

HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP INC

Form 10-Q

July 27, 2011

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, 2011
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 001-32936

HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

95-3409686
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

400 North Sam Houston Parkway
East
Suite 400
Houston, Texas
(Address of principal executive
offices)

77060
(Zip Code)

(281) 618-0400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

NOT APPLICABLE
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer
Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes No

As of July 21, 2011, 105,943,676 shares of common stock were outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands)

	June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 414,189	\$ 391,085
Accounts receivable —		
Trade, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$4,395 and \$4,527, respectively	212,406	177,293
Unbilled revenue	18,325	33,712
Costs in excess of billing	1,978	15,699
Other current assets	110,334	123,065
Total current assets	757,232	740,854
Property and equipment	4,586,583	4,486,077
Less — accumulated depreciation	(2,111,273)	(1,958,997)
	2,475,310	2,527,080
Other assets:		
Equity investments	188,772	187,031
Goodwill	62,902	62,494
Other assets, net	76,421	74,561
Total assets	\$ 3,560,637	\$ 3,592,020
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 148,142	\$ 159,381
Accrued liabilities	190,226	198,237
Current maturities of long-term debt	7,759	10,179
Total current liabilities	346,127	367,797
Long-term debt	1,239,893	1,347,753
Deferred income taxes	431,821	413,639
Asset retirement obligations	166,458	170,410
Other long-term liabilities	5,432	5,777
Total liabilities	2,189,731	2,305,376
Convertible preferred stock	1,000	1,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par, 240,000 shares authorized, 105,948 and 105,592 shares issued, respectively	911,393	906,957
Retained earnings	459,875	392,705

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(27,956)	(39,058)
Total controlling interest shareholders' equity	1,343,312	1,260,604
Noncontrolling interests	26,594	25,040
Total equity	1,369,906	1,285,644
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,560,637	\$ 3,592,020

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Net revenues:		
Contracting services	\$ 165,861	\$ 196,676
Oil and gas	172,458	102,586
	338,319	299,262
Cost of sales:		
Contracting services	116,521	140,126
Oil and gas	98,879	94,092
Oil and gas property impairments	22,721	159,862
	238,121	394,080
Gross profit (loss)	100,198	(94,818)
Gain on oil and gas derivative contracts	—	2,482
Gain (loss) on the sale or acquisition of assets, net	(22)	(14)
Selling and administrative expenses	(23,758)	(24,546)
Income (loss) from operations	76,418	(116,896)
Equity in earnings of investments	5,887	1,656
Net interest expense	(25,278)	(20,523)
Other income (expense)	1,253	(1,676)
Income (loss) before income taxes	58,280	(137,439)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	16,171	(52,366)
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	42,109	(85,073)
Less net income applicable to noncontrolling interests	(786)	(444)
Net income (loss) applicable to Helix	41,323	(85,517)
Preferred stock dividends	(10)	(34)
Net income (loss) applicable to Helix common shareholders	\$ 41,313	\$ (85,551)
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock:		
Basic	\$ 0.39	\$ (0.82)
Diluted	\$ 0.39	\$ (0.82)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	104,673	104,125
Diluted	105,140	104,125

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Net revenues:		
Contracting services	\$ 288,609	\$ 307,531
Oil and gas	341,317	193,301
	629,926	500,832
Cost of sales:		
Contracting services	223,428	226,374
Oil and gas	206,503	172,446
Oil and gas property impairments	22,721	170,974
	452,652	569,794
Gross profit (loss)	177,274	(68,962)
Gain on oil and gas derivative contracts	—	2,482
Gain (loss) on sale or acquisition of assets, net	(6)	6,233
Selling and administrative expenses	(48,739)	(65,047)
Income (loss) from operations	128,529	(125,294)
Equity in earnings of investments	11,537	6,711
Gain on sale of Cal Dive common stock	753	—
Net interest expense	(49,514)	(36,158)
Other income (expense)	3,160	(7,261)
Income (loss) before income taxes	94,465	(162,002)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	25,721	(59,927)
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	68,744	(102,075)
Less net income applicable to noncontrolling interests	(1,554)	(1,273)
Net income (loss) applicable to Helix	67,190	(103,348)
Preferred stock dividends	(20)	(94)
Net income (loss) applicable to Helix common shareholders	\$ 67,170	\$ (103,442)
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock:		
Basic	\$ 0.63	\$ (1.00)
Diluted	\$ 0.63	\$ (1.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	104,573	103,610
Diluted	105,024	103,610

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
 (in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	\$ 68,744	\$ (102,075)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	167,170	146,268
Asset impairment charge and dry hole expense	29,352	170,784
Amortization of deferred financing costs	4,777	3,768
Stock compensation expense	4,938	4,589
Amortization of debt discount	4,414	4,136
Deferred income taxes	23,864	(54,749)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	1,196	2,163
Gain on investment in Cal Dive common stock	(753)	—
(Gain) loss on sale or acquisition of assets	6	(6,233)
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	(34)	2,813
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(18,207)	(30,591)
Other current assets	12,712	16,477
Income tax payable	(4,154)	(10,811)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(27,070)	28,027
Oil and gas asset retirement costs	(16,073)	(28,727)
Other noncurrent, net	(309)	(9,439)
Net cash provided by operating activities	250,573	136,400
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(106,122)	(135,612)
Investments in equity investments	(2,699)	(6,307)
Distributions from equity investments, net	1,593	8,132
Proceeds from sale of Cal Dive common stock	3,588	—
Insurance recovery for capital items	—	16,106
Decrease in restricted cash	863	109
Net cash used in investing activities	(102,777)	(117,572)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowing under revolving credit facility	109,400	—
Repayment of revolving credit facility	(109,400)	—

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Repayment of Helix Term Loan	(111,191)	(2,163)
Repayment of MARAD borrowings	(2,294)	(2,403)
Loan notes repayment	(1,213)	(1,167)
Deferred financing costs	(9,014)	(2,792)
Preferred stock dividends paid	(20)	(94)
Repurchases of common stock	(1,012)	(9,127)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(1,196)	(2,163)
Exercise of stock options, net	1,672	163
Net cash used in financing activities	(124,268)	(19,746)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(424)	246
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	23,104	(672)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Balance, beginning of year	391,085	270,673
Balance, end of period	\$ 414,189	\$ 270,001

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HELIX ENERGY SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Helix Energy Solutions Group, Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries (collectively, "Helix" or the "Company"). Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms "we," "us" and "our" in this report refer collectively to Helix and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to instructions for the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and do not include all information and footnotes normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and are consistent in all material respects with those applied in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K ("2010 Form 10-K"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from our estimates. Management has reflected all adjustments (which were normal recurring adjustments unless otherwise disclosed herein) that it believes are necessary for a fair presentation of the condensed consolidated balance sheets, results of operations, and cash flows, as applicable. The operating results for the periods ended June 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2011. Our balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 included herein has been derived from the audited balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 included in our 2010 Form 10-K. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2010 Form 10-K.

Certain reclassifications were made to previously reported amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto to make them consistent with the current presentation format, including reclassifying the previously recorded results associated with our discontinued operations. The discontinued operations results are now reflected as a component of other income (expense) in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations as such amounts are immaterial for all the periods presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Note 2 – Company Overview

We are an international offshore energy company that provides reservoir development solutions and other contracting services to the energy market as well as to our own oil and gas properties. Our Contracting Services segment utilizes our vessels, offshore equipment and methodologies to deliver services that may reduce finding and development costs and encompass the complete lifecycle of an offshore oil and gas field. Our Contracting Services are located primarily in the Gulf of Mexico, North Sea, Asia Pacific and West Africa regions. Our Oil and Gas segment engages in exploration, development and production activities. Our oil and gas operations are exclusively located in the Gulf of Mexico.

Contracting Services Operations

We seek to provide services and methodologies which we believe are critical to finding and developing offshore reservoirs and maximizing production economics. Our "life of field" services are segregated into four disciplines: subsea construction, well operations, robotics and production facilities. We have disaggregated our contracting services operations into two reportable segments: Contracting Services and Production Facilities. Our Contracting

Services business primarily includes subsea construction, deepwater pipelay, well operations and robotics activities. Our Production Facilities business includes our investments in Deepwater Gateway, L.L.C. (“Deepwater Gateway”) and Independence Hub, LLC (“Independence Hub”) as well as our majority ownership of the Helix Producer I (“HP I”) vessel. We have developed a response system that has been referenced as a designated spill response solution in Gulf of Mexico permit applications (see “Events in Gulf of Mexico” below).

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Oil and Gas Operations

We began our oil and gas operations to provide a more efficient solution to offshore abandonment, to expand our off-season utilization of our contracting services assets and to achieve incremental returns. We have evolved this business model to include not only mature oil and gas properties but also proved and unproved reserves yet to be developed and explored. This has led to the assembly of services that allows us to create value at key points in the life of a reservoir from exploration through development, life of field management and operating through abandonment.

Events in Gulf of Mexico

In April 2010, an explosion occurred on the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig located on the site of the Macondo well at Mississippi Canyon Block 252. The resulting events included loss of life, the complete destruction of the drilling rig and an oil spill, the magnitude of which was unprecedented in U.S. territorial waters. In May 2010, the U.S. Department of Interior ("DOI") announced a total moratorium on new drilling in the Gulf of Mexico. In October 2010, the DOI lifted the drilling moratorium and instructed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement ("BOEMRE") that it could resume issuing drilling permits conditioned on the requesting company's compliance with all revised drilling, safety and environmental requirements. No deepwater drilling permits were issued in the period from October 2010 through late February 2011. In late February 2011, the BOEMRE commenced issuing deepwater permits. At the time of this filing 24 deepwater permits have been issued, 14 of which were issued referencing the Helix Fast Response System as further discussed below.

We developed the Helix Fast Response System ("HFRS") as a culmination of our experience as a responder in the Macondo oil spill response and containment efforts. The HFRS centers on two vessels, the HP I and the Q4000, both of which played a key role in the Macondo oil spill response and containment efforts and are presently operating in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2011, we signed an agreement with Clean Gulf Associates ("CGA"), a non-profit industry group, allowing, in exchange for a retainer fee, the HFRS to be named as a response resource in permit applications to federal and state agencies and making the HFRS available for a two-year term to certain CGA participants who have executed utilization agreements with us. In addition to the agreement with CGA, we currently have signed separate utilization agreements with 24 CGA participant member companies specifying the day rates to be charged should the HFRS solution be deployed in connection with a well control incident. The retainer fee for the HFRS became effective April 1, 2011 and is a component of our Production Facilities business segment. A total of 14 permits have been granted to CGA participants for deepwater drilling operations identifying the HFRS to fulfill the BOEMRE requirement to have a spill response solution included in the submitted permit applications.

New Accounting Pronouncement

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an update to existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. This update will require the presentation of the components of net income and other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. In addition, companies are also required to present reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income on the face of the financial statements. The update is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We will adopt the new disclosure requirements for comprehensive income beginning January 1, 2012 and are currently evaluating the provisions of this update.

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Note 3 – Details of Certain Accounts

Other current assets consisted of the following as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Other receivables	\$ 854	\$ 1,247
Prepaid insurance	12,141	12,375
Other prepaids	12,692	11,623
Spare parts inventory	21,850	25,333
Current deferred tax assets	37,533	49,200
Hedging assets	5,988	5,472
Gas imbalance	5,961	6,001
Income tax receivable	9,059	6,099
Investment held for sale (a)	—	2,835
Other	4,256	2,880
	\$ 110,334	\$ 123,065

- a. In March 2011, we sold our remaining 500,000 shares of Cal Dive common stock. These sales transactions resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$3.6 million and a pre-tax gain of \$0.8 million. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we recognized a \$2.2 million other than temporary loss on our investment in Cal Dive common shares (see Notes 2 and 3 of our 2010 Form 10-K for additional information regarding our former Investment in Cal Dive common stock).

Other assets, net, consisted of the following as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Restricted cash	\$ 34,476	\$ 35,339
Deferred drydock expenses, net	7,616	11,086
Deferred financing costs, net	30,127	25,697
Intangible assets with finite lives, net	602	636
Other	3,600	1,803
	\$ 76,421	\$ 74,561

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Accrued payroll and related benefits	\$ 33,148	\$ 38,026
Royalties payable	17,115	15,008
Current asset retirement obligations	64,349	64,526
Unearned revenue	8,504	4,094
Billing in excess of cost	6,346	3,869

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Accrued interest	27,347	27,308
Hedge liability	17,212	30,606
Other	16,205	14,800
	\$ 190,226	\$ 198,237

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Note 4 – Oil and Gas Properties

We follow the successful efforts method of accounting for our interests in oil and gas properties. Under the successful efforts method, the costs of drilling and equipping successful wells and leases containing productive reserves are capitalized. Costs incurred to drill and equip development wells, including unsuccessful development wells, are capitalized. Costs incurred relating to unsuccessful exploratory wells are charged to expense in the period in which the drilling is determined to be unsuccessful.

Depletion expense is determined on a field-by-field basis using the units-of-production method, with depletion rates for leasehold acquisition costs based on estimated total remaining proved reserves. Depletion rates for well and related facility costs are based on estimated total remaining proved developed reserves associated with each individual field. The depletion rates are changed whenever there is an indication of the need for a revision but, at a minimum, are evaluated annually. Any such revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairments

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2011, we recorded impairment charges totaling \$22.7 million, including \$4.1 million for our only non-domestic oil and gas property (see “United Kingdom Property” below), and for six of our Gulf of Mexico oil and gas properties. These impairment charges primarily reflect a premature end of these fields’ production life either through actual depletion or as a result of capital allocation decisions affecting our third party operated fields. We did not have any impairment of our oil and gas properties in the first quarter of 2011. Following the determination of a significant reduction in our estimates of proved reserves at June 30, 2010, we recorded oil and gas property impairment charges totaling \$159.9 million which affected the carrying value of 15 of our Gulf of Mexico oil and gas properties.

In the first quarter of 2010, we recorded \$7.0 million of impairment charges primarily resulting from natural gas price declines since year end 2009. The three properties subject to these impairment charges produce natural gas almost entirely. Separately, we also recorded a \$4.1 million impairment charge for our U.K oil and gas property.

Exploration and Other

As of June 30, 2011, we capitalized approximately \$3.6 million of costs associated with ongoing exploration and/or appraisal activities. Such capitalized costs may be charged against earnings in future periods if management determines that commercial quantities of hydrocarbons have not been discovered or that future appraisal drilling or development activities are not likely to occur.

The following table details the components of exploration expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Delay rental and geological and geophysical costs	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,654	\$ 1,528
Impairment of unproved properties (a)	6,640	—	6,640	—
Dry hole expense	—	(10)	(9)	(190)
Total exploration expense	\$ 7,939	\$ 1,172	\$ 8,285	\$ 1,338

- a. Reflects costs associated with a deepwater lease in which the term expired during the second quarter of 2011.

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United Kingdom Property

Since 2006, we have maintained an ownership interest in the Camelot field, located offshore in the North Sea. In 2007, we sold half of our 100% working interest in Camelot to a third party with whom we agreed to jointly pursue future development and production of the field. In February 2010, we acquired this third party, including \$10.2 million of cash, and thereby assumed the obligations, most notably the asset retirement obligation, related to its 50% working interest in the field. We recorded an approximate \$6.0 million gain on the acquisition of the remaining working interest in Camelot (see Note 5 of 2010 Form 10-K).

Also in connection with this acquisition, we reassessed the fair value associated with our original 50% interest in the field. Based on these evaluations, we concluded that the Camelot field was impaired based on the unlikely probability of our expending the additional capital necessary to further develop the field. As a result, we recorded a \$4.1 million impairment charge to fully impair the property in the first quarter of 2010. We are currently abandoning the field in accordance with applicable United Kingdom regulations. In connection with these activities, during the second quarter of 2011 we revised our estimated future field abandonment costs for the field, which resulted in our recording an incremental \$4.1 million impairment charge to increase our asset retirement obligation to \$12.1 million at June 30, 2011. We have incurred approximately \$3.7 million of costs related to our reclamation activities at the Camelot field through June 30, 2011.

Asset retirement obligations

The following table describes the changes in our asset retirement obligations (both long term and current) since December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

Asset retirement obligation at December 31, 2010	\$ 234,936
Liability incurred during the period	672
Liability settled during the period	(25,273)
Revision in estimated cash flows	12,842
Accretion expense (included in depreciation and amortization)	7,630
Asset retirement obligations at June 30, 2011	\$ 230,807

Insurance

In September 2008, we sustained damage to certain of our oil and gas production facilities from Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. We carried comprehensive insurance on all of our operated and non-operated producing and non-producing properties. We record our hurricane-related costs as incurred. Insurance reimbursements are recorded when the realization of the claim for recovery of a loss is deemed probable. We incurred \$0.1 million of hurricane-related costs in the first half of 2011, which were totally offset by \$4.7 million of insurance reimbursements. Our hurricane-related costs, net of reimbursements totaled \$1.6 million and \$3.6 million for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010. Expense related to our hurricane catastrophic bond windstorm coverage was immaterial for all periods presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. On June 30, 2011, we renewed our hurricane catastrophic bond for the period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 and made a payment of \$10.6 million. We will charge approximately \$8.4 million of this payment to insurance expense in the third quarter of 2011 and \$2.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 based upon the bond's contractual intrinsic value at the end of each of those quarterly periods.

Note 5 – Statement of Cash Flow Information

We define cash and cash equivalents as cash and all highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of less than three months. We had restricted cash totaling \$34.5 million at June 30, 2011 and \$35.3 million at December 31, 2010, all of which was related to funds required to be escrowed to cover the future asset retirement obligations associated with our South Marsh Island Block 130 field. We have fully satisfied the escrow requirements under the escrow agreement. We have used a small portion of these escrowed funds to pay for the initial reclamation activities at the South Marsh Island Block 130 field. Reclamation activities at the field will occur over many years and will be funded with these escrowed amounts. These amounts are reflected in other assets, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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The following table provides supplemental cash flow information for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest(1)	\$ 40,220	\$ 27,847
Income taxes paid	\$ 7,236	\$ 6,642

Non-cash investing activities for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 included \$33.7 million and \$32.0 million, respectively, of accruals for capital expenditures. The accruals have been reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as an increase in property and equipment and accounts payable.

Note 6 – Equity Investments

As of June 30, 2011, we have three investments that we account for using the equity method of accounting: Deepwater Gateway, Independence Hub, and the Clough Helix Joint Venture Pty Ltd. (“Clough Helix JV”). Deepwater Gateway and Independence Hub are included in our Production Facilities segment while the Clough Helix joint venture is a component of our Contracting Services segment.

- Deepwater Gateway, L.L.C. In June 2002, we, along with Enterprise Products Partners L.P. (“Enterprise”), formed Deepwater Gateway, each with a 50% interest, to design, construct, install, own and operate a tension leg platform production hub primarily for Anadarko Petroleum Corporation's Marco Polo field in the Deepwater Gulf of Mexico. Our investment in Deepwater Gateway totaled \$98.3 million and \$99.8 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively (including capitalized interest of \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively). Distributions from Deepwater Gateway, net to our interest, totaled \$1.8 million and \$3.6 million for the respective three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011.
- Independence Hub, LLC. In December 2004, we acquired a 20% interest in Independence Hub, an affiliate of Enterprise. Independence Hub owns the "Independence Hub" platform located in Mississippi Canyon Block 920 in a water depth of 8,000 feet. First production through the facility commenced in July 2007. Our investment in Independence Hub was \$81.0 million and \$82.4 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively (including capitalized interest of \$5.1 million and \$5.2 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively). Distributions from Independence Hub, net to our interest, totaled \$5.2 million and \$9.6 million for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively.
- Clough Helix JV. In February 2010, we announced the formation of the Clough Helix JV with Australian-based engineering and construction company, Clough Projects Australia Pty Ltd (“Clough”), to provide a range of subsea services to offshore operators in the Asia Pacific region. The Clough Helix JV combines our well intervention equipment with Clough’s 12-man saturation diving system, which are deployed from the 118 meter long DP2 multiservice vessel, Normand Clough. In the first quarter of 2011, the Clough Helix JV commenced an approximate six- to nine-month day rate project located offshore China. Our 50% share of the earnings from the Clough Helix JV totaled \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively as compared to losses of \$4.3 million and \$5.7 million in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010, respectively. The loss in the 2010 periods primarily represented the mobilization costs of transporting the Normand Clough from the Gulf of Mexico to Singapore and other start up costs. Our investment in the Clough Helix JV was \$9.5 million at June 30, 2011 and \$4.9 million at December 31, 2010.

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Note 7 – Long-Term Debt

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2011 were as follows (in thousands):

	Term Loan	Revolving Loans	Senior Unsecured Notes	Convertible Senior Notes (1)	MARAD Debt	Total
Less than one year	\$ 3,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,759	\$ 7,759
One to two years	3,000				4,997	7,997
Two to three years	3,000				5,247	8,247
Three to four years	3,000				5,508	8,508
Four to five years	287,250		550,000		5,783	843,033
Over five years				300,000	86,222	386,222
Total debt	299,250		550,000	300,000	112,516	1,261,766
Current maturities	(3,000)				(4,759)	(7,759)
Long-term debt, less current maturities	\$ 296,250	\$	\$ 550,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 107,757	\$ 1,254,007
Unamortized debt discount (2)				(14,114)		(14,114)
Long-term debt	\$ 296,250	\$	\$ 550,000	\$ 285,886	\$ 107,757	\$ 1,239,893

- (1) Beginning in December 2012, the holders may require us to repurchase the notes or we may at our own option elect to repurchase the notes. The notes will mature in March 2025.
- (2) The notes will increase to the \$300 million face amount through accretion of non-cash interest charges through 2012.

At June 30, 2011, unsecured letters of credit issued totaled approximately \$48.8 million (see “Credit Agreement” below). These letters of credit primarily guarantee various contract bidding, contractual performance, including asset retirement obligations, and insurance activities. The following table details our interest expense and capitalized interest for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in thousands)			
Interest expense	\$ 26,029	\$ 24,597	\$ 50,796	\$ 48,946
Interest income	(499)	(199)	(975)	(397)
Capitalized interest	(252)	(3,875)	(307)	(12,391)
Interest expense, net	\$ 25,278	\$ 20,523	\$ 49,514	\$ 36,158

Included below is a summary of certain components of our indebtedness. For additional information regarding our debt see Note 9 of our 2010 Form 10-K.

Senior Unsecured Notes

In December 2007, we issued \$550 million of 9.5% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2016 (“Senior Unsecured Notes”). Interest on the Senior Unsecured Notes is payable semiannually in arrears on each January 15 and July 15,

commencing July 15, 2008. The Senior Unsecured Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by substantially all of our existing restricted domestic subsidiaries, except for Cal Dive I-Title XI, Inc. In addition, any future restricted domestic subsidiaries that guarantee any of our indebtedness and/or our restricted subsidiaries' indebtedness are required to guarantee the Senior Unsecured Notes. Our foreign subsidiaries are not guarantors.

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Credit Agreement

In July 2006, we entered into a credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) containing both a term loan (the “Term Loan”) and a revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The \$835 million term loan was used to fund the cash portion of the acquisition of Remington Oil and Gas Corporation in July 2006. The original borrowing capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility was \$300 million. In June 2011, we amended our Credit Agreement as further discussed below. For additional information regarding the previous terms of our Credit Agreement see Note 9 of our 2010 Form 10-K.

The fourth amendment to our Credit Agreement, among other things:

- increases the Revolving Credit Facility to \$600.0 million (capacity was \$435 million prior to the closing of the fourth amendment);
- extends the maturity date of the Term Loan from July 1, 2013 to a maturity date that is the earlier of (A) July 1, 2016, or (B), if our currently outstanding Senior Unsecured Notes due in 2016 are not fully re-financed or repaid by July 1, 2015, July 1, 2015;
- provided for the repayment of \$109.4 million of the outstanding principal portion of the Term Loan together with accrued interest thereon and related costs;
- extends the maturity date of the Revolving Credit Facility from November 30, 2012 to a maturity date that is the earlier of (A) January 1, 2016, or (B), if our currently outstanding Senior Unsecured Notes due in 2016 are not fully re-financed or repaid by July 1, 2015, July 1, 2015;
- relaxes limitations on our right to dispose of certain Contracting Services assets comprising collateral to the Credit Agreement;
- increases the amount of restricted payments in the form of stock repurchases or redemptions that we are permitted to repurchase or redeem up to \$50 million of our common stock;
- permits us to repurchase or redeem all or part of our Convertible Senior Notes or Senior Unsecured Notes assuming certain conditions are met pro forma for any such transaction, including maintaining minimum levels of liquidity (defined as cash on hand and availability under our Revolving Credit Facility) of (A) \$400 million with respect to the Convertible Senior Notes, and (B) \$500 million with respect to the Senior Unsecured Notes; and
- increases the maximum amount of all investments permitted in subsidiaries that are neither loan parties nor whose equity interests are pledged from \$150 million to \$200 million.

With the closing of the fourth amendment, the Term Loan currently bears interest either at the one-, two-, three- or six-month LIBOR or Base Rates at our election plus a margin of between 3.25% and 3.5% (LIBOR margin) or 2.25%

to 2.5% (Base Rate margin) depending on current leverage ratios. Our average interest rate on the Term Loan for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was approximately 3.2% and 2.9%, respectively, including the effects of our interest rate swaps (Note 16).

The full amount of the Revolving Credit Facility may be used for issuances of letters of credit. At June 30, 2011, we had no amounts drawn on the Revolving Credit Facility and our availability under the Revolving Credit Facility totaled \$551.2 million, net of \$48.8 million of letters of credit issued.

With the closing of the fourth amendment, the borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility will bear interest based on one-, two-, three- or six-month LIBOR rates or on Base Rates at our election plus an applicable margin. The LIBOR margin ranges from 2.5% to 3.5% and the Base Rate margin rates from 1.5% to 2.5%, depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. In connection with the

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closing of the fourth amendment to our Credit Agreement (as noted above), we borrowed \$109.4 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and prepaid a portion of the Term Loan. We subsequently repaid all borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility with our available cash on hand at June 30, 2011.

The Credit Agreement contains various covenants regarding, among other things, collateral, capital expenditures, investments, dispositions, indebtedness and financial performance that are customary for this type of financing and for companies in our industry.

As the rates for our Term Loan are subject to market influences and will vary over the term of the Credit Agreement, we may enter into various cash flow hedging interest rate swaps to stabilize cash flows relating to a portion of our interest payments for our Term Loan. In January 2010, we entered into \$200 million, two-year interest rate swaps to stabilize cash flows relating to a portion of our interest payments on our Term Loan (Note 16).

Convertible Senior Notes

In March 2005, we issued \$300 million of our Convertible Senior Notes at 100% of the principal amount to certain qualified institutional buyers. The Convertible Senior Notes are convertible into cash and, if applicable, shares of our common stock based on the specified conversion rate, subject to adjustment.

The Convertible Senior Notes can be converted prior to the stated maturity (March 2025) under certain triggering events specified in the indenture governing the Convertible Senior Notes. To the extent we do not have long-term financing secured to cover the conversion, the Convertible Senior Notes would be classified as a current liability in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. No conversion triggers were met during either the three or six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 or June 30, 2010. The first dates for early redemption of the Convertible Senior Notes are in December 2012, with the holders of the Convertible Senior Notes being able to put them to us on December 15, 2012 and our being able to call the Convertible Senior Notes at any time after December 20, 2012 (see Note 9 of our 2010 Form 10-K). Effective January 1, 2009 we adopted certain new required accounting standards that required us to discount the principal amount of our Convertible Senior Notes. Following adoption of these accounting standards, the effective interest rate for the Convertible Senior Notes is 6.6%.

Our average share price was below the \$32.14 per share conversion price for all the periods presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. As a result of our share price being lower than the \$32.14 per share conversion price for these periods there are no shares included in our diluted earnings per share calculation associated with the assumed conversion of our Convertible Senior Notes. In the event our average share price exceeds the conversion price, there would be a premium, payable in shares of common stock, in addition to the principal amount, which is paid in cash, and such shares would be issued on conversion. The Convertible Senior Notes are convertible into a maximum 13,303,770 shares of our common stock.

MARAD Debt

This U.S. government guaranteed financing ("MARAD Debt") pursuant to Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which is administered by the Maritime Administration, was used to finance the construction of the Q4000. The MARAD Debt is payable in equal semi-annual installments beginning in August 2002 and matures in February 2027. The MARAD Debt is collateralized by the Q4000, with us guaranteeing 50% of the debt, and initially bore interest at a floating rate which approximated AAA Commercial Paper yields plus 20 basis points. As provided for in the MARAD Debt agreements, in September 2005, we fixed the interest rate on the debt through the issuance of a 4.93% fixed-rate note with the same February 2027 maturity date.

Other

In accordance with our Credit Agreement and our Senior Unsecured Notes, Convertible Senior Notes and MARAD Debt agreements, we are required to comply with certain covenants, including the maintenance of minimum net worth, working capital and debt-to-equity requirements, and restrictions that limit our ability to incur certain types of additional indebtedness. As of June 30, 2011, we were in compliance with these covenants and restrictions.

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Deferred financing costs of \$30.1 million and \$25.7 million are included in other assets, net as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, and are being amortized over the life of the applicable loan agreements. We charged to expense \$0.8 million of deferred financing costs associated with the repayment of \$109.4 million of our Term Loan balance in June 2011 (see “Credit Agreement” above)

Note 8 – Income Taxes

The effective tax rates for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 were 27.7% and 27.2%, respectively. The effective tax rates for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010 reflected benefits of 38.1% and 37.0%, respectively. The variance primarily reflects the increased benefit derived from the effect of lower tax rates in certain foreign jurisdictions.

We believe our recorded assets and liabilities are reasonable. However, because tax laws and regulations are subject to interpretation and tax litigation is inherently uncertain, our assessments can involve a series of complex judgments about future events and rely heavily on estimates and assumptions.

Note 9 – Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of total comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	\$ 42,109	\$ (85,073)	\$ 68,744	\$ (102,075)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(1,416)	(3,106)	699	(13,808)
Unrealized gain on hedges, net	20,970	2,063	10,403	16,103
Unrealized loss on investment available for sale		(481)		(556)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 61,663	\$ (86,597)	\$ 79,846	\$ (100,336)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ (21,563)	\$ (22,262)
Unrealized loss on hedges, net	(6,393)	(16,796)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (27,956)	\$ (39,058)

Note 10 – Earnings Per Share

We have shares of restricted stock issued and outstanding, some of which remain subject to certain vesting requirements. Holders of such shares of unvested restricted stock are entitled to the same liquidation and dividend rights as the holders of our outstanding common stock and are thus considered participating securities. Under applicable accounting guidance, the undistributed earnings for each period are allocated based on the participation rights of both the common shareholders and holders of any participating securities as if earnings for the respective periods had been distributed. Because both the liquidation and dividend rights are identical, the undistributed earnings are allocated on a proportionate basis. Further, we are required to compute earnings per share (“EPS”) amounts under the two class method in periods in which we have earnings from continuing operations. For periods in which we have a net loss we do not use the two class method as holders of our restricted shares are not contractually obligated to share in such losses.

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The presentation of basic EPS amounts on the face of the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations is computed by dividing the net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average shares of outstanding common stock. The calculation of diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS, except that the denominator includes dilutive common stock equivalents and the income included in the numerator excludes the effects of the impact of dilutive common stock equivalents, if any. The computations of the numerator (Income) and denominator (shares) to derive the basic and diluted EPS amounts presented on the face of the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		Three Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
Basic:				
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ 41,313		\$ (85,551)	
Less: Undistributed net income allocable to participating securities	(514)			
Net income (loss) applicable to common stock	\$ 40,799	104,673	\$ (85,551)	104,125

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		Three Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
Diluted:				
Net income (loss) per common share – Basic	\$ 40,799	104,673	\$ (85,551)	104,125
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options		106		
Undistributed earnings reallocated to participating securities	3			
Convertible Senior Notes				
Convertible preferred stock	10	361		
Net income (loss) per common share – Diluted	\$ 40,812	105,140	\$ (85,551)	104,125

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011		Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
Basic:				
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ 67,170		\$ (103,442)	
Less: Undistributed net income allocable to participating securities	(850)			
Net income (loss) applicable to common stock	\$ 66,320	104,573	\$ (103,442)	103,610

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011		Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
Diluted:				
Net income (loss) per common share – Basic	\$ 66,320	104,573	\$ (103,442)	103,610
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options		90		
Undistributed earnings reallocated to participating securities	4			
Convertible Senior Notes				
Convertible preferred stock	20	361		
Net income (loss) per common share – Diluted	\$ 66,344	105,024	\$ (103,442)	103,610

We had a net loss from continuing operations for both the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010. Accordingly, we had no dilutive securities during these reporting periods as their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect on our EPS calculation, meaning it would have increased our reported EPS amount. The following table provides the effect the excluded securities would have had on our diluted shares calculation for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010 assuming we had earnings from continuing operations (in thousands):

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	Three Months	Six Months
Diluted shares (as reported)	104,125	103,610
Stock options	94	80
Convertible preferred stock	1,195	1,689
Total	105,414	105,379

Note 11 – Stock-Based Compensation Plans

We have two stock-based compensation plans: the 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended (the “1995 Incentive Plan”) and the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended (the “2005 Incentive Plan”). As of June 30, 2011, there were 967,435 shares available for grant under our 2005 Incentive Plan.

There were no stock option grants in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2011, we made the following restricted share grants to executive officers, selected management employees and non-employee members of the board of directors under the 2005 incentive plan:

Date of Grant	Shares	Market Value Per Share	Vesting Period
January 4, 2011	475,804	\$ 12.14	20% per year over five years
January 4, 2011	4,427	12.14	100% on January 1, 2013
April 1, 2011	2,907	17.20	100% on January 1, 2013
May 11, 2011	21,608	16.14	20% per year over five years

Compensation cost is recognized over the applicable vesting periods on a straight-line basis.

For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, \$2.0 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, was recognized as compensation expense related to restricted shares as compared with \$2.1 million and \$4.6 million during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010, respectively.

In January 2009, we adopted the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Cash Plan (the “2009 LTI Plan”) to provide long term cash based compensation to eligible employees. Under the terms of the 2009 LTI Plan, the majority of the cash awards are fixed sum amounts payable over a five year vesting period. Some of the cash awards are indexed to our Company common stock and the payment amount at each vesting date will fluctuate based on the common stock’s performance as a result, the compensation expense associated with those awards is re-measured to fair value each reporting period with corresponding changes being recorded as a charge to earnings as appropriate.

Total compensation expense under the 2009 LTI plan totaled \$1.6 million and \$4.6 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively. For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010, total compensation under the 2009 LTI plan totaled \$0.9 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. The liability balance under the 2009 LTI Plan was \$6.6 million at June 30, 2011 and \$7.9 million at December 31, 2010, including \$5.7 million at June 30, 2011 and \$6.2 million at December 31, 2010 associated with the variable portion of the 2009 LTI plan.

For more information regarding our stock-based compensation plans, including our 2009 LTI Plan see Note 12 of our 2010 Form 10-K.

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Note 12 – Business Segment Information

Our operations are conducted through the following lines of business: contracting services and oil and gas. We have disaggregated our contracting services operations into two reportable segments. As a result, our reportable segments consisted of the following: Contracting Services, Production Facilities and Oil and Gas. Contracting Services operations include subsea construction, deepwater pipelay, well operations and robotics. The Production Facilities segment includes our consolidated investment in the HP I and Kommandor LLC, as well as the retainer fee related to the HFRS and our equity investments in Deepwater Gateway and Independence Hub that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

We evaluate our performance based on income before income taxes of each segment. Segment assets are comprised of all assets attributable to the reportable segment. All material intercompany transactions between the segments have been eliminated.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in thousands)			
Revenues				
Contracting Services	\$ 171,353	\$ 202,317	\$ 302,890	\$ 356,517
Production Facilities	20,545	21,391	36,115	22,711
Oil and Gas	172,458	102,586	341,317	193,301
Intercompany elimination	(26,037)	(27,032)	(50,396)	(71,697)
Total	\$ 338,319	\$ 299,262	\$ 629,926	\$ 500,832
Income (loss) from operations				
Contracting Services	\$ 30,565	\$ 43,781	\$ 33,831	\$ 71,267
Production Facilities (1)	11,920	12,977	17,876	12,940
Oil and Gas	43,064	(154,943)	96,304	(155,607)
Corporate (2)	(9,112)	(12,597)	(19,553)	(35,475)
Intercompany elimination	(19)	(6,114)	71	(18,419)
Total	\$ 76,418	\$ (116,896)	\$ 128,529	\$ (125,294)
Equity in earnings of equity investments (Note 6)	\$ 5,887	\$ 1,656	\$ 11,537	\$ 6,711

- (1) In April 2009, Kommandor LLC commenced leasing the HP I to us under terms of a charter arrangement following the completion of the initial conversion of the vessel (Note 8 of our 2010 Form 10-K). The HP I was certified as a floating oil and gas production unit in June 2010 following the completion of installation of oil and gas processing facilities on the vessel.
- (2) The six-month period ended June 30, 2010, included \$13.8 million of \$17.5 million settlement of a third party claim against us in March 2010 (Note 14).

Intercompany segment revenues during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
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	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in thousands)			
Contracting Services	\$ 14,295	\$ 24,426	\$ 27,164	\$ 68,167
Production Facilities	11,742	2,606	23,232	3,530
Total	\$ 26,037	\$ 27,032	\$ 50,396	\$ 71,697

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Intercompany segment gross profit (losses) during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in thousands)			
Contracting Services	\$ 63	\$ 3,701	\$ 39	\$ 15,143
Production Facilities	(44)	2,413	(110)	3,293
Total	\$ 19	\$ 6,114	\$ (71)	\$ 18,436

Our identifiable assets as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Identifiable Assets	June 30,	December 31,
	2011	2010
	(in thousands)	
Contracting Services	\$ 1,869,593	\$ 1,856,016
Production Facilities	518,220	512,990
Oil and Gas	1,172,824	1,223,014
Total	\$ 3,560,637	\$ 3,592,020

Note 13 – Related Party Transactions

In April 2000, we acquired a 20% working interest in Gunnison, a deepwater Gulf of Mexico prospect, from a third party. Financing for the exploratory costs of approximately \$20 million was provided by an investment partnership (OKCD Investments, Ltd. or “OKCD”), the investors of which include current and former Helix senior management, in exchange for a revenue interest that is an overriding royalty interest of 25% of Helix’s 20% working interest. Production began in December 2003. Our payments to OKCD totaled \$2.7 million and \$5.1 million for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011, respectively, and \$3.0 million and \$6.1 million in the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010, respectively. Our Chief Executive Officer, Owen Kratz, through Class A limited partnership interests in OKCD, personally owns approximately 80.7% of the partnership. In 2000, OKCD also awarded Class B income participations to key Helix employees, who are required to maintain their employment status with Helix in order to retain such income participations.

Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Claims

In March 2009, we were notified of a third party’s intention to terminate an international construction contract with one of our subsidiaries based on a claimed breach of that contract. Under the terms of the contract, our potential liability was generally capped for actual damages at approximately 32 million Australian dollars (“AUD”). We asserted a counterclaim that in the aggregate approximated \$12 million U.S. dollars. On March 30, 2010, an out of court settlement of these claims was reached. In April 2010, pursuant to the terms of the settlement, we paid the third party

15 million AUD to settle all its damage claims against us. We also agreed not to seek any further payment of our counter claims against them. In the first quarter of 2010, our results included approximately \$17.5 million in expenses associated with this settlement agreement, including \$13.8 million for the litigation settlement payment and \$3.7 million to write off our remaining trade receivable from the third party. These amounts were recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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Loss Contract

As discussed in Note 16 of the 2010 Form 10-K, in 2010 our Australian subsidiary contracted for a project to plug, abandon and salvage subsea wells in an oil and gas field located offshore China. As previously reported as of the year ended December 31, 2010, we had recorded an aggregate pre-tax loss of approximately \$30 million related to this project which reflected the difficulty we had in plugging the wells because of certain structural issues, start-up issues with our recently repaired subsea intervention device and significant weather related delays. In the first quarter of 2011, this project ended and we recorded an additional pre-tax loss of approximately \$0.2 million. Our remaining trade receivable related to this project is \$6.7 million. We believe this amount is collectable, however, if we are unable to collect any of this amount any variance would increase the recorded loss for the project.

Contingencies and Claims

We were subcontracted to perform development work for a large gas field offshore India. Work commenced in the fourth quarter of 2007 and we completed our scope of work in the third quarter of 2009. To date we have collected approximately \$303 million related to this project with an amount of trade receivables and claims yet to be collected. We have requested arbitration in India pursuant to the terms of the subcontract to pursue our claims and the prime contractor has also requested arbitration and has asserted certain counterclaims against us. If we are not successful in resolving these matters through ongoing discussions with the prime contractor, then arbitration in India remains a potential remedy. Based on number of factors associated with the ongoing negotiations with the prime contractor, in 2010 we established an allowance against our trade receivable balance that reduces its balance to an amount we believe is ultimately realizable (see Notes 16 and 18 of our 2010 Form 10-K). However, at the time of this filing no final commercial resolution of this matter has been reached.

We have received value added tax (VAT) assessments from the State of Andhra Pradesh, India (the "State") in the amount of approximately \$28 million related to our subsea and diving contract entered into in December 2006 in India for the tax years 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. The State claims we owe unpaid taxes related to products consumed by us during the period of the contract. We are of the opinion that the State has arbitrarily assessed this VAT tax and has no foundation for the assessment, and believe that we have complied with all rules and regulations as it relates to VAT in the State. We also believe that our position is supported by law and intend to vigorously defend our position. However, the ultimate outcome of this assessment and our potential liability from it, if any, cannot be determined at this time. If the current assessment is upheld, it may have a material negative effect on our consolidated results of operations while also impacting our financial position.

We are involved in various legal proceedings, primarily involving claims for personal injury under the General Maritime Laws of the United States and the Jones Act based on alleged negligence. In addition, from time to time we incur other claims, such as contract disputes, in the normal course of business.

Note 15 – Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Measurements

Certain of our financial assets and liabilities are measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis as required under applicable accounting requirements. These requirements establish a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value. The fair value is to be calculated based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing assets and liabilities and not on assumptions specific to the entity. The statement requires that each asset and liability carried at fair value be classified into one of the following categories:

- Level 1. Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2. Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on one or more of three valuation techniques as follows:

- (a) **Market Approach.** Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- (b) **Cost Approach.** Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).
- (c) **Income Approach.** Techniques to convert expected future cash flows to a single present amount based on market expectations (including present value techniques, option-pricing and excess earnings models).

The following table provides additional information related to assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2011 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2 (1)	Level 3	Total	Valuation Technique
Assets:					
Oil and gas swaps and collars	\$ –	\$ 7,531	\$ –	\$ 7,531	(c)
Foreign currency forwards	–	305	–	305	(c)
Liabilities:					
Oil and gas swaps and collars	–	16,680	–	16,680	(c)
Fair value of long term debt(2)	1,182,173	122,417	–	1,304,590	(a), (b)
Interest rate swaps	–	1,157	–	1,157	(c)
Total net liability	\$ 1,182,173	\$ 132,418	\$ –	\$ 1,314,591	

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the fair value of our Level 2 derivative instruments reflects our best estimate and is based upon exchange or over-the-counter quotations whenever they are available. Quoted valuations may not be available due to location differences or terms that extend beyond the period for which quotations are available. Where quotes are not available, we utilize other valuation techniques or models to estimate market values. These modeling techniques require us to make estimations of future prices, price correlation and market volatility and liquidity. Our actual results may differ from our estimates, and these differences can be positive or negative.
- (2) We have elected not to record our debt at fair value in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 7 for additional information regarding our long term debt. The fair value of our long term debt at June 30, 2011 is as follows:

	Fair Value	Carrying Value	
Term Loan (matures July 2015)	\$ 299,998	\$ 299,250	
Revolving Credit Facility (matures July 2015)			
Convertible Senior Notes (matures March 2025)	299,175	300,000	(a)
Senior Unsecured Notes (matures January 2016)	583,000	550,000	
MARAD Debt (matures February 2027) (b)	122,417	112,516	

Total	\$ 1,304,590	\$ 1,261,766
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- (a) Amount excludes the \$14.1 million of unamortized discount recorded on the Convertible Senior Notes at June 30, 2011.
- (b) The estimated fair value of all debt, other than MARAD Debt, was determined using level 1 inputs using the market approach. The fair value of the MARAD debt was determined using a third party evaluation of the remaining average life and outstanding principal balance of the MARAD indebtedness as compared to other governmental obligations in the market place with similar terms. The fair value of the MARAD debt was estimated using level 2 fair value inputs using the cost approach.

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We review long lived assets for impairment whenever events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. In such evaluation, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset are compared with the carrying value of the asset to determine if an impairment may be required. For our oil and gas properties, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are based on estimated crude oil and natural gas proved and probable reserves and published future market commodity prices, estimated operating costs and estimates of future capital expenditures. If the estimated undiscounted cash flows for a particular asset are not sufficient to cover the carrying value of the asset the asset is impaired and its carrying value is reduced to the current fair value. The fair value of these assets is determined using an income approach by calculating present value of future cash flows attributable to the asset based on market information (such as forward commodity prices), estimates of future costs and estimated proved and probable reserve quantities. These fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

In the second quarter of 2011, we recorded impairment charge on seven of our oil and gas properties. These impairment charges reduced these oil and gas properties to their estimated fair value, which, for six of the properties, including our only U.K. oil and gas property, was zero and for the remaining property its estimated fair value was \$2.9 million at June 30, 2011. At June 30, 2010 we impaired 15 of our Gulf of Mexico properties as a result of reductions in estimates of proved reserves. The total amounts of these impairment charges were \$159.9 million, which reduced the carrying value of these properties to their aggregate fair value of \$62.5 million. In the first quarter of 2010, we impaired three of our natural gas producing properties following a significant drop in natural gas prices during the period. The total amounts of the impairment charges were \$7.0 million, which reduced these properties to their aggregate fair value of \$28.2 million. See Note 4 for additional information regarding our oil and gas property impairment charges.

Note 16 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are currently exposed to market risk in three major areas: commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Our risk management activities involve the use of derivative financial instruments to hedge the impact of market risk exposures primarily related to our oil and gas production, variable interest rate exposure and foreign exchange currency fluctuations. All derivatives are reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value unless otherwise noted.

We engage solely in cash flow hedges. Hedges of cash flow exposure are entered into to hedge a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability. Changes in the derivative fair values that are designated as cash flow hedges are deferred to the extent that they are effective and are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of shareholders' equity, until the hedged transactions occur and are recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a cash flow hedge's change in fair value is recognized immediately in earnings. In addition, any change in the fair value of a derivative that does not qualify for hedge accounting is recorded in earnings in the period in which the change occurs.

For additional information regarding our accounting for derivatives see Notes 2 and 20 of our 2010 Form 10-K.

Commodity Price Risks

We currently manage commodity price risk through various financial costless collars and swap instruments covering a portion of our anticipated oil and natural gas production for 2011 and 2012. All of our current commodity derivative contracts qualify for hedge accounting. In June 2010 some of our oil contracts for 480 MBbl covering portions of our anticipated production during the third quarter of 2010 ceased to qualify for hedge accounting as a result of our decision to contract the HP I to BP to assist in the oil spill containment response rather than commencing production

from our Phoenix field.

As of June 30, 2011, we have the following volumes under derivative contracts related to our oil and gas producing activities totaling approximately 3.5 MMBbl of oil and 9.4 Bcf of natural gas:

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Production Period	Instrument Type	Average Monthly Volumes	Weighted Average Price
Crude Oil:			(per barrel)
July 2011 — December 2011	Swap	175.8 MBbl	\$ 82.49
July 2011 — December 2011	Collar	53.3 MBbl	\$ 95.00 — \$124.70
October 2011 — December 2011	Collar	12.5 MBbl	\$ 100.00 — \$122.80 a
January 2012 — December 2012	Collar	75.0 MBbl	\$ 96.67 — \$118.57
January 2012 — December 2012	Collar	91.7 MBbl	\$ 100.00 — \$120.25 a
Natural Gas:			(per Mcf)
July 2011 — December 2011	Swap	725.8 Mmcf	\$ 4.97
January 2012 — December 2012	Swap	250.0 Mmcf	\$ 4.77
January 2012 — December 2012	Collar	166.7 Mmcf	\$ 4.75 — \$5.09

- a. The prices quoted in the table above are primarily NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas or NYMEX West Texas Intermediate for crude oil. As footnoted above these costless collar contracts are priced as Brent crude oil.

Changes in quoted oil and gas strip market prices would, assuming all other things being equal, cause the fair value of these instruments to increase or decrease inversely to the change in the quoted market prices.

Variable Interest Rate Risks

As some of our long-term debt is subject to market influences and has variable interest rates, in January 2010 we entered into various interest rate swaps to stabilize cash flows relating to interest payments for \$200 million of our Term Loan debt under our Credit Agreement (Note 7). These monthly contracts will mature in January 2012. Changes in the interest rate swap fair value are deferred to the extent the swap is effective and are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the anticipated interest payments occur and are recognized in interest expense. The ineffective portion of the interest rate swap, if any, will be recognized immediately in earnings within the line titled net interest expense.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risks

Because we operate in various regions in the world, we conduct a portion of our business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We entered into various foreign currency forwards to stabilize expected cash outflows relating to certain vessel charters denominated in British pounds. The last of our existing monthly foreign currency swap contracts will settle in June 2012.

Quantitative Disclosures Related to Derivative Instruments

The following tables present the fair value and balance sheet classification of our derivative instruments as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The fair value amounts below are presented on a gross basis and do not reflect the

netting of asset and liability positions permitted under the terms of our master netting arrangements.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2011		As of December 31, 2010	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
(in thousands)				
Asset Derivatives:				
Oil contracts	Other current assets	\$ 3,381	Other current assets	\$ —
Natural gas contracts	Other current assets	2,302	Other current assets	5,324
Natural gas contracts	Other assets, net	32	Other assets, net	—
Oil contracts	Other assets, net	1,816	Other assets, net	—
Interest rate swaps	Other assets, net	—	Other assets, net	—
		\$ 7,531		\$ 5,324

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	As of June 30, 2011		As of December 31, 2010	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (in thousands)	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Liability				
Derivatives:				
Oil contracts	Accrued liabilities	\$ 16,055	Accrued liabilities	\$ 28,855
Interest rate swaps	Accrued liabilities	1,157	Accrued liabilities	1,751
Oil contracts	Other long-term liabilities	399	Other long-term liabilities	—
Natural gas contracts	Other long-term liabilities	226	Other long-term liabilities	913
Interest rate swaps	Other long-term liabilities	—	Other long-term liabilities	115
		\$ 17,837		\$ 31,634

Derivatives that were not designated as hedging instruments (in thousands):

	As of June 30, 2011		As of December 31, 2010	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (in thousands)	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Asset Derivatives:				
Foreign exchange forwards	Other current assets	\$ 305	Other current assets	\$ 148
Foreign exchange forwards	Other assets, net	—	Other assets, net	42
		\$ 305		\$ 190
Liability Derivatives:				
		\$ —		\$ —

The following tables present the impact that derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges had on our accumulated comprehensive loss and our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)			
Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
2011(1)	2010(1)	2011(1)	2010(1)
(in thousands)			

Oil and natural gas commodity contracts	\$ 20,720	\$ 2,575	\$ 9,942	\$ 17,205
Interest rate swaps	250	(512)	461	(1,102)
	\$ 20,970	\$ 2,063	\$ 10,403	\$ 16,103

- (1) All unrealized gains (losses) related to our derivatives are expected to be reclassified into earnings by no later than December 31, 2012. The last of our interest swaps will mature in January 2012 and we have foreign exchange forwards and oil and natural gas commodity contracts that have maturities through June and December 2012, respectively.

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	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)			
		Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
Oil and natural gas commodity contracts	Oil and gas revenue	\$	(11,860)		