

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LTD

Form 10-Q

August 05, 2010

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

**Commission File Number: 0-21086
Global Industries, Ltd.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

72-1212563

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

**8000 Global Drive
Carlyss, Louisiana**

(Address of principal executive offices)

70665

(Zip Code)

(337) 583-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

None

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

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

YES NO

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

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

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

YES NO

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of August 3, 2010, was 115,089,545.

Global Industries, Ltd.
Table of Contents

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	6
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	21
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	31
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	32
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	33
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	33
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	33
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	34
<u>Signature</u>	35
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	
<u>EX-32.2</u>	
<u>EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.**

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)

	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 264,727	\$ 344,855
Restricted cash	5,270	1,139
Marketable securities	750	30,750
Accounts receivable net of allowance of \$3,485 for 2010 and \$2,765 for 2009	99,039	160,273
Unbilled work on uncompleted contracts	52,921	92,569
Contract costs incurred not yet recognized	25,039	489
Deferred income taxes	3,347	2,945
Assets held for sale	18,417	16,152
Prepaid expenses and other	54,364	31,596
Total current assets	523,874	680,768
Property and Equipment, net	775,241	722,819
Other Assets		
Marketable securities long-term		11,097
Accounts receivable long-term	8,670	12,294
Deferred charges, net	41,885	49,866
Goodwill	37,388	37,388
Other	11,179	9,961
Total other assets	99,122	120,606
Total	\$ 1,398,237	\$ 1,524,193
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Current maturities of long term debt	\$ 3,960	\$ 3,960
Accounts payable	98,980	192,008
Employee-related liabilities	17,029	18,079
Income taxes payable	32,243	45,301
Other accrued liabilities	32,153	15,811
Total current liabilities	184,365	275,159
Long-Term Debt	296,803	294,366

Deferred Income Taxes	47,978	69,998
Other Liabilities	15,766	15,171

Commitments and Contingencies**Shareholders' Equity**

Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 250,000 shares authorized, and 115,113 and 119,989 shares issued at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	1,151	1,200
Additional paid-in capital	412,978	513,353
Retained earnings	448,478	468,430
Treasury stock at cost, 6,130 shares at December 31, 2009		(105,038)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(9,282)	(8,446)
Total shareholders' equity	853,325	869,499
Total	\$ 1,398,237	\$ 1,524,193

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 121,768	\$ 294,827	\$ 228,579	\$ 564,292
Cost of operations	114,585	229,656	225,645	453,754
Gross profit	7,183	65,171	2,934	110,538
Loss (gain) on asset disposals and impairments	10,214	(3,715)	10,788	(8,523)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17,395	16,689	34,939	36,560
Operating income (loss)	(20,426)	52,197	(42,793)	82,501
Interest income	492	618	733	1,192
Interest expense	(1,756)	(3,729)	(4,659)	(7,222)
Other income (expense), net	(579)	4,492	(1,006)	6,570
Income (loss) before taxes	(22,269)	53,578	(47,725)	83,041
Income tax expense (benefit)	(23,675)	7,645	(27,773)	18,077
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,406	\$ 45,933	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,964
 Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share				
Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.57
Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.57
 Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding				
Basic	113,831	112,521	113,595	112,459
Diluted	114,126	114,500	113,595	114,319

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30	
	2010	2009
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,964
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and non-stock-based amortization	22,471	31,264
Stock-based compensation expense	5,483	3,446
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,212	2,512
Gain on sale or disposal of property and equipment	(146)	(9,481)
Derivative (gain) loss	834	(483)
Loss on asset impairments	10,934	958
Deferred income taxes	(22,728)	1,296
Other	561	(17)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable, unbilled work, and contract costs	78,744	(34,773)
Prepaid expenses and other	(25,128)	(451)
Accounts payable, employee-related liabilities, and other accrued liabilities	(47,590)	(20,131)
Deferred dry-docking costs incurred	(2,186)	(5,256)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,509	33,848
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Proceeds from the sale of assets	919	27,080
Advance deposits on asset sales	13,750	
Additions to property and equipment	(104,851)	(65,480)
Sale of marketable securities	40,664	
Decrease in (additions to) restricted cash	(4,131)	93,377
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(53,649)	54,977
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,980)	(1,980)
Payments on long-term payables for property and equipment acquisitions	(26,031)	
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net	10	
Repurchase of common stock	(607)	(155)
Additions to deferred charges	(563)	(33)
Other		17
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(29,171)	(2,151)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	183	
Cash and cash equivalents		
Increase (decrease)	(80,128)	86,674
Beginning of period	344,855	287,669
End of period	\$ 264,727	\$ 374,343

Supplemental Disclosures

Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 3,153	\$ 5,219
Income taxes paid	\$ 3,562	\$ 8,327
Property and equipment additions included in accounts payable	\$ 27,252	\$ 42,047

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. General

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Global Industries, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Company, we, us, or our).

In the opinion of our management, all adjustments (such adjustments consisting of a normal and recurring nature) necessary for a fair presentation of the operating results for the interim periods presented have been included in the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Operating results for the period ended June 30, 2010, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

All \$ represent U.S. Dollars.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

ASU No. 2010-09. In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-09 which amends ASC Topic 855 to address certain implementation issues related to an entity's requirement to perform and disclose subsequent events procedures. This guidance requires SEC filers and conduit debt obligors for conduit debt securities that are traded in a public market to evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are issued. All other entities are required to evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are available to be issued. The guidance also exempts SEC filers from disclosing the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. This guidance was effective upon issuance. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2010-06. In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 which amends ASC Topic 820 to add new disclosure requirements about recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and information on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. It also clarifies existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the Level 3 reconciliation disclosures which are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

SFAS 167. In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (ASC Topic 810-10). This updated guidance requires an analysis to determine whether a variable interest gives the entity a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. It also requires an ongoing reassessment and eliminates the quantitative approach previously required for determining whether an entity is the primary beneficiary. This update is codified in ASU No. 2009-17 and is effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Restricted Cash

At June 30, 2010, we had approximately \$5.3 million of restricted cash, which included \$4.2 million for excess project funds denominated in Indian rupees and held at the Reserve Bank of India related to our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment. These funds can only be repatriated after the project accounts are audited and tax clearance obtained. We expect the period of restriction on this cash will not exceed twelve months and is therefore classified as a current asset on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining \$1.1 million restricted

cash was comprised of cash deposits related to foreign currency exchange arrangements. Restrictions with respect to these deposits will remain in effect until we terminate the associated foreign currency exchange arrangement.

3. *Marketable Securities*

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we held \$0.8 million and \$42.0 million at par value, respectively, in auction rate securities which are variable rate bonds tied to short-term interest rates with maturities up to 29 years.

Table of Contents

Auction rate securities have interest rate resets through a Dutch auction at predetermined short intervals. Interest rates generally reset every 7-49 days. The coupon interest rate for these securities ranged from 0.5% to 0.8%, on a tax exempt basis for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Our investments in auction rate securities were issued by municipalities and state education agencies. The auction rate securities issued by state education agencies represent pools of student loans for which repayment is substantially guaranteed by the U.S. government under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. All of our investments in auction rate securities have at least a double A rating. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the par value of our auction rate securities issued by municipalities was \$0.8 million and \$12.0 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the par value of our auction rate securities issued by state education agencies was -0- and \$30.0 million, respectively.

Auction Rate Securities under Settlement Agreement Due to continuing failures of auctions for our auction rate securities, we entered into an auction rate security rights agreement (the Settlement) with UBS Financial Services, Inc. (UBS) in November 2008 that permits us to sell, or put, certain auction rate securities back to UBS at par value at any time during the period from June 30, 2010 through July 2, 2012. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the par value of our auction rate securities covered under the Settlement was \$0.8 million and \$30.8 million, respectively. During the second quarter of 2010, \$30.0 million of our investments in auction rate securities covered under the Settlement were redeemed for par value. We put the remaining \$0.8 million in auction rate securities back to UBS on June 30, 2010 and received the proceeds on July 1, 2010; therefore, these securities are classified as current as of June 30, 2010. These auction rate securities are classified as trading securities; consequently, we are required to assess the fair value of these auction rate securities and of the Settlement and record changes in earnings each period until the Settlement is exercised and the securities are redeemed.

As of June 30, 2010, the fair value of the auction rate securities covered under the Settlement was \$0.8 million, the par value of the securities. As of December 31, 2009, the fair value of the auction rate securities covered under the Settlement was \$28.5 million, a decline of \$2.3 million from par value. However, as we would be permitted to put these securities back to UBS at par, the fair value assessment of the Settlement was measured at an offsetting \$2.3 million. Because all auction rate securities covered under the Settlement were either sold or put to UBS during the second quarter of 2010, we reversed the other-than-temporary impairment of \$2.3 million on the auction rate securities and the offsetting gain of \$2.3 million on the fair value assessment of the Settlement. These changes were reflected in Other income (expense), net for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2009, the fair value of the auction rate securities covered under the Settlement was \$26.5 million, a decline of \$4.2 million from par value. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, we reversed \$1.0 million of the other-than-temporary impairment on the auction rate securities and an offsetting \$1.0 million gain on the fair value assessment of the Settlement. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, we recognized an other-than-temporary impairment on the auction rate securities of \$1.1 million and an offsetting \$1.1 million gain on the fair value assessment of the Settlement. These changes were reflected in Other income (expense), net on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

Auction Rate Securities Not Covered under Settlement As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the par value of our auction rate securities not covered under the Settlement was -0- and \$11.2 million, respectively. In March 2010, we sold \$11.2 million of our auction rate securities not covered under the Settlement for \$10.7 million. We recognized the \$0.5 million loss on the sale of the securities in Other income (expense), net on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

4. Derivatives

We provide services in a number of countries throughout the world and, as a result, are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Costs in some countries are incurred, in part, in currencies other than the applicable functional currency. We selectively use forward foreign currency contracts to manage our foreign currency exposure. Our outstanding forward foreign currency contracts at June 30, 2010 are used to hedge (i) cash

flows for long-term charter payments on a multi-service vessel denominated in Norwegian kroners, (ii) certain purchase commitments related to the construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201* in Singapore dollars and (iii) a portion of the operating costs of our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment that are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The Norwegian kroner forward contracts have maturities extending until June 2011 and are accounted for as cash flow hedges with the effective portion of unrealized gains and losses recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, there was no ineffective portion of the hedging

Table of Contents

relationship for these forward contracts. As of June 30, 2010 there were \$0.3 million in unrealized losses, net of taxes, in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of which approximately \$0.3 million which is expected to be realized in earnings during the twelve months following June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2010, these contracts are included in Other accrued liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, valued at \$0.5 million. As of December 31, 2009, these contracts are included in Prepaid expenses and other and Other assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, valued at \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, we recorded \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in gains related to these contracts which are included in Cost of operations on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, we recorded \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in losses which are included in Cost of operations on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

During the second quarter of 2009, we entered into two forward contracts to purchase 18.9 million Singapore dollars to hedge certain purchase commitments in the first quarter of 2010 related to the construction of the *Global 1200*. During the first quarter of 2010, we entered into additional forward contracts to purchase 28.8 million Singapore dollars to hedge certain purchase commitments related to the construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201* and 8.3 million Singapore dollars to hedge operating expenses related to our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment. We have not elected hedge treatment for these contracts. Consequently, changes in the fair value of these instruments and cash settlements are recorded in Other income (expense), net on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, we recorded \$0.1 million in gains related to these contracts. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, we recorded \$0.7 million in losses related to these contracts. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, we recorded \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, in gains related to these contracts. Although these contracts are in a gain position valued at \$0.1 million as of June 30, 2010, they are netted against the Norwegian kroner contracts discussed above which are in a loss position and included in Other accrued liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2009, the fair value of these contracts was \$0.9 million and is included in Prepaid expenses and other on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

5. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined in accounting guidance as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e. exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This guidance establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. The hierarchy for inputs is categorized into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1 Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs (other than quoted prices in active markets) that are either directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs which requires management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Our financial instruments include cash and short-term investments, investments in auction rate securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, debt, and forward foreign currency contracts. Except as described below, the estimated fair value of such financial instruments at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 approximates their carrying value as reflected in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Our debt consists of our United States Government Ship Financing Title XI bonds and our Senior Convertible Debentures due 2027 (the Senior Convertible Debentures). The fair value of the bonds, based on current market conditions and net present value calculations, as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was approximately \$76.0 million and \$74.4 million, respectively. The fair value of the debentures, based on quoted market prices, as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$195.8 million and \$202.3 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are categorized in the tables below based upon the lowest level of significant input to the valuations.

Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2010*(In thousands)*

Description	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents	\$ 102,495	\$ 102,495	\$	\$
Marketable securities	750			750
Derivative contracts	(421)		(421)	
Total	\$ 102,824	\$ 102,495	\$ (421)	\$ 750

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009*(In thousands)*

Description	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents	\$ 63,797	\$ 63,797	\$	\$
Marketable securities	41,847			41,847
Derivative contracts	1,827		1,827	
Total	\$ 107,471	\$ 63,797	\$ 1,827	\$ 41,847

Financial instruments classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy represent our forward foreign currency contracts. These contracts are valued using the market approach which uses prices and other information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Financial instruments classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy represent auction rate securities and the related put option described in Note 3 in which management has used at least one significant unobservable input in the valuation model.

Due to the lack of observable market quotes on our auction rate securities portfolio, we utilize a valuation model that relies on Level 3 inputs including market, tax status, credit quality, duration, recent market observations and overall capital market liquidity. The valuation of our auction rate securities is subject to uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Factors that may impact our valuation include changes to credit ratings of the securities as well as to the underlying assets supporting those securities, rates of default of the underlying assets, underlying collateral value, discount rates, counterparty risk and ongoing strength and quality of market credit and liquidity.

The following table presents a reconciliation of activity for such securities:

Changes in Level 3 Financial Instruments*(In thousands)*

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 30,750	\$ 41,384	\$ 41,847	\$ 42,375
Sales	(30,000)		(40,664)	
Total gains or (losses):				
Realized losses included in other income (expense), net			(561)	
Changes in net unrealized gain (losses) included in other comprehensive income		(349)	128	(1,340)

Balance at end of period	\$	750	\$41,035	\$	750	\$41,035
--------------------------	----	-----	----------	----	-----	----------

9

Table of Contents

In the second quarter of 2010, we classified the *Hercules* reel in our North America OCD segment to Assets held for sale. Consequently, we remeasured the fair value of this asset, along with the *Subtec 1* and other equipment in our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment, using a valuation model that relies on Level 3 inputs including market data of recent sales of similar assets, our prior experience in the sale of similar assets, and price of third party offers for the assets. The carrying amount of these assets of \$17.8 million was written down to their fair value of \$7.6 million resulting in an impairment of \$10.2 million, which was included in earnings for the second quarter of 2010. (See Note 7 for additional information regarding the impairment of these assets.) The remaining assets held for sale continue to be held at the lower of their carrying value or net realizable value.

6. Receivables

Our receivables are presented in the following balance sheet accounts: (1) Accounts receivable, (2) Accounts receivable – long term, (3) Unbilled work on uncompleted contracts, and (4) Contract costs incurred not yet recognized. Accounts receivable are stated at net realizable value, and the allowances for uncollectible accounts were \$3.5 million and \$2.8 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Accounts receivable at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 included \$13.0 million and \$25.0 million, respectively, of retainage, which represents the short-term portion of amounts not immediately collectible due to contractually specified requirements. Accounts receivable – long term at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 represented amounts related to retainage which were not expected to be collected within the next twelve months.

Receivables also included claims and unapproved change orders of \$17.6 million at June 30, 2010 and \$28.0 million at December 31, 2009. These claims and change orders are amounts due for extra work and/or changes in the scope of work on certain projects.

The costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts are presented in the following table:

	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Costs incurred and recognized on uncompleted contracts	\$ 397,295	\$ 891,530
Estimated earnings	101,708	66,179
Costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	499,003	957,709
Less: Billings to date	(462,516)	(873,636)
	36,487	84,073
Plus: Accrued revenue ⁽¹⁾	16,434	8,496
Less: Advance billing on uncompleted contracts	(96)	(175)
	\$ 52,825	\$ 92,394
Included in accompanying balance sheets under the following captions:		
Unbilled work on uncompleted contracts	\$ 52,921	\$ 92,569
Other accrued liabilities	(96)	(175)
	\$ 52,825	\$ 92,394

(1) Accrued revenue

represents
unbilled
amounts
receivable
related to work
performed on
projects for
which the
percentage of
completion
method is not
applicable.

7. *Asset Disposal and Impairments and Assets Held for Sale*

Due to escalating costs for dry-docking services, escalating repair and maintenance costs for aging vessels, increasing difficulty in obtaining certain replacement parts, declining marketability of certain vessels, and our strategic shift to deepwater vessels, we decided to forego dry-docking or refurbishment of certain vessels and to sell or permanently retire them from service. Consequently, we recognized gains and losses on the disposition of certain vessels, and non-cash impairment charges on the retirement of other vessels. Each asset was analyzed using an undiscounted cash flow analysis and valued at the lower of carrying value or net realizable value.

Table of Contents

Net Gains and (Losses) on Asset Disposal consisted of the following:

Segment	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
North America Subsea	\$ 25	\$ 205	\$ 25	\$ 5,067
Latin America				(11)
West Africa	(8)	788	(8)	788
Asia Pacific/ Middle East	2	3,663	140	3,663
Corporate	(11)	(26)	(11)	(26)
	\$ 8	\$ 4,630	\$ 146	\$ 9,481

Losses on Asset Impairments consisted of the following:

Segment	Description of Asset	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
		<i>(In thousands)</i>			
North America Subsea	Two DSVs in 2010 and one DSV and three dive systems in 2009	\$	\$ 725	\$ 712	\$ 768
North America OCD	Other equipment	5,038		5,038	
Latin America	One DSV		190		190
Asia Pacific/Middle East	One DSV and other equipment	5,184		5,184	
		\$ 10,222	\$ 915	\$ 10,934	\$ 958

In accordance with accounting guidance, long-lived assets held for sale are carried at the lower of the asset's carrying value or net realizable value and depreciation ceases.

Assets Held for Sale consisted of the following:

Segment	Description of Asset	June 30	Description of Asset	December 31
		2010 <i>(In thousands)</i>		2009 <i>(In thousands)</i>
North America OCD	One DLB and Other	\$ 4,567	None	\$
Latin America	One DLB and Other	2,821	None	

Edgar Filing: GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LTD - Form 10-Q

West Africa	One DLB, One DSV, and Other	6,867	One DLB, One DSV, and Other	6,832
Asia Pacific/Middle East	One OSV and Other	4,162	One OSV and Other	9,320
		\$ 18,417		\$ 16,152

Table of Contents**8. Property and Equipment**

The components of property and equipment, at cost, and the related accumulated depreciation are as follows:

	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Land	\$ 6,322	\$ 6,322
Facilities and equipment	180,582	183,526
Marine vessels	440,981	474,208
Construction in progress	450,756	375,360
Total property and equipment	1,078,641	1,039,416
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(303,400)	(316,597)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 775,241	\$ 722,819

Expenditures for property and equipment and items that substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized at cost and depreciated. Routine expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. We capitalized \$4.5 million and \$3.5 million of interest costs for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We capitalized \$8.9 million and \$6.6 million of interest costs for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Except for major construction vessels that are depreciated on the units-of-production (UOP) method over estimated vessel operating days, depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The UOP method is based on vessel utilization days and more closely correlates depreciation expense to vessel revenue. In addition, the UOP method provides for a minimum depreciation floor in periods with nominal vessel use. In general, if we applied only a straight-line depreciation method instead of the UOP method, less depreciation expense would be recorded in periods of high utilization and revenues, and more depreciation expense would be recorded in periods of low vessel utilization and revenues.

9. Deferred Dry-Docking Costs

We utilize the deferral method to capitalize vessel dry-docking costs and to amortize the costs to the next dry-docking. Such capitalized costs include regulatory required steel replacement, direct costs for vessel mobilization and demobilization and rental of dry-docking facilities and services. Crew costs may also be capitalized when employees perform all or a part of the required dry-docking. Any repair and maintenance costs incurred during the dry-docking period are expensed.

The below table presents dry-docking costs incurred and amortization for all periods presented:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Net book value at beginning of period	\$ 38,487	\$ 57,816	\$ 41,825	\$ 61,552
Additions for the period		2,720	2,186	5,256
Reclassifications to assets held for sale	(399)	(4,914)	(1,688)	(4,914)
Amortization expense for the period	(3,965)	(5,084)	(8,200)	(11,356)
Net book value at end of period	\$ 34,123	\$ 50,538	\$ 34,123	\$ 50,538

Table of Contents**10. Long-Term Debt**

The components of long-term debt are as follows:

	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Senior Convertible Debentures due 2027, 2.75%		
Principal amount of debt component	\$ 325,000	\$ 325,000
Less: Unamortized debt discount	83,637	88,054
Carrying amount of debt component	241,363	236,946
Title XI Bonds due 2025, 7.71%	59,400	61,380
Revolving Credit Facility		
Total long-term debt	300,763	298,326
Less: Current maturities	3,960	3,960
Long-term debt less current maturities	\$ 296,803	\$ 294,366

Senior Convertible Debentures

On January 1, 2009, we implemented new accounting guidance which changed the accounting treatment of our Senior Convertible Debentures. This guidance requires cash settled convertible debt to be separated into debt and equity components at issuance and a value to be assigned to each. The value assigned to the debt component is the estimated fair value of similar debentures without the conversion feature. The difference between the debenture cash proceeds and this estimated fair value was recorded as debt discount and is being amortized to interest expense over the 10-year period ending August 1, 2017. This is the earliest date that holders of the Senior Convertible Debentures may require us to repurchase all or part of their Senior Convertible Debentures for cash.

The Debentures are convertible into cash, and if applicable, into shares of our common stock, or under certain circumstances and at our election, solely into our common stock, based on a conversion rate of 28.1821 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, which represents an initial conversion price of \$35.48 per share. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Debentures if-converted value does not exceed the Debentures principal of \$325 million.

The equity component of our Senior Convertible Debentures is comprised of the following:

	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Debt discount on issuance	\$ 107,261	\$ 107,261
Less: Issuance costs	2,249	2,249
Deferred income tax	36,772	36,772
Carrying amount of equity component	\$ 68,240	\$ 68,240

The table below presents interest expense for our Senior Convertible Debentures:

Three Months Ended June 30	Six Months Ended June 30
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Edgar Filing: GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LTD - Form 10-Q

	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Contractual interest coupon, 2.75%	\$ 2,234	\$ 2,234	\$ 4,468	\$ 4,468
Amortization of debt discount	2,222	2,064	4,417	4,103
Total Debentures interest expense	\$ 4,456	\$ 4,298	\$ 8,885	\$ 8,571
Effective interest rate	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%

13

Table of Contents**Revolving Credit Facility**

Our Revolving Credit Facility, which matures on October 18, 2012, provides a borrowing capacity of up to \$150.0 million. Due to the sale and/or release of four of the vessels mortgaged under the Revolving Credit Facility, our effective maximum borrowing capacity was reduced to approximately \$110 million. As part of the amendment to our Revolving Credit Facility, we mortgaged the *Global Orion* on June 16, 2010, restoring our borrowing capacity under this facility to \$150.0 million. As of June 30, 2010, we had no borrowings against the facility, \$53.7 million of letters of credit outstanding thereunder, and available credit of \$96.3 million.

Our initial financial projections for 2010 indicated that we might not meet our leverage ratio covenant in our Revolving Credit Facility beginning in the second quarter of 2010 and continuing through the fourth quarter of 2010. Earlier this year, we began discussions with our lenders regarding these potential violations. On June 16, 2010, our Revolving Credit Facility was amended to provide for a modification period beginning on the date of the amendment and ending the earlier of June 30, 2011 or upon compliance with covenant conditions under the Revolving Credit Facility and a written request to end the modification period (the Modification Period). During the Modification Period (1) the net debt to EBITDA coverage ratio under the Revolving Credit Facility will be suspended, (2) we will be required to maintain a trailing twelve months minimum EBITDA of \$40,000,000, and (3) no borrowings, other than letters of credit and guarantees, will be permitted. Once terminated, the Modification Period may not be reinstated. The interest rates on letters of credit will range from 2.75% to 3.5%.

When we finalized the Revolving Credit Facility amendment on June 16, 2010, the financial impact of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico was not forecasted to be as significant as it has since evolved to be. Consequently, our current financial projections indicate that we may not meet our minimum EBITDA covenant under the amended Revolving Credit Facility in the fourth quarter of 2010. We are currently in discussion with our lenders regarding these potential violations. If we do not meet this covenant, we may be required to cash collateralize our outstanding letters of credit or explore other alternatives with respect to the covenant violation. If we are required to cash collateralize letters of credit, it would reduce our available cash and may impact our ability to bid on future projects. Further, upon a covenant violation and the declaration of an event of default by our lenders, under the cross default provisions of our Title XI bonds (1) we may be subject to additional reporting requirements, (2) we may be subject to additional covenants restricting our operations, and (3) the Maritime Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation (MarAd), guarantor of the bonds, may institute procedures that could ultimately allow the bondholders the right to demand payment of the bonds from MarAd. MarAd can alternatively assume the obligation to pay the bonds when due. As we have no outstanding indebtedness under our Revolving Credit Facility, an event of default related to the covenant failure would not trigger the cross default provision of our Senior Convertible Debentures. It is not possible at this time to predict the outcome of discussions with our lenders or the effect that these potential violations may have on our financial position.

Our Revolving Credit Facility has a customary cross default provision triggered by a default of any of our other indebtedness, the aggregate principal amount of which is in excess of \$5 million.

We also have a \$16.0 million short-term credit facility at one of our foreign locations. At June 30, 2010, we had \$3.3 million of letters of credit outstanding and \$12.7 million of credit availability under this particular credit facility. This short-term credit facility was reduced to \$6.0 million on July 13, 2010 and the letter of credit issued under our Revolving Credit Facility backing this facility was also reduced to \$6.0 million.

11. Commitments and Contingencies**Commitments**

Construction and Purchases in Progress The estimated cost to complete capital expenditure projects in progress at June 30, 2010 was approximately \$213.5 million, of which \$102.0 million is obligated through contractual commitments. The total estimated cost primarily represents expenditures for construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201*, our new generation derrick/pipelay vessels. This amount includes aggregate commitments of 54.4 million Singapore dollars (or \$38.9 million as of June 30, 2010) and 4.6 million Euros or \$5.6 million as of June 30, 2010). We have entered into forward contracts to purchase 11.3 million Singapore dollars to hedge certain purchase commitments related to the construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201* and 5.0 million Singapore dollars to hedge operating expenses related to our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements In the normal course of our business activities, and pursuant to agreements or upon obtaining such agreements to perform construction services, we provide guarantees, bonds, and letters of credit

14

Table of Contents

to customers, vendors, and other parties. At June 30, 2010, the aggregate amount of these outstanding bonds was \$55.6 million, which are scheduled to expire between July 2010 and August 2011, and the aggregate amount of outstanding letters of credit was \$54.2 million, which are due to expire between July 2010 and March 2014.

Contingencies

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we received a payroll tax assessment for the years 2005 through 2007 from the Nigerian Revenue Department valued at \$18.0 million based on the exchange rate of the Nigerian naira as of June 30, 2010. The assessment alleges that certain expatriate employees, working on projects in Nigeria, were subject to personal income taxes, which were not paid to the government. We filed a formal objection to the assessment on November 12, 2007. We do not believe these employees are subject to the personal income tax assessed; however, based on past practices of the Nigerian Revenue Department, we believe this matter will ultimately have to be resolved by litigation. We do not expect the ultimate resolution to have a material adverse effect on our future operating results.

During 2008, we received an additional assessment from the Nigerian Revenue Department valued at \$37.1 million, based on the exchange rate of the Nigerian naira as of June 30, 2010, for tax withholding related to third party service providers. The assessment alleges that taxes were not withheld from third party service providers for the years 2002 through 2006 and remitted to the Nigerian government. We have filed an objection to the assessment. We do not expect the ultimate resolution to have a material adverse effect on our future operating results.

During the third quarter of 2009, we received a tax assessment from the Mexican Revenue Department in the amount of \$5.9 million related to the 2003 tax year. The assessment alleges that chartered vessels should be treated as equipment leases and subject to tax at a rate of 10%. We have engaged outside counsel to assist us in this matter and have filed an appeal in the Mexican court system. We await disposition of that appeal. We do not expect the ultimate resolution to have a material adverse effect on our future operating results; however, if the Mexican Revenue Department prevails in its assessment, we could be exposed to similar liabilities for each of the tax years beginning with 2004 through the current year.

We have one unresolved issue related to an Algerian tax assessment received by us on February 21, 2007. The remaining amount in dispute is approximately \$10.4 million of alleged value added tax for the years 2004 and 2005. We are contractually indemnified by our client for the full amount of the assessment that remains in dispute. We continue to engage outside tax counsel to assist us in resolving the tax assessment.

Investigations and Litigation

We are involved in various legal proceedings and potential claims that arise in the ordinary course of business, primarily involving claims for personal injury under the General Maritime Laws of the United States and Jones Act as a result of alleged negligence. We believe that the outcome of all such proceedings, even if determined adversely, would not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

12. Comprehensive Income

Other Comprehensive Income The differences between net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for each of the comparable periods presented are as follows.

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,406	\$ 45,933	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,964
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	(994)	1,451	(1,414)	2,964
Unrealized gain (loss) on auction rate securities		(349)		(1,340)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	348	(386)	495	(568)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 760	\$ 46,649	\$ (20,871)	\$ 66,020

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) A roll-forward of the amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, is shown below.

15

Table of Contents

	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Auction Rate Securities	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ (8,978)	\$ 615	\$ (83)	\$ (8,446)
Change in value		(1,167)	83	(1,084)
Reclassification to earnings		248		248
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ (8,978)	\$ (304)	\$	\$ (9,282)

The amount of cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) relates to prior translations of subsidiaries whose functional currency was not the U.S. dollar. The amount of gain (loss) on forward foreign currency contracts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) hedges our exposure to changes in Norwegian kroners for commitments of a long-term vessel charter. The amount of loss on auction rate securities relates to a temporary decline in the fair value of certain investments that lack current market liquidity. See also Note 3 for further discussion on auction rate securities.

13. Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of those awards.

The table below sets forth the total amount of stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Stock-based compensation expense				
Stock options	\$ 120	\$ 155	\$ 225	\$ 457
Time-based restricted stock	1,210	1,070	4,343	2,593
Performance shares and units	659	247	915	396
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,472	\$ 5,483	\$ 3,446

During the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, 42,300 and 198,520 shares of restricted stock vested, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, 236,292 and 345,057 shares of restricted stock vested, respectively. In addition, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, 43,700 and 403,700 shares of stock with immediate vesting were awarded to managerial employees, respectively. Pursuant to the terms of the Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy, 33,384 and 62,240 shares of stock with immediate vesting were awarded to our directors during the three and six months ended June 30, 2010.

14. Other Income (Expense), net

Components of other income (expense), net are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			

Edgar Filing: GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LTD - Form 10-Q

Foreign exchange rate gain (loss)	\$ (761)	\$ 4,148	\$ 130	\$ 4,352
Derivative contract gain (loss)	145	484	(654)	484
Loss on sale of auction rate securities			(561)	
Insurance settlement				978
Other	37	(140)	79	756
Total	\$ (579)	\$ 4,492	\$ (1,006)	\$ 6,570

Table of Contents

15. *Income Taxes*

Our effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 was 106.3% and 58.2%, respectively, compared to 14.3% and 21.8% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009. For 2010, losses were incurred in jurisdictions with effective tax rates of 35% that could be fully tax benefited while income was earned in jurisdictions with low tax rates. This mix of losses in higher tax jurisdictions offset by income in low tax jurisdictions results in a higher effective tax rate when compared to the corporate tax rate in the United States of 35%. The change in the tax rate from 16.1% in the first quarter of 2010 to 58.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 resulted in a cumulative tax benefit adjustment of \$10.5 million which has created a tax benefit in the second quarter of 2010 which exceeds the loss before taxes.

During the second quarter of 2010, the statute of limitations for several uncertain tax positions expired. As a result, we have reduced our unrecognized tax benefits in the amount of \$0.1 million and our interest expense associated with these items in the amount of \$0.4 million. We recognize interest expense and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of non-operating expenses.

16. *Earnings Per Share*

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing earnings (loss) attributed to common shareholders during the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributed to common shareholders during the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock that would have been outstanding assuming the issuance of potentially dilutive shares of common stock as if such shares were outstanding during the reporting period, net of shares assumed to be repurchased using the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of stock options and performance units is based on the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of non-vested restricted stock awards is based on the more dilutive of the treasury stock method or the two-class method assuming a reallocation of undistributed earnings to common shareholders after considering the dilutive effect of potential shares of common stock other than the non-vested shares of restricted stock.

In accordance with current accounting guidance, certain instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to participate in computing earnings per share under the two-class method. Our non-vested restricted stock awards contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends and consequently are included in the computation of basic earnings per share under the two-class method.

Table of Contents

The following table presents information necessary to calculate earnings (loss) per share of common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>			
Basic EPS:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,406	\$ 45,933	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,964
Less earnings attributed to shareholders of non-vested restricted stock	(15)	(546)		(751)
Earnings (loss) attributed to common shareholders	\$ 1,391	\$ 45,387	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,213
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding basic	113,831	112,521	113,595	112,459
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.57
Diluted EPS:				
Earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders basic	\$ 1,391	\$ 45,387	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,213
Adjustment to earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders for redistribution to shareholders of non-vested restricted stock		3		4
Adjusted earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders diluted	\$ 1,391	\$ 45,390	\$ (19,952)	\$ 64,217
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic	113,831	112,521	113,595	112,459
Dilutive effect of potential common shares:				
Restricted stock		1,355		1,315
Stock options	20	28		11
Performance units	275	596		534
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding diluted	114,126	114,500	113,595	114,319
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.57

Anti-dilutive shares primarily represent options where the strike price was in excess of the average market price of our common stock for the period reported and are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share. All potentially dilutive shares of common stock were excluded for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as the net loss

results in such shares being anti-dilutive. Excluded anti-dilutive shares totaled 1.7 million and 1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Excluded anti-dilutive shares totaled 2.0 million and 1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The net settlement premium obligation on the Senior Convertible Debentures was not included in the dilutive earnings per share calculation for the three or six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 because the conversion price of the debentures was in excess of our common stock price.

Table of Contents**17. Treasury Stock**

In May 2010, we retired 6.1 million shares of treasury stock. These shares have been cancelled and restored to the status of authorized and unissued shares.

18. Segment Information

The following table presents information about the profit (or loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 of each of our five reportable segments: North America Offshore Construction Division (OCD), North America Subsea, Latin America, West Africa, and Asia Pacific/Middle East.

Effective January 1, 2010, we combined our Middle East and Asia Pacific/India segments into the Asia Pacific/Middle East segment. The equipment and personnel assigned to each of these segments as well as the executive management thereof were consolidated during 2009; therefore, we made the decision to combine the segments. The combined reporting segment will continue to pursue projects in both regions. This change has been reflected as a retrospective change to the financial information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, presented below. This change did not affect our condensed consolidated balance sheets, condensed consolidated statements of operations, or condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Total segment revenues				
North America OCD	\$ 15,506	\$ 43,630	\$ 19,404	\$ 48,950
North America Subsea	32,662	34,198	60,493	65,750
Latin America	33,601	73,470	76,442	149,785
West Africa		36,436		101,568
Asia Pacific/Middle East	41,342	117,519	74,976	209,676
Subtotal	123,111	305,253	231,315	575,729
Intersegment eliminations				
North America Subsea	(1,343)	(10,426)	(2,736)	(11,437)
Subtotal	(1,343)	(10,426)	(2,736)	(11,437)
Consolidated revenues	\$ 121,768	\$ 294,827	\$ 228,579	\$ 564,292
Income (loss) before taxes				
North America OCD	\$ (7,578)	\$ 4,260	\$ (14,795)	\$ (7,979)
North America Subsea	(1,671)	3,717	(4,736)	15,705
Latin America	(2,487)	16,445	(11,556)	22,467
West Africa	(1,562)	15,081	(3,320)	32,859
Asia Pacific/Middle East	(1,608)	20,893	2,836	34,594
Corporate	(7,363)	(6,818)	(16,154)	(14,605)
Consolidated income (loss) before taxes	\$ (22,269)	\$ 53,578	\$ (47,725)	\$ 83,041

Table of Contents

The following table presents information about the assets of each of our reportable segments as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Segment assets at period end		
North America OCD	\$ 121,465	\$ 140,806
North America Subsea	173,202	180,230
Latin America	179,252	223,699
West Africa	39,323	98,897
Asia Pacific/Middle East	206,567	257,853
Corporate	678,428	622,708
Consolidated segment assets at period end	\$ 1,398,237	\$ 1,524,193

19. Related Party Transactions

Mr. William J. Doré, our founder and a member of our Board of Directors, is also a beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock. We are parties to a retirement and consulting agreement, as amended, with him. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, we recorded expense of \$100,000 and \$200,000 for services provided for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We also recorded expenses of \$16,800 for the six months ended June 30, 2010, for use of Mr. Doré's hunting lodge related to two business development trips.

20. Subsequent Events

On July 15, 2010, we sold the *Shawnee* for \$12.5 million resulting in a gain of \$9.7 million. On July 30, 2010, we sold the *Sea Constructor* for \$3.8 million resulting in a gain of \$2.7 million.

Table of Contents

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

Forward-Looking Statements

We are including the following discussion to inform our existing and potential shareholders generally of some of the risks and uncertainties that can affect us and to take advantage of the "safe harbor" protection for forward-looking statements that applicable federal securities law affords.

From time to time, our management or persons acting on our behalf make forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to inform existing and potential shareholders about us. These statements may include projections and estimates concerning the timing and success of specific projects and our future backlog, revenues, income and capital expenditures. Forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as "estimate," "project," "predict," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "plan," "goal" or other words that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. In addition, sometimes we will specifically describe a statement as being a forward-looking statement and refer to this cautionary statement.

In addition, various statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including those that express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Those forward-looking statements appear in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and in the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report and elsewhere in this report. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report; we disclaim any obligation to update these statements unless required by securities law, and we caution you not to rely on them unduly. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and assumptions about future events. While our management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These risks, contingencies and uncertainties relate to, among other matters, the following:

- the level of capital expenditures in the oil and gas industry;

- general economic and business conditions and industry trends;

- risks inherent in doing business abroad;

- the economic and regulatory impact of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico;

- operating hazards related to working offshore;

- our dependence on significant customers;

- the level of offshore drilling activity;

- possible delays or cost overruns related to construction projects;

- our ability to attract and retain skilled workers;

- environmental matters;

- changes in laws and regulations;

- the effects of resolving claims and variation orders;

- adverse outcomes from legal and regulatory proceedings;

our ability to obtain surety bonds, letters of credit, and financing;

our availability of capital resources;

our ability to obtain new project awards;

delays or cancellation of projects included in backlog;

fluctuations in the prices of or demand for oil and gas;

our ability to comply with covenants in our credit agreements and other debt instruments and availability, terms and deployment of capital; and

foreign exchange, currency, and interest rate fluctuations.

We believe the items we have outlined above are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in a forward-looking statement made in this report or elsewhere by us or on our behalf. We have discussed many of these factors in more detail elsewhere in this report. These factors are not necessarily all the factors that could affect us. Unpredictable or unanticipated factors we have not discussed in this report could also have material adverse effects on actual results of matters that are the subject of our forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update our description of important factors each time a potential important factor arises, except as required by applicable securities laws and regulations. We advise our security holders that they should (1) be aware that factors not referred to above could affect the accuracy of our forward-looking statements and (2) use caution and common sense when considering our forward-looking

Table of Contents

statements. For more detailed information regarding risks, see the discussion of risk factors in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The following discussion presents management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations and should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes for the period ended June 30, 2010.

Results of Operations***General***

We are a leading offshore construction company offering a comprehensive and integrated range of marine construction and support services in the North America, Latin America, and Asia Pacific/Middle East regions. These services include pipeline construction, platform installation and removal, project management, construction support, diving services, diverless intervention, SURF (subsea equipment, umbilical, riser, and flow line), IRM (inspection, repairs, and maintenance), and decommissioning/plug and abandonment services.

Our results of operations, in terms of revenues, gross profit, and gross profit as a percentage of revenues (margins), are principally driven by three factors: (1) our level of offshore construction activity and subsea activity (activity), (2) pricing, which can be affected by contract mix (pricing), and (3) operating efficiency on any particular construction project (productivity).

Our business consists of two principal activities:

Offshore Construction Services, which include pipeline construction, platform installation and removal services, and decommissioning/plug and abandonment services; and

Subsea Services, which include diving and diverless intervention, SURF, IRM, and support services for construction.

Offshore Construction Services

The level of our offshore construction activity in any given period has a significant impact on our results of operations. Our results of operations depend heavily upon our ability to obtain, in a very competitive environment, a sufficient quantity of offshore construction contracts with sufficient gross profit margins to recover the fixed costs associated with our offshore construction business. The offshore construction business is capital and personnel intensive, and as a practical matter, many of our costs, including the wages of skilled workers, are effectively fixed in the short run regardless of the activity level of our vessels. In general, as activity increases, a greater proportion of these fixed costs are recovered through operating revenues and gross profit and margins increase. Conversely, as activity decreases, our revenues decline, but our costs do not decline proportionally, thereby constricting our gross profit and margins. Our activity level can be affected by changes in demand due to economic or other conditions in the oil and gas exploration industry, seasonal conditions in certain geographical areas, and our ability to win the bidding for available jobs.

Most of our offshore construction revenues are earned through international contracts which are generally larger, more complex, and of longer duration than our typical domestic contracts. Most of these international contracts require a significant amount of working capital, are generally bid on a lump-sum basis, and are secured by a letter of credit or performance bond. Operating cash flows may be negatively affected during periods of escalating activity due to the substantial amounts of cash required to initiate these projects and the normal delays between our cash expenditures and cash receipts from the customer. Additionally, lump-sum contracts for offshore construction services are inherently risky and are subject to many unforeseen circumstances and events that may affect productivity and thus, profitability. When productivity decreases with no offsetting decrease in costs or increases in revenues, our contract margins erode compared to our bid margins. In general, we traditionally bear a larger share of project related risks during periods of weak demand for our services and a smaller share of risks during periods of high demand for our services. Consequently, our revenues and margins from offshore construction services are subject to a high degree of variability, even as compared to other businesses in the offshore energy industry.

Subsea Services

Most of our subsea revenues are the result of short-term work, involve numerous smaller contracts, and are usually based on a day-rate charge. Financial risks associated with these types of contracts are normally limited due to their

short-term and non-lump sum nature. However, some subsea contracts, especially those that utilize dive support vessels (DSVs), may

Table of Contents

involve longer-term commitments that extend from the exploration, design, and installation phases of a field throughout its useful life by providing IRM services. The financial risks which are associated with these commitments remain low in comparison with our offshore construction activities due to the day-rate structure of the contracts. Revenues and margins from our subsea activities tend to be more consistent than from our offshore construction activities.

Quarter Ended June 30, 2010 Compared to Quarter Ended June 30, 2009

	Three months ended June 30				
	2010	% of	2009	% of	% Change
	(Thousands)	Revenue	(Thousands)	Revenue	(Unfavorable)
Revenues	\$ 121,768	100.0%	\$ 294,827	100.0%	(58.7)%
Cost of operations	114,585	94.1	229,656	77.9	50.1
Gross profit	7,183	5.9	65,171	22.1	(89.0)
Loss (gain) on asset disposals and impairments	10,214	8.4	(3,715)	1.3	(374.9)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17,395	14.3	16,689	5.7	(4.2)
Operating income (loss)	(20,426)	16.8	52,197	17.7	(139.1)
Interest income	492	0.4	618	0.2	(20.4)
Interest expense	(1,756)	1.4	(3,729)	1.3	52.9
Other income (expense), net	(579)	0.5	4,492	1.6	(112.9)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(22,269)	18.3	53,578	18.2	(141.6)
Income tax expense (benefits)	(23,675)	19.5	7,645	2.6	409.7
Net income	\$ 1,406	1.2%	\$ 45,933	15.6%	(96.9)%

Revenues Revenues decreased by 59% to \$121.8 million for the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$294.8 million for the second quarter of 2009. This decrease was primarily due to lower activity in all reporting segments. For a detailed discussion of revenues and income before taxes for each reporting segment, see Segment Information below.

Gross Profit Gross profit for the second quarter of 2010 was \$7.2 million compared to \$65.2 million for the second quarter of 2009. This decrease was primarily due to lower revenues attributable to decreased project activity and higher non-recovered vessel costs due to lower overall vessel utilization. Profits from our Latin America segment were lower in the second quarter of 2010 due to decreased activity and vessel utilization. Lower profits in our West Africa segment were primarily attributable to lack of project activity attributable to our curtailment of operations in the region in mid-2009. Although our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment experienced higher project margins in the second quarter of 2010 primarily due to an improvement on the completion of change orders on a project in Saudi Arabia, we experienced lower profits due to decreased project activity and vessel utilization in the region. Our North America Subsea segment was negatively affected by the decreased utilization of the *Pioneer* and *Global Orion*. The *Global Orion* was undergoing major repairs to its crane for a significant portion of the second quarter of 2010 and was unavailable for work. Our North America OCD segment was negatively affected by the decreased utilization of the *Hercules* and the cold stacking of the *Sea Constructor*.

Loss (gain) on Asset Disposals and Impairments Loss on asset disposals and impairments was \$10.2 million, net of gains, for the second quarter of 2010, compared to gain on asset disposals and impairments for the second quarter of 2009 of \$3.7 million. In the second quarter of 2010, we recorded impairments of \$5.0 million on the *Hercules* reel in

our North America OCD segment upon classification of this asset to Assets held for sale. In addition, we recorded impairments of \$5.2 million in our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment on the revaluation of the *Subtec 1* and other equipment, assets currently held for sale. In comparison, in the second quarter of 2009 we recorded a \$3.4 million gain on the sale of the *Seminole*, as well as gains on the sale of the *Tonkawa*, *Sea Puma*, *CB3*, *Power Barge 1*, and *GP37*. These gains were partially offset by asset impairments of \$0.9 million.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.7 million to \$17.4 million for the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$16.7 million for the second quarter of 2009. Decreased professional fees of \$1.4 million were partially offset by a \$0.7 million increase in equity compensation. Professional fees declined primarily due to the successful conclusion, in January 2010, of our internal investigation focusing on the legality in our West Africa operations under the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). Increases in equity compensation were primarily attributable to the hiring of executive management. The second quarter of 2009 was positively affected by the

Table of Contents

recovery of \$1.3 million of a previously recognized bad debt in our North America OCD and North America Subsea segments.

Interest Income Interest income decreased by \$0.1 million to \$0.5 million for the second quarter of 2010, compared to the second quarter of 2009. Lower cash balances and interest rates in 2010 contributed to lower return on cash balances and short-term investments compared to 2009.

Interest Expense Interest expense decreased by \$1.9 million to \$1.8 million for the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$3.7 million for the second quarter of 2009. Higher capitalized interest primarily driven by expenditures for ongoing construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201* was responsible for the majority of the decrease between the periods. Capitalized interest for the second quarter of 2010 was \$4.5 million compared to \$3.5 million for the second quarter of 2009. The second quarter of 2010 also benefitted from the settlement of an uncertain tax position in a foreign jurisdiction. Consequently, we reversed \$0.3 million of accrued interest in the second quarter of 2010, compared to interest expense accrued on uncertain tax positions of \$0.7 million for the second quarter of 2009.

Other Income (Expense), net Other expense, net was \$0.6 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to other income, net of \$4.5 million for the second quarter of 2009. In the second quarter of 2010, we recognized a \$0.6 million loss related to foreign currency exchange transactions. In comparison, we reached a \$3.3 million settlement with a customer for recovery of exchange losses related to Nigerian naira invoice payments and an agreement to pay outstanding naira invoices in U.S. dollars in the second quarter of 2009. We also recorded a \$0.5 million gain attributable to two Singapore dollar forward contracts in the second quarter of 2009.

Income Taxes Our effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2010 was 106.3% as compared to 14.3% for the second quarter of 2009. The increase in our effective tax rate was due to losses incurred in high tax jurisdictions that were tax fully benefited partially offset by income in low tax jurisdictions. The change in the tax rate from 16.1% in the first quarter of 2010 to 58.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 resulted in a cumulative tax benefit adjustment of \$10.5 million which has created a tax benefit in the second quarter of 2010 which exceeds the loss before taxes.

Segment Information - The following sections discuss the results of operations for each of our reportable segments for the quarters ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

North America Offshore Construction Division

Revenues were \$15.5 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$43.6 million for the second quarter of 2009, a decrease of approximately 65%. The decrease of \$28.1 million was primarily due to a decrease in the utilization of the *Sea Constructor*, which was cold stacked for the second quarter of 2010, and the *Hercules*. The decrease in vessel utilization was partially attributable to the permitting delays experienced as a consequence of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. In addition, lower pricing attributable to competitive bidding activity for the *Cherokee* and *Chickasaw* projects also contributed to the decrease in revenues. Loss before taxes was \$7.6 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$4.3 million for the second quarter of 2009. The \$11.9 million decline was primarily due to unrecovered vessel costs associated with the lower utilization of the *Hercules* and the \$5.0 million impairment loss on the *Hercules* reel recorded upon its classification to Assets held for sale.

North America Subsea

Revenues were \$32.7 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$34.2 million for the second quarter of 2009. The decrease of \$1.5 million was primarily attributable to decreased utilization of the *Global Orion* and *Pioneer* and the sale of the *Sea Cat* and *Sea Fox* in the second quarter of 2010. The decrease in vessel utilization was partially attributable to the permitting delays experienced as a consequence of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Partially offsetting the decreased utilization of these vessels was the increased utilization of the *Olympic Challenger* and the *Normand (formerly REM) Commander*. The *Normand Commander* was assigned to our Latin America segment in the first quarter of 2009 and returned to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in May 2009 with no activity during the 2009 second quarter. Loss before taxes was \$1.7 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$3.7 million for the second quarter of 2009. Lower project margins due to competitive bidding and overall lower vessel utilization due to reduced demand were the primary reasons for the negative impact.

Latin America

Revenues were \$33.6 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$73.5 million for the second quarter of 2009, a decrease of approximately 54%. The \$39.9 million decrease is primarily attributable to decreased project activity.

Activity

24

Table of Contents

during the second quarter of 2010 consisted primarily of one repair project in Mexico and a DSV charter project in Brazil, compared to two repair projects in Mexico and the Camarupim project and one repair project in Brazil during the second quarter of 2009. Loss before taxes was \$2.5 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$16.4 million for the second quarter of 2009. This \$18.9 million decrease was primarily attributable to a decline in project activity and higher non-recovered vessel costs in the second quarter of 2010 due to decreased vessel utilization. In addition, we recorded foreign currency exchange losses of \$0.4 million in the second quarter of 2010 compared to foreign currency exchange gains of \$1.2 million in the second quarter of 2009. Interest expense decreased by \$0.9 million between comparable quarters due to the settlement of an uncertain tax position in the second quarter of 2010.

West Africa

There were no revenues for the second quarter of 2010 compared to revenues of \$36.4 million for the second quarter of 2009. Loss before taxes was \$1.6 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$15.1 million for the second quarter of 2009. Activity in the second quarter of 2009 consisted of the completion of a large construction project for the replacement and repair of a 24-inch pipeline offshore Nigeria. Subsequent to the completion of that project, we curtailed our operations in the region and have had no project activity in West Africa since that time. The loss before taxes for the second quarter of 2010 was primarily due to non-recovered vessel costs associated with the *Cheyenne* and *Tornado* which remain idle in Tema, Ghana and are held for sale. The income before taxes for the second quarter of 2009 was primarily attributable to (1) project profit related to the one ongoing project in Nigeria, (2) gains on the sale of the *Sea Puma, CB3*, and the *Power Barge 1*, and (3) a \$3.3 million settlement with a customer for recovery of the deterioration of the Nigerian naira on invoice payments.

Asia Pacific/Middle East

Revenues were \$41.3 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$117.5 million for the second quarter of 2009, a decrease of approximately 65%. The decrease of \$76.2 million was the result of decreased project activity in the region. Activity during the second quarter of 2010 consisted of one construction project in Malaysia and one project in Indonesia compared to three major construction projects in India, Indonesia, and Thailand and the Berri and Qatif project in Saudi Arabia during the second quarter of 2009. Loss before taxes was \$1.6 million for the second quarter of 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$20.9 million for the second quarter of 2009. This \$22.5 million decrease is primarily attributable to lower project activity and vessel utilization. In addition, we recorded impairments in the second quarter of 2010 of \$5.2 million on the *Subtec 1* and other equipment upon revaluation of these assets which are currently held for sale. The second quarter of 2009 benefitted from \$3.8 million in gains on the sale of the *Seminole* and *Tonkawa*.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	Six months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30		% Change (Unfavorable)
	2010	% of	2009	% of	
	(Thousands)	Revenue	(Thousands)	Revenue	
Revenues	\$ 228,579	100.0%	\$ 564,292	100.0%	(59.5)%
Cost of operations	225,645	98.7	453,754	80.4	50.3
Gross profit	2,934	1.3	110,538	19.6	(97.3)
Loss (gain) on asset disposals and impairments	10,788	4.7	(8,523)	1.5	(226.6)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	34,939	15.3	36,560	6.5	4.4
Operating income (loss)	(42,793)	18.7	82,501	14.6	(151.9)
Interest income	733	0.3	1,192	0.2	(38.5)

Edgar Filing: GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LTD - Form 10-Q

Interest expense	(4,659)	2.0	(7,222)	1.3	35.5
Other income (expense), net	(1,006)	0.5	6,570	1.2	(115.3)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(47,725)	20.9	83,041	14.7	(157.5)
Income tax expense (benefits)	(27,773)	12.2	18,077	3.2	253.6
Net income (loss)	\$ (19,952)	8.7%	\$ 64,964	11.5%	(130.7)%

Revenues Revenues decreased by 60% to \$228.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$564.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. This decrease was primarily due to lower activity in all reporting segments. For a detailed discussion of revenues and income before taxes for each reporting segment, see Segment Information below.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$2.9 million, compared to \$110.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. This \$107.6 million decrease was primarily due to lower revenues and higher non-recovered vessel costs attributable to decreased project activity. Profits from our Latin America segment were lower for the six months ended June 30, 2010 due to decreased project activity and vessel utilization. Lower profits in our West Africa segment were primarily attributable to idle vessel costs coupled with no project activity since our curtailment of operations in the region in mid-2009. Our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment experienced higher project margins for the six months ended June 30, 2010 primarily due to an improvement on the completion of change orders on the project in Saudi Arabia; but we experienced lower profits due to decreased project activity and vessel utilization in the region. Our North America Subsea segment was negatively affected by the dry-docking of the *Pioneer* and the decreased utilization of the *Global Orion*. The *Global Orion* was undergoing major repairs to its crane in early 2010 and was unavailable for work until late May. Our North America OCD segment was negatively affected by the decreased utilization of the *Hercules* and the *Cherokee*.

Loss (gain) on Asset Disposals and Impairments Loss on asset disposals and impairments was \$10.8 million, net of gains, for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to gain on asset disposals and impairments for the six months ended June 30, 2009 of \$8.5 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we recorded impairments of \$5.0 million on the *Hercules* reel in our North America OCD segment and \$0.7 million on two North America Subsea DSVs, the *Sea Cat* and *Sea Fox*, upon classification of these vessels to Assets held for sale. In addition, we recorded impairments of \$5.2 million in our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment on the *Subtec 1* and other equipment, upon revaluation of these assets currently held for sale. In comparison, we recorded a \$3.4 million gain on the sale of the *Seminole* and a \$4.9 million gain on the sale of a DSV, the *Sea Lion*, during the six months ended June 30, 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we also realized gains on the sale of the *Tonkawa*, *Sea Puma*, *CB3*, *Power Barge 1*, and *GP37* and impairments on two DSVs and three dive systems.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$1.7 million to \$34.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$36.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Decreased labor costs of \$2.0 million in the North America Subsea, West Africa, and Corporate segments attributable to reductions in work force commensurate with our decline in revenues, as well as decreased expenses of \$3.7 million for legal, accounting, and other professional fees were the primary drivers of the decrease. Partially offsetting these decreases was an increase in equity compensation of \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Interest Income Interest income decreased by \$0.5 million to \$0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Lower interest rates in 2010 contributed to lower return on cash balances and short-term investments compared to 2009.

Interest Expense Interest expense decreased by \$2.5 million to \$4.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. Higher capitalized interest primarily driven by expenditures for ongoing construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201*, partially offset by increased interest on uncertain tax positions, was responsible for the majority of the decrease between the periods. Capitalized interest for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$8.9 million compared to \$6.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Other Income (Expense), net Other expense, net was \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to other income, net of \$6.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we recognized a \$0.5 million loss on the sale of auction rate securities and a \$0.5 million loss related to foreign currency exchange transactions. In comparison, we recorded gains in the amount of \$4.8 million related to foreign currency exchange transactions as well as proceeds from an insurance claim in our North America OCD segment in during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Income Taxes Our effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was 58.2% as compared to 21.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our effective tax rate was due to losses in high tax jurisdictions that were tax benefited partially offset by income in low tax jurisdictions.

Segment Information The following sections discuss the results of operations for each of our reportable segments for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

North America Offshore Construction Division

Revenues were \$19.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$49.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of approximately 60%. The \$29.6 million decrease was primarily due to lower utilization of the *Cherokee*, *Hercules* and *Sea Constructor*. The decrease in vessel utilization was partially attributable to the permitting delays experienced as a consequence of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. In addition, pricing on the *Chickasaw*

Table of Contents

projects was lower for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009 due to varying project work scopes. Loss before taxes was \$14.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$8.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Although this segment experienced higher overall project margins during the six months ended June 30, 2010, this improvement in project margins was more than offset by unrecovered vessel costs due to lower vessel utilization. In addition, an impairment loss of \$5.0 million on the *Hercules* reel was recorded upon its classification to Assets held for sale during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

North America Subsea

Revenues were \$60.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$65.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease of \$5.3 million was primarily attributable to decreased utilization of the *Global Orion*, *Pioneer*, *Sea Cat*, and *Sea Fox* partially offset by increased utilization of the *Olympic Challenger* and the *Normand (formerly REM) Commander*. The decrease in vessel utilization was partially attributable to the permitting delays experienced as a consequence of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. The *Normand Commander* was assigned to our Latin America segment and returned to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in May 2009 but experienced no activity during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The *Pioneer* was in dry-dock for the first quarter of 2010 and both the *Sea Cat* and *Sea Fox* were removed from the operating fleet and sold during the six months ended June 30, 2010. The *Global Orion* was undergoing major repairs to its crane and was unavailable for work until late May 2010. Loss before taxes was \$4.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$15.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. This decrease of \$20.4 million was primarily attributable to lower overall project margins attributable to lower activity in the region and the mix of work among our vessels. In addition, the results for the six months ended June 30, 2009 included a \$4.9 million gain on proceeds from sale of the DSV, the *Sea Lion*.

Latin America

Revenues were \$76.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$149.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of approximately 49%. The \$73.4 million decrease is primarily attributable to decreased project activity and vessel utilization. Activity during the six months ended June 30, 2010 consisted primarily of two small repair projects in Mexico and a DSV charter project in Brazil, compared to two major repair projects in Mexico and the Camarupim project and one minor repair project in Brazil during the six months ended June 30, 2009. Loss before taxes was \$11.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$22.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. This decrease of \$34.1 million was primarily attributable to lower revenues and higher non-recovered vessel costs during the six months ended June 30, 2010 due to decreased vessel utilization. In addition, we recorded foreign currency exchange losses of \$0.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to foreign currency exchange gains of \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

West Africa

There were no revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to revenues of \$101.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Loss before taxes was \$3.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to income before taxes of \$32.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Activity during the six months ended June 30, 2009 consisted of work on a large construction project for the replacement and repair of a 24-inch pipeline offshore Nigeria. Subsequent to the completion of that project in the second quarter of 2009, we curtailed our operations in the region and have had no project activity in West Africa since that time. The loss before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily due to non-recovered vessel costs associated with the *Cheyenne* and *Tornado* which remain idle in Tema, Ghana and are held for sale. The income before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was attributable to (1) project profitability related to the project in Nigeria, (2) gains on the sale of the *Sea Puma*, *CB3*, and the *Power Barge 1*, and (3) a \$3.3 million settlement with a customer for recovery of the deterioration of the Nigerian naira on invoice payments.

Asia Pacific/Middle East

Revenues were \$75.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$209.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of approximately 64%. The decrease of \$134.7 million was the result of decreased project activity in the region. Activity during the six months ended June 30, 2010 consisted of two construction

projects in Malaysia compared to two construction projects in India, one project in Indonesia, and the Berri and Qatif project in Saudi Arabia during the six months ended June 30, 2009. Income before taxes was \$2.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$34.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The \$31.8 million decrease is primarily attributable to decreased revenues and vessel utilization due to a decrease in project activity. In addition, we recorded impairments of \$5.2 million on the revaluation of the *Subtec 1* and other equipment, assets currently held for sale, during the six months ended

Table of Contents

June 30, 2010. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we recorded gains in the amount of \$3.8 million on the sale of the *Seminole* and *Tonkawa*.

Utilization of Major Construction Vessels

Worldwide utilization for our major construction vessels was 29% and 23% for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, respectively and 55% and 52% for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009, respectively. Utilization of our major construction vessels is calculated by dividing the total number of days major construction vessels are assigned to project-related work by the total number of calendar days for the period. DSVs, cargo/launch barges, ancillary supply vessels and short-term chartered project-specific construction vessels are excluded from the utilization calculation. We frequently use chartered anchor handling tugs, DSVs, and, from time to time, construction vessels in our operations. In our international operations changes in utilization rarely impact revenues but can have an inverse relationship to changes in profitability.

Industry and Business Outlook

The offshore construction industry continues to be hindered by a low level of project activity worldwide. Increased competition in certain key areas attributable to a decrease in worldwide bid activity is leading to lower than historical success ratio on our bid outcomes. The recent oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and government moratorium have also negatively affected our North America segments as customers are experiencing delays in obtaining the required regulatory permits to perform the offshore work. Opportunities remain and we continue to bid on new projects. However, the impact on our operations due to the duration and severity of the industry downturn, the continued impact of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill and government moratorium cannot be predicted with certainty. We continue to expect weak demand for our services throughout the remainder of 2010.

During 2010, our focus remains on successful execution of our projects, building additional backlog, cost cutting initiatives, and cash conservation. We continue to pursue new work; however, we have not yet been successful in obtaining new project awards sufficient for the size of our existing operations. To the extent that we are not successful in executing our projects or building sufficient backlog, further cost cutting and cash conservation measures will be required including closing offices, stacking idle vessels, asset sales, and further work force reductions.

As of June 30, 2010, our backlog totaled approximately \$247.2 million (\$213.6 million for international regions and \$33.6 million for North America) compared to \$215.6 million (\$159.0 million for international regions and \$56.6 million for North America) as of June 30, 2009. Of the total backlog, \$243.3 million is scheduled to be performed in 2010. The amount of our backlog in North America is not a reliable indicator of the level of demand for our services due to the prevalence of short-term contractual arrangements in this region.

Liquidity and Capital Resources***Cash Flow***

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2010, were \$264.7 million compared to \$344.9 million as of December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$80.2 million. The primary sources of cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended June 30, 2010 have been cash provided from a net decrease in the working capital components and the sale of marketable securities. The primary uses of cash have been for capital projects.

Operating activities provided \$2.5 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to providing \$33.8 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2009. This decrease in net cash provided from operating activities reflects a net loss from operations partially offset by a net decrease in the major working capital components. Changes in operating assets and liabilities were \$3.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to negative \$60.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009. Contributing to the decrease in changes in operating assets and liabilities were decreases in accounts receivable and income taxes paid.

Investing activities used \$53.6 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to providing \$55.0 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we used \$104.9 million to purchase property and equipment, partially offset by cash provided from the sale of marketable securities of \$40.7 million and advance deposits received on the sale of assets of \$13.8 million. Cash provided by investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily related to the decrease in our restricted cash requirements of \$93.4 million and the sale of company assets of \$27.1 million, partially offset by the purchases of property and equipment of approximately \$65.5 million.

Table of Contents

Financing activities used \$29.2 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to using \$2.2 million of net cash during the six months ended June 30, 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we used \$26.0 million to pay long-term payables related to the purchase of property and equipment.

Contractual Obligations

The information below summarizes the contractual obligations as of June 30, 2010 for the *Global 1200* and the *Global 1201*, which represents contractual agreements with third party service providers to procure material, equipment and services for the construction of these vessels. The actual timing of these expenditures will vary based on the completion of various construction milestones, which are generally beyond our control (in thousands).

Less than 1 year	\$ 88,432
1 to 3 years	13,555
Total	\$ 101,987

Liquidity Risk

Our initial financial projections for 2010 indicated that we might not meet our leverage ratio covenant in our Revolving Credit Facility beginning in the second quarter of 2010 and continuing through the fourth quarter of 2010. Earlier this year, we began discussions with our lenders regarding these potential violations. On June 16, 2010, our Revolving Credit Facility was amended to provide for a modification period beginning on the date of the amendment and ending the earlier of June 30, 2011 or upon compliance with covenant conditions under the Revolving Credit Facility and a written request to end the modification period (the *Modification Period*). During the *Modification Period* (1) the net debt to EBITDA coverage ratio under the Revolving Credit Facility will be suspended, (2) we will be required to maintain a trailing twelve months minimum EBITDA of \$40,000,000, and (3) no borrowings, other than letters of credit and guarantees, will be permitted. Once terminated, the *Modification Period* may not be reinstated. The interest rates on letters of credit will range from 2.75% to 3.5%. As part of the amendment to our Revolving Credit Facility, we mortgaged the *Global Orion* on June 16, 2010, bringing our borrowing capacity under this facility to \$150.0 million.

When we finalized the Revolving Credit Facility amendment on June 16, 2010, the financial impact of the oil spill in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico was not forecasted to be as significant as it has since evolved to be. Consequently, our current financial projections indicate that we may not meet our minimum EBITDA covenant under the amended Revolving Credit Facility in the fourth quarter of 2010. We are currently in discussion with our lenders regarding these potential violations. If we do not meet this covenant, we may be required to cash collateralize our outstanding letters of credit or explore other alternatives with respect to the covenant violation. If we are required to cash collateralize letters of credit, it would reduce our available cash and may impact our ability to bid on future projects. Further, upon a covenant violation and the declaration of an event of default by our lenders, under the cross default provisions of our Title XI bonds (1) we may be subject to additional reporting requirements, (2) we may be subject to additional covenants restricting our operations, and (3) the Maritime Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation (*MarAd*), guarantor of the bonds, may institute procedures that could ultimately allow the bondholders the right to demand payment of the bonds from *MarAd*. *MarAd* can alternatively assume the obligation to pay the bonds when due. As we have no outstanding indebtedness under our Revolving Credit Facility, an event of default related to the covenant failure would not trigger the cross default provision of our Senior Convertible Debentures. It is not possible at this time to predict the outcome of discussions with our lenders or the effect that these potential violations may have on our financial position.

As of June 30, 2010, we had no borrowing against the facility, \$53.7 million in letters of credit outstanding thereunder, and available credit of \$96.3 million. We also have a \$16.0 million short-term credit facility at one of our foreign locations. At June 30, 2010, the available borrowing under this facility was \$12.7 million. This short-term credit facility was reduced to \$6.0 million on July 13, 2010 and the letter of credit issued under our Revolving Credit Facility backing this facility was also reduced to \$6.0 million.

Liquidity Outlook

During the next twelve months, we expect that balances of cash and cash equivalents, supplemented by cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to fund operations (including increases in working capital required to fund any increases in activity levels), scheduled debt retirement, and currently planned capital expenditures, including payments related to the *Global 1200* and the *Global 1201*. Based on expected operating cash flows and other sources of cash, we do not believe that our reduced project backlog will have a material impact on our overall ability to meet our liquidity needs during the next

Table of Contents

twelve months. However, a significant amount of our expected operating cash flows is based upon projects that have been identified, but not yet awarded. If we are not successful in converting a sufficient number of our bids into project awards, we may not have sufficient liquidity to meet all of our needs and may be forced to postpone capital expenditures or take other actions including closing offices, stacking idle vessels, selling assets, and further reducing our workforce. Also, our current financial projections indicate that we may not meet our minimum EBITDA covenant under our amended Revolving Credit Facility in the fourth quarter of 2010. Consequently, we may be required to cash collateralize our outstanding letters of credit or explore other alternatives with respect to the covenant violation. We are currently in discussion with our lenders regarding these potential violations and cannot predict the outcome these potential violations may have on our financial position. Our liquidity position could affect our ability to bid on and accept projects, particularly where the project requires a letter of credit. This could have a material adverse effect on our ability to obtain project awards and our financial results.

Capital expenditures for the remainder of 2010 are expected to be between \$125 million and \$135 million. This range includes expenditures for the *Global 1200*, *Global 1201*, two new saturation diving systems, and various vessel upgrades. In addition, we will continue to evaluate the divesture of assets that are no longer critical to operations to reduce operating costs and preserve a solid financial position.

Our long-term liquidity will ultimately be determined by our ability to earn operating profits that are sufficient to cover our fixed costs, including scheduled principal and interest payments on debt, and to provide a reasonable return on shareholders' investment. Our ability to earn operating profits in the long run will be determined by, among other things, the sustained viability of the oil and gas energy industry, commodity price expectations for crude oil and natural gas, the competitive environment of the markets in which we operate, and our ability to win bids and manage awarded projects to successful completion.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Due to the international nature of our business operations and the interest rate fluctuation, we are exposed to certain risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to changes in interest rates with respect to investments in cash equivalents and marketable securities. Our investments consist primarily of commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market funds, and tax-exempt auction rate securities. These investments are subject to changes in short-term interest rates. We invest in high grade investments with a credit rating of AA-/Aa3 or better, with a main objective of preserving capital. A 0.5% increase or decrease in the average interest rate of cash equivalents and marketable securities at June 30, 2010 would have an approximate \$1.4 million impact on pre-tax annualized interest income.

Foreign Currency Risk

As of June 30, 2010, our contractual obligations under a long-term vessel charter will require the use of approximately 71.4 million Norwegian kroners (or \$11.0 million as of June 30, 2010) over the next year. We have hedged most of our non-cancelable Norwegian kroner commitments related to this charter, and consequently, gains and losses from forward foreign currency contracts will be substantially offset by gains and losses from the underlying commitment. As of June 30, 2010, we were committed to purchase certain equipment which will require the use of 4.6 million Euros (or \$5.6 million as of June 30, 2010) over the next year. A 1% increase in the value of the Euro will increase the dollar value of these commitments by approximately \$0.1 million.

The estimated cost to complete capital expenditure projects in progress at June 30, 2010 will require an aggregate commitment of 54.4 million Singapore dollars (or \$38.9 million as of June 30, 2010). A 1% increase in the value of the Singapore dollar at June 30, 2010 will increase the dollar value of these commitments by approximately \$0.4 million. We have entered into forward contracts to purchase 11.3 million Singapore dollars to hedge certain purchase commitments related to the construction of the *Global 1200* and *Global 1201* and 5.0 million Singapore dollars to hedge operating expenses related to our Asia Pacific/Middle East segment.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. These disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide us with a reasonable assurance that all of the information required to be disclosed by us in periodic reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed and maintained to ensure that all of the information required to be disclosed by us in reports is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow those persons to make timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on their evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that material information relating to our Company is made known to management on a timely basis. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer noted no material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that are likely to adversely affect the ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information. There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

The information set forth under the heading "Investigations and Litigation" in Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies," to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report is incorporated by reference into this Item 1.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.**Our business could be adversely affected by the recent drilling rig accident and resulting oil spill.**

On April 22, 2010, the drilling rig *Deepwater Horizon*, which was engaged in deepwater drilling operations in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, sank after an explosion and fire. The incident resulted in a significant and uncontrolled oil spill off the coast of Louisiana. Our North America Subsea and North America OCD segments operate primarily in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. At this time, we cannot predict what, if any, impact the Deepwater Horizon incident may have on the regulation of offshore oil and gas exploration and development activity, the cost or availability of insurance coverage to cover the risks of such operations, or what actions may be taken by our customers or other industry participants in response to the incident. Changes in laws or regulations regarding offshore oil and gas exploration and development activities, the cost or availability of insurance and decisions by customers or other industry participants could reduce demand for our services, which would have a negative impact on our operations and profitability. In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which could materially affect our business, financial condition, or future results of operations. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect business, financial condition, or operating results.

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

The following table contains our purchases of equity securities during the second quarter of 2010.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1, 2010 - April 30, 2010		\$		
May 1, 2010 - May 31, 2010	7,581	5.99		
June 1, 2010 - June 30, 2010	6,248	5.00		
Total	13,829	\$ 5.54		

(1) Represents the surrender of shares of common stock to satisfy payments for withholding taxes in

connection with
stock grants or
the vesting of
restricted stock
issued to
employees
under
shareholder
approved equity
incentive plans.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits.

- 3.1 - Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of registrant, incorporated by reference to Appendix A of registrant's Definitive Schedule 14A filed April 3, 2010
- 3.2 - Bylaws of registrant, as amended through October 31, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the registrant's Form 10-K filed March 2, 2009
- 10.1 - Letter from Global Industries, Ltd. to Mr. C. Andrew Smith, effective April 26, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Form 8-K filed April 22, 2010
- 10.2 - Letter from Global Industries, Ltd. to Mr. Ashit J. Jain, effective June 16, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Form 8-K filed June 1, 2010
- 10.3 - Letter from Global Industries, Ltd. to Mr. James G. Osborn, effective June 7, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Form 8-K filed June 1, 2010
- 10.4 - Form of Executive Long Term Incentive Performance Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of registrant's Form 8-K filed June 1, 2010
- 10.5 - Form of Executive Annual Stock Incentive Performance Unit Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of registrant's Form 8-K filed June 1, 2010
- 10.6 - Latin America Advisory Board Professional Service Agreement between Eduardo Borja and the Company dated July 1, 2009
- 10.7 - Amendment No. 6 to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated June 16, 2010 by and among the Company, Global Offshore Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., and Global Industries International L.L.C., in its capacity as general partner of Global Industries International, L.P., the lenders party to the Credit Agreement and Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (formerly known as Calyon New York Branch), as administrative agent for the lenders, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Form 8-K filed June 18, 2010
- * 31.1 - Section 302 Certification of CEO, John B. Reed
- * 31.2 - Section 302 Certification of CFO, C. Andrew Smith
- ** 32.1 - Section 906 Certification of CEO, John B. Reed
- ** 32.2 - Section 906 Certification of CFO, C. Andrew Smith
- ** 101.INS - XBRL Instance Document
- ** 101.SCH - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- ** 101.CAL - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- ** 101.LAB - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

** 101.PRE - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

** 101.DEF - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

* Included with this
filing

** Furnished herewith

Indicates
management
contract or
compensatory plan
or arrangement filed
pursuant to
Item 601(b)(10)(iii)
of Regulation S-K.

Table of Contents

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, thereto duly authorized.

GLOBAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

By: /s/ C. Andrew Smith
C. Andrew Smith
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ Trudy P. McConnaughay
Trudy P. McConnaughay
Vice President and Corporate Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

August 5, 2010