CONRAD INDUSTRIES, INC.

Quarterly Financial Report

June 30, 2015

CONRAD INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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FORWARD-LOOKING-STATEMENTS

In this report and in the normal course of business, we, in an effort to help keep our stockholders and the public informed about our operations, may from time to time issue or make certain statements, either in writing or orally, that are or contain forward looking statements. All statements contained herein, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements. When used in this report, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate” and “expect” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including our reliance on cyclical industries, our reliance on principal customers and government contracts, the outcome of the claims process for economic damages under the Deepwater Horizon Court-Supervised Settlement Program, our ability to perform contracts at costs consistent with estimated costs utilized in bidding for the projects covered by such contracts, variations in quarterly revenues and earnings resulting from the percentage of completion accounting method, the possible termination of contracts included in our backlog at the option of customers, operating risks, competition for marine vessel contracts, our ability to retain and implement effective succession plans for key management personnel and to continue to attract and retain skilled workers, state and federal regulations, the availability and cost of capital, and general industry and economic conditions. These and other risks and assumptions are discussed in more detail in our Annual Report. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. We do not intend to update these forward looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove correct.

An Important Note About This Report

Effective March 31, 2005, Conrad Industries, Inc. is no longer subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”). Accordingly, this report is not filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is not available on the SEC’s EDGAR system, and does not purport to meet the requirements for companies that are subject to the Act’s reporting requirements. The Company does intend in this report to provide accurate financial and other information of interest to investors.

Our Annual Report and other periodic reports to shareholders are available on the Company’s website, www.ConradIndustries.Com, and at www.otcmarkets.com. Interested persons may also request copies directly from the Company; please direct requests and inquiries to Chief Financial Officer, Conrad Industries Inc., P. O. Box 790, Morgan City, LA, 70381, telephone (985) 702-0195. In particular, you should read this Quarterly Report along with our 2014 Annual Report.

CONRAD INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

ASSETS	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 49,537	$ 68,612
Accounts receivable, net	10,981	24,080
Costs and estimated earnings, net in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	29,123	19,844
Inventories	12,549	13,274
Other receivables	1,635	363
Other current assets	4,045	3,225
Total current assets	107,870	129,398
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	65,936	61,489
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 173,806	$ 190,887
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 16,302	$ 9,918
Accrued employee costs	5,128	6,204
Accrued expenses	2,994	6,448
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings, net on uncompleted contracts	10,308	27,274
Total current liabilities	34,732	49,844
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	8,691	9,195
Total liabilities	43,423	59,039
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued	-	-
Common stock, $0.01 par value 20,000,000 shares authorized, 7,314,837 in 2015 and 2014	73	73
Additional paid-in capital	29,104	29,104
Treasury stock at cost, 1,573,705 in 2015 and 1,352,550 in 2014	(23,681)	(19,930)
Retained earnings	124,887	122,601
Total shareholders' equity	130,383	131,848
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 173,806	$ 190,887

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CONRAD INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
REVENUE	$ 66,369	$ 87,100	$133,603	$ 160,450
COST OF REVENUE	63,373	74,975	123,905	136,945
GROSS PROFIT	2,996	12,125	9,698	23,505
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,938	2,474	3,938	4,328
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1,058	9,651	5,760	19,177
INTEREST EXPENSE	-	(5)	-	(11)
OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE), NET	(628)	506	(556)	798
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	430	10,152	5,204	19,964
PROVISION/(BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	(782)	3,377	3	6,768
NET INCOME	$ 1,212	$ 6,775	$ 5,201	$ 13,196
Income Per Share				
Basic	$ 0.21	$ 1.14	$ 0.89	$ 2.21
Diluted	$ 0.21	$ 1.14	$ 0.89	$ 2.21
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding				
Basic	5,792	5,962	5,827	5,962
Diluted	5,792	5,962	5,827	5,962

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CONRAD INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	**2014**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 5,201	$ 13,196
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,036	2,779
Deferred income tax benefit	(630)	(77)
Loss on sale of assets	3	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	13,099	(3,858)
Net change in billings related to cost and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(26,245)	9,405
Inventory and other assets	(1,241)	(659)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,854	(5,483)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(4,923)	15,303
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment	(7,486)	(4,764)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,486)	(4,764)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Principal repayments of debt	-	(1,221)
Increase in additional paid in capital	-	2
Dividends paid or payable	(2,915)	-
Purchase of treasury stock	(3,751)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,666)	(1,219)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(19,075)	9,320
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	68,612	54,891
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 49,537	$ 64,211
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	$ -	$ 11
Taxes paid	$ 350	$ 7,450

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CONRAD INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Conrad Industries, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the "Company") which are primarily engaged in the construction, conversion and repair of a variety of marine vessels for commercial and government customers. The Company was incorporated in March 1998 to serve as the holding company for Conrad Shipyard, L.L.C. ("Conrad") and Conrad Orange Shipyard, Inc. ("Conrad Orange"). On June 29, 2012 Orange Shipbuilding Company, Inc.'s name was changed to Conrad Orange Shipyard, Inc. In addition, during the second quarter of 2003, Conrad Aluminum, L.L.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Conrad, was organized as a vehicle to accommodate the Company's expansion into aluminum marine fabrication, repair and conversion services. New construction work and some repair work are performed on a fixed-price basis. The Company performs the majority of repair work under cost-plus-fee agreements. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the interim consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (such adjustments consisting only of a normal recurring nature) considered necessary for a fair presentation, have been included in the interim consolidated financial statements. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited 2014 consolidated financial statements and related notes. The results of operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015.

2. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Receivables consisted of the following at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
U.S. Government:		
Amounts billed	$ -	$ 1,659
Unbilled costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	20	-
	20	1,659
Commercial:		
Amounts billed	10,981	22,421
Unbilled costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	29,103	19,844
Total	$ 40,104	$ 43,924

Included above in amounts billed is an allowance for doubtful accounts of $955,000 and $727,000 for June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Unbilled costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts were not billable to customers at the balance sheet dates under terms of the respective contracts. Of the unbilled costs and estimated earnings at June 30, 2015, the majority is expected to be collected within the next twelve months.

Information with respect to uncompleted contracts as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	$ 143,657	$ 93,345
Estimated earnings, net	11,761	6,998
	155,418	100,343
Less billings to date	(136,603)	(107,773)
	$ 18,815	$ (7,430)

The above amounts are included in the accompanying balance sheets under the following captions (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Costs and estimated earnings, net in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	$ 29,123	$ 19,844
Billings in excess of cost and estimated earnings, net on uncompleted contracts	(10,308)	(27,274)
Total	$ 18,815	$ (7,430)

Pursuant to SOP 81-1, Paragraph 85-89 (ASC 605-35), when the current estimates of total contract revenue and contract cost indicate a loss, a provision for the entire loss on the contract should be made in the period it became evident. The provision for the loss should be recorded as an additional contract cost in the income statement. The offsetting liability can be recorded on the balance sheet where related contract costs are accumulated on the balance sheet, in which case the provision may be deducted from the related accumulated costs. The Company recorded total charges of $1.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 (and $2.7 million in charges for the year ended December 31, 2014) in cost of revenue to reflect revised estimates related to anticipated losses on uncompleted vessels in progress. The offsetting credit was recorded in costs and estimated earnings, net in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, approximately $823,000 and $888,000, respectively, of this provision are included in costs and estimated earnings, net in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.

3. INVENTORIES

At June 30, 2015, inventories consisted of five stock vessels under construction, steel plate and structurals, and excess job related materials and supplies. At December 31, 2014, inventories consisted of ten stock vessels, steel plate and structurals, and excess job related materials and supplies.

4. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables consisted of the following at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Income tax refund	$ 1,571	$ 357
Insurance claims receivable	64	-
Other	-	6
Total	$ 1,635	$ 363

Substantially all of these amounts at June 30, 2015 are expected to be collected within the next twelve months.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Land	$ 12,380	$ 12,198
Buildings and improvements	49,834	46,889
Machinery and equipment	31,356	29,794
Drydocks and bulkheads	15,053	15,053
Barges and boats	883	883
Office and automotive	3,060	3,016
Construction in progress	8,002	5,253
	120,568	113,086
Less accumulated depreciation	(54,632)	(51,597)
	$ 65,936	$ 61,489

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment based on the following estimates of useful lives:

	Useful Lives
Land	N/A
Buildings and improvements	5-40 years
Machinery and equipment	5-12 years
Drydocks and bulkheads	5-30 years
Barges and boats	15 years
Office and automotive	3-12 years
Construction in progress	N/A

Building and improvements include buildings (40 year useful life), fencing, roadways, parking lots, concrete work areas, material storage racks and shelving, launch systems, and storage lockers (5 year useful life). Drydocks and bulkheads include drydocks (30 year useful life), bulkheads, pontoons, and blocking systems (5 year useful life).

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

We have no long-term debt at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

We have a Loan Agreement that governs our Revolving Credit Facility. Our Revolving Credit Facility permits us to borrow up to $10 million and matures April 30, 2016. The interest rate is JPMorgan Chase prime rate or LIBOR plus two percent at our option. No amounts were outstanding on our Revolving Credit Facility as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Loan Agreement is secured by accounts receivable, accounts, documents and chattel paper delivered to the lender and proceeds of the foregoing. The Loan Agreement contains customary restrictive covenants and requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios that could limit our use of available capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, the Loan Agreement prohibits us from paying dividends and repurchasing stock without the consent of the lender and restricts our ability to incur additional indebtedness. The bank granted a waiver that allowed us to pay a special dividend on January 5, 2015, permitted the initiation of a quarterly dividend of $.25 per share during the first quarter of 2015 and permits the purchase of up to $20 million of stock. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all covenants. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 we had no letters of credit under the Loan Agreement.

7. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Income per Share

The calculation of basic earnings per share excludes any dilutive effect of stock options, while diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive effect of stock options. The number of weighted average shares outstanding for "basic" income per share was 5,827,193 and 5,961,602 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, there were no stock options outstanding. The number of weighted average shares outstanding for "diluted" income per share was 5,827,193 and 5,962,248 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Stockholders' Rights Plan

During May 2002, we adopted a rights plan, which was amended in May 2012. The rights plan is intended to protect stockholder interests in the event we become the subject of a takeover initiative that our board of directors believes could deny our stockholders the full value of their investment. The adoption of the rights plan was intended as a means to guard against abusive takeover tactics and was not in response to any particular proposal. The plan does not prohibit the board from considering any offer that it considers advantageous to stockholders.

Under the plan, we declared and paid a dividend on June 18, 2002 of one right for each share of common stock held by stockholders of record on June 11, 2002. As amended, each right initially entitles our stockholders to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of our preferred stock for $70 per one one-thousandth, subject to adjustment. However, if a person acquires, or commences a tender offer that would result in ownership of, 15 percent or more of our outstanding common stock while the plan remains in place, then, unless we redeem the rights for $0.001 per right, the rights will become exercisable by all rights holders except the acquiring person or group for shares of common stock or of the acquiring person having a market value of twice the purchase price of the rights.

As amended, the rights will expire on May 23, 2022, unless redeemed or exchanged at an earlier date. The rights trade with shares of our common stock and have no impact on the way in which our shares are traded. There are currently no separate certificates evidencing the rights, and there is no market for the rights.

Special Cash Dividend

The Company paid a $1.00 per share special dividend on its common stock on January 5, 2015 to shareholders of record on December 23, 2014, totaling $5.9 million. The Company paid a $2.00 per share special dividend on its common stock on December 17, 2013 to shareholders of record on December 3, 2013, totaling $11.9 million.

Dividend

The Company initiated a quarterly dividend of $0.25 per share during the first quarter of 2015. The first quarter dividend was paid on April 14, 2015 to shareholders of record on March 24, 2015. The second quarter dividend was paid on June 16, 2015 to shareholders of record on May 26, 2015. Declaration of dividends is at the discretion of the Board each quarter, and will depend upon the Company's financial performance, cash requirements, outlook and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

8. SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

Our President and Chief Executive Officer makes operating decisions and measures performance of our business primarily by viewing our two separate lines of business or products and services, which we consider to be building of new vessels and the repair and conversion of existing vessels.

Accordingly, we classify our business into two segments: (1) vessel construction and (2) repair and conversions. Our vessel construction segment involves the building of a new vessel, often including engineering and design, whereas our repair and conversions segment involves work on an existing vessel. Vessel construction jobs are typically of longer duration and have a much larger material component than repair and conversion jobs. Additionally, vessel construction activities are primarily performed in shore-based buildings and dedicated work areas, whereas repair activities primarily occur on floating drydocks or on the vessel itself while afloat. Our vessel construction activities are almost always performed under fixed-price contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, whereas our repair activities are primarily performed under cost-plus-fee arrangements.

Our product offerings in vessel construction have changed over time to meet market demands and currently include large and small deck barges, single and double hull tank barges, lift boats, ferries, push boats, offshore tug boats and offshore support vessels including aluminum crew boats. Our repair work involves maintenance and repair of existing vessels, which is often required as a result of periodic inspections required by the U.S. Coast Guard, the American Bureau of Shipping and other regulatory agencies. Our conversion projects primarily consist of lengthening the midbodies of vessels, modifying vessels to permit their use for a different type of activity and other modifications to increase the capacity or functionality of a vessel. Our aluminum new construction and repair/conversion business is not considered a separate operating segment but rather a part of our current vessel construction and repair and conversion products and services. Our Conrad Aluminum yard has been specifically designed to handle aluminum work; however, we can also perform steel new construction and repair at the yard and have also performed aluminum work at other of our yards.

We evaluate the performance of our segments based upon gross profit. Selling, general and administrative expenses, executive compensation expense, interest expense, other income, net and income taxes are not allocated to the segments. Accounting policies are the same as those described in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in our audited 2014 consolidated financial statements. Intersegment sales and transfers are not significant.

Selected information as to our operations by segment is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue				
Vessel construction	$ 58,705	$ 66,109	$ 116,808	$ 126,094
Repair and conversions	7,664	20,991	16,795	34,356
Total revenue	66,369	87,100	133,603	160,450
Cost of revenue				
Vessel construction	55,036	57,422	107,124	107,786
Repair and conversions	8,337	17,553	16,781	29,159
Total cost of revenue	63,373	74,975	123,905	136,945
Gross profit/(loss)				
Vessel construction	3,669	8,687	9,684	18,308
Repair and conversions	(673)	3,438	14	5,197
Total gross profit	2,996	12,125	9,698	23,505
S G & A expenses	1,938	2,474	3,938	4,328
Income from operations	1,058	9,651	5,760	19,177
Interest expense	-	(5)	-	(11)
Other income/(expense), net	(628)	506	(556)	798
Income before income taxes	430	10,152	5,204	19,964
Provision/(benefit) for Income tax	(782)	3,377	3	6,768
Net income	$ 1,212	$ 6,775	$ 5,201	$ 13,196

Certain other financial information by segment is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Depreciation and amortization expense:				
Vessel construction	$ 931	$ 816	$ 1,806	$ 1,545
Repair and conversions	555	530	1,119	1,054
Included in selling, general and administrative expenses	56	100	111	180
Total depreciation and amortization expense	$ 1,542	$ 1,446	$ 3,036	$ 2,779

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Capital expenditures:				
Vessel construction	$ 5,793	$ 2,377	$ 7,433	$ 3,755
Repair and conversions	(195)	258	47	798
Other	-	21	6	211
Total capital expenditures	$ 5,598	$ 2,656	$ 7,486	$ 4,764

Total assets by segment are as follows as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31 2014
Total assets:		
Vessel construction	$ 75,608	$ 68,847
Repair and conversions	37,726	43,699
Other	60,472	78,341
Total assets	$ 173,806	$ 190,887

Certain assets, including cash and cash equivalents, and capital expenditures are allocated to corporate and are included in the "Other" caption.

Revenues included in our consolidated financial statements are derived exclusively from customers domiciled in the United States, and Puerto Rico. All of our assets are located in the United States.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters— We are a party to various routine legal proceedings primarily involving commercial claims and workers' compensation claims. While the outcome of these routine claims and legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that the outcome of such proceedings in the aggregate, even if determined adversely, would not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operation or liquidity.

Environmental Matters— In 2006, the Company reported to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (the "LDEQ") that the deposit of fill material in 1986 in one of its slips at Morgan City, Louisiana, may have constituted the unauthorized disposal of solid and/or hazardous waste. The source of the fill was Marine Shale Processors, which federal courts later found to be a sham recycler. The Company did not know until 2006 that the fill material could be something other than a non-regulated aggregate product. On December 7, 2006, the LDEQ agreed to accept the Company's plan with respect to the proper classification, delisting and later corrective action of the fill material. The Company submitted its plan to delist the fill as a hazardous waste to the LDEQ on May 31, 2007, and implemented the LDEQ approved sampling and analysis plan in early 2010. The data confirmed that the fill was appropriately classified as not hazardous. LDEQ in rulemaking approved Company's delisting petition on September 20, 2014. Accordingly, the fill is now classified as solid waste, which may 1.) be removed to a solid waste landfill and the slip area backfilled or 2.) be closed in place subject to deed recordation, possible monitoring, and a LDEQ closure order. These options will be considered by LDEQ in reviewing a Company Corrective Action Plan (CAP) submitted to LDEQ for consideration in March 2015, and which CAP favored option #2 (closure in place). The Company has made provisions in its financial statements based on management's estimate of the range of potential cost to resolve

this matter, and such estimates may change as more information becomes known. Depending on further developments and information about expected costs, the Company may seek a CERCLA and/or state cost recovery action from other responsible parties.

Although no assurances can be given, except as noted above, we believe that our operations are in compliance in all material respects with all environmental laws. However, stricter interpretations and enforcement of environmental laws and compliance with potentially more stringent future environmental laws could materially and adversely affect our operations.

Employment Agreements— We have employment agreements with certain of our executive officers which provide for employment of the officers through May 31, 2016, and which provide for extensions at the end of the term, subject to the parities' mutual agreement. As of June 30, 2015, the minimum annual total compensation under these agreements was $1.1 million.

In May 2014, the Company adopted a long-term incentive compensation program for certain key employees who are not directors, under which a maximum of approximately $3 million in aggregate may be paid by the Company during a three-year period. These costs are accrued and expensed monthly over the vesting periods of the individual awards and are approximately $93,000 per month until April 30, 2016 and $32,000 per month thereafter until April 30, 2017.

In May 2015, awards were made under the Company's long-term incentive plan to other key employees, under which a maximum of approximately $2.3 million in aggregate may be paid by the company during a five year period. These costs are accrued and expensed monthly over the vesting periods of the individual awards and are approximately $40,000 per month until May 12, 2019 and $32,000 per month thereafter until May 12, 2020.

Letters of Credit and Bonds – In the normal course of our business, we are required to provide letters of credit to secure the payment of workers' compensation obligations. Additionally, under certain contracts we may be required to provide letters of credit and bonds to secure our performance and payment obligations. Outstanding letters of credit and bonds relating to these business activities amounted to $76.4 million and $51.2 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

BP Claim **–** In December 2012 and February 2013, the Company submitted Business Economic Loss claims totaling $22.6 million to the BP Settlement Fund in accordance with the Deepwater Horizon Court-Supervised Settlement Program. Certain of our businesses are located within the economic zones included in the class settlement, and we believe that the damage calculations have been made in accordance with the guidelines established for the BP Settlement Fund; however, the amounts awarded to us may be less than the amounts we submitted and some or all of our claims may be rejected. Conrad's claims have been under formal review by the BP Claims Administrator. Since June 2013, these claims have been in moratoria review, which is an automatic secondary review of the claims for certain types of industries (including shipyards) in order to ensure that the losses are related to the BP oil spill and not the federal government's moratorium on offshore drilling that followed the BP oil spill. In early August 2015, we received a request for additional information, and we are responding to the request. We believe that the supporting documentation establishes that Conrad's claims are not related to the moratorium.

BP and class counsel have been unable to agree on the criteria to be used to evaluate whether claims are moratoria related. Class counsel has petitioned the court to authorize the Claims Administrator to begin processing moratoria related claims, and BP has opposed these efforts. The court has not yet rendered a decision on this issue.

Additionally, BP has contested a number of issues related to the Settlement Agreement, and many of these issues have been heard by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. One issue that reached the Fifth Circuit concerns the Claims Administrator's acceptance of accounting calculations that do not involve a matching of revenues and expenses, which BP believes results in damages being paid to claimants whose losses are

unrelated to the BP oil spill. However, this accounting issue should not affect Conrad because Conrad's claims are based on an accrual-based method which matches revenues and expenses.

The same Fifth Circuit panel that addressed the claim calculation method also issued a subsequent order on March 3, 2014, wherein the majority found that the Settlement Agreement does not require claimants to submit evidence that a Business Economic Loss claim arose as a result of the oil spill. Therefore, the Fifth Circuit appears to have clarified that claimants need not establish causation in order to recover under the Settlement Agreement.

BP also appealed to the Fifth Circuit the issue of the district court's certification of the plaintiff class. A separate Fifth Circuit panel subsequently ruled that the class certification was valid.

With respect to these Fifth Circuit panel decisions, BP requested an en banc hearing from the Fifth Circuit, which was denied.

The district court has allowed the claims process to resume. BP's application to the U. S. Supreme Court to stay the process pending BP's filing and the disposition of a petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the U. S. Supreme Court was denied. BP also requested that the U. S. Supreme Court review the merits of the underlying Fifth Circuit rulings. That request also was denied.

At this time there is still no clear indication as to when the parties may reach an agreement on the parameters for moratoria claim review. Accordingly, even though the claims review process has resumed, Conrad's claims are still likely delayed due to the fact that they remain in moratoria review. In addition, BP has initiated additional levels of "fraud review," and is aggressively challenging pending claims, which is slowing down the processing of claims.

We cannot predict the timing of the resolution of this matter or whether Conrad will ultimately receive any award. Any award we receive will be subject to income taxes. No amounts related to the claims have been recorded in our financial statements at June 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In August 2015, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.25 per share of common stock. The dividend is payable on September 17, 2015 to shareholders of record on August 27, 2015.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes to consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report, and should be read in conjunction with our 2014 Annual Report.

Overview

We specialize in the construction, conversion and repair of a wide variety of steel and aluminum marine vessels for commercial and government customers. These vessels include tugboats, ferries, liftboats, barges, aluminum crew/supply vessels and other offshore support vessels. We operate five shipyards: one in Morgan City, Louisiana, three in Amelia, Louisiana and one in Orange, Texas. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 our new construction segment accounted for 88.5% of our total revenue and our repair and conversion segment accounted for 11.5% of our total revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2014, our new construction segment accounted for 78.2% of our total revenue and our repair and conversion segment accounted for 21.8% of our total revenue.

During March 2015, we entered into a contract to construct the first LNG bunker barge to be built for the marine market in North America. The barge is scheduled for delivery in early 2016. We have been actively pursuing increased opportunities to produce different types of vessels for new markets. Some of these vessels, including the LNG bunker barge, are larger, take longer to start production and take longer to complete than vessels we have constructed in the past. Some may require additional capital expenditures.

While we remain optimistic about the long-term prospects for our business, we must also take note of near-term risks. We have experienced a decline in demand for inland tank barges primarily used to transport petroleum products produced from shale plays, and believe that customers are delaying orders for larger projects. We have experienced a softer repair market, which we believe is due primarily to the decline in crude oil prices. These factors negatively impacted our results for the first six months of 2015, and we currently expect these factors to negatively impact our financial performance during 2015, compared to 2014, and possibly through the first six months of 2016.

Although bid activity has been good and we are pursuing various opportunities, we have not signed contracts as anticipated which is leading to gaps in our production schedules. From time to time we have experienced gaps in our construction schedules and began construction on projects that were not under contract and that we believed we could convert to contracts in a relatively short period of time within starting construction or within completion of the project. The primary goal of this strategy is to maintain operational efficiencies and revenue volume between contracted projects. We also construct stock vessels for strategic business and marketing reasons. At December 31, 2014, we had ten stock vessels which were included inventory at a cost of $11.7 million. At June 30, 2015 we had five stock vessels included in inventory with approximately $11.0 million in costs. In November 2014, our board increased our authorization from up to $10 million, to currently up to $20 million in inventory costs for stock barges and vessels. The stock vessel program adversely impacted our results for the first six months of 2015, and the ultimate selling price and timing of the sales of the stock vessels could have an impact on our revenue, profitability, and working capital in the future.

During the first six months of 2015 and for the year ended December 31, 2014, we received approximately 22.8% and 35.3%, respectively, of our total revenues from customers in the offshore oil and gas industry, 6.3% and 2.7% from government customers and 70.9% and 62.0% from other commercial customers.

During the first six months of 2015, we added $71.9 million of backlog, as compared to $143.7 million added in the first six months of 2014, which includes double-skinned tank barges, deck barges, a keyway barge, a crane barge, LPG barges, and the LNG bunker barge. Our backlog was $131.7 million at June 30, 2015, $180.2 million at December 31, 2014 and $173.0 million at June 30, 2014. As of June 30, 2015 approximately .5% of backlog revenue is related to the repair segment.

We can experience significant changes in the price of steel due to the global demand. For additional information about steel prices, see our 2014 Annual Report.

We delisted our common stock on March 30, 2005 and filed a Form 15 to deregister our common stock under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and cease filing reports pursuant to Section 15 (d) of that Act primarily to reduce expenses.

Our new construction projects generally range from one month to twelve months in duration. We use the percentage-of-completion method of accounting and therefore take into account the estimated costs, estimated earnings and revenue to date on fixed-price contracts not yet completed. The amount of revenue recognized is based on the portion of the total contract price that the labor hours incurred to date bears to the estimated total labor hours, based on current estimates to complete the project. This method is used because management considers expended labor hours to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. Revenues from cost-plus-fee contracts are recognized on the basis of cost incurred during the period plus the fee earned.

Most of the contracts we enter into for new vessel construction, and some of our contracts for conversion and repair, whether commercial or governmental, are fixed-price contracts under which we retain all cost savings on completed contracts but are liable for all cost overruns. We develop our bids for a fixed price project by estimating the amount of labor hours and the cost of materials necessary to complete the project and then bid the projects in order to achieve a sufficient profit margin to justify the allocation of our resources to such project. Our revenues therefore may fluctuate from period to period based on, among other things, the aggregate amount of materials used in projects during a period and whether the customer provides materials and equipment. We perform many of our repair and conversion services on a time and materials basis pursuant to which the customer pays a negotiated labor rate for labor hours spent on the project as well as the cost of materials plus a margin on materials purchased. Repair projects may take a few days to a few weeks, although some extend for a longer period.

In May 2015, Scott J. Theriot was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer and entered into an employment contract providing for employment through May 31, 2016 and annual extensions thereafter, subject to the parties' mutual agreement. The Company also entered into a similar contract with Daniel Conrad, Senior Vice President. In addition, our former Chief Operating Officer, Terry T. Frickey assumed the position of Executive Vice President – Business and Product Development.

In May 2015, the Independent Directors Committee made awards under the Company's long-term incentive plan to John P. Conrad, Jr., Cecil A. Hernandez, Daniel T. Conrad, Scott J. Theriot, and another employee pursuant to which if such officers remain employed for a five year period for Messrs. Conrad, Jr., Hernandez and D. Conrad and for a four year period for the other officer and employee, they will receive lump sum cash payments totaling $2.3 million. If employment terminates prior to vesting, the award is forfeited, except accelerated vesting occurs upon death or disability, and termination by the Company without cause or by the officer for good reason, as defined in the plan. These costs will be accrued and expensed monthly over the vesting periods of the individual awards and are approximately $40,000 per month until May 12, 2019 and $32,000 per month thereafter until May 12, 2020.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain of our historical data and percentage of revenues for the periods presented (in thousands):

Conrad Industries, Inc. Summary Results of Operations

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2015		2014		2015		2014	
Financial Data:								
Revenue								
Vessel construction	$58,705	88.5%	$66,109	75.9%	$116,808	87.4%	$126,094	78.6%
Repair and conversions	7,664	11.5%	20,991	24.1%	16,795	12.6%	34,356	21.4%
Total revenue	66,369	100.0%	87,100	100.0%	133,603	100.0%	160,450	100.0%
Cost of revenue								
Vessel construction	55,036	93.8%	57,422	86.9%	107,124	91.7%	107,786	85.5%
Repair and conversions	8,337	108.8%	17,553	83.6%	16,781	99.9%	29,159	84.9%
Total cost of revenue	63,373	95.5%	74,975	86.1%	123,905	92.7%	136,945	85.4%
Gross profit (loss)								
Vessel construction	3,669	6.2%	8,687	13.1%	9,684	8.3%	18,308	14.5%
Repair and conversions	(673)	-8.8%	3,438	16.4%	14	0.1%	5,197	15.1%
Total gross profit	2,996	4.5%	12,125	13.9%	9,698	7.3%	23,505	14.6%
S G & A expenses	1,938	2.9%	2,474	2.8%	3,938	2.9%	4,328	2.7%
Income from operations	1,058	1.6%	9,651	11.1%	5,760	4.3%	19,177	12.0%
Interest expense	-	0.0%	(5)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(11)	0.0%
Other income/(expense), net	(628)	-0.9%	506	0.6%	(556)	-0.4%	798	0.5%
Income before income taxes	430	0.6%	10,152	11.7%	5,204	3.9%	19,964	12.4%
Income tax provision/(benefit)	(782)	-1.2%	3,377	3.9%	3	0.0%	6,768	4.2%
Net income	$ 1,212	1.8%	$ 6,775	7.8%	$ 5,201	3.9%	$ 13,196	8.2%
EBITDA (1)	$ 1,972	3.0%	$11,603	13.3%	$ 8,240	6.2%	$ 22,754	14.2%
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	$ 5,012		$ 157		$ (4,923)		$ 15,303	
Net cash used in investing activities	$ (5,598)		$ (2,656)		$ (7,486)		$ (4,764)	
Net cash used in financing activities	$ (5,200)		$ (1,152)		$ (6,666)		$ (1,219)	

(1) Represents earnings before deduction of interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a measure of cash flow, operating results or liquidity as determined by generally accepted accounting principles. We have included information concerning EBITDA as supplemental disclosure because management believes that EBITDA provides meaningful information regarding a company's historical ability to incur and service debt. EBITDA as defined and measured by us may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income or cash flow provided by operations as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as an indicator of our profitability or liquidity.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to EBITDA for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	$ 5,012	$ 157	$ (4,923)	$ 15,303
Interest expense	-	5	-	11
Provision/(benefit) for income taxes	(782)	3,377	3	6,768
Deferred income tax provision/(benefit)	212	(30)	630	77
Other	-	-	(3)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(2,470)	8,094	12,533	595
EBITDA	$ 1,972	$ 11,603	$ 8,240	$ 22,754

Revenue for the second quarter of 2015 decreased $20.7 million, or 23.8%, to $66.4 million compared to $87.1 million for the second quarter of 2014, while revenue for the first six months of 2015 reflected a decrease of $26.8 million, or 16.7%, compared to the same period in 2014. Vessel construction revenue decreased $7.4 million or 11.2% for the second quarter of 2015, and decreased by $9.3 million, or 7.4% for first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Repair and conversion revenue decreased $13.3 million for the second quarter of 2015, or 63.5%, compared to the same period in 2014, while repair and conversion revenue decreased $17.6 million, or 51.1%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.

Vessel construction hours for the second quarter of 2015 decreased 10.8%, when compared to the same period in 2014 and decreased .6% for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Repair and conversion hours decreased 58.7% for the second quarter of 2015 and decreased 48.0% for the first six months of 2015 when compared to the same period in 2014.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, vessel construction revenue was 87.4% of total revenue compared to 78.6% for the same period in 2014 and repair and conversion revenue was 12.6% of total revenue compared to 21.4% for the same period in 2014. For the first six-month period of 2015, 6.3% of revenue was government related, 22.8% was energy and 70.9% was other commercial. This compares to 0% government, 40.8% energy and 59.2% other commercial for the same period in 2014.

Gross profit for the second quarter of 2015 decreased $9.1 million, or 75.3%, and decreased $13.8 million, or 58.7%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period of the prior year. Vessel construction gross profit decreased $5.0 million or 57.8% for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014, while vessel construction gross profit decreased $8.6 million or 47.1%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Repair and conversion gross profit decreased $4.1 million or 119.6% for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014, while repair and conversion gross profit decreased $5.2 million or 99.7%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.

Vessel construction gross profit margins decreased to 6.2% for the quarter, compared to 13.1% for the prior year quarter. Vessel construction gross profit margins decreased to 8.3% for the first six months of 2015, compared to gross profit margins of 14.5% for the same period in 2014. Vessel construction gross profit and margins decreased primarily due to a loss on a large project, lower margin jobs, and the impact of the stock vessel program.

Repair and conversion gross profit margins decreased to -8.8% for the quarter, compared to 16.4% for the prior year quarter. Repair and conversion gross profit margins decreased to .1% for the first six months of 2015, compared to gross profit margins of 15.1% the same period in 2014. Repair and conversion gross profit decreased primarily as a result of losses on two large conversion jobs, a decrease in customer activity, and pricing pressure, which we believe is a result of the decline in crude oil prices.

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") decreased $536,000, or 21.7%, for the second quarter of 2015 and decreased $390,000, or 9.0%, for the first six months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease for the quarter and six months was primarily due to professional fees and contract services.

Interest expense decreased $5,000 and $11,000 as compared to the same quarter of the prior year and the six month period of the prior year, respectively. The decrease is due to the reduction in the outstanding balances of the industrial revenue bonds for the quarter and six month periods. As a result of the payoff of our industrial revenue bonds in June 2014, we had no long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2015.

We had income tax benefit of $782,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to income tax expense of $3.4 million for the same period in 2014, which is a result of lower income from operations and a research and development tax credit of $800,000. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company had income tax expense of $3,000 compared to $6.8 million for the same period of the prior year, which is a result of lower income from operations and a research and development tax credit of $1.7 million. With respect to the tax credit estimated for the remainder of the year, we expect to record $1.7 million ratably over the next two quarters of 2015. The research and development tax credit is comprised of an estimate for 2015 of approximately $900,000 and a credit for 2012 and 2013 for approximately $2.4 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash used in operating activities was $4.9 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to net cash provided by operating activities of $15.3 million for the same period in 2014. The decrease in cash flow from the prior year is primarily due to the decrease in net income and an increase in cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. Our working capital position was $73.1 million at June 30, 2015 compared to $79.6 million at December 31, 2014. Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were $49.5 million and $68.6 million, respectively. Management continues to engage in a detailed business planning process in assessing the Company's cash position and potential resources in light of the challenging operating environment, new types of projects being pursued, and the Company's capital expenditure program.

Our net cash used in investing activities of $7.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 reflected capital expenditures for facility improvements, equipment and machinery purchases. Other significant approved capital expenditures include improvements to increase capacity and operational efficiencies. For 2015, our Board of Directors has approved $27.3 million in capital expenditures, which includes the continued improvements at our Deepwater South facility in the amount of $16.7 million. The additional improvements at Deepwater South will continue to enhance our ability to build larger vessels.

To fill in gaps in our construction schedules, we construct stock vessels from time to time. We have also constructed stock vessels for strategic business and marketing reasons. At December 31, 2014, we had ten stock vessels, at various stages of completion included inventory at a cost of $11.7 million. At June 30, 2015 we have five stock vessels at various stages of completion included in inventory with approximately $11.0 million in costs. Our board has recently increased our authorization from up to $10 million, to currently up to $20 million in inventory costs for stock vessels. The stock vessel program adversely impacted our results for the first six months of 2015, and the ultimate selling price and timing of the sales could have an impact on our revenue, profitability, and working capital in the future.

Net cash used by financing activities was $6.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 which was for the payment of dividends in the amount of $2.9 million and $3.8 million for the purchase of treasury stock. For the first six months of 2014, $1.2 million was used for the repayment of debt, which was paid off in June 2014. Our long term debt is described in Note 6 to our financial statements.

We paid a special dividend on January 5, 2015 of $1.00 per share to shareholders of record on December 23, 2014, totaling $5.9 million. The Company initiated a quarterly dividend of $0.25 per share during the first quarter of 2015. The first quarter dividend was paid on April 14, 2015 to shareholders of record on March 24, 2015, totaling $1.5 million. The second quarter dividend was paid on June 16, 2015 to shareholders of record on May 26, 2015, totaling

$1.4 million. The Board has declared a dividend of $0.25 per share payable September 17, 2015 to shareholders of record on August 27, 2015. Declaration of the dividends is at the discretion of the Board each quarter, and will depend upon the Company's financial performance, cash requirements, outlook and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

During December 2014, our Board approved an increase in our stock repurchase program to $20 million. The program permits purchase of common stock in the open market or privately negotiated transactions, does not obligate us to acquire any particular amount of stock, does not have an expiration date and can be amended or terminated at any time without prior notice. During the second quarter of 2015, we purchased 121,155 shares at an average price of $31 per share. As of July 31, 2015, $16 million remained available under the program.

In the normal course of our business, we are required to provide letters of credit as security for our workers compensation obligations. Additionally, under certain contracts we may be required to provide letters of credit and bonds to secure our performance and payment obligations. Bonds relating to these business activities amounted to $76.4 million and $51.2 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. We believe that general industry conditions have led customers to require performance bonds more often than in the past. Although we believe that in the future we will be able to obtain bonds, letters of credit, and similar obligations on terms we regard as acceptable, there can be no assurance we will be successful in doing so. In addition, the cost of obtaining such bonds, letters of credit and similar obligations has increased and may continue to increase.

We believe that our existing working capital, cash flow from operations and bank commitments will be adequate to meet our working capital needs for operations and capital expenditures through 2015. We further believe that, barring unforeseen circumstances, we should have sufficient resources to meet our cash needs through 2016.