

MARINEMAX INC
Form 10-Q
January 31, 2007

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 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 December 31, 2006.

Commission File No. 1-14173

MARINEMAX, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

59-3496957

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**18167 U.S. Highway 19 North, Suite 300
Clearwater, Florida**

(Address of principal executive offices)

33764

(ZIP Code)

727-531-1700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports 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 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

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock on January 26, 2007 was 18,655,280.

MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Revenue	\$ 181,184	\$ 234,738
Cost of sales	136,836	177,677
Gross profit	44,348	57,061
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	40,472	56,872
Income from operations	3,876	189
Interest expense	2,761	6,540
Income (loss) before income tax provision (benefit)	1,115	(6,351)
Income tax provision (benefit)	451	(2,565)
Net income (loss)	\$ 664	\$ (3,786)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares used in computing net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	17,611,841	18,287,781
Diluted	18,525,849	18,287,781

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2006 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,113	\$ 13,130
Accounts receivable, net	57,589	48,834
Inventories, net	462,847	545,282
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,445	7,881
Deferred tax assets	4,486	4,626
Total current assets	558,480	619,753
Property and equipment, net	122,215	121,354
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	116,195	116,366
Other long-term assets	4,673	4,437
Total assets	\$ 801,563	\$ 861,910
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 37,398	\$ 15,588
Customer deposits	17,170	18,189
Accrued expenses	26,783	25,518
Short-term borrowings	321,500	405,500
Current maturities of long-term debt	4,532	4,555
Total current liabilities	407,383	469,350
Deferred tax liabilities	11,639	11,932
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	32,654	31,493
Total liabilities	451,676	512,775
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2006		
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 24,000,000 shares authorized, 18,529,524 and 18,619,767 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2006, respectively	19	19
Additional paid-in capital	156,618	160,030
Retained earnings	200,306	196,520

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Accumulated other comprehensive income	507	129
Treasury stock, at cost, 336,300 shares held at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2006, respectively	(7,563)	(7,563)
Total stockholders' equity	349,887	349,135
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 801,563	\$ 861,910

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Amounts in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Net income (loss)	\$ 664	\$ (3,786)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in fair market value of derivative instruments, net of tax benefit of \$237 for the three months ended December 31, 2006		(378)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net loss, net of tax benefit of \$61 for the three months ended December 31, 2006		98
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 664	\$ (4,066)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional		Retained	Accumulated		Treasury		Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Capital	Earnings	Other	Comprehensive	Stock	Equity	Stockholders
						Income				Equity
BALANCE, September 30, 2006	18,529,524	\$ 19	\$ 156,618		\$ 200,306	\$ 507		\$ (7,563)		\$ 349,887
Net loss					(3,786)					(3,786)
Shares issued under employee stock purchase plan	42,129		911							911
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options	46,957		483							483
Stock-based compensation	1,157		1,743							1,743
Tax benefits of options exercised			275							275
Change in fair market value of derivative instruments, net of tax							(378)			(378)
BALANCE, December 31, 2006	18,619,767	\$ 19	\$ 160,030		\$ 196,520	\$ 129		\$ (7,563)		\$ 349,135

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Amounts in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2005	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 664	\$ (3,786)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,697	2,349
Deferred income tax provision	74	154
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(75)	(10)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,114	1,743
Tax benefits of options exercised		275
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation		(178)
(Increase) decrease in		
Accounts receivable, net	(280)	8,755
Inventories, net	(70,367)	(82,435)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	376	411
(Decrease) increase in		
Accounts payable	(2,784)	(21,810)
Customer deposits	(3,795)	1,019
Accrued expenses	1,829	(1,265)
Net cash used in operating activities	(71,547)	(94,778)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,336)	(1,636)
Net cash used in acquisitions of businesses, net assets, and intangible assets	(136)	(16)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	75	13
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,397)	(1,639)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net borrowings on short-term borrowings	56,000	84,000
Repayments of long-term debt	(948)	(1,138)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock under option and employee purchase plans	1,150	1,394
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	109	178
Net cash provided by financing activities	56,311	84,434
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(16,633)	(11,983)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	27,271	25,113

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 10,638	\$ 13,130
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Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid for:

Interest	\$ 2,301	\$ 5,882
Income taxes	\$ 2,170	\$ 15,734

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MARINEMAX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Company Background

We are the largest recreational boat retailer in the United States. We engage primarily in the retail sale, brokerage, and service of new and used boats, motors, trailers, marine parts, and accessories and offer slip and storage accommodations in certain locations. In addition, we arrange related boat financing, insurance, and extended service contracts. As of December 31, 2006 we operated through 88 retail locations in 22 states, consisting of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah.

We are the nation's largest retailer of Sea Ray, Boston Whaler, Meridian, Cabo Yachts, and Hatteras Yachts, all of which are manufactured by Brunswick Corporation (Brunswick), the world's largest manufacturer of marine products. Sales of new Brunswick boats accounted for approximately 59% of our revenue in fiscal 2006. We believe we represented approximately 13% of all Brunswick marine product sales, including approximately 40% of its Sea Ray boat sales, during our 2006 fiscal year.

We have dealership agreements with Sea Ray, Boston Whaler, Meridian, Cabo Yachts, Hatteras Yachts, Mercury Marine, and Baja Marine Corporation, all subsidiaries or divisions of Brunswick. We also have dealer agreements with Ferretti Group, Bertram, and Azimut. These agreements allow us to purchase, stock, sell, and service these manufacturers' boats and products. These agreements also allow us to use these manufacturers' names, trade symbols, and intellectual properties in our operations.

Each of our operating dealership subsidiaries that carry the Sea Ray product line is party to a multi-year dealer agreement with Brunswick covering Sea Ray products and is the exclusive dealer of Sea Ray boats in its geographic markets. Our subsidiary, MarineMax Motor Yachts, LLC, is a party to a dealer agreement with Hatteras Yachts. The agreement gives us the right to sell Hatteras Yachts throughout the state of Florida (excluding the Florida Panhandle) and the state of Texas, as well as the U.S. distribution rights for Hatteras products over 82 feet. We are also the exclusive dealer for Cabo Yachts throughout the state of Florida. Our subsidiary, MarineMax International, LLC, is a party to a dealer agreement with Ferretti Group and Bertram Yachts. The agreement appoints us as the exclusive dealer for Ferretti Yachts, Pershing, Riva, Apremare, and Mochi Craft mega-yachts, yachts, and other recreational boats for the United States, Canada, and the Bahamas. The agreement also appoints us as the exclusive dealer for Bertram in the United States (excluding the Florida peninsula and certain portions of New England), Canada, and the Bahamas. We are also the exclusive dealer for Italy-based Azimut-Benetti Group's product lines Azimut and Atlantis mega-yachts, yachts, and other recreational boats for the Northeast United States from Maryland to Maine. We believe the non-Brunswick brands offer a migration for our existing customer base or fill a void in our product offerings and accordingly do not compete with the business generated from our other prominent brands.

As is typical in the industry, we deal with manufacturers, other than the Sea Ray division of Brunswick, under renewable annual dealer agreements, each of which gives us the right to sell various makes and models of boats within a given geographic region. Any change or termination of these agreements for any reason, or changes in competitive, regulatory, or marketing practices, including rebate or incentive programs, could adversely affect our results of operations. Although there are a limited number of manufacturers of the type of boats and products that we sell, we believe that adequate alternative sources would be available to replace any manufacturer other than Brunswick as a product source. These alternative sources may not be available at the time of any interruption, and alternative products may not be available at comparable terms, which could affect operating results adversely.

Our business, as well as the entire recreational boating industry, is highly seasonal, with seasonality varying in different geographic markets. With the exception of Florida, we generally realize significantly lower sales and higher levels of inventories, and related short-term borrowings, in the quarterly periods ending December 31 and March 31. The onset of the public boat and recreation shows in January stimulates boat sales and allows us to reduce our inventory levels and related short-term borrowings throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. Our business will become substantially more seasonal as we acquire dealers that operate in colder regions of the United States.

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These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information, the instructions to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X and should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. All adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation, have been reflected in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The operating results for the three months ended December 31, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in future periods.

The preparation of unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. The estimates made by us in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include valuation allowances, valuation of goodwill and intangible assets, valuation of long-lived assets, and valuation of accruals. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

3. New Accounting Pronouncements

During May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (SFAS 154), which replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, (APB 20) and SFAS No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements-An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28 (SFAS 3). SFAS 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 154 during the first quarter of our 2007 fiscal year did not have an affect on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

During June 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reached a consensus on Issue No. 06-3, How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation) (EITF 06-3). The consensus determined that the scope of EITF 06-3 includes any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is imposed concurrently on a specific revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer and may include, but is not limited to, sales, use, value added, and some excise taxes. EITF 06-3 also determined that the presentation of taxes on either a gross basis or a net basis within the scope of EITF 06-3 is an accounting policy decision that should be disclosed pursuant to APB Opinion No. 22, Disclosure of Accounting Policies (APB 22). EITF 06-3 does not require a company to reevaluate its existing policies related to taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer. EITF 06-3 is effective for interim and annual financial statements beginning after December 15, 2006, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of EITF 06-3 during the first quarter of our 2007 fiscal year did not have an affect on our condensed consolidated financial statements as taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are presented net in our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108), to address diversity in practice in quantifying financial statement misstatements and the potential for the build up of improper amounts on the balance sheet. SAB 108 identifies the approach that registrants should take when evaluating the effects of unadjusted misstatements on each financial statement, the circumstances under which corrections of misstatements should result in a revision to financial statements and disclosures related to the correction of misstatements. SAB 108 is effective for financial statements for an interim period of the first fiscal year ending after

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November 16, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 during the first quarter of our 2007 fiscal year did not have an effect on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

4. Acquisitions

During March 2006, we acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Surfside-3 Marina, Inc. (Surfside), a privately held boat dealership with eight locations in New York and Connecticut, which expands our ability to serve consumers in the Northeast boating community. Based on the provisions of the asset purchase agreement, 100,000 shares of common stock are currently held in escrow, subject to the satisfaction of working capital adjustments and other provisions in the acquisition documents. We and Surfside are in current discussions to resolve such matters. We also are in the process of finalizing the purchase price allocation and determining the fair value of acquired intangible assets and determining the ultimate resolution of certain matters related to purchase price adjustments with the owners of Surfside; accordingly, certain purchase price allocations are subject to change.

5. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We account for goodwill and identifiable intangible assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). Under this standard, we assess the impairment of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of goodwill or an identifiable intangible asset exceeds its fair value, we would recognize an impairment loss. We measure any potential impairment based on various business valuation methodologies, including a projected discounted cash flow method.

We have determined that our most significant acquired identifiable intangible assets are the dealer agreements of dealerships that we have acquired, which are indefinite-lived intangible assets. We completed the annual impairment test during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, based on financial information as of the third quarter of fiscal 2006, which resulted in no impairment of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets. We will continue to test goodwill and identifiable intangible assets for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. To date, we have not recognized any impairment of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets in the application of SFAS 142.

The carrying amounts of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Goodwill	Identifiable Intangible Assets	Total
Balance, September 30, 2006	\$ 94,068	\$ 22,127	\$ 116,195
Changes during the period	16	155	171
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 94,084	\$ 22,282	\$ 116,366

Goodwill and identifiable intangible asset changes during the period relate to preliminary purchase price allocations on recently completed acquisitions and are subject to change as we finalize the purchase price allocations and determine the value of acquired intangible assets.

6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activity

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities (SFAS 133), as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activity, an Amendment of SFAS 133 (SFAS 138) and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 149), (collectively SFAS 133). Under these standards, we record all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at their respective fair values. Generally, if a derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge, we record the change in the fair value of the derivative in other comprehensive income to the extent the derivative is effective, and

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recognize the change in the statement of operations when the hedged item affects earnings. If a derivative instrument is designated as a fair value hedge, we recognize the change in fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk in earnings in the current period. All of our firm commitments and interest rate hedges are designated as cash flow hedges.

We have entered into foreign currency cash flow hedges to reduce the variability of cash flows associated with forecasted purchases of boats and yachts from certain of our foreign suppliers in Euro dollars. These cash flow hedges are designed to offset changes in expected cash flows due to fluctuations in the Euro dollar from the time the contracts are entered into until actual delivery date of the inventory and corresponding payments are made. At December 31, 2006, there was an outstanding contract, with a notional amount of approximately \$2.0 million that is expected to mature during January 2007. This contract is designated as a cash flow hedge since it is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the change in the cash flow attributable to the forecasted purchase of a yacht from our foreign supplier in Euro dollars. Because the critical terms of the forward contracts and the forecasted transactions coincide (i.e., the currency, notional amount, and timing), changes in cash flows attributable to the risks being hedged are expected to be completely offset by the forward contract. We account for the cost of entering into the hedging instruments, or difference between the spot rate and the forward rate at inception, as ineffective and amortize and recognize the related cost as an expense in earnings over the life of the related instrument. During the three months ended December 31, 2006, we recorded approximately \$47,000 of costs related to entering into the hedging instruments as an expense in earnings. In addition, the outstanding contract at December 31, 2006 had an unrealized gain of approximately \$173,000, which was recorded in other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet and qualifies as highly effective for reporting purposes. Effectiveness of yacht and boat forward contracts is determined by comparing the change in the fair value of the forward contract to the change in the expected cash to be paid for the hedged item. During the three months ended December 31, 2006, the ineffective portion of the hedging instrument was not significant. For closed contracts related to inventory on hand at December 31, 2006, we recorded approximately \$467,000 of unrealized gains as a contra inventory on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. These unrealized gains will be recognized as a reduction to the cost of sale when the related boat is sold. At December 31, 2006, the net unrealized gain related to the open contract recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income was approximately \$123,000. All of the existing gains are expected to be reclassified into earnings in the next 12 months as the related boats are sold.

We have entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$4.0 million, maturing in June 2015, which is designated as a cash flow hedge and which effectively converts a portion of the floating rate debt to a fixed rate of 5.67%. Since all of the critical terms of the swap exactly match those of the hedged debt, no ineffectiveness has been identified in the hedging relationship. Consequently, we record all changes in fair value as a component of other comprehensive income. We periodically determine the effectiveness of the swap by determining that the critical terms still match, determining that the future interest payments are still probable of occurrence, and evaluating the likelihood of the counterparty's compliance with the terms of the swap. At December 31, 2006, the swap agreement had a fair value of approximately \$86,000, which was recorded in other long-term assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

7. Short-Term Borrowings

During June 2006, we entered into a second amended and restated credit and security agreement with eight financial institutions. The credit facility provides us a line of credit with asset-based borrowing availability of up to \$500 million for working capital and inventory financing, with the amount of permissible borrowings determined pursuant to a borrowing base formula. The credit facility also permits approved-vendor floorplan borrowings of up to \$20 million. The credit facility accrues interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 150 to 260 basis points, with the interest rate based upon the ratio of our net outstanding borrowings to our tangible net worth. The credit facility is secured by our inventory, accounts receivable, equipment, furniture, and fixtures. The credit facility requires us to satisfy certain covenants, including maintaining a leverage ratio tied to our tangible net worth. The other terms and conditions of the credit facility are generally similar to the previous credit facility. The credit facility matures in May 2011, with two one-year renewal options remaining. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with all of the credit facility covenants and our additional available borrowings under our credit facility

were approximately \$94.5 million.

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8. Stockholders Equity

We issued a total of 90,243 shares of our common stock in conjunction with our Incentive Stock Plan and Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) during the three months ended December 31, 2006. Our Incentive Stock Plan provides for the grant of incentive and non-qualified stock options to acquire our common stock, the grant of common stock, the grant of stock appreciation rights, and the grant of other cash awards to key personnel, directors, consultants, independent contractors, and others providing valuable services to us. Our ESPP is available to all our regular employees who have completed at least one year of continuous service.

9. Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, Share Based Payment (SFAS 123R). Under this standard, we use the Black-Scholes valuation model for valuing all stock options and shares granted under the ESPP. Compensation for restricted stock awards is measured at fair value on the grant date based on the number of shares expected to vest and the quoted market price of our common stock. Compensation cost for all awards is recognized in earnings, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award.

During the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, we recognized stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$1.1 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, in selling, general, and administrative expenses on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Tax benefits realized for tax deductions from option exercises for the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, were approximately \$109,000 and \$275,000, respectively.

Cash received from option exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, was approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. We currently expect to satisfy share-based awards with registered shares available to be issued.

10. 1998 Incentive Stock Plan (the Incentive Stock Plan)

The Incentive Stock Plan provides for the grant of incentive and non-qualified stock options to acquire our common stock, the grant of common stock, the grant of stock appreciation rights, and the grant of other cash awards, (collectively awards), to key personnel, directors, consultants, independent contractors, and others providing valuable services to us. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to the Incentive Stock Plan is the lesser of 4,000,000 shares or the sum of (1) 20% of the then-outstanding shares of our common stock plus (2) the number of shares exercised with respect to any awards granted under the Incentive Stock Plan. The Incentive Stock Plan terminates in April 2008, and awards may be granted at any time during the life of the Incentive Stock Plan. The date on which awards vest and the exercise prices of options are determined by the Board of Directors or the Plan Administrator. The Incentive Stock Plan also includes an Automatic Grant Program providing for the automatic grant of options (Automatic Options) to our non-employee directors.

The exercise price of options granted under the Incentive Stock Plan is to be at least equal to the fair market value of shares of common stock on the date of grant. The term of options under the Incentive Stock Plan may not exceed ten years. The options granted have varying vesting periods, but generally become fully vested at either the end of year five or the end of year seven, depending on the specific grant.

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The following table summarizes option activity from September 30, 2006 through December 31, 2006:

	Shares Available for Grant	Options Outstanding	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Balance at September 30, 2006	394,728	2,364,538	\$22,583	\$16.80	5.9
Options authorized					
Options expired					
Options granted	(86,500)	86,500		\$28.07	
Options cancelled	104,769	(104,769)		\$20.44	
Restricted stock units	(217,100)				
Options exercised		(46,957)		\$10.29	
Balance at December 31, 2006	195,897	2,299,312	\$21,968	\$17.22	5.8
Exercisable at December 31, 2006		1,041,468	\$14,292	\$12.47	3.7

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, was \$11.56 and \$11.48, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, was approximately \$972,000 million and \$756,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006, there was approximately \$5.4 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested options that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.8 years. The total fair value of options vested during the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, was approximately \$645,000 and \$1.2 million respectively.

We continued using the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of options granted during fiscal 2007. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the option pricing model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual term of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The following are the weighted-average assumptions used for each respective period:

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.5%	4.6%
Volatility	45.2%	41.7%
Expected life	4.3 years	4.8 years

11. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the Stock Purchase Plan)

The Stock Purchase Plan provides for up to 750,000 shares of common stock to be issued and is available to all our regular employees who have completed at least one year of continuous service. The Stock Purchase Plan provides for implementation of up to 10 annual offerings beginning on the first day of October in the years 1998 through 2007, with each offering terminating on September 30 of the following year. Each annual offering may be divided into two six-month offerings. For each offering, the purchase price per share will be the lower of (i) 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the first day of the offering or (ii) 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the last day of the offering. The purchase price is paid through periodic payroll deductions not to exceed 10% of the participant's

earnings during each offering period. However, no participant may purchase more than \$25,000 worth of common stock annually.

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We continued using the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of options granted during fiscal 2007. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the option pricing model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual term of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The following are the weighted-average assumptions used for each respective period:

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.3%	5.1%
Volatility	37.3%	39.8%
Expected life	six-months	six-months

12. Restricted Stock Awards

During the first quarter of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007, we granted non-vested (restricted) stock awards and restricted stock units, respectively, (collectively restricted stock awards), to certain key employees pursuant to the 1998 Incentive Stock Plan, which vest as to one-third on each of the third, fourth, and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant. The stock underlying the vested restricted stock units will be delivered upon vesting.

The fair value of the restricted stock awards granted in fiscal 2006 and 2007 is measured on the grant date and recognized in earnings over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award.

The following table summarizes restricted stock award activity from September 30, 2006 through December 31, 2006:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested balance at September 30, 2006	278,000	\$28.18
Changes during the period		
Awards granted	217,100	\$28.51
Awards vested		\$
Awards forfeited		\$
Non-vested balance at December 31, 2006	495,100	\$28.33

As of December 31, 2006, there was approximately \$10.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock awards granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 4.1 years.

Table of Contents**13. Earnings (Loss) Per Share**

The following is a reconciliation of the shares used in the denominator for calculating basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per share	17,611,841	18,287,781
Effect of dilutive options	914,008	
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per share	18,525,849	18,287,781

Options to purchase 896,784 shares of common stock were outstanding at December 31, 2006, but as a result of our net loss, were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share because their effect would be anti-dilutive. Options to purchase 244,179 and 669,100 shares of common stock were outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of our common stock, and therefore, their effect would be anti-dilutive.

14. Contingencies

We are party to various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. With the exception of a single lawsuit award that we are currently appealing, the ultimate liability, if any, associated with the other matters was not material at December 31, 2006. However, based on information available at December 31, 2006 surrounding the single lawsuit award, our litigation accrual approximated \$2.0 million. While it is not feasible to determine the actual outcome of these actions as of December 31, 2006, we do not believe that these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements include statements relating to our future economic performance, plans and objectives for future operations, and projections of revenue and other financial items that are based on our beliefs as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated as a result of a number of factors, including those listed under "Business-Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006.

General

We are the largest recreational boat retailer in the United States with fiscal 2006 revenue exceeding \$1.2 billion. Through 88 retail locations in 22 states, we sell new and used recreational boats and related marine products, including engines, trailers, parts, and accessories. We also arrange related boat financing, insurance, and extended warranty contracts; provide boat repair and maintenance services; offer yacht and boat brokerage services; and, where available, offer slip and storage accommodations.

We were incorporated in January 1998. We conducted no operations until the acquisition of five independent recreational boat dealers on March 1, 1998. Since the initial acquisitions in March 1998, we have acquired 20 recreational boat dealers, two boat brokerage operations, and two full-service yacht repair facilities. As a part of our acquisition strategy, we frequently engage in discussions with various recreational boat dealers regarding their potential acquisition by us. Potential acquisition discussions frequently take place over a long period of time and involve difficult business integration and other issues, including in some cases, management succession and related matters. As a result of these and other factors, a number of potential acquisitions that from time to time appear likely to occur do not result in binding legal agreements and are not consummated.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact and risks related to these policies on our business operations is discussed throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations when such policies affect our reported and expected financial results.

In the ordinary course of business, we make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of our financial condition and results of operations in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The results form the basis for making judgments about various matters, including the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions. We believe that the following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, which are those that are most important to our financial condition and results of operations and require our most difficult, subjective, and complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from boat, motor, and trailer sales and parts and service operations at the time the boat, motor, trailer, or part is delivered to or accepted by the customer or service is completed. We recognize commissions earned from a brokerage sale at the time the related brokerage transaction closes. We recognize revenue from slip and storage services on a straight-line basis over the term of the slip or storage agreement. We recognize commissions earned by us for placing notes with financial institutions in connection with customer boat financing when we recognize the related boat sales. We also recognize marketing fees earned on credit life, accident and disability, and hull insurance products sold by third-party insurance companies at the later of customer acceptance of the insurance product as evidenced by contract execution or when we recognize the related boat sale. Pursuant to

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negotiated agreements with financial and insurance institutions, we are charged back for a portion of these fees should the customer terminate or default on the related finance or insurance contract before it is outstanding for a stipulated minimal period of time.

We also recognize commissions earned on extended warranty service contracts sold on behalf of third-party insurance companies at the later of customer acceptance of the service contract terms as evidenced by contract execution or recognition of the related boat sale. We are charged back for a portion of these commissions should the customer terminate or default on the service contract prior to its scheduled maturity.

Vendor Consideration Received

We account for consideration received from our vendors in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 02-16, Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor (EITF 02-16). EITF 02-16 most significantly requires us to classify interest assistance received from manufacturers as a reduction of inventory cost and related cost of sales as opposed to netting the assistance against our interest expense incurred with our lenders. Pursuant to EITF 02-16, amounts received by us under our co-op assistance programs from our manufacturers, are netted against related advertising expenses.

Inventories

Inventory costs consist of the amount paid to acquire the inventory, net of vendor consideration and purchase discounts, the cost of equipment added, reconditioning costs, and transportation costs relating to acquiring inventory for sale. New and used boat, motor, and trailer inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a specific-identification basis, or market. Parts and accessories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on the first-in, first-out basis, or market. If the carrying amount of our inventory exceeds its fair value, we reduce the carrying amount to reflect fair value. We utilize our historical experience and consideration of current market trends as the basis for our lower of cost or market analysis. If events occur and market conditions change, causing the fair value to fall below carrying value, further reductions may be required.

Valuation of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We account for goodwill and identifiable intangible assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). Under this standard, we assess the impairment of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of goodwill or an identifiable intangible asset exceeds its fair value, we would recognize an impairment loss. We measure any potential impairment based on various business valuation methodologies, including a projected discounted cash flow method.

We have determined that our most significant acquired identifiable intangible assets are our dealer agreements, which are indefinite-lived intangible assets. We completed the annual impairment test during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, based on financial information as of the third quarter of fiscal 2006, which resulted in no impairment of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets. We will continue to test goodwill and identifiable intangible assets for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. To date, we have not recognized any impairment of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets in the application of SFAS 142. Net goodwill and identifiable intangible assets amounted to approximately \$94.1 million and \$22.3 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2006. The most significant estimates used in our goodwill valuation model include estimates of the future growth in our cash flows and future working capital needs to support our projected growth. Should circumstances change causing these assumptions to differ materially from our expectations, goodwill may become impaired, resulting in a material adverse effect on our operating margins.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review property, plant, and equipment for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144). SFAS 144 requires that long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset

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may not be recoverable. Recoverability of the asset is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to the undiscounted future net cash flows the asset is expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value. Estimates of expected future cash flows represent our best estimate based on currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. Any impairment recognized in accordance with SFAS 144 is permanent and may not be restored. To date, we have not recognized any impairment of long-lived assets in the application of SFAS 144.

Insurance

We retain varying levels of risk relating to the insurance policies we maintain, most significantly workers compensation insurance and employee medical benefits. We are responsible for the claims and losses incurred under these programs, limited by per occurrence deductibles and paid claims or losses up to pre-determined maximum exposure limits. Any losses above the pre-determined exposure limits are paid by our third-party insurance carriers. We estimate our liability for incurred but not reported losses using our historical loss experience, our judgment, and industry information.

Derivative Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities (SFAS 133), as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activity, an Amendment of SFAS 133 (SFAS 138) and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 149), (collectively SFAS 133). Under these standards, all derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at their respective fair values. Generally, if a derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge, the change in the fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income to the extent the derivative is effective, and recognized in the statement of operations when the hedged item affects earnings. If a derivative instrument is designated as a fair value hedge, the change in fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings in the current period.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, Share Based Payment (SFAS 123R). Under this standard, we use the Black-Scholes valuation model for valuing all stock options and shares granted under the ESPP. Compensation for restricted stock awards is measured at fair value on the grant date based on the number of shares expected to vest and the quoted market price of our common stock. Compensation cost for all awards is recognized in earnings, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109). Under SFAS 109, we recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

For a more comprehensive list of our accounting policies, including those which involve varying degrees of judgment, see Note 3 Significant Accounting Policies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following discussion compares the three months ended December 31, 2006 with the three months ended December 31, 2005 and should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including the related notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this Report.

Three Months Ended December 31, 2006 Compared with Three Months Ended December 31, 2005

Revenue. Revenue increased \$53.6 million, or 29.6%, to \$234.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from \$181.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Of this increase, \$28.7 million was attributable to stores opened or acquired that were not eligible for inclusion in the comparable-store base and \$24.9 million was attributable to a 13.8% growth in comparable-store sales. The increase in comparable-store sales for the three months ended December 31, 2006 resulted primarily from an increase in boat and yacht sales of approximately \$23.4 million and increased revenue from our finance, insurance, and parts products of approximately \$1.5 million.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$12.7 million, or 28.7%, to \$57.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from \$44.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue decreased to 24.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from 24.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The decrease was primarily attributable to a reduction in the gross profit margin on boat sales, partially offset by an increase in the gross profit margin on yacht sales and incremental improvements in finance, insurance, brokerage, and parts, and service revenue, which generally yield higher gross margins than boat sales.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$16.4 million, or 40.5%, to \$56.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from \$40.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue increased approximately 190 basis points to 24.2% for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from 22.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue increased due to increases in marketing and personnel expenses required to achieve our level of revenue and increased operations compared to the prior year.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$3.8 million, or 136.9%, to \$6.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from \$2.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Interest expense as a percentage of revenue increased to 2.8% for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from 1.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily a result of increased borrowings associated with our revolving credit facility primarily due to the Port Arrowhead and Surfside acquisitions, and mortgages primarily due to newly acquired locations, which accounted for an increase in interest expense of approximately \$3.3 million and a less favorable interest rate environment, which accounted for an increase of approximately \$500,000 in interest expense.

Income Tax (Benefit) Provision. Income tax expense decreased \$3.0 million, to a benefit of \$(2.6) million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from an expense of \$451,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005 as a result of a loss before income tax benefit. Our effective income tax rate remained constant at 40.4%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash needs are primarily for working capital to support operations, including new and used boat and related parts inventories, off-season liquidity, and growth through acquisitions and new store openings. We regularly monitor the aging of our inventories and current market trends to evaluate our current and future inventory needs. We also use this evaluation in conjunction with our review of our current and expected operating performance and expected growth to determine the adequacy of our financing needs. These cash needs have historically been financed with cash generated from operations and borrowings under our line of credit facility. We currently depend upon dividends and other payments from our consolidated operating subsidiaries and our line of credit facility to fund our current operations and meet our cash needs. Currently, no agreements exist that restrict this flow of funds from our operating subsidiaries.

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For the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, cash used in operating activities approximated \$71.5 million and \$94.6 million, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2005, cash used in operating activities was primarily attributable to an increase in inventories to continue the expansion of existing product lines and to ensure appropriate inventory levels, a decrease in accounts payable to our manufacturers, and a decrease in customer deposits. For the three months ended December 31, 2006, cash used in operating activities was primarily attributable to an increase in inventories to ensure appropriate inventory levels and a decrease in accounts payable to tax authorities, partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable from our manufacturers.

For the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, cash used in investing activities approximated \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, and was primarily used to purchase property and equipment associated with opening new retail facilities or improving and relocating existing retail facilities.

For the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, cash provided by financing activities approximated \$56.3 million and \$84.4 million, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, cash provided by financing activities was primarily attributable to net borrowings on our credit facility as a result of increased inventory levels and common shares issued upon the exercise of stock options and stock purchases under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan, partially offset by repayments of long-term debt.

We currently maintain a second amended and restated credit and security agreement with eight financial institutions. The credit facility provides us a line of credit with asset-based borrowing availability of up to \$500 million for working capital and inventory financing, with the amount of permissible borrowings determined pursuant to a borrowing base formula. The credit facility also permits approved-vendor floorplan borrowings of up to \$20 million. The credit facility accrues interest at LIBOR plus 150 to 260 basis points, with the interest rate based upon the ratio of our net outstanding borrowings to our tangible net worth. The credit facility is secured by our inventory, accounts receivable, equipment, furniture, and fixtures. The credit facility requires us to satisfy certain covenants, including maintaining a leverage ratio tied to our tangible net worth. The credit facility matures in May 2011, with two one-year renewal options remaining. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with all of the credit facility covenants.

As of December 31, 2006, our indebtedness totaled approximately \$441.5 million, of which approximately \$36.0 million was associated with our real estate holdings and approximately \$405.5 million was associated with financing our inventory and working capital needs. At December 31, 2005 and 2006, the interest rate on the outstanding short-term borrowings was 5.8% and 6.8%, respectively. At December 31, 2006, our additional available borrowings under our credit facility were approximately \$94.5 million.

We issued a total of 90,243 shares of our common stock in conjunction with our Incentive Stock Plan and Employee Stock Purchase Plan during the three months ended December 31, 2006 in exchange for approximately \$1.4 million in cash. Our Incentive Stock Plan provides for the grant of incentive and non-qualified stock options to acquire our common stock, the grant of common stock, the grant of stock appreciation rights, and the grant of other cash awards to key personnel, directors, consultants, independent contractors, and others providing valuable services to us. Our Employee Stock Purchase Plan is available to all our regular employees who have completed at least one year of continuous service.

Except as specified in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in the attached unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, we have no material commitments for capital for the next 12 months. We believe that our existing capital resources will be sufficient to finance our operations for at least the next 12 months, except for possible significant acquisitions.

Impact of Seasonality and Weather on Operations

Our business, as well as the entire recreational boating industry, is highly seasonal, with seasonality varying in different geographic markets. With the exception of Florida, we generally realize significantly lower sales and higher levels of inventories, and related short-term borrowings, in the quarterly periods ending December 31 and March 31. The onset of the public boat and recreation shows in January stimulates boat sales and allows us to reduce our inventory levels and related short-term borrowings throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. Our business will become substantially more seasonal as we acquire dealers that operate in colder regions of the United States.

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Our business is also subject to weather patterns, which may adversely affect our results of operations. For example, drought conditions (or merely reduced rainfall levels) or excessive rain may close area boating locations or render boating dangerous or inconvenient, thereby curtailing customer demand for our products. In addition, unseasonably cool weather and prolonged winter conditions may lead to a shorter selling season in certain locations. Hurricanes and other storms could result in disruptions of our operations or damage to our boat inventories and facilities. Although our geographic diversity is likely to reduce the overall impact to us of adverse weather conditions in any one market area, these conditions will continue to represent potential, material adverse risks to us and our future financial performance.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

At December 31, 2006, approximately 98.4% of our short- and long-term debt bore interest at variable rates, generally tied to a reference rate such as the LIBOR rate or the prime rate of interest of certain banks. Changes in interest rates on loans from these financial institutions could affect our earnings because of interest rates charged on certain underlying obligations that are variable. At December 31, 2006, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates on our variable rate obligations would have resulted in an increase of approximately \$4.3 million in annual pre-tax interest expense. This estimated increase is based upon the outstanding balances of all of our variable rate obligations and assumes no mitigating changes by us to reduce the outstanding balances or additional interest assistance that would be received from vendors due to the hypothetical interest rate increase.

Products purchased from the Italy-based Ferretti Group and Azimut-Benetti Group are subject to fluctuations in the Euro to U.S. dollar exchange rate, which ultimately may impact the retail price at which we can sell such products. Accordingly, fluctuations in the value of the Euro compared with the U.S. dollar may impact the price points at which we can sell profitably Ferretti Group and Azimut-Benetti Group products, and such price points may not be competitive with other product lines in the United States. Accordingly, such fluctuations in exchange rates ultimately may impact the amount of revenue or cost of goods sold, cash flows, and earnings we recognize for the Ferretti Group and Azimut-Benetti Group product lines. The impact of these currency fluctuations could increase, particularly if our revenue from the Ferretti Group and Azimut-Benetti Group products increases as a percentage of our total revenue. We cannot predict the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results. Therefore, in certain cases, we have entered into foreign currency cash flow hedges to reduce the variability of cash flows associated with firm commitments to purchase boats and yachts from Ferretti Group. At December 31, 2006, our outstanding contract had a notional amount of approximately \$2.0 million and is expected to mature during January 2007. At December 31, 2006, this outstanding contract had a net unrealized gain of approximately \$173,000, which was recorded in other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet with approximately \$123,000 recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. The firm commitment will settle in Euro dollars. We cannot assure that our strategies will adequately protect our operating results from the effects of exchange rate fluctuations.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We carried out an evaluation as required by Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2006. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have each concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that we record, process, summarize, and report information required to be disclosed by us in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the quarter ended December 31, 2006, there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events,

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and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

CEO and CFO Certifications

Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 are the Certifications of the CEO and the CFO, respectively. The Certifications are required in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Section 302 Certifications). This Item of this report, which you are currently reading is the information concerning the Evaluation referred to in the Section 302 Certifications and this information should be read in conjunction with the Section 302 Certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

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**PART II
OTHER INFORMATION**

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Not applicable.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

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

MARINEMAX, INC.

January 31, 2007

By: /s/ Michael H. McLamb

Michael H. McLamb
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, and Director
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)
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EXHIBIT INDEX

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- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
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- 32.2 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.