30:				
2005 (Remainder of the year)	\$ 364	\$ 1,610	\$ 699	\$ 106
2006	1,530	5,125	2,936	408
2007	1,576		2,327	335
2008	1,535		1,909	265
2009	1,516		957	142
Thereafter	3,963		796	263
	\$ 10,484	\$ 6,735	\$ 9,624	\$ 1,519

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Rental expense under operating leases is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Office space	\$ 477	\$ 840	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,697
Vessel charters	3,263	8,695	9,023	22,924
Terminal and pipeline capacity	1,044	1,730	3,518	4,381
Property and equipment	154	164	392	426
	<u>\$ 4,938</u>	<u>\$ 11,429</u>	<u>\$ 14,210</u>	<u>\$ 29,428</u>

(16) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table reconciles the computation of basic and diluted weighted average shares (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Basic weighted average shares	39,793	39,418	39,672	39,318
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Restricted common stock subject to continuing vesting requirements	505	383	314	333
Stock options	346	300	282	276
Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock	11,209	11,044	11,209	11,044
MSCG warrants	705		232	
Diluted weighted average shares	<u>52,558</u>	<u>51,145</u>	<u>51,709</u>	<u>50,971</u>

We exclude potentially dilutive securities from our computation of diluted earnings per share when their effect would be anti-dilutive. The following securities were excluded from the dilutive earnings per share computation for the three months ended March 31, 2005, as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005
Common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options	13
Restricted common stock subject to continuing vesting requirements	
Common stock issuable upon exercise of MSCG warrants	
Common stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock	
	<u>13</u>

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the stock options had a weighted average exercise price of \$12.10 per share.

(17) BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We provide integrated terminal, transportation, storage, supply, distribution and marketing services to refiners, wholesalers, distributors, marketers, and industrial and commercial end-users of refined petroleum products. We conduct business in the following business segments:

- > *Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges* consists of an extensive terminal and pipeline infrastructure that handles refined petroleum products with transportation connections via pipelines, barges, vessels, rail cars and trucks to our facilities or to third-party facilities with an emphasis on transportation connections primarily through the Colonial, Plantation, TEPPCO, Explorer and Magellan pipeline systems.

- > *Supply, distribution and marketing* consists of services for the supply and distribution of refined petroleum products through rack spot sales, contract sales, and bulk sales in the physical and derivative markets, with retail, wholesale, industrial and commercial customers using our terminal racks and marine refueling equipment, and providing related value-added fuel procurement and supply chain management services.

Our chief operating decision maker is our chief executive officer ("CEO"). Our CEO reviews the financial performance of our business segments using a financial performance measure that is referred to by us as "adjusted net operating margins" for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. Accordingly, we present "adjusted net operating margins" for each of our two business segments:

(i) terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges and (ii) supply, distribution and marketing.

For the terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges segment, "adjusted net operating margins" is composed of revenues less direct operating costs and expenses. There are no differences between "adjusted net operating margins" for our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges segment and the net operating margins reported for that segment in our accompanying historical financial statements.

For our supply, distribution and marketing segment, "adjusted net operating margins" is composed of revenues less cost of product sold and other direct costs and expenses. For purposes of computing our "adjusted net operating margins" for the supply, distribution and marketing segment, cost of product sold is reflected at fair value, which matches the treatment of our derivative and risk management contracts. Additionally, for purposes of computing our "adjusted net operating margins," our discretionary inventories base operating inventory volumes are maintained at original cost. The differences between "adjusted net operating margins" for the supply, distribution and marketing segment and the net operating margins reported for that segment in our accompanying historical financial statements are presented as "Inventory Adjustments" in the accompanying "Reconciliation to Earnings Before Income Taxes."

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The financial performance of our business segments is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges:				
Historical facilities	\$ 9,103	\$ 7,632	\$ 26,440	\$ 27,032
Coastal Fuels assets	4,704	3,955	11,500	11,260
Adjusted net operating margins	13,807	11,587	37,940	38,292
Supply, distribution and marketing:				
Light oils marketing margins	7,939	10,341	24,969	19,526
Heavy oils marketing margins	2,980	5,416	10,956	10,280
Supply chain management services margins	6,067	2,783	12,715	9,204
Bulk and procurement activities and other margins	2,485	(4,002)	8,270	835
Trading activities, net	(181)	(2,582)	9,465	6
Adjusted net operating margins	19,290	11,956	66,375	39,851
Total adjusted net operating margins	\$ 33,097	\$ 23,543	\$ 104,315	\$ 78,143
Reconciliation to Earnings Before Income Taxes:				
Adjusted net operating margins	\$ 33,097	\$ 23,543	\$ 104,315	\$ 78,143
Inventory adjustments:				
Gains recognized on beginning inventories discretionary volumes	6,093	15,469	2,330	5,855
Gains deferred on ending inventories discretionary volumes	(10,311)	(6,039)	(10,311)	(6,039)
Gains (losses) recognized on light oil products due to increasing (decreasing) commodity prices prior to receipt of the product at our terminals	36,632		36,632	
Increase (decrease) in FIFO cost basis of base operating inventory volumes	32,769	21,494	35,639	27,212
Lower of cost or market write-down on base operating inventory volumes		(128)	(2,496)	(2,461)
Other Items:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(9,885)	(10,452)	(32,120)	(30,133)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,274)	(5,738)	(17,808)	(17,207)
Lower of cost or market write-downs on product linefill and tank bottom volumes		(11)		(60)
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net	2,993		(606)	(805)
Operating income	85,114	38,138	115,575	54,505
Other expense, net	(6,672)	(7,518)	(23,671)	(22,163)
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 78,442	\$ 30,620	\$ 91,904	\$ 32,342

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Supplemental information regarding our revenues for our business segments is summarized below (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges:				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 11,244	\$ 10,074	\$ 33,540	\$ 33,043
Inter-segment revenues	18,010	16,728	49,708	47,020
Total revenues	\$ 29,254	\$ 26,802	\$ 83,248	\$ 80,063
Supply, distribution and marketing:				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 2,639,178	\$ 3,106,965	\$ 8,156,241	\$ 7,778,883
Inter-segment revenues				
Total revenues	\$ 2,639,178	\$ 3,106,965	\$ 8,156,241	\$ 7,778,883
	29			

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

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

A summary of the significant accounting policies that we have adopted and followed in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is detailed in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2004, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on September 23, 2004 (see Note 1 of Notes to the consolidated financial statements). Certain of these accounting policies require the use of estimates. The following estimates, in our opinion, are subjective in nature, require the exercise of judgment, and involve complex analysis: allowance for doubtful accounts; fair value of inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange (used to evaluate the financial performance of our business segments); fair value of derivative contracts; accrued lease abandonment costs; accrued transportation and deficiency obligations; and accrued environmental obligations. These estimates are based on our knowledge and understanding of current conditions and actions we may take in the future. Changes in these estimates will occur as a result of the passage of time and the occurrence of future events. Subsequent changes in these estimates may have a significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

On November 4, 2004, we executed a product supply agreement with Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc. ("MSCG"). The product supply agreement expires on December 31, 2011, subject to provisions for early termination. Under the terms of the product supply agreement, MSCG is our principal supplier of gasoline and distillate to our existing marketing and distribution business at terminals connected to the Colonial and Plantation Pipelines and our Florida waterborne terminals. MSCG began supplying our Florida terminals during January 2005 and our Colonial and Plantation terminals during February 2005. Under the terms of the product supply agreement, MSCG is responsible for the origination and transportation of gasolines and distillates to our terminals. We accept title and risk of loss to the products from MSCG upon discharge of the products from the delivering pipelines and vessels into our tank storage capacity at the respective terminals.

On November 23, 2004, in connection with the closing of the product supply agreement and as partial consideration for MSCG entering into the product supply agreement, we issued warrants to MSCG to purchase 5.5 million shares of TransMontaigne Inc. common stock at an exercise price equal to \$6.60 per share, subject to adjustments in accordance with the terms and conditions of the warrant certificate.

On March 9, 2005, TransMontaigne Partners L.P. (the "Partnership"), a Delaware limited partnership recently formed by TransMontaigne Inc., filed a registration statement with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission to register common units representing limited partner interests in an initial public offering. Upon the closing of the Partnership's public offering, TransMontaigne Inc. will contribute to the Partnership seven refined product terminals located in Florida, the Razorback Pipeline, and two refined product terminals that are connected to the Razorback Pipeline in exchange for cash, a significant limited partner interest, the general partner interest and the incentive distribution rights.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 5, 2005, shares of TransMontaigne Inc.'s common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "TMG." Prior to May 5, 2005, shares of TransMontaigne Inc.'s common stock traded on the American Stock Exchange.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS MARKET CONDITIONS

Prices for refined petroleum products were higher during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005, as compared to the same period in 2004, resulting in higher per unit revenues from the sales of refined petroleum products. Prices for unleaded gasoline rose from approximately \$1.11 per gallon to a high of approximately \$1.62 per gallon and averaged approximately \$1.32 per gallon during the three months ended March 31, 2005. Unleaded gasoline prices ranged from \$0.93 per gallon to \$1.15 per gallon and averaged approximately \$1.03 per gallon during the three months ended March 31, 2004. Prices for distillates rose from approximately \$1.11 per gallon to a high of approximately \$1.62 per gallon and averaged approximately \$1.38 per gallon during the three months ended March 31, 2005. Distillate prices ranged from \$0.84 per gallon to \$1.01 per gallon and averaged approximately \$0.93 per gallon during the three months ended March 31, 2004. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, the NYMEX futures market anticipated rising gasoline prices as the prices in the prompt month were slightly in excess of the prices in the current month. Whereas during the three months ended March 31, 2005, the NYMEX futures market anticipated declining distillate prices as the prices in the prompt month were slightly lower than the prices in the current month.

Prices for unleaded gasoline rose from approximately \$0.93 per gallon to a high of approximately \$1.62 per gallon and averaged approximately \$1.25 per gallon during the nine months ended March 31, 2005. Unleaded gasoline prices ranged from \$0.72 per gallon to \$1.15 per gallon and averaged approximately \$0.92 per gallon during the nine months ended March 31, 2004. Prices for distillates rose from approximately \$1.05 per gallon to a high of approximately \$1.62 per gallon and averaged approximately \$1.31 per gallon during the nine months ended March 31, 2005. Distillate prices ranged from \$0.69 per gallon to \$1.01 per gallon and averaged approximately \$0.85 per gallon during the nine months ended March 31, 2004.

Per unit marketing margins were favorably impacted by declining distillate inventories available in the interior wholesale delivery markets due principally to increased demand for distillates, principally heating oil, in the Northeast, which caused shipping capacity on common carrier pipelines to be pro rated and, thereby, increased distillate value in the interior wholesale delivery markets.

We continue to believe that there is a reasonably possible likelihood that the refined petroleum products market will experience in the future a decrease in the correlation between the cash market and the futures market, such as the one that we experienced in May 2004. A decrease in the correlation between the cash market and the futures market results in an increase in the cost of managing the commodity price risk associated with our discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange. The overall high level of commodity prices combined with the possibility of an increase in the cost of managing the commodity price risk associated with our discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange resulted in our distributing and transporting fewer barrels of discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange through our terminal infrastructure during the three months ended March 31, 2005, resulting in lower inventory volumes available for rack spot sales.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We are required to report measures of profit and loss that are used by our chief operating decision maker (our Chief Executive Officer or CEO) in assessing the financial performance of our reportable segments. Our CEO assesses the financial performance of each of our reportable segments using a financial performance measure, which we refer to as "adjusted net operating margins."

Terminals, pipelines, tugs and barges adjusted net operating margins

Our adjusted net operating margins for the terminal, pipelines, tugs and barges segment are identical to the net operating margins for such segment described below under "Results of Operations Historical Financial Statements." Selected quarterly adjusted net operating margins for the terminal, pipelines, tugs and barges segment for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are summarized below (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges:				
Historical facilities				
Revenues	\$ 18,110	\$ 17,063	\$ 52,652	\$ 51,957
Direct operating costs and expenses	(9,007)	(9,431)	(26,212)	(24,925)
Net operating margins	\$ 9,103	\$ 7,632	\$ 26,440	\$ 27,032
Coastal Fuels assets				
Revenues	\$ 11,144	\$ 9,739	\$ 30,596	\$ 28,106
Direct operating costs and expenses	(6,440)	(5,784)	(19,096)	(16,846)
Net operating margins	\$ 4,704	\$ 3,955	\$ 11,500	\$ 11,260
Total net operating margins	\$ 13,807	\$ 11,587	\$ 37,940	\$ 38,292

Supply, distribution and marketing adjusted net operating margins

Our CEO assesses the "adjusted net operating margins" of our supply, distribution, and marketing segment using financial information that is prepared pursuant to the mark-to-market method of accounting. "Adjusted net operating margins" for the supply, distribution and marketing segment differs from net operating margins for that segment as presented in our accompanying historical statement of operations due to the treatment of our inventories discretionary volumes. In determining our "adjusted net operating margins" for our supply, distribution and marketing segment, inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange are reflected at fair value, which matches the treatment of our derivative and risk management contracts. Therefore, the effects of changes in the fair value of our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange are included in "adjusted net operating margins" attributable to our supply, distribution and marketing segment in the period in which the fair value actually changes. Additionally, for purposes of computing our "adjusted net operating margins," our discretionary inventories base operating volumes are maintained at original cost.

Because our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange are composed of refined petroleum products, which are commodities with established trading markets and readily ascertainable market prices, we believe that the financial performance of our supply, distribution and marketing segment can be appropriately evaluated using the mark-to-market method rather than the lower-of-cost-or-market method of accounting for our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange.

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Our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange are carried at the lower of cost or market in the accompanying historical balance sheets, while our derivative and risk management contracts are carried at fair value. As a result, if commodity prices are increasing during the end of a quarter, we may report in the accompanying historical statement of operations significant losses on derivative and risk management contracts and significant deferred gains on discretionary inventory volumes held for immediate sale or exchange at the end of that quarter and report significant gains on our beginning inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange when they are sold in the following quarter.

Selected quarterly adjusted net operating margins for the supply, distribution and marketing segment for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are summarized below (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Supply, distribution and marketing:				
Light oils marketing margins	\$ 7,939	\$ 10,341	\$ 24,969	\$ 19,526
Heavy oils marketing margins	2,980	5,416	10,956	10,280
Supply chain management services margins	6,067	2,783	12,715	9,204
Bulk and procurement activities and other	2,485	(4,002)	8,270	835
Trading activities, net	(181)	(2,582)	9,465	6
Adjusted net operating margins	\$ 19,290	\$ 11,956	\$ 66,375	\$ 39,851

Light Oils Marketing Margins. Light oil marketing margins are based on the actual selling price, the cost of the product sold, transportation and throughput related charges. For purposes of this computation, the cost of the product sold is based on the market value of the product. Light oil marketing margins were \$7.9 million and \$10.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, on volumes of approximately 235,000 and 299,000 barrels per day, respectively. The decrease in light oil marketing margins is due principally to a decrease in the rack spot volumes sold.

Heavy Oils Marketing Margins. Heavy oil marketing margins are based on the actual selling price, the cost of the product sold, transportation and storage related charges. For purposes of this computation, the cost of the product sold is based on the market value of the product. The Coastal Fuels assets contributed heavy oil margins of approximately \$3.0 million and \$5.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in heavy oil margins is due principally to higher per unit procurement costs during 2005 as compared to 2004.

Supply Chain Management Services Margins. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the adjusted net operating margins from our supply chain management services were approximately \$6.1 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, on volumes of approximately 31,000 and 27,000 barrels per day, respectively. The increase in supply chain management services margins was due principally to additional volumes delivered to our existing customer base coupled with an increase in unit margins during 2005 as compared to 2004.

Bulk and Procurement Activities and Other (Deficiencies) Margins. The adjusted net operating margins (deficiencies) from our bulk and procurement activities and other was approximately \$2.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to approximately \$(4.0) million

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during the same period in 2004. The adjusted net margins for the three months ended March 31, 2005, were due principally to a favorable spread between the cash market and the prompt month NYMEX futures contract during the liquidation of our inventory volumes.

Trading Activities, Net. The adjusted net operating margins from our trading activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005, were due principally to positions taken in NYMEX positions in anticipation of declining commodity prices.

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Reconciliation to net operating margins:				
Adjusted net operating margins	\$ 19,290	\$ 11,956	\$ 66,375	\$ 39,851
Gains recognized on beginning inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange	6,093	15,469	2,330	5,855
Gains deferred on ending inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange	(10,311)	(6,039)	(10,311)	(6,039)
Gains (losses) recognized on light oil products due to increasing (decreasing) commodity prices prior to receipt of the product at our terminals	36,632		36,632	
Increase (decrease) in FIFO cost basis of base operating inventory volumes	32,769	21,494	35,639	27,212
Lower of cost or market write-downs on base operating volumes		(128)	(2,496)	(2,461)
Net operating margins Historical financial statements	\$ 84,473	\$ 42,752	\$ 128,169	\$ 64,418

During December 2004, we experienced increases in commodity prices at certain locations, which resulted in the fair value of our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange at December 31, 2004 exceeding their cost basis by approximately \$6.1 million. The "Gains recognized on beginning inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange" represents the net operating margins recognized on the subsequent sale of those inventories to customers during the three months ended March 31, 2005. During March 2005, we experienced increases in commodity prices at certain locations, which resulted in the fair value of our inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange at March 31, 2005 exceeding their cost basis by approximately \$10.3 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, we commenced purchasing light oil product from MSCG for our Florida and Southeast marketing activities. Pursuant to the terms of the MSCG supply agreement the per unit costs of the products are determined prior to their actual delivery to our terminals. Consequently, during rising commodity prices, we will recognize gains (realized and unrealized) between the date the product is priced and the date of its receipt because the MSCG supply agreement qualifies as a derivative contract (see Note 1(g) of Notes to consolidated financial statements). Because of the significant increase in commodity prices experienced during the three months ended March 31, 2005, we recognized approximately \$36.6 million of gains on approximately 3.0 million barrels, which represents the average volume of barrels priced but not yet delivered to our terminals. During declining commodity prices, we will recognize losses between the pricing date and the date of receipt. Pursuant to our current risk management strategies, we generally do not manage the commodity price risk associated with these in-transit volumes that are supplied by MSCG to us at our terminals.

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, we increased the carrying amount of our base operating inventory volumes by approximately \$32.8 million due to higher commodity prices during March 2005 as compared to December 2004.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS HISTORICAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following selected historical financial statement measures are derived from our unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net operating margins (1):				
Supply, distribution, and marketing	\$ 84,473	\$ 42,752	\$ 128,169	\$ 64,418
Terminals, pipelines, tugs and barges	\$ 13,807	\$ 11,587	\$ 37,940	\$ 38,292
Operating income	\$ 85,114	\$ 38,138	\$ 115,575	\$ 54,505
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 78,442	\$ 30,620	\$ 91,904	\$ 32,342
Net earnings	\$ 47,065	\$ 18,372	\$ 55,142	\$ 19,405
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 255,101	\$ 26,319	\$ 138,592	\$ (13,643)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 5,446	\$ (246)	\$ (7,112)	\$ (14,357)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (248,639)	\$ (32,870)	\$ (118,346)	\$ 9,770

(1) Net operating margins represents revenues, less cost of product sold and other direct operating costs and expenses.

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AS COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

We reported net earnings of \$47.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to net earnings of \$18.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. After earnings allocable to preferred stock, the net earnings attributable to common stockholders was \$36.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to net earnings of \$14.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Basic earnings per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$0.92 and \$0.36, respectively, based on 39.8 million and 39.4 million weighted average common shares outstanding, respectively. Diluted earnings per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$0.90 and \$0.36, respectively, based upon 52.6 million and 51.1 million weighted average diluted shares outstanding, respectively.

Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges

In our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations, we provide distribution related services to wholesalers, distributors, marketers, retail gasoline station operators, cruise-ship operators and industrial and commercial end-users of refined petroleum products and other commercial liquids. The net operating margins from our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations for the three

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months ended March 31, 2005 were \$13.8 million, compared to \$11.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The net operating margins from our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Throughput and additive injection fees, net	\$ 10,688	\$ 9,805
Storage fees	9,296	8,846
Pipeline transportation fees	1,177	1,192
Tugs and barges	3,596	2,862
Management fees and cost reimbursements	1,112	1,343
Other	3,385	2,754
Revenues	29,254	26,802
Less direct operating costs and expenses	(15,447)	(15,215)
Net operating margins	\$ 13,807	\$ 11,587

Throughput and additive injection fees, net. We own and operate a terminal infrastructure that handles products with transportation connections via pipelines, barges, rail cars and trucks. We earn throughput fees for each barrel of product that is distributed at our terminals through our supply and marketing efforts, through exchange agreements, or for third parties. Terminal throughput fees are based on the volume of products distributed at the facility's truck loading racks, generally at a standard rate per barrel of product. We provide injection services in connection with the delivery of product at our terminals. These fees generally are based on the volume of product injected and delivered over the rack at our terminals.

Exchange agreements provide for the exchange of product at one delivery location for product at a different location. We generally receive a terminal throughput fee based on the volume of the product exchanged, in addition to the cost of transportation from the receipt location to the exchange delivery location. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 47,000 and 48,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under exchange agreements.

Terminal throughput and additive injection fees, net were approximately \$10.7 million and \$9.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in terminal throughput and additive injection fees, net of approximately \$0.9 million is due principally to an increase in the rates charged for each barrel of product that is distributed at our terminals offset by a decrease in throughput volumes. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 291,000 barrels and 355,000 barrels per day, respectively, of throughput volumes at our terminals, including volumes under exchange agreements.

Included in the terminal throughput and additive injection fees, net for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$9.0 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

Storage Fees. We lease storage capacity at our terminals to third parties and our supply, distribution and marketing segment. Terminal storage fees generally are based on a per barrel of leased capacity per month rate and will vary with the duration of the storage agreement and the type of product stored.

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Terminal storage fees were approximately \$9.3 million and \$8.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$0.5 million in storage fees was due principally to increases of approximately \$0.5 million at our Coastal Fuels assets.

Included in the terminal storage fees for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$3.3 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Pipeline Transportation Fees. We own an interstate products pipeline operating from Mt. Vernon, Missouri to Rogers, Arkansas (the "Razorback Pipeline"), together with associated terminal facilities at Mt. Vernon and Rogers. We earn pipeline transportation fees at our Razorback Pipeline based on the volume of product transported and the distance from the origin point to the delivery point. We also earn transportation fees at our Port Everglades pipeline hydrant system based on the volume of product delivered to cruise ships and freight vessels.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we earned pipeline transportation fees of approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Included in the pipeline transportation fees for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Tugs and Barges. In Florida, we currently own and operate 11 tugboats and 14 barges that deliver product to cruise ships and other marine vessels for refueling and to transport third-party product from our storage tanks to our customers' facilities. Our tugboats earn fees for providing docking and other ship-assist services to cruise and cargo ships and other marine vessels. Bunkering fees are based on the volume and type of product sold, transportation fees are based on the volume of product that is shipped and the distance to the delivery point, and docking and other ship-assist services are based on a per docking per tugboat basis.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we earned bunkering fees, transportation fees, and other ship-assist services fees of approximately \$3.6 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

Included in the tugs and barges fees for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$2.2 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Management Fees and Cost Reimbursements. We manage and operate for a major oil company 17 terminals that are adjacent to our Southeast facilities and receive a reimbursement of costs. We also manage and operate for a foreign oil company a bi-directional products pipeline connected to our Brownsville, Texas terminal facility.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we earned management fees and cost reimbursements from our terminal and pipeline operations of approximately \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Other Revenues. In addition to providing storage and distribution services at our terminal facilities, we also provide ancillary services including heating and mixing of stored products and product transfer services. We also recognize gains from the sale of product to our supply, distribution and marketing operation resulting from the excess of product deposited by third parties into our terminals over the amount of product that the customer is contractually permitted to withdraw from those terminals.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, other revenues from our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations was approximately \$3.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

Included in other revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$2.3 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Direct Operating Costs and Expenses. The direct operating costs and expenses of the terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations include the directly related wages and employee benefits, utilities, communications, maintenance and repairs, property taxes, rent, vehicle expenses, environmental compliance costs, materials and supplies. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the direct operating costs and expenses of the terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges were approximately \$15.4 million and \$15.2 million, respectively. The direct operating costs and expenses of our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 6,198	\$ 6,422
Utilities and communication charges	1,150	1,316
Repairs and maintenance	3,409	2,993
Property and casualty insurance costs	913	891
Office, rentals and property taxes	1,516	1,358
Vehicles and fuel costs	696	574
Environmental compliance costs	1,334	1,233
Other	375	428
Less property and environmental insurance recoveries	(144)	
	15,447	15,215
Direct operating costs and expenses	\$ 15,447	\$ 15,215

Supply, distribution and marketing

The net operating margins from our supply, distribution and marketing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2005, were \$84.5 million, compared to \$42.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

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The net operating margins (deficiencies) from our supply, distribution and marketing operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Rack spot sales	\$ 245,402	\$ 452,069
Contract sales	1,105,248	850,572
Bulk sales	1,135,306	1,708,482
Supply chain management services	153,222	95,842
	2,639,178	3,106,965
Total revenues	2,639,178	3,106,965
Cost of product sold	(2,541,290)	(3,039,959)
	97,888	67,006
Net margin before other direct costs and expenses	97,888	67,006
Other direct costs and expenses:		
Net gains (losses) on risk management activities	13,042	(16,594)
Change in unrealized losses on derivative contracts	(26,457)	(7,532)
Lower of cost or market write-downs on base operating volumes		(128)
	84,473	42,752
Net operating margins	\$ 84,473	\$ 42,752

We sell our products to customers primarily through three types of arrangements: rack spot sales, contract sales and bulk sales.

Rack Spot Sales. Rack spot sales are sales to commercial and industrial end-users, independent retailers, cruise-ship operators and jobbers that do not involve continuing contractual obligations to purchase or deliver product. Rack spot sales are priced and delivered on a daily basis through truck loading racks or marine fueling equipment. Our selling price of a particular product on a particular day at a particular terminal is a function of our supply at that terminal, our estimate of the costs to replenish the product at that terminal, our desire to reduce inventory levels at that terminal that day, and other factors. Rack spot sales are recognized as revenues when the product is delivered to the customer through the truck loading rack or marine fueling equipment.

Rack spot sales were approximately \$245.4 million and \$452.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease of approximately \$206.7 million is due principally to a decrease in volumes made available to our rack spot customers offset by higher commodity prices during 2005. The increase in commodity prices combined with the possibility of increased costs of executing our risk management strategies resulted in our distributing and transporting fewer barrels of discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange through our terminal infrastructure during the three months ended March 31, 2005, resulting in lower inventory volumes available for rack spot sales. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 45,000 and 115,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under rack spot sales.

Contract Sales. Contract sales are sales to commercial and industrial end users, independent retailers, cruise-ship operators, and jobbers that are made pursuant to negotiated contracts, generally ranging from one to six months in duration. Contract sales provide these customers with a specified volume of product during the agreement term. At the customer's option, the pricing of the product delivered under a contract sale may be fixed at a stipulated price per gallon, or it may vary based on changes in published indices. Contract sales are recognized as revenues when the product is delivered to the customer through the truck loading rack or marine fueling equipment.

Contract sales were approximately \$1,105.2 million and \$850.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of approximately \$254.6 million is due principally to the combination of higher commodity prices and increased volumes delivered to our contract customers. We have increased the volumes delivered under contract due principally to our customers' concerns over the potential for a lack of supply in the wholesale markets. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 233,000 and 230,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under contract sales.

Bulk Sales. Bulk sales are sales of large quantities of product to wholesalers, distributors, and marketers in major cash markets typically prior to the product being injected into the common carrier pipeline. We also make bulk sales of products prior to their scheduled delivery to us while the product is being transported in the common carrier pipelines or by barge or vessel. Bulk sales are recognized as revenues when the title to the product is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs upon confirmation of the terms of the sale.

Bulk sales were approximately \$1,135.3 million and \$1,708.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease of approximately \$573.2 million is due principally to a decrease in volumes transferred to our bulk customers offset by higher commodity prices. We have decreased the volumes transferred to our bulk customers due principally to a reduction in the number of barrels we maintain in the bulk markets as a result of a change in business strategy caused in part by higher commodity prices and the cost of executing our risk management strategies. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 214,000 and 453,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under bulk sales.

Supply Chain Management Services Contracts. We provide supply chain management services to companies and governmental entities that desire to outsource their fuel supply function and to reduce the price volatility associated with their fuel supplies. We offer three types of supply chain management services: delivered fuel price management, retail price management and logistical supply chain management services.

Sales pursuant to supply chain management services contracts were approximately \$153.2 million and \$95.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of approximately \$57.4 million is due principally to higher commodity prices and additional volumes delivered to our existing customer base. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 31,000 barrels and 27,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under supply chain management services contracts.

Cost of Product Sold. The cost of product sold includes the cost of the product inventory sold on a first-in, first-out basis, pipeline transportation and other freight costs, terminal throughput, additive

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and storage costs, and commissions. Cost of product sold is approximately \$2,541.3 million and \$3,040.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Cost of product sold is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Inventory product costs	\$ 2,504,157	\$ 2,992,940
Transportation and related charges	22,315	30,045
Throughput, storage and related charges	13,958	16,215
Other	860	759
Cost of product sold	\$ 2,541,290	\$ 3,039,959

Net Gains (Losses) on Risk Management Activities. Our risk management strategy generally is intended to maintain a balanced position of forward sale commitments against our discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange and future contractual delivery obligations, thereby reducing exposure to commodity price fluctuations. We evaluate our exposure to commodity price risk from an overall portfolio basis that considers the continuous movement of discretionary inventory volumes held for immediate sale or exchange and our obligations to deliver products at fixed prices through our sales contracts and supply chain management contracts. Our physical inventory position, which includes firm commitments to buy and sell product, is offset with risk management contracts, principally futures contracts on the NYMEX.

When we receive refined petroleum products supplied by third parties at our terminals, we enter into futures contracts (i.e., short futures contracts) to sell a corresponding amount of product to protect against price fluctuations for the underlying commodity. When we ultimately sell the underlying inventory to a customer, we unwind the related risk management contract. In order to effectively manage commodity price risk, we must predict when we will sell the underlying product.

When we enter into a forward sale commitment to deliver product to a customer in the future at a fixed price, we enter into a futures contract (i.e., a long futures contract) to purchase a corresponding amount of product to protect against price fluctuations for the underlying commodity. When we ultimately deliver the underlying product to a customer, we unwind the related risk management contract.

During a period of rising prices, long (short) futures contracts will increase (decrease) in value resulting in a gain (loss). During a period of declining prices, our long (short) futures contracts will decrease (increase) in value resulting in a loss (gain).

Net gains (losses) on risk management activities were approximately \$13.0 million and \$(16.6) million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Lower of Cost or Market Write-Downs on Base Operating Volumes. During the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recognized impairment losses of approximately \$nil and \$0.1 million, respectively, due to lower of cost or market write-downs on certain base operating volumes due principally to declining prices at the end of the period.

Costs and expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2005, were \$9.9 million, compared to \$10.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Selling, general and administrative expenses are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 7,768	\$ 8,179
Office costs, utilities and communication charges	1,076	1,165
Accounting and legal expenses	299	577
Property and casualty insurance	200	135
Other	542	396
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 9,885	\$ 10,452
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Depreciation and amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$6.3 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. The increase of \$0.6 million in depreciation and amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to March 31, 2004 is due principally to the depreciation on current year additions and the amortization of the product supply agreement offset by the involuntary conversion of our Pensacola terminal facilities due to the damage caused by hurricane Ivan.

During the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recognized impairment losses of approximately \$nil and \$11,000, respectively, due to write-downs on certain product linefill and tank bottom volumes.

Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 was approximately \$3.0 and \$nil, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, we sold land held for investment purposes in Miami, Florida for approximately \$5.8 million, resulting in a gain on disposition of assets of approximately \$2.7 million.

Other income and expenses

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2005, was \$149,000, as compared to \$55,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Pursuant to our cash management practices, excess cash balances are used to pay down our outstanding borrowings, if any, under our Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility and commodity margin loan and, then invested in short-term investments.

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Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2005, was \$6.4 million, compared to \$6.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2004. Interest expense is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Senior secured working capital credit facility	\$ 1,446	\$
Senior subordinated notes	4,563	4,791
Former credit facility		1,792
Letters of credit	320	121
Commodity margin loan	46	48
	\$ 6,375	\$ 6,752
Interest expense		

Other financing costs, net for the three months ended March 31, 2005, were \$0.5 million, compared to \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The decrease of \$0.3 million in other financing costs, net was due principally to a decrease in amortization of deferred debt issuance costs.

Income taxes

Income tax expense was \$31.4 million and \$12.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, which represents an effective combined federal and state income tax rate of 40% and 40%, respectively.

Preferred stock dividends

Preferred stock dividends on our Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock were \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. At its issuance (June 28, 2002), the fair value of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock exceeded its liquidation value. The initial carrying amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock will be decreased ratably over its 5-year term until it equals its liquidation value with an equal reduction in the amount of preferred stock dividends recorded for financial reporting purposes. For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the amount of the dividend recognized for financial reporting purposes is composed of the amount of the dividend payable to the holders of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of \$1.1 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, offset by the amortization of the premium on the carrying amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AS COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

We reported net earnings of \$55.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, compared to net earnings of \$19.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. After earnings allocable to preferred stock, the net earnings attributable to common stockholders was \$43.0 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, compared to \$15.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. Basic earnings per common share for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$1.08 and \$0.39, respectively, based on 39.7 million and 39.3 million weighted average common

shares outstanding, respectively. Diluted earnings per common share for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$1.07 and \$0.38, respectively, based upon 51.7 million and 51.0 million weighted average diluted shares outstanding, respectively.

Terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges

In our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations, we provide distribution related services to wholesalers, distributors, marketers, retail gasoline station operators, cruise-ship operators and industrial and commercial end-users of refined petroleum products and other commercial liquids. The net operating margins from our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 were \$37.9 million, compared to \$38.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. The net operating margins from our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Throughput and additive injection fees, net	\$ 30,924	\$ 30,113
Storage fees	27,428	26,905
Pipeline transportation fees	2,982	3,242
Tugs and barges	10,395	8,470
Management fees and cost reimbursements	3,637	3,708
Other	7,882	7,625
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Revenues	83,248	80,063
Less direct operating costs and expenses	(45,308)	(41,771)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net operating margins	\$ 37,940	\$ 38,292

Throughput and additive injection fees, net. We own and operate a terminal infrastructure that handles products with transportation connections via pipelines, barges, rail cars and trucks. We earn throughput fees for each barrel of product that is distributed at our terminals through our supply and marketing efforts, through exchange agreements, or for third parties. Terminal throughput fees are based on the volume of products distributed at the facility's truck loading racks, generally at a standard rate per barrel of product. We provide injection services in connection with the delivery of product at our terminals. These fees generally are based on the volume of product injected and delivered over the rack at our terminals.

Exchange agreements provide for the exchange of product at one delivery location for product at a different location. We generally receive a terminal throughput fee based on the volume of the product exchanged, in addition to the cost of transportation from the receipt location to the exchange delivery location. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 48,000 and 51,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under exchange agreements.

Terminal throughput and additive injection fees, net were approximately \$30.9 million and \$30.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of approximately \$0.8 million is due principally to an increase in the rates charged for each barrel of product that is distributed at our terminals offset by a decrease in throughput volumes. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 286,000 barrels and 342,000 barrels per day, respectively, of throughput volumes at our terminals, including volumes under exchange agreements.

Included in the terminal throughput and additive injection fees, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$26.4 million and \$27.0 million, respectively.

Storage Fees. We lease storage capacity at our terminals to third parties and our supply, distribution and marketing segment. Terminal storage fees generally are based on a per barrel of leased capacity per month rate and will vary with the duration of the storage agreement and the type of product stored. Terminal storage fees were approximately \$27.4 million and \$26.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Included in the terminal storage fees for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$10.3 million and \$8.8 million, respectively.

Pipeline Transportation Fees. We own an interstate products pipeline operating from Mt. Vernon, Missouri to Rogers, Arkansas (the "Razorback Pipeline"), together with associated terminal facilities at Mt. Vernon and Rogers. We earn pipeline transportation fees at our Razorback Pipeline based on the volume of product transported and the distance from the origin point to the delivery point. We also earn transportation fees at our Port Everglades pipeline hydrant system based on the volume of product delivered to cruise ships and freight vessels. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we earned pipeline transportation fees of approximately \$3.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively.

Included in the pipeline transportation fees for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$3.0 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

Tugs and Barges. In Florida, we currently own and operate 11 tugboats and 14 barges that deliver product to cruise ships and other marine vessels for refueling and to transport third-party product from our storage tanks to our customers' facilities. Our tugboats earn fees for providing docking and other ship-assist services to cruise and cargo ships and other marine vessels. Bunkering fees are based on the volume and type of product sold, transportation fees are based on the volume of product that is shipped and the distance to the delivery point, and docking and other ship-assist services are based on a per docking per tugboat basis. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we earned bunkering fees, transportation fees, and other ship-assist services fees of approximately \$10.4 million and \$8.5 million, respectively.

Included in the tugs and barges fees for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$5.3 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

Management Fees and Cost Reimbursements. We manage and operate for a major oil company 17 terminals that are adjacent to our Southeast facilities and receive a reimbursement of costs. We also manage and operate for a foreign oil company a bi-directional products pipeline connected to our Brownsville, Texas terminal facility. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we earned management fees and cost reimbursements from our terminal and pipeline operations of approximately \$3.6 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

Other Revenues. In addition to providing storage and distribution services at our terminal facilities, we also provide ancillary services including heating and mixing of stored products and product transfer services. We also recognize gains from the sale of product to our supply, distribution and marketing

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operation resulting from the excess of product deposited by third parties into our terminals over the amount of product that the customer is contractually permitted to withdraw from those terminals. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, other revenues from our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations was approximately \$7.9 million and \$7.6 million, respectively.

Included in other revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, are fees charged to TransMontaigne's supply, distribution and marketing segment of approximately \$4.7 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

Direct Operating Costs and Expenses. The direct operating costs and expenses of the terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations include the directly related wages and employee benefits, utilities, communications, maintenance and repairs, property taxes, rent, vehicle expenses, environmental compliance costs, materials and supplies. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the direct operating costs and expenses of the terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges were approximately \$45.3 million and \$41.8 million, respectively. The direct operating costs and expenses of our terminals, pipelines, and tugs and barges operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 19,082	\$ 17,987
Utilities and communication charges	3,118	3,442
Repairs and maintenance	11,668	9,535
Property and casualty insurance costs	2,542	2,525
Office, rentals and property taxes	4,379	4,171
Vehicles and fuel costs	2,018	1,489
Environmental compliance costs	2,770	2,848
Other	923	1,213
Less property and environmental insurance recoveries	(1,192)	(1,439)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Direct operating costs and expenses	\$ 45,308	\$ 41,771
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Supply, distribution and marketing

The net operating margins from our supply, distribution and marketing operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, were \$128.2 million, compared to \$64.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004.

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The net operating margins from our supply, distribution and marketing operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Rack spot sales	\$ 643,606	\$ 1,323,827
Contract sales	3,920,063	2,113,139
Bulk sales	3,156,724	4,096,528
Supply chain management services	435,848	245,389
	8,156,241	7,778,883
Total revenues	8,156,241	7,778,883
Cost of product sold	(8,047,496)	(7,661,339)
	108,745	117,544
Net margin before other direct costs and expenses	108,745	117,544
Other direct costs and expenses:		
Net gains (losses) on risk management activities	30,305	(35,090)
Change in unrealized losses on derivative contracts	(8,385)	(15,575)
Lower of cost or market write-downs on base operating volumes	(2,496)	(2,461)
	128,169	64,418
Net operating margins	\$ 128,169	\$ 64,418

We sell our products to customers primarily through three types of arrangements: rack spot sales, contract sales and bulk sales.

Rack Spot Sales. Rack spot sales are sales to commercial and industrial end-users, independent retailers, cruise-ship operators and jobbers that do not involve continuing contractual obligations to purchase or deliver product. Rack spot sales are priced and delivered on a daily basis through truck loading racks or marine fueling equipment. Our selling price of a particular product on a particular day at a particular terminal is a function of our supply at that terminal, our estimate of the costs to replenish the product at that terminal, our desire to reduce inventory levels at that terminal that day, and other factors. Rack spot sales are recognized as revenues when the product is delivered to the customer through the truck loading rack or marine fueling equipment.

Rack spot sales were approximately \$643.6 million and \$1,323.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease of approximately \$680.2 million is due principally to a decrease in volumes made available to our rack spot customers offset by higher commodity prices. The increase in commodity prices combined with the possibility of increased costs of executing our risk management strategies resulted in our distributing and transporting fewer barrels of discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange through our terminal infrastructure during the nine months ended March 31, 2005, resulting in lower inventory volumes available for rack spot sales. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 42,000 and 124,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under rack spot sales.

Contract Sales. Contract sales are sales to commercial and industrial end users, independent retailers, cruise-ship operators, and jobbers that are made pursuant to negotiated contracts, generally ranging from one to six months in duration. Contract sales provide these customers with a specified volume of product during the agreement term. At the customer's option, the pricing of the product delivered under a contract sale may be fixed at a stipulated price per gallon, or it may vary based on changes in published indices. Contract sales are recognized as revenues when the product is delivered to the customer through the truck loading rack or marine fueling equipment.

Contract sales were approximately \$3,920.1 million and \$2,113.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of approximately \$1,807.0 million is due principally to the combination of higher commodity prices and increased volumes delivered to our contract customers. We have increased the volumes delivered under contract due principally to our customers' concerns over the potential for a lack of supply in the wholesale markets. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 221,000 and 204,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under contract sales.

Bulk Sales. Bulk sales are sales of large quantities of product to wholesalers, distributors, and marketers in major cash markets. We also make bulk sales of products prior to their scheduled delivery to us while the product is being transported in the common carrier pipelines or by barge or vessel. Bulk sales are recognized as revenues when the title to the product is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs upon confirmation of the terms of the sale.

Bulk sales were approximately \$3,156.7 million and \$4,096.5 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease of approximately \$939.8 million is due principally to a decrease in volumes transferred to our bulk customers offset by higher commodity prices. We have decreased the volumes transferred to our bulk customers due principally to a reduction in the number of barrels we maintain in the bulk markets as a result of a change in business strategy caused in part by higher commodity prices and the cost of executing our risk management strategies. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 270,000 and 388,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under bulk sales.

Supply Chain Management Services Contracts. We provide supply chain management services to companies and governmental entities that desire to outsource their fuel supply function and to reduce the price volatility associated with their fuel supplies. We offer three types of supply chain management services: delivered fuel price management, retail price management and logistical supply chain management services.

Sales pursuant to supply chain management services contracts were approximately \$435.8 million and \$245.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of approximately \$190.4 million is due principally to higher commodity prices and additional volumes delivered to our existing customer base. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we averaged approximately 31,000 barrels and 24,000 barrels per day, respectively, of delivered volumes under supply chain management services contracts.

Cost of Product Sold. The cost of product sold includes the cost of the product inventory sold on a first-in, first-out basis, pipeline transportation and other freight costs, terminal throughput, additive

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and storage costs, and commissions. Cost of product sold is approximately \$8,047.5 million and \$7,661.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Cost of product sold is as follows (in thousands):

	Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Inventory product costs	\$ 7,926,382	\$ 7,515,201
Transportation and related charges	75,614	98,935
Throughput, storage and related charges	43,750	45,331
Other	1,750	1,872
Cost of product sold	\$ 8,047,496	\$ 7,661,339

Net Gains (Losses) on Risk Management Activities. When we receive refined petroleum products supplied by third parties at our terminals, we enter into futures contracts (i.e., short futures contracts) to sell a corresponding amount of product to protect against price fluctuations for the underlying commodity. When we ultimately sell the underlying inventory to a customer, we unwind the related risk management contract. In order to effectively manage commodity price risk, we must predict when we will sell the underlying product.

When we enter into a forward sale commitment to deliver product to a customer in the future at a fixed price, we enter into a futures contract (i.e., a long futures contract) to purchase a corresponding amount of product to protect against price fluctuations for the underlying commodity. When we ultimately deliver the underlying product to a customer, we unwind the related risk management contract.

During a period of rising prices, long (short) futures contracts will increase (decrease) in value resulting in a gain (loss). During a period of declining prices, our long (short) futures contracts will decrease (increase) in value resulting in a loss (gain).

Net gains (losses) on risk management activities were approximately \$30.3 million and \$(35.1) million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Lower of Cost or Market Write-Downs on Base Operating Volumes. During the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recognized impairment losses of approximately \$2.5 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, due to lower of cost or market write-downs on certain base operating volumes due principally to declining prices at the end of the period.

Costs and expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, were \$32.1 million, compared to \$30.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. Selling, general and administrative expenses are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 25,640	\$ 22,800
Office costs, utilities and communication charges	3,159	4,104
Accounting and legal expenses	1,286	1,250
Property and casualty insurance	640	515
Other	1,395	1,464
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 32,120	\$ 30,133
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we awarded bonuses of approximately \$3.5 million to our employees to retain our employees during the evaluation of our strategic alternatives and to compensate our employees for their performance during the six months ended December 31, 2004.

Depreciation and amortization for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$17.8 million and \$17.2 million, respectively.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recognized impairment losses of approximately \$nil and \$60,000, respectively, due to write-downs on certain product linefill and tank bottom volumes.

Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, consists of an approximately \$2.7 million gain on the sale of land held for investment in Miami, Florida offset by an approximately \$(3.6) million loss on the involuntary conversion of our Pensacola terminal facilities due to the damage caused by hurricane Ivan. Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2004 was approximately \$(0.8) million. On December 30, 2003, we sold our CETEX pipeline system for approximately \$0.4 million, resulting in a loss on disposition of assets of approximately \$(0.7) million.

Other income and expenses

Dividend income for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, was \$390,000, compared to \$6,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. The increase of \$384,000 was due principally to the receipt of dividends from Lion Oil Company during the nine months ended March 31, 2005.

Interest income for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, was \$250,000, as compared to \$163,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2004.

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Interest expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, was \$19.3 million, compared to \$19.9 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2004. Interest expense is as follows (in thousands):

	Nine months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Senior secured working capital credit facility	\$ 3,245	\$
Senior subordinated notes	13,687	13,990
Former credit facility	1,331	5,521
Letters of credit	947	250
Commodity margin loan	106	118
	\$ 19,316	\$ 19,879

Other financing costs, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, were \$5.0 million, compared to \$2.5 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. The increase of \$2.5 million in other financing costs, net was due principally to the write-off of debt issuance costs of approximately \$3.4 million associated with our former credit facility offset by a decrease of approximately \$0.9 million in amortization of deferred debt issuance costs. On September 13, 2004, we repaid our former bank credit facility.

Income taxes

Income tax expense was \$36.8 million and \$12.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, which represents an effective combined federal and state income tax rate of 40% and 40%, respectively.

Preferred stock dividends

Preferred stock dividends on our Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock were \$2.1 million and \$2.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. At its issuance (June 28, 2002), the fair value of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock exceeded its liquidation value. The initial carrying amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock will be decreased ratably over its 5-year term until it equals its liquidation value with an equal reduction in the amount of preferred stock dividends recorded for financial reporting purposes. For the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the amount of the dividend recognized for financial reporting purposes is composed of the amount of the dividend payable to the holders of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of \$3.3 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, offset by the amortization of the premium on the carrying amount of the Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES, AND COMMODITY PRICE RISK

At March 31, 2005, our current assets exceeded our current liabilities by \$226.0 million, compared to \$118.3 million at June 30, 2004. The increase of approximately \$107.7 million is due principally to working capital generated by operations of approximately \$112.8 million and proceeds from the disposition of assets of approximately \$5.8 million offset by \$13.2 million of additions to property, plant, and equipment.

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Our inventories discretionary volumes are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as current assets and are carried at the lower of cost or market. Inventories discretionary volumes are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005		June 30, 2004	
	Amount	Bbls	Amount	Bbls
Volumes held for immediate sale or exchange	\$ 101,470	1,651	\$ 55,298	1,304
Volumes held for base operations	116,303	2,080	181,412	4,050
Inventories discretionary volumes	\$ 217,773	3,731	\$ 236,710	5,354

Our volumes held for immediate sale or exchange generally are subject to price risk management. Inventories discretionary volumes held for immediate sale or exchange are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005		June 30, 2004	
	Amount	Bbls	Amount	Bbls
Gasolines	\$ 46,473	741	\$ 13,343	226
Distillates	50,255	765	35,937	843
No. 6 oil	4,742	145	6,018	235
Volumes held for immediate sale or exchange	\$ 101,470	1,651	\$ 55,298	1,304

Our base operating inventory volumes generally are not subject to price risk management. Based on the current level of our operations, we have established our base operating inventory volumes, exclusive of product linefill and tank bottom volumes, at approximately 2.1 million barrels. Changes in our operation, such as the acquisition of additional terminals, increases in our contract sales volumes or entering into product supply agreements, may result in changes in the volume of our base operating inventory volumes. Inventories base operating inventory volumes are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005		June 30, 2004	
	Amount	Bbls	Amount	Bbls
Gasolines	\$ 57,458	940	\$ 117,679	2,416
Distillates	44,097	690	56,268	1,346
No. 6 oil	14,748	450	7,465	288
Volumes held for base operations	\$ 116,303	2,080	\$ 181,412	4,050

The activity in our base operating inventory volumes is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Amount	Barrels
As of June 30, 2003	\$ 96,426	2,922
Expansion of existing operations	51,442	1,128
Change in FIFO cost basis	38,878	
Lower of cost or market write-down	(5,334)	
As of June 30, 2004	181,412	4,050
	(98,252)	(1,970)

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	Amount	Barrels
Transfer of base operating volumes to volumes held for immediate sale or exchange due principally to implementation of the MSCG supply agreement		
Change in FIFO cost basis	35,639	
Lower of cost or market write-down	(2,496)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
As of March 31, 2005	\$ 116,303	2,080
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Our product linefill and tank bottom volumes consist of refined products held in our proprietary terminal pipeline connections and tank bottoms. Our product linefill and tank bottom volumes are not held for sale or exchange in the ordinary course of business. Our product linefill and tank bottom volumes are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as non-current assets and are carried at original cost adjusted for impairment write-downs to current market values. Product linefill and tank bottom volumes consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2005		June 30, 2004	
	Amount	Bbls	Amount	Bbls
Gasolines	\$ 14,641	533	\$ 14,641	533
Distillates	8,881	356	8,881	356
No. 6 oil	1,514	61	1,514	61
Product linefill and tank bottom volumes	\$ 25,036	950	\$ 25,036	950

The activity in our product linefill and tank bottom volumes is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Amount	Barrels
As of June 30, 2003	\$ 22,017	877
Expansion of existing operations	3,079	73
Lower of cost or market write-down	(60)	
As of June 30, 2004 and March 31, 2005	\$ 25,036	950

The following table indicates the maturities of our derivative contracts, including the credit quality of our counterparties to those contracts with unrealized gains at March 31, 2005.

(in thousands)	Fair value of contracts			Total
	Maturity less than 1 year	Maturity 1-3 years	Maturity in excess of 3 years	
Unrealized gain position asset				
Investment grade	\$ 2,819	\$	\$	\$ 2,819
Non-investment grade	731	6		737
No external rating	19,343	14		19,357
	22,893	20		22,913
Unrealized loss position liability	(47,691)			(47,691)
Net unrealized gain (loss) position asset (liability)	\$ (24,798)	\$ 20	\$	\$ (24,778)

The following table includes information about the changes in the fair value of our derivative contracts for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 (in thousands):

Fair value at June 30, 2004	\$ (23,527)
Amounts realized or otherwise settled during the period	39,310
Fair value of contracts originated during the period, which are included in deferred revenue	7,136
Change in fair value attributable to change in commodity prices	(47,697)
Fair value at March 31, 2005	\$ (24,778)

Capital expenditures for the nine months ended March 31, 2005, were \$13.2 million for terminal and pipeline facilities and assets to support these facilities. Capital expenditures to maintain existing

facilities for the remainder of the year ending June 30, 2005, are estimated to be approximately \$1.5 million. Future capital expenditures will depend on numerous factors, including the availability, economics and cost of appropriate acquisitions which we identify and evaluate; the economics, cost and required regulatory approvals with respect to the expansion and enhancement of existing systems and facilities; customer demand for the services we provide; local, state and federal governmental regulations; environmental compliance requirements; and the availability of debt financing and equity capital on acceptable terms.

Our Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility currently provides for a maximum borrowing line of credit that was the lesser of (i) \$400 million and (ii) the borrowing base (as defined; \$425 million at March 31, 2005). The borrowing base is a function of our cash, accounts receivable, inventory, exchanges, margin deposits, and certain reserve adjustments as defined in the facility. The maximum borrowing amount is reduced by the amount of letters of credit that are outstanding. At March 31, 2005, we had borrowings of \$nil outstanding and letters of credit of \$99 million outstanding under the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility. We also had the ability to borrow an additional \$301 million under the facility based on the borrowing base computation at March 31, 2005. All outstanding borrowings under the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility are due and payable on September 13, 2009.

The Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility is our primary means of short-term liquidity to finance working capital requirements. The Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility contains affirmative and negative covenants (including limitations on indebtedness, limitations on dividends and other distributions, limitations on certain inter-company transactions, limitations on mergers, consolidation and the disposition of assets, limitations on investments and acquisitions and limitations on liens) that are customary for a facility of this nature. The Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility also contains customary representations and warranties (including those relating to corporate organization and authorization, compliance with laws, absence of defaults, material agreements and litigation) and customary events of default (including those relating to monetary defaults, covenant defaults, cross defaults and bankruptcy events). The only financial covenant contained in the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility is a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio test that is tested on a quarterly basis whenever the average availability falls below \$75 million for the last month of any quarter (average availability was approximately \$266 million for the month ended March 31, 2005). In that event, we must satisfy a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio requirement of 110%. The fixed charge coverage ratio is based on a defined financial performance measure within the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility known as "fixed charges EBITDA."

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The computation of the fixed charge coverage ratio for the twelve months ended March 31, 2005, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended				Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2005
	June 30, 2004	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2004	March 31, 2005	
Financial performance debt covenant test:					
Consolidated adjusted EBITDA	\$ 9,773	\$ 6,659	\$ 42,705	\$ 26,214	\$ 85,351
Capital expenditures	(1,522)	(1,010)	(1,896)	(1,616)	(6,044)
Cash (paid for) refund of income taxes	19	170	5	(2)	192
Preferred stock dividends paid in cash		(1,109)	(1,110)	(1,110)	(3,329)
Fixed charges EBITDA	\$ 8,270	\$ 4,710	\$ 39,704	\$ 23,486	\$ 76,170
Fixed charges for the period	\$ 6,556	\$ 6,284	\$ 6,556	\$ 6,226	\$ 25,622
Fixed charge coverage ratio based on rolling four consecutive quarters					297%
Reconciliation of consolidated adjusted EBITDA to cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Consolidated adjusted EBITDA	\$ 9,773	\$ 6,659	\$ 42,705	\$ 26,214	\$ 85,351
One-time adjustment, per Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility	(10,475)				(10,475)
Gain on disposition of assets, net				(2,993)	(2,993)
Inventory adjustments	12,502	19,510	(22,899)	65,183	74,296
Interest expense, net	(6,556)	(6,284)	(6,556)	(6,226)	(25,622)
Cash (paid for) refund of income taxes	19	170	5	(2)	192
Amortization of deferred revenue	(1,412)	(1,048)	(1,641)	(2,376)	(6,477)
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation	698	630	646	697	2,671
Net change in unrealized (gains) losses on long-term derivative contracts	867	2,571	(2,031)	(88)	1,319
Change in operating assets and liabilities	77,931	(25,632)	(123,311)	174,692	103,680
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 83,347	\$ (3,424)	\$ (113,082)	\$ 255,101	\$ 221,942

If we were to fail the fixed charge ratio covenant, or any other covenant contained in the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility, we would seek a waiver from our lenders under such facility. If we were unable to obtain a waiver from our lenders, we would be in breach of the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility and the lenders would be entitled to declare all outstanding borrowings immediately due and payable. In addition, a default under the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility would trigger a cross-default provision in the indenture covering our Senior Subordinated Notes.

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On May 30, 2003, we consummated the sale and issuance of \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 9¹/₈% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010 ("Notes") and received proceeds of \$194.5 million (net of underwriters' discounts of \$5.5 million). We used the net proceeds from the offering of the Notes to repay the Term Loan. The Notes mature on June 1, 2010 and interest is payable semi-annually in

arrears on each June 1 and December 1 commencing on December 1, 2003. The Notes are unsecured and subordinated to all of our existing and future senior debt. Upon certain change of control events, each holder of the Notes may require us to repurchase all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest.

We believe that our current working capital position; future cash expected to be provided by operating activities; available borrowing capacity under our senior secured working capital credit facility and commodity margin loan; and our relationship with institutional lenders and equity investors should enable us to meet our planned capital and liquidity requirements through at least the maturity date of our Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility (September 2009).

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") enacted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123 revised 2004 ("SFAS 123R"), "Share-Based Payment" which replaces Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 123R requires the measurement of all employee share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, using a fair-value-based method and the recording of such expense in our consolidated statements of operations. For TransMontaigne, the accounting provisions of SFAS 123R are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. Although we have not yet determined whether the adoption of SFAS 123R will result in amounts that are similar to the current pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123, we are evaluating the requirements under SFAS 123R and do not anticipate the adoption will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47 ("FIN 47"), "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations an interpretation of SFAS 143," which requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset-retirement activities that are conditional on a future event, if the amount can be reasonably estimated. For TransMontaigne, FIN 47 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005. We are evaluating the requirements under FIN 47 and do not anticipate the adoption will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information contained in Item 3 updates, and should be read in conjunction with, information set forth in Part II, Item 7A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004, in addition to the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations presented in Items 1 and 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. There are no material changes in the market risks faced by us from those reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004.

Relative month-end commodity prices per gallon from June 30, 2001 to March 31, 2005 (near-month NYMEX close on the last day of the month) are as follows (\$/gallon):

The value of petroleum products in any local delivery market is the sum of the commodity price as reflected on the NYMEX and the basis differential for that local delivery market. For those physical and derivative positions as to which TransMontaigne chooses to manage the associated commodity price risk, the primary objective of the risk management strategy is to minimize the financial impact on TransMontaigne from changes in petroleum commodity prices affected by world-wide crude oil and petroleum products supply and demand disruptions (e.g., Middle East war, OPEC production quotas, foreign import disruptions due to hurricanes and other weather-related occurrences, foreign country work stoppages, and major refinery outages). We generally do not manage the financial impact on us from changes in basis differentials affected by local market supply and demand disruptions (e.g., local pipeline delivery disruptions (such as the August 2003 pipeline disruption that affected Arizona

markets), local refinery outages, periodic change in local government specifications for gasolines and distillates, local seasonality in product demand, and disruptions due to local weather related occurrences).

We utilize NYMEX futures contracts to manage the financial impact on us from changes in commodity prices due to "world-wide" events. NYMEX futures contracts are obligations to purchase or sell a specific volume of inventory at a fixed price at a future date. We believe that the utilization of NYMEX futures contracts to manage commodity price risk minimizes the financial impact on TransMontaigne from changes in "world-wide" commodity prices. Except for the lack of correlation between the cash and futures markets that we experienced during the three months ended June 30, 2004, we believe that the historical results of our risk management strategies generally produce the financial outcomes we expect.

The physical and derivative positions that expose TransMontaigne to commodity price risk and an indication of whether those positions are managed under the Company's risk management strategies are as follows:

Position	Derivative Contract	Commodity Price Risk is Managed
Fixed-price forward purchase commitments prior to receipt of the product at our terminal	Yes	No
Discretionary inventory held for immediate sale or exchange	No	Yes
Discretionary volumes held for base operations	No	No
Fixed-price forward sale commitments	Yes	Yes
Inventory due to others under exchange agreements	Yes	Yes

We evaluate our exposure to commodity price risk from an overall portfolio basis that considers the continuous movement of discretionary inventory volumes held for immediate sale or exchange and our obligations to deliver products through our sales contracts and exchange agreements. Our risk management strategies are intended to maintain a balanced position of discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange, inventory due to others under exchange agreements, fixed-price forward sale commitments and risk management contracts, thereby reducing exposure to commodity price fluctuations. To the extent that we do not manage the commodity price risk relating to a position that is subject to commodity price risk and commodity prices move adversely, we could suffer losses on that position. If, however, prices move favorably, we would realize a gain that we would not realize if substantially all of our positions were managed. At March 31, 2005, we did not manage the commodity price risk on approximately 5.5 million barrels composed of approximately 0.4 million barrels of discretionary inventories held for immediate sale or exchange, approximately 2.1 million barrels of discretionary inventories held for base operations and approximately 3.0 million barrels of fixed-price forward purchase commitments. We generally do not manage the commodity price risk associated with our discretionary volumes held for base operations and fixed-price forward purchase commitments because these positions are expected to be held for the foreseeable future and, thus, these positions are not expected to be sold or exchanged in the ordinary course of business.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2005, we reduced our discretionary volumes held for base operations from approximately 4.1 million barrels to approximately 2.1 million barrels. We liquidated approximately 2.0 million barrels as a result of the product supply agreement with MSCG.

Our risk management policy allows our management team the discretion to manage the commodity price risk relating to up to 500,000 barrels of our base operating inventory volumes, or to leave unmanaged up to 500,000 barrels of our discretionary inventory held for immediate sale or exchange.

The principal objective of this aspect of our risk management policy is to allow management discretion to capture financial gains, or prevent financial losses, on anticipated commodity price movements with respect to up to 500,000 barrels of physical product. We decide whether to manage the commodity price risk relating to a portion of our base operating inventory or to leave a portion of our discretionary inventory held for immediate sale or exchange unmanaged depending on our expectations of future market changes.

Our risk management strategies and practices currently do not qualify for "hedge accounting" for financial reporting purposes because we do not designate and associate the risk management contracts as hedges of specific physical and derivative positions and we do not document and test the effectiveness of the relationship between the risk management contracts and the physical and derivative positions.

Except for our discretionary volumes held for base operations, when we take title and accept risk of loss on refined petroleum products supplied by third parties at our terminals, we enter into futures contracts (i.e., short futures contracts) to sell a corresponding amount of product to protect against price fluctuations for the underlying commodity. In order to effectively manage commodity price risk, we must predict when we will sell the underlying product. When we ultimately sell the underlying inventory to a customer, we unwind the related futures contract. If there is correlation in price changes between the forward price curve in the futures market and the value of physical products in the cash market, the net changes in our variation margin position should be offset by the net operating margins we receive when we sell the underlying discretionary inventory. Therefore, in order to effectively manage commodity price risk, we must predict when we will sell the underlying product. If we fail to accurately predict the timing of those future sales, and the product remains in our inventory longer than the expiration date of the futures contract, we must settle the old futures contract and enter into a new futures contract to sell the product to manage the commodity price risk against the same inventory. We refer to this as "rolling" the risk management contracts. Furthermore, we may be unable to precisely match the underlying product in our futures contracts with the exact type of product in our physical inventory. To the extent that price fluctuations of the product covered by the NYMEX futures contract do not match the price fluctuations of the product in our physical inventory, our exposure may not be mitigated.

When we enter into a forward sale commitment to deliver product to a customer in the future at a fixed price, we enter into a futures contract (i.e., a long futures contract) to purchase a corresponding amount of product to protect against price fluctuations for the underlying commodity. When we ultimately deliver the underlying product to a customer, we unwind the related risk management contract. We may be unable to precisely match the underlying product in our futures contracts with the exact type of product in our fixed-price forward sale commitment. To the extent that price fluctuations of the product covered by the NYMEX futures contract do not match the price fluctuations of the product in our fixed-price forward sale commitment, our exposure may not be mitigated.

When our discretionary inventory volumes held for immediate sale or exchange exceeds our fixed-price forward sale commitments, we will maintain a net short futures position. When our fixed-price forward sale commitments exceed our discretionary inventory volumes held for immediate sale or exchange, we will maintain a net long futures position. During a period of rising prices, long (short) futures contracts will increase (decrease) in value resulting in a gain (loss). During a period of declining prices, our long (short) futures contracts will decrease (increase) in value resulting in a loss (gain). Therefore, if we are in a net short futures position during periods of rising commodity prices, we expect to recognize significant net margin before other direct costs and expenses from the sale of the

physical product offset by significant net losses on risk management activities resulting in overall net operating margins that are in line with expectations. Conversely, if we are in a net short futures position during periods of declining commodity prices, we expect to recognize minimal, if any, net margin before other direct costs and expenses from the sale of the physical product offset by significant net gains on risk management activities resulting in overall net operating margins that are, again, in line with expectations.

For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005, we recognized net gains on risk management activities of approximately \$13.0 million and \$30.3 million, respectively, due principally to rising commodity prices and a net long futures position. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004, we recognized net (losses) on risk management activities of approximately \$(16.6) million and \$(35.1) million, respectively, due principally to rising commodity prices and a net short futures position.

The NYMEX requires an initial margin deposit to open a futures contract. At March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we had approximately \$3.1 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, on deposit to cover our initial margin requirements on open NYMEX futures contracts. NYMEX futures contracts also require daily settlements for changes in commodity prices. Unfavorable commodity price changes subject us to variation margin calls that require us to make cash payments to the NYMEX in amounts that may be material. At March 31, 2005, a \$0.05 per gallon unfavorable change in commodity prices would have required us to make a cash payment of approximately \$1.9 million to cover the variation margin. Conversely, a \$0.05 per gallon favorable change in commodity prices would have permitted us to receive approximately \$1.9 million. We use our available cash and credit lines to fund these margin calls, but such funding requirements could exceed our ability to access capital.

At March 31, 2005, a \$0.05 per gallon unfavorable change in commodity prices relative to our open positions in derivative contracts and risk management contracts would have resulted in the recognition of a loss (realized and unrealized) of approximately \$4.6 million. However, the fair value of our discretionary inventory held for immediate sale or exchange would have increased by approximately \$2.5 million. The gain from the increase in the fair value of our discretionary inventory volumes held for immediate sale or exchange will not be recognized for financial reporting purposes until those volumes have been sold to customers, which may be in an accounting period subsequent to the accounting period in which the losses on derivative contracts and risk management contracts are recognized.

Interest rate risk

At March 31, 2005, we had outstanding borrowings of \$nil under our Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility. We are exposed to interest rate risk because the Senior Secured Working Capital Credit Facility was a variable-rate-based credit facility. The interest rate is based on the lender's alternate base rate plus a spread, or LIBOR plus a spread, in effect at the time of the borrowings and is adjusted monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Commission's rules and forms, and that information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers (whom we refer to as our Certifying Officers), as appropriate to allow timely

decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Certifying Officers, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2005, pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Certifying Officers concluded that, as of March 31, 2005, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2005 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other information

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits:

-
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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.

Dated May 6, 2005

TRANSMONTAIGNE INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ DONALD H. ANDERSON

Donald H. Anderson
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ RANDALL J. LARSON

Randall J. Larson
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Accounting Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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