

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC

Form 10-Q/A

November 15, 2004

Table of Contents

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q/A

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended **February 29, 2004**

Commission file number 000-13109

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

98-0390488

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

**55 Shuman Boulevard, Suite 400
Naperville, Illinois, 60563**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(630) 848-3000**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

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

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. YES NO

As of March 31, 2004, there were 103,806,110 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Explanatory Note

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended February 29, 2004 is being filed to amend and restate the items described below contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for such period originally filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 12, 2004.

As part of our year-end processes and procedures to determine the Company's annual tax provision, management identified a \$6.6 million increase in our Canadian deferred tax assets and a corresponding tax benefit to reflect a change in the Ontario, Canada provincial tax rates. As the rate changes became effective in the Company's second fiscal quarter, the \$6.6 million tax benefit should have been reflected as a reduction of our second quarter tax expense. However, the adjustment was not reflected in the Company's originally reported second quarter results because our quarterly processes did not include procedures to verify enacted tax rates and adjust the rate used to value our deferred tax assets for any changes that might have occurred. Management's quarterly controls and procedures have been strengthened to require verification of applicable tax rates and adjust, if needed, our effective tax rate for tax changes enacted during such period by taxing authorities in which the Company conducts business. No change in the Company's annual process was required as management believes we have disclosure controls and procedures which operate at a reasonable level on an annual basis.

This Amendment No. 1 amends

Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements to restate our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes, as more fully described in Note 1 to our restated unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in this Amendment No. 1;

Part I, Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, to take into account the effects to the restatement; and

Part I, Item 4, Controls and Procedures to reflect the matters discussed above.

This Amendment No. 1 sets forth the complete text of each item of the Form 10-Q listed above as amended, and includes as Exhibits 31 and 32 new certifications by our chief executive officer and chief financial officer. This Amendment No. 1 does not reflect events occurring after the filing of our original Form 10-Q on April 12, 2004, or modify or update the disclosures presented in the original Form 10-Q filed on April 12, 2004, except to reflect the restatement as described above. Accordingly, this Amendment No. 1 should be read in conjunction with our filings made subsequent to the filing of the original Form 10-Q on April 12, 2004, including any amendments to those filings. Additional disclosure regarding the restatement is included in Note 1 to the restated unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A.

<u>PART I.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	Page No.
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Financial Statements:</u>	
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 29, 2004 (Unaudited) and August 31, 2003</u>	4
		6

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Month and Six Month
Periods Ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003 (Unaudited)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Three Month
and Six Month Periods Ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003
(Unaudited) 7

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Month and Six Month
Periods Ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003 (Unaudited) 8

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) 9

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of
Operations 27

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk 38

Item 4. Controls and Procedures 38

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings 40

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders 41

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K 41

SIGNATURES 42

Principal Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302

Principal Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302

Certification Pursuant to Section 906

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

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(\$ in millions)

	February 29, 2004 (unaudited) (restated)	August 31, 2003
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 93.1	\$ 100.3
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	64.8	39.4
Short-term deposits and marketable securities	12.8	42.0
Accounts receivable	715.4	569.8
Parts and supplies	50.2	50.2
Deferred income tax assets	77.3	86.2
Other current assets	66.4	60.1
Total current assets	1,080.0	948.0
Long-term investments	572.9	553.5
Property and equipment		
Land	187.2	184.3
Buildings	161.7	151.1
Vehicles	1,309.7	1,228.4
Other	161.9	153.6
	1,820.5	1,717.4
Less: Accumulated depreciation	180.6	47.6
	1,639.9	1,669.8
Other assets		
Goodwill	183.1	183.1
Contracts and customer relationships	208.9	216.9
Deferred income tax assets	205.0	203.2
Deferred charges and other assets	75.5	78.2
	672.5	681.4

Total assets	\$	3,965.3	\$	3,852.7
---------------------	----	---------	----	---------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(\$ in millions)

	February 29, 2004 (unaudited) (restated)	August 31, 2003
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 123.8	\$ 119.4
Accrued liabilities	489.4	506.0
Current portion of long-term debt	48.5	69.4
Total current liabilities	661.7	694.8
Long-term debt	1,185.4	1,145.1
Pension liability	226.2	225.7
Other long-term liabilities	555.4	496.8
Total liabilities	2,628.7	2,562.4
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common shares; \$0.01 par value per share; issued and outstanding 103,806,110 (August 31, 2003 - 103,777,422)	1.0	1.0
Additional paid in capital	1,359.1	1,358.3
Common shares held in trust; 3,777,419 issued	(50.0)	(50.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	6.6	(9.1)
Retained earnings (deficit)	19.9	(9.9)
Total shareholders equity	1,336.6	1,290.3
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,965.3	\$ 3,852.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(\$ in millions except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

		Predecessor Company		Predecessor Company
	Three Months Ended February 29, 2004	Three Months Ended February 28, 2003	Six Months Ended February 29, 2004	Six Months Ended February 28, 2003
	(restated)		(restated)	
Revenue	\$ 1,162.5	\$ 1,120.7	\$ 2,372.8	\$ 2,282.9
Compensation expense	679.1	651.7	1,364.1	1,309.8
Accident claims and professional liability expenses	77.5	73.4	167.1	170.0
Vehicle related costs	68.8	67.1	138.7	133.6
Occupancy costs	51.3	52.6	101.2	101.2
Fuel	45.3	43.5	89.7	87.0
Depreciation	69.1	75.4	145.2	151.6
Amortization	4.6	0.3	9.2	0.5
Other operating expenses	125.4	122.6	246.7	239.4
Operating income	41.4	34.1	110.9	89.8
Interest expense	(34.6)	(6.5)	(67.3)	(13.0)
Other expenses, net	(4.5)	(9.9)	(3.6)	(16.6)
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	2.3	17.7	40.0	60.2
Income tax benefit (expense)	4.9	(1.5)	(10.2)	(3.0)
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	7.2	16.2	29.8	57.2
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(2,205.4)
Net income (loss)	\$ 7.2	\$ 16.2	\$ 29.8	\$ (2,148.2)
Basic earnings (loss) per share				
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.18
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(6.77)

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Net income (loss)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.30	\$ (6.59)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	0.29	\$ 0.18
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(6.77)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.29	\$ (6.59)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(\$ in millions)
(unaudited)

		Predecessor Company		Predecessor Company
	Three Months Ended February 29, 2004	Three Months Ended February 28, 2003	Six Months Ended February 29, 2004	Six Months Ended February 28, 2003
	(restated)		(restated)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 7.2	\$ 16.2	\$ 29.8	\$ (2,148.2)
Net change in unrealized gains on securities	2.8	2.0	4.8	3.5
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(12.2)	17.9	10.9	16.5
Minimum pension liability adjustment		(176.4)		(176.4)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (140.3)	\$ 45.5	\$ (2,304.6)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(\$ in millions)
(unaudited)

		Predecessor Company		Predecessor Company
	Three Months Ended February 29, 2004	Three Months Ended February 29, 2003	Six Months Ended February 29, 2004	Six Months Ended February 29, 2003
	(restated)		(restated)	
Operating activities				
Net income (loss)	\$ 7.2	\$ 16.2	\$ 29.8	\$ (2,148.2)
Items not affecting cash:				
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				2,205.4
Depreciation and amortization	73.7	75.7	154.4	152.1
Deferred income taxes	(5.9)		8.2	
Other items	1.4	(5.3)	5.5	(7.0)
Increase in claims liability and professional liability insurance accruals	28.7	20.0	34.5	48.7
Cash provided by (used in) financing other working capital items	41.7	(12.5)	(138.4)	(153.9)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(0.6)	(21.9)	0.6	(33.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 146.2	\$ 72.2	\$ 94.6	\$ 64.1
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$ (65.8)	\$ (36.9)	\$ (105.1)	\$ (104.5)
Expended on acquisitions	(1.3)		(1.3)	(3.2)
Net increase in investments	(0.4)	(25.3)	(8.1)	(34.3)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (67.5)	\$ (62.2)	\$ (114.5)	\$ (142.0)
Financing activities				
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$ (60.7)	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.7	\$ 15.0
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (60.7)	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.7	\$ 15.0

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18.0	\$ 22.4	\$ (7.2)	\$ (62.9)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period*	75.1	258.2	100.3	343.5
Cash and cash equivalents end of period*	\$ 93.1	\$ 280.6	\$ 93.1	\$ 280.6

**These amounts represent the unrestricted cash and cash equivalents*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

**LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2004**

Note 1 Corporate overview and basis of presentation

Corporate overview

Laidlaw International, Inc. (the Company) operates in five reportable business segments: education services, public transit services, Greyhound, healthcare transportation services and emergency management services. The education services segment provides school bus transportation, including scheduled home-to-school, extra-curricular and charter and transit school bus services, throughout the United States and Canada. The public transit services segment provides fixed-route municipal bus service and also provides paratransit bus transportation for riders with disabilities. Greyhound, a national provider of inter-city bus transportation in the United States and Canada, provides scheduled passenger service, package delivery service, charter bus service and, in certain terminals, food service. The healthcare transportation service segment provides critical care transportation services, non-emergency ambulance and transfer services and emergency response services in the United States. The emergency management services segment provides outsourced emergency department physician services throughout the United States.

Basis of presentation

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim reporting and accordingly, do not include all of the disclosures required for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. Operating results for the three month and six month periods ended February 29, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending August 31, 2004. For further information, see the Company's consolidated financial statements, including the accounting policies and notes thereto, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003.

On June 1, 2003, the Company adopted fresh start accounting pursuant to the guidance provided by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 90-7 Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code. In accordance with the principles of fresh start accounting, the Company adjusted its assets and liabilities to their estimated fair values as of June 1, 2003. Due to the changes in the financial structure of the Company following its emergence from bankruptcy in June 2003, and the application of fresh start accounting, the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued subsequent to May 31, 2003 are not comparable with the consolidated financial statements issued by the predecessor company (the Predecessor Company) prior to June 1, 2003. A black line has been drawn on the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements to separate and distinguish between the Company and the Predecessor Company.

The basic earnings (loss) per share figures are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the respective periods (100.0 million for the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004 and 325.9 million for the Predecessor Company in the three month and six month periods ended February 28, 2003). The diluted earnings per share for the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004 of 103.8 million, assumes the sale on the open market of the Company's common shares held in trust.

Table of Contents

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Restatement

On November 10, 2004 the Company announced the need to restate deferred tax expense for our second fiscal quarter of 2004. As part of our year-end processes and procedures to determine the Company's annual tax provision, management identified a \$6.6 million increase in our Canadian deferred tax assets and a corresponding tax benefit to reflect a change in the Ontario, Canada provincial tax rates. As the rate changes became effective in the Company's second fiscal quarter, the \$6.6 million tax benefit should have been reflected as a reduction of our second quarter tax expense. However, the adjustment was not reflected in the Company's originally reported second quarter results because our quarterly processes did not include procedures to verify enacted tax rates and adjust the rate used to value our deferred tax assets for any changes that might have occurred. Management's quarterly controls and procedures have been modified to include steps to verify and adjust, if needed, our effective tax rate for tax changes enacted during such period by taxing authorities in jurisdictions in which the Company conducts business. No change in the Company's annual process was required as management believes we have disclosure controls and procedures which operate at a reasonable assurance level on an annual basis. To properly reflect this adjustment in the second fiscal quarter of 2004, management has restated the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for such period originally filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 12, 2004. The effect of this restatement is reflected in the restated unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in this Form 10-Q/A and is detailed below.

Amounts as originally reported and as restated on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	February 29, 2004	
	As previously reported	As Restated
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 198.4	\$ 205.0
Retained earnings (deficit)	\$ 13.3	\$ 19.9
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,330.0	\$ 1,336.6

Amounts as originally reported and as restated on the Consolidated Statements of Operations are as follows:

(\$ in millions except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended February 29, 2004		Six Months Ended February 29, 2004	
	As previously reported	As Restated	As previously reported	As Restated
Income tax benefit (expense)	\$ (1.7)	\$ 4.9	\$ (16.8)	\$ (10.2)
Net income	\$ 0.6	\$ 7.2	\$ 23.2	\$ 29.8
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.30
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.29

Note 2 Accounts receivable and revenue

Trade accounts receivable as of February 29, 2004 are net of \$589.4 million (August 31, 2003 \$527.9 million) of allowances for uncompensated care and contractual allowances in the Company's Healthcare Transportation and Emergency Management business segments (the Healthcare Businesses) and net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6.4 million (August 31, 2003 \$5.6 million) in the Company's other three reportable segments.

Table of Contents

Note 3 Intangible assets

The contracts and customer relationships are net of \$13.5 million of accumulated amortization at February 29, 2004 (August 31, 2003 \$4.5 million).

Included in deferred charges and other assets are radio frequency licenses totalling \$12.0 million at February 29, 2004 (August 31, 2003 \$12.0 million). The licenses are considered to be assets with indefinite lives and as such, are not amortized.

Note 4 Long-term debt and interest rate swap

In December 2003, the Company modified the terms of its \$625.0 million loan maturing in June 2009 (the Term B Facility). The interest rate charged on the loan was reduced by 1.25%, to LIBOR plus 3.75% from LIBOR plus 5.0%. Additionally, the LIBOR floor or minimum LIBOR rate was reduced 0.25% to 1.75% from the previous floor of 2.0%. Additionally, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement (Swap) that effectively converted \$110 million of Term B Facility floating rate debt to fixed rate debt with an interest rate of 6.8%. The Swap was entered into because the Company is required, under the Term B Facility, to have a fixed interest rate on a portion of the underlying debt. The Swap is considered a cash flow hedge and expires in September 2006.

Note 5 Stock awards and options

Pursuant to the Company s 2003 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan the Company issued stock based compensation to various employees and non-employee directors. These grants to employees represent the long-term incentive portion of the Company s overall compensation plan for management. During the six month period ended February 29, 2004, the Company recorded an expense of approximately \$0.8 million related to these plans. The Company accounts for these grants pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation . A summary of stock based compensation issued during the current fiscal year is as follows:

Stock options - On September 10, 2003, the Company issued 57,375 non-qualified stock options to non-employee directors with a strike price of \$10.33 per share, which was equal to the fair market value of the Company s stock at the date of grant. The stock options have a ten-year life and vest ratably over three years.

Stock options and tandem stock appreciation rights During the six month period ended February 29, 2004, the Company issued 366,000 non-qualified stock options to key management employees with a strike price of between \$13.00 and \$14.60 per share, which was equal to the fair market value of the Company s stock at the date of grant. The stock options have a ten-year life and vest ratably over three years. In tandem with the stock option grant each participant received a stock appreciation right which allows the participant to receive, upon exercise of the right, the difference between the option strike price and fair market value of the Company s stock on the exercise date. The Company can choose whether to deliver Company common stock or cash to the participant upon exercise of the stock appreciation right. Any exercise of a tandem stock appreciation right will automatically cancel the underlying stock option and any exercise of the stock option will automatically cancel the tandem stock appreciation right.

Restricted Shares On September 10, 2003, the Company issued 28,688 shares of restricted common stock to non-employee directors that vest at the end of a three-year period. During the vesting period the participant has the rights of a shareholder in terms of voting and dividend rights but is restricted from transferring the shares.

Table of Contents

Deferred Shares During the six month period ended February 29, 2004, the Company issued 781,400 deferred shares to key management employees that vest ratably over a four-year period. Due to forfeitures, 773,250 deferred shares remain outstanding at February 29, 2004. On each vesting date the employee will receive common stock of the Company equal in number to the deferred shares that have vested. Upon delivery of the Company common stock an equal number of deferred shares are terminated. The participant has no voting rights with the deferred shares.

Note 6 Material contingencies

Ability of Greyhound Lines to continue as a going concern

Based upon the current financial forecast for Greyhound Lines, Inc. (Greyhound Lines) management is unable to predict with reasonable assurance whether Greyhound Lines will remain in compliance with all of the terms of its revolving credit facility (the Greyhound Facility). Additionally, there is less than one year until the October 24, 2004, expiration of the Greyhound Facility. Greyhound Lines intends to enter into discussions to extend the maturity and to modify certain of the other terms of the agreement. As of February 29, 2004, Greyhound Lines was in compliance with all covenants under the Greyhound Facility and had \$5.0 million of cash borrowings, issued letters of credit of \$56.6 million and availability of \$56.8 million. However, Greyhound Lines may not be able to access such availability if an event of default exists. In addition, if an event of default occurs and is continuing, the lenders may seek to enforce remedies under the Greyhound Facility, including terminating the commitment to make loans or issue letters of credit, holding cash collateral for payment of Greyhound Lines obligations under the Greyhound Facility and selling the collateral. Furthermore, an event of default under the Greyhound Facility may result in cross-defaults under other debt instruments of Greyhound Lines and its subsidiaries.

Although Greyhound Lines has been successful in obtaining necessary extensions and modifications to the Greyhound Facility in the past, there can be no assurances that they will obtain them in the future or that the cost of any future extensions, modifications or other changes in the terms of the Greyhound Facility would not have a material effect on Greyhound Lines or the Company. In the event that the parties are unable to agree on an extension of the facility beyond its current maturity date, and that modifications suitable to the parties are not obtained, Greyhound Lines will be required to seek a replacement for the Greyhound Facility from other financing sources. Should alternate sources of financing not be available, then Greyhound Lines may not be able to satisfy its obligations as they become due and may not be able to continue as a going concern. If the going concern basis on which Greyhound Lines consolidated financial statements were prepared was not appropriate for those consolidated financial statements, then significant adjustments would need to be made to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and balance sheet classifications used by Greyhound Lines. Accordingly, if such changes were made to Greyhound Lines consolidated financial statements, significant adjustments would be required to the Company s consolidated financial statements.

Compliance by the Company with the financial and other covenants in its senior secured credit facility is generally not dependent on the financial results or financial condition of Greyhound Lines, as Greyhound Lines performance has been excluded for purposes of determining compliance with such provisions. Moreover, consistent with the intent to exclude events solely related to Greyhound Lines, the Company s senior secured credit facility specifies that a default by Greyhound Lines under the Greyhound Facility or a bankruptcy filing by Greyhound Lines would not be an event of default under the Company s senior secured credit facility. In addition, in January 2004, the Company amended its senior secured credit facility to clarify that an event of default is not triggered under the Company s controlled group liabilities under ERISA with

Table of Contents

respect to Greyhound Lines' pension plans in the context of a Greyhound Lines bankruptcy filing.

Should Greyhound Lines be unable to continue as a going concern, the Company may be required to honor certain of Greyhound Lines' lease commitments and pension obligations. The Company's management believes that any required expenditures with respect to such liabilities would not materially impact the Company's financial condition.

Environmental matters

The Company's operations are subject to numerous environmental laws, regulations and guidelines adopted by various governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Liabilities are recorded when environmental liabilities are either known or considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. On an ongoing basis, management assesses and evaluates environmental risk and, when necessary, conducts appropriate corrective measures. The Company provides for environmental liabilities using its best estimates. Actual environmental liabilities could differ significantly from these estimates.

Income tax matters

The respective tax authorities, in the normal course, audit previous tax filings. It is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of these audits or to establish a reasonable estimate of possible additional taxes owing, if any.

Legal proceedings

The Company is a defendant in various lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business, primarily cases involving personal injury and property damage claims and employment related claims. Based on the Company's assessment of known claims and the historical claims payout pattern and discussion with internal and outside legal counsel and risk management personnel, management believes that there is no proceeding either threatened or pending against the Company relating to such claims arising out of the ordinary course of business that, if resolved against the Company, would have a materially adverse effect upon the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. For additional information on the Company's legal proceedings, refer to Item 1, Part II of this Form 10-Q.

Healthcare Businesses Issues

The Company is currently undergoing investigations by certain government agencies regarding compliance with Medicare fraud and abuse statutes. The Company is cooperating with the government agencies conducting these investigations and is providing requested information to the governmental agencies. Management believes that the outcome of any of these investigations would not have a materially adverse effect upon the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents

Contingent bonuses

The Company and two of its subsidiaries, American Medical Response, Inc. (AMR) and EmCare Holdings, Inc. (EmCare) are parties to an employment agreement effective October 1, 2002 with William A. Sanger under which Mr. Sanger serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of AMR and Chief Executive Officer of EmCare. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Sanger is entitled to a bonus payment upon a sale, or an initial public offering, of the stock of AMR and/or EmCare. This bonus is also payable if Mr. Sanger remains employed on October 1, 2007 and neither a sale nor initial public offering has occurred. With respect to AMR, the bonus is equal to 5% of the enterprise value of AMR in excess of \$410 million at the time of the event that entitles Mr. Sanger to the payment. With respect to EmCare, the bonus is equal to 5% of the enterprise value of EmCare in excess of \$125 million at the time of the event that entitles Mr. Sanger to the payment.

EmCare is party to an employment agreement effective April 1, 2003 with Don S. Harvey under which Mr. Harvey serves as President and Chief Operating Officer of EmCare. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Harvey is entitled to a bonus payment upon a sale, or an initial public offering, of the stock of EmCare provided Mr. Harvey remains employed under the agreement upon the occurrence of such event. The bonus is equal to 2% of the enterprise value of EmCare in excess of \$125 million at the time of the event that entitles Mr. Harvey to the payment.

Organized strikes and work stoppages by unionized employees

The Company is party to collective bargaining agreements that cover the majority of its employees with the largest agreement between Greyhound Lines and the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU). The ATU agreement covers the drivers and maintenance employees of Greyhound Lines and had an expiration date of January 31, 2004. During January 2004, Greyhound Lines and the ATU tentatively agreed to a new bargaining agreement. This agreement was submitted to the membership of the ATU for ratification and on March 26, 2004, the members of the ATU ratified the new agreement, which expires on January 31, 2007.

Note 7 Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle

Effective September 1, 2002, the Predecessor Company adopted SFAS 142 and, as a result, the Predecessor Company ceased to amortize goodwill. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill be reviewed for impairment upon adoption of SFAS 142 and at least annually thereafter. Under SFAS 142, goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its estimated fair value. To determine estimated fair value of the reporting units, the Predecessor Company utilized independent valuations of the underlying businesses.

During the three months ended November 30, 2002, the Predecessor Company completed the impairment assessment as required by SFAS 142 and determined that a significant portion of its goodwill was impaired as of September 1, 2002. As a result, the Predecessor Company recorded a non-cash charge of \$2,205.4 million as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

Table of Contents**Note 8 Segmented information**

The Company has five reportable segments: Education services, Public Transit services, Greyhound, Healthcare Transportation services and Emergency Management services. Revenues and operating income before depreciation and amortization of the segments for the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003 are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended February 29, 2004	Predecessor Company	Six Months Ended February 29, 2004	Predecessor Company
		Three Months Ended February 28, 2003		Six Months Ended February 28, 2003
Education services				
Revenue	\$ 394.8	\$ 400.8	\$ 850.5	\$ 857.0
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	75.7	79.3	185.2	185.9
Public Transit services				
Revenue	\$ 72.5	\$ 68.6	\$ 144.6	\$ 139.2
Operating income (loss) before depreciation and amortization	(4.8)	1.8	(4.3)	1.7
Greyhound				
Revenue	\$ 294.3	\$ 281.7	\$ 581.4	\$ 556.1
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	12.1	3.9	22.7	2.4
Healthcare Transportation services				
Revenue	\$ 262.4	\$ 252.0	\$ 524.4	\$ 499.5
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	22.4	18.2	41.4	37.3
Emergency Management services				
Revenue	\$ 138.5	\$ 117.6	\$ 271.9	\$ 231.1
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	9.7	6.6	20.3	14.6
Consolidated Total				
Revenue	\$ 1,162.5	\$ 1,120.7	\$ 2,372.8	\$ 2,282.9
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	115.1	109.8	265.3	241.9
Depreciation and amortization expense	73.7	75.7	154.4	152.1
Operating income	41.4	34.1	110.9	89.8

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Interest expense	(34.6)	(6.5)	(67.3)	(13.0)
Other expenses, net	(4.5)	(9.9)	(3.6)	(16.6)
Income tax benefit (expense)	4.9	(1.5)	(10.2)	(3.0)
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 7.2	\$ 16.2	\$ 29.8	\$ 57.2

The Company's goodwill balance of \$183.1 million (August 31, 2003 \$183.1 million) is composed of goodwill from the Education services segment.

Total identifiable assets for each of the reportable segments have not changed materially since August 31, 2003.

Table of Contents**Note 9 Condensed financial statements of restricted subsidiaries**

Pursuant to the terms of the Company's \$406.0 million Senior Notes, the Company is required to segregate the consolidated results of operations between the subsidiaries of the Company that are not a party to the agreement, which are comprised of the U.S. based businesses in the Greyhound segment (the Unrestricted Subsidiaries), and the Company and its remaining subsidiaries (the Restricted Subsidiaries).

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Three Months Ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$ 929.5	\$ 233.0	\$ 1,162.5
Compensation expense	575.8	103.3	679.1
Accident claims and professional liability expenses	58.4	19.1	77.5
Vehicle related costs	35.6	33.2	68.8
Occupancy costs	31.5	19.8	51.3
Fuel	30.7	14.6	45.3
Depreciation	58.5	10.6	69.1
Amortization	4.6		4.6
Other operating expenses	89.8	35.6	125.4
Operating income (loss)	44.6	(3.2)	41.4
Interest expense	(26.4)	(8.2)	(34.6)
Other expenses, net	(3.9)	(0.6)	(4.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	14.3	(12.0)	2.3
Income tax benefit (expense)	(0.3)	5.2	4.9
Net income (loss)	\$ 14.0	\$ (6.8)	\$ 7.2

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Six Months Ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$ 1,909.6	\$ 463.2	\$ 2,372.8
Compensation expense	1,159.6	204.5	1,364.1
Accident claims and professional liability expenses	131.4	35.7	167.1
Vehicle related costs	71.1	67.6	138.7
Occupancy costs	61.6	39.6	101.2

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Fuel	61.6	28.1	89.7
Depreciation	124.1	21.1	145.2
Amortization	9.2		9.2
Other operating expenses	175.2	71.5	246.7
Operating income (loss)	115.8	(4.9)	110.9
Interest expense	(51.7)	(15.6)	(67.3)
Other expenses, net	(3.4)	(0.2)	(3.6)
Income (loss) before income taxes	60.7	(20.7)	40.0
Income tax benefit (expense)	(18.9)	8.7	(10.2)
Net income (loss)	\$ 41.8	\$ (12.0)	\$ 29.8

Table of Contents

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Three Months Ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$ 888.7	\$ 232.0	\$ 1,120.7
Compensation expense	542.6	109.1	651.7
Accident claims and professional liability expenses	53.5	19.9	73.4
Vehicle related costs	33.0	34.1	67.1
Occupancy costs	32.6	20.0	52.6
Fuel	28.8	14.7	43.5
Depreciation	63.7	11.7	75.4
Amortization	0.3		0.3
Other operating expenses	84.7	37.9	122.6
Operating income (loss)	49.5	(15.4)	34.1
Interest expense	(0.1)	(6.4)	(6.5)
Other income (expense), net	(10.5)	0.6	(9.9)
Income (loss) before income taxes	38.9	(21.2)	17.7
Income tax expense	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.5)
Net income (loss)	\$ 37.7	\$ (21.5)	\$ (16.2)

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Six Months Ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$ 1,824.6	\$ 458.3	\$ 2,282.9
Compensation expense	1,092.8	217.0	1,309.8
Accident claims and professional liability expenses	134.1	35.9	170.0
Vehicle related costs	68.0	65.6	133.6
Occupancy costs	62.1	39.1	101.2
Fuel	58.1	28.9	87.0
Depreciation	127.7	23.9	151.6
Amortization	0.5		0.5
Other operating expenses	164.7	74.7	239.4
Operating income (loss)	116.6	(26.8)	89.8
Interest expense	(1.5)	(11.5)	(13.0)

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Other income (expense), net	(17.2)	0.6	(16.6)
Income (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	97.9	(37.7)	60.2
Income tax expense	(2.3)	(0.7)	(3.0)
Income (loss) from operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 95.6	\$ (38.4)	\$ 57.2
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(1,775.9)	(429.5)	(2,205.4)
Net loss	\$ (1,680.3)	\$ (467.9)	\$ (2,148.2)

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 127.4	\$ 18.8	\$ 146.2
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$ (57.7)	\$ (8.1)	\$ (65.8)
Expended on acquisitions	(1.3)		(1.3)
Net (increase) decrease in investments	(1.1)	0.7	(0.4)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (60.1)	\$ (7.4)	\$ (67.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net decrease in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$ (49.0)	\$ (11.7)	\$ (60.7)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (49.0)	\$ (11.7)	\$ (60.7)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18.3	\$ (0.3)	\$ 18.0
Cash and cash equivalents at:			
Beginning of period	55.5	19.6	75.1
End of period	\$ 73.8	\$ 19.3	\$ 93.1

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 77.6	\$ 17.0	\$ 94.6
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$ (90.5)	\$ (14.6)	\$ (105.1)
Expended on acquisitions	(1.3)		(1.3)
Net increase in investments	(7.1)	(1.0)	(8.1)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (98.9)	\$ (15.6)	\$ (114.5)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$ 40.0	\$ (27.3)	\$ 12.7
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 40.0	\$ (27.3)	\$ 12.7
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18.7	\$ (25.9)	\$ (7.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at:			
Beginning of period	55.1	45.2	100.3
End of period	\$ 73.8	\$ 19.3	\$ 93.1

Table of Contents

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 93.7	\$ (21.5)	\$ 72.2
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$ (38.8)	\$ 1.9	\$ (36.9)
Net (increase) decrease in investments	(25.5)	0.2	(25.3)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (64.3)	\$ 2.1	\$ (62.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other non-current liabilities	\$ (3.2)	\$ 15.6	\$ 12.4
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (3.2)	\$ 15.6	\$ 12.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26.2	\$ (3.8)	\$ 22.4
Cash and cash equivalents at:			
Beginning of period	240.6	17.6	258.2
End of period	\$ 266.8	\$ 13.8	\$ 280.6

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 60.0	\$ 4.1	\$ 64.1
Cash flows from investing activities:			
	\$ (73.8)	\$ (30.7)	\$ (104.5)

Purchase of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale			
Expended on acquisitions	(3.2)		(3.2)
Net increase in investments	(33.5)	(0.8)	(34.3)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (110.5)	\$ (31.5)	\$ (142.0)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other non-current liabilities	\$ (6.5)	\$ 21.5	\$ 15.0
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (6.5)	\$ 21.5	\$ 15.0
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (57.0)	\$ (5.9)	\$ (62.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at:			
Beginning of period	323.8	19.7	343.5
End of period	\$ 266.8	\$ 13.8	\$ 280.6

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 73.8	\$ 19.3	\$ 93.1
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	64.8		64.8
Short-term deposits and marketable securities	12.8		12.8
Accounts receivable	677.8	37.6	715.4
Parts and supplies	38.9	11.3	50.2
Deferred income tax assets	63.2	14.1	77.3
Other current assets	52.3	14.1	66.4
Total current assets	983.6	96.4	1,080.0
Long-term investments	532.4	40.5	572.9
Property and equipment	1,268.3	371.6	1,639.9
Goodwill	183.1		183.1
Contracts and customer relationships	208.9		208.9
Deferred income tax assets	87.1	117.9	205.0
Deferred charges and other assets	65.6	9.9	75.5
Total assets	\$ 3,329.0	\$ 636.3	\$ 3,965.3
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 98.9	\$ 24.9	\$ 123.8
Accrued liabilities	367.9	121.5	489.4
Current portion of long-term debt	34.8	13.7	48.5
Total current liabilities	501.6	160.1	661.7
Long-term debt	1,056.4	129.0	1,185.4
Pension liability	3.5	222.7	226.2
Other long-term liabilities	465.3	90.1	555.4
Total liabilities	2,026.8	601.9	2,628.7
Shareholders equity	1,302.2	34.4	1,336.6
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,329.0	\$ 636.3	\$ 3,965.3

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of August 31, 2003

(\$ millions)	Restricted Subsidiaries	Unrestricted Subsidiaries	Consolidated Totals
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 55.1	\$ 45.2	\$ 100.3
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	39.4		39.4
Short-term deposits and marketable securities	42.0		42.0
Accounts receivable	528.8	41.0	569.8
Parts and supplies	38.2	12.0	50.2
Deferred income tax assets	76.1	10.1	86.2
Other current assets	50.1	10.0	60.1
Total current assets	829.7	118.3	948.0
Long-term investments	514.1	39.4	553.5
Property and equipment	1,291.2	378.6	1,669.8
Goodwill	183.1		183.1
Contracts and customer relationships	216.9		216.9
Deferred income tax assets	88.3	114.9	203.2
Deferred charges and other assets	66.9	11.3	78.2
Total assets	\$ 3,190.2	\$ 662.5	\$ 3,852.7
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 87.7	\$ 31.7	\$ 119.4
Accrued liabilities	397.3	108.7	506.0
Current portion of long-term debt	35.7	33.7	69.4
Total current liabilities	520.7	174.1	694.8
Long-term debt	1,012.5	132.6	1,145.1
Pension liability	4.9	220.8	225.7
Other long-term liabilities	408.2	88.6	496.8
Total liabilities	1,946.3	616.1	2,562.4
Shareholders equity	1,243.9	46.4	1,290.3
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,190.2	\$ 662.5	\$ 3,852.7

Table of Contents**Note 10 Guarantors of Senior Notes**

The Company's \$406.0 million Senior Notes are guaranteed by the Company's subsidiaries, except for the Unrestricted Subsidiaries, the Canadian subsidiaries and any of the Company's insurance subsidiaries. The condensed consolidated financial statements for the guarantors, the non-guarantors and the parent company (reported as the Company and as the Predecessor Company for historical purposes) are as follows:

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Three months ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$	\$ 822.9	\$ 339.6	\$	\$ 1,162.5
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	0.5	731.3	315.6		1,047.4
Depreciation and amortization expense		55.2	18.5		73.7
Intercompany management fees (income)		(2.0)	2.0		
Operating income (loss)	(0.5)	38.4	3.5		41.4
Interest expense	(24.1)	(2.8)	(7.7)		(34.6)
Intercompany interest income (expense)	(1.1)	1.7	(0.6)		
Other income (expense), net	(4.2)	0.3	(0.6)		(4.5)
Equity in earnings (loss) of intercompany investments	17.4	(6.1)		(11.3)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(12.5)	31.5	(5.4)	(11.3)	2.3
Income tax benefit (expense)	13.1	(17.2)	9.0		4.9
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.6	\$ 14.3	\$ 3.6	\$ (11.3)	\$ 7.2

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Six months ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$	\$ 1,695.4	\$ 677.4	\$	\$ 2,372.8

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	0.5	1,474.6	632.4		2,107.5
Depreciation and amortization expense		115.4	39.0		154.4
Intercompany management fees (income)		(2.8)	2.8		
Operating income (loss)	(0.5)	108.2	3.2		110.9
Interest expense	(49.5)	(3.2)	(14.6)		(67.3)
Intercompany interest income (expense)	(1.6)	2.8	(1.2)		
Other income (expenses), net	(3.9)	0.6	(0.3)		(3.6)
Equity in earnings (loss) of intercompany investments	55.4	(12.0)		(43.4)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(0.1)	96.4	(12.9)	(43.4)	40.0
Income tax recovery (expense)	23.3	(45.5)	12.0		(10.2)
Net income (loss)	\$ 23.2	\$ 50.9	\$ (0.9)	\$ (43.4)	\$ 29.8

Table of Contents

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Three months ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$	\$ 801.6	\$ 319.1	\$	\$ 1,120.7
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	6.1	700.4	304.4		1,010.9
Depreciation and amortization expense		54.6	21.1		75.7
Intercompany management fees (income)	(12.4)	9.1	3.3		
Operating income (loss), net	6.3	37.5	(9.7)		34.1
Interest expense		(1.2)	(5.3)		(6.5)
Intercompany interest income (expense)		0.5	(0.5)		
Other income (expense)	(8.3)	(1.7)	0.1		(9.9)
Equity in earnings (loss) of intercompany investments	18.3	(15.6)		(2.7)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	16.3	19.5	(15.4)	(2.7)	17.7
Income tax expense	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.6)		(1.5)
Net income (loss)	\$ 16.2	\$ 18.7	\$ (16.0)	\$ (2.7)	\$ 16.2

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
Six months ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Revenue	\$	\$ 1,647.5	\$ 635.4	\$	\$ 2,282.9
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	9.1	1,409.7	622.2		2,041.0
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.1	109.7	42.3		152.1
Intercompany management fees (income)	(31.6)	24.6	7.0		
Operating income (loss)	22.4	103.5	(36.1)		89.8
Interest expense		(2.6)	(10.4)		(13.0)
		1.1	(1.1)		

Intercompany interest income (expense)					
Other income (expense), net	(13.6)	(3.7)	0.7		(16.6)
Equity in earnings (loss) of intercompany investments	48.7	(32.5)		(16.2)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	57.5	65.8	(46.9)	(16.2)	60.2
Income tax expense	(0.3)	(1.5)	(1.2)		(3.0)
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	57.2	64.3	(48.1)	(16.2)	57.2
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle		(1,668.0)	(537.4)		(2,205.4)
Equity in loss from cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of intercompany investments	(2,205.4)	(429.5)		2,634.9	
Net income (loss)	\$(2,148.2)	\$ (2,033.2)	\$ (585.5)	\$ 2,618.7	\$ (2,148.2)

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Three months ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Consolidated Totals
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (42.7)	\$ 117.0	\$ 71.9	\$ 146.2
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$	\$ (43.0)	\$ (22.8)	\$ (65.8)
Expended on acquisitions			(1.3)	(1.3)
Net decrease (increase) in investments	(0.9)	30.1	(29.6)	(0.4)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (0.9)	\$ (12.9)	\$ (53.7)	\$ (67.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$ (40.1)	\$ 0.9	\$ (21.5)	\$ (60.7)
Increase (decrease) in intercompany advances	103.5	(111.7)	8.2	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 63.4	\$ (110.8)	\$ (13.3)	\$ (60.7)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19.8	\$ (6.7)	\$ 4.9	\$ 18.0
Cash and cash equivalents at:				
Beginning of period	18.9	27.7	28.5	75.1
End of period	\$ 38.7	\$ 21.0	\$ 33.4	\$ 93.1

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Six months ended February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Consolidated Totals
---------------	---------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (61.6)	\$ 35.2	\$ 121.0	\$ 94.6
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$	\$ (56.7)	\$ (48.4)	\$ (105.1)
Expended on acquisitions			(1.3)	(1.3)
Net decrease (increase) in investments	0.7	31.3	(40.1)	(8.1)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ 0.7	\$ (25.4)	\$ (89.8)	\$ (114.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$ 43.7	\$ (2.7)	\$ (28.3)	\$ 12.7
Increase (decrease) in intercompany advances	15.1	10.1	(25.2)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 58.8	\$ 7.4	\$ (53.5)	\$ 12.7
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2.1)	\$ 17.2	\$ (22.3)	\$ (7.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at:				
Beginning of period	40.8	3.8	55.7	100.3
End of period	\$ 38.7	\$ 21.0	\$ 33.4	\$ 93.1

Table of Contents

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Three months ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Consolidated Totals
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 15.3	\$ 53.0	\$ 3.9	\$ 72.2
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$	\$ (33.5)	\$ (3.4)	\$ (36.9)
Net decrease (increase) in investments	0.3	(10.0)	(15.6)	(25.3)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 0.3	\$ (43.5)	\$ (19.0)	\$ (62.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$	\$ (3.7)	\$ 16.1	\$ 12.4
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$	\$ (3.7)	\$ 16.1	\$ 12.4
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15.6	\$ 5.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 22.4
Cash and cash equivalents at:				
Beginning of period	17.8	210.6	29.8	258.2
End of period	\$ 33.4	\$ 216.4	\$ 30.8	\$ 280.6

Predecessor Company
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Six months ended February 28, 2003

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Consolidated Totals
---------------	---------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 20.7	\$ 10.9	\$ 32.5	\$ 64.1
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of property, equipment and other assets, net of proceeds from sale	\$	\$ (57.9)	\$ (46.6)	\$ (104.5)
Expended on acquisitions		(3.2)		(3.2)
Net decrease (increase) in investments	0.7	(19.5)	(15.5)	(34.3)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 0.7	\$ (80.6)	\$ (62.1)	\$ (142.0)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities	\$	\$ (5.2)	\$ 20.2	\$ 15.0
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$	\$ (5.2)	\$ 20.2	\$ 15.0
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21.4	\$ (74.9)	\$ (9.4)	\$ (62.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at:				
Beginning of period	12.0	291.3	40.2	343.5
End of period	\$ 33.4	\$ 216.4	\$ 30.8	\$ 280.6

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of February 29, 2004

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Current assets					
Intercompany receivables (payables) and investments	\$ 40.3 2,156.2	\$ 805.9 5.2	\$ 233.8 26.6	\$ (2,188.0)	\$ 1,080.0
Long-term investments	109.7	97.3	365.9		572.9
Property and equipment		966.4	673.5		1,639.9
Goodwill		183.1			183.1
Contracts and customer relationships		208.1	0.8		208.9
Long-term deferred income tax assets	61.9		187.9	(44.8)	205.0
Deferred charges and other assets	45.3	20.2	10.0		75.5
	\$ 2,413.4	\$ 2,286.2	\$ 1,498.5	\$ (2,232.8)	\$ 3,965.3
Current liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	\$ 39.9 1,043.5	\$ 275.9 182.5	\$ 345.9 785.8	\$ (44.8)	\$ 661.7 1,967.0
Shareholders equity	1,330.0	1,827.8	366.8	(2,188.0)	1,336.6
	\$ 2,413.4	\$ 2,286.2	\$ 1,498.5	\$ (2,232.8)	\$ 3,965.3

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of August 31, 2003

(\$ millions)	Parent Company	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Current assets					
Intercompany receivables and investments	\$ 44.0 2,083.4	\$ 662.7 25.9	\$ 241.3 18.8	\$ (2,128.1)	\$ 948.0
Long-term investments	110.3	129.0	314.2		553.5
Property and equipment		1,015.7	654.1		1,669.8
Goodwill		183.1			183.1
Contracts and customer relationships		216.8	0.1		216.9
Long-term deferred income tax assets	49.1		183.9	(29.8)	203.2

Edgar Filing: LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL INC - Form 10-Q/A

Deferred charges and other assets	46.5	20.2	11.5		78.2
	\$ 2,333.3	\$ 2,253.4	\$ 1,423.9	\$ (2,157.9)	\$ 3,852.7
Current liabilities	\$ 44.1	\$ 296.7	\$ 354.0	\$	\$ 694.8
Non-current liabilities	998.9	180.6	717.9	(29.8)	1,867.6
Shareholders' equity	1,290.3	1,776.1	352.0	(2,128.1)	1,290.3
	\$ 2,333.3	\$ 2,253.4	\$ 1,423.9	\$ (2,157.9)	\$ 3,852.7

Table of Contents

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

General

Corporate overview

The following discussion and analysis presents factors which affected the Company's consolidated results of operations for the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004 as compared to the three and six month periods ended February 28, 2003 and the Company's consolidated financial position at February 29, 2004. The following information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in this Form 10-Q and in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003.

We operate in five reportable segments: Education services, Public Transit services, Greyhound, Healthcare Transportation services and Emergency Management services. See Note 8 Segment Information of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Report.

Pursuant to the terms of the Company's \$406.0 million Senior Notes, the Company is required to segregate the consolidated results of operations between the Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries as defined in Note 9

Condensed financial statements of restricted subsidiaries of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Report.

Results of Operations

As discussed in Note 1 Corporate overview and basis of presentation of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Report, we adopted fresh start accounting effective June 1, 2003 and our results of operations and cash flows have been separated as pre-June 1 and post-May 31, 2003 due to a change in basis of accounting in the underlying assets and liabilities. For purposes of the following discussion, we refer to our results prior to June 1, 2003 as results for the Predecessor Company and we refer to our results after May 31, 2003 as results for the Company. However, for the reasons described in Note 1 and due to other non-recurring adjustments, the Predecessor Company's financial statements for the periods prior to our emergence from bankruptcy may not be comparable to the Company's financial statements. Readers should, therefore, review this material with caution and not rely on the information concerning the Predecessor Company as being indicative of our future results or providing an accurate comparison of financial performance.

Table of Contents

Three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004 compared with the Predecessor Company three and six month periods ended February 28, 2003 results of operations

	Predecessor of Revenue			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months	
	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Compensation expense	58.4	58.2	57.5	57.4
Accident claims and professional liability expenses	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.4
Vehicle related costs	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9
Occupancy costs	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4
Fuel	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Depreciation	5.9	6.7	6.1	6.7
Amortization	0.4		0.4	
Other operating expenses	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.5
Operating income	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.9
Interest expense	(3.0)	(0.6)	(2.8)	(0.6)
Other expense, net	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.7)
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	0.2	1.6	1.7	2.6
Income tax benefit (expense)	0.4	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	0.6	1.4	1.3	2.5
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(96.6)
Net income (loss)	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%	(94.1)%

Table of Contents**Revenue**

The sources of revenue by business segment and by Restricted Subsidiaries and Unrestricted Subsidiaries are as follows (\$ in millions):

	Revenue			
	Three Months ended		Six Months ended	
	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003
Education services	\$ 394.8	\$ 400.8	\$ 850.5	\$ 857.0
Public Transit services	72.5	68.6	144.6	139.2
Greyhound	294.3	281.7	581.4	556.1
Healthcare Transportation services	262.4	252.0	524.4	499.5
Emergency Management services	138.5	117.6	271.9	231.1
Total	\$ 1,162.5	\$ 1,120.7	\$ 2,372.8	\$ 2,282.9
Restricted Subsidiaries	\$ 929.5	\$ 888.7	\$ 1,909.6	\$ 1,824.6
Unrestricted subsidiaries	233.0	232.0	463.2	458.3
Total	\$ 1,162.5	\$ 1,120.7	\$ 2,372.8	\$ 2,282.9

Revenue in the Education services segment decreased by 1.5% and 0.8% during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively. The effect of lost business (\$28 million and \$57 million during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively, of which approximately half was due to the loss of the City of Boston contract) and lost operating days due to weather (\$6 million in the three and six months ended February 29, 2004) was only partially offset by new contracts, price increases and the strengthening of the Canadian currency relative to the U.S. dollar. It is anticipated that approximately \$5 million of the weather related revenue losses will be recovered in the fourth quarter. Revenue would have declined 3.2% and 2.4% during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively, had there been no change in the exchange rate.

The 5.7% and 3.9% increase in revenue during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively, in the Public Transit services segment is primarily attributable to additional routes and services.

The 4.5% increase in revenue during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, in the Greyhound segment is principally due to a favorable foreign currency exchange rate and, to a lesser extent, an increase in tour and charter

revenue due to new contracts. Had there been no change in the exchange rate, revenue would have increased 1.2% and 1.4% during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively.

The 4.1% and 5.0% increase in revenue during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively, in the Healthcare Transportation services segment is primarily due to an increase in transports.

The nearly 18% increase in revenue in the Emergency Management services segment during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of patient visits from both new and existing contracts.

Table of Contents

The increase in the Restricted Subsidiaries revenue during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, is primarily a result of the increase in revenue in the Healthcare Transportation services and Emergency Management services segments discussed above.

The Unrestricted Subsidiaries revenue was up slightly during the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, primarily due to an increase in tour and charter revenue due to new contracts.

EBITDA

EBITDA is presented solely as a supplemental disclosure with respect to liquidity because management believes it provides useful information regarding our ability to service or incur debt. EBITDA is not calculated the same way by all companies. We define EBITDA as income from continuing operations before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, other expenses, net and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles. EBITDA is the same as operating income before depreciation and amortization as reported for each of our segments in Note 8 Segmented information of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Report. EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flow for the period, is not presented as an alternative to operating income as an indicator of operating performance, should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not indicative of operating income or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP.

The following is a reconciliation of our EBITDA to the net income (loss) and net cash used in operating activities, the GAAP measures management believes to be most directly comparable to EBITDA:

	Three Months ended		Six Months ended	
	February	February 28,	February	February 28,
	29,	2003	29,	2003
	2004		2004	
EBITDA	\$ 115.1	\$ 109.8	\$ 265.3	\$ 241.9
Depreciation and amortization	(73.7)	(75.7)	(154.4)	(152.1)
Interest expense	(34.6)	(6.5)	(67.3)	(13.0)
Other expenses, net	(4.5)	(9.9)	(3.6)	(16.6)
Income tax benefit (expense)	4.9	(1.5)	(10.2)	(3.0)
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	7.2	16.2	29.8	57.2
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(2,205.4)
Net income (loss)	\$ 7.2	\$ 16.2	\$ 29.8	\$ (2,148.2)

Table of Contents

	Three Months ended		Six Months ended	
	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003
EBITDA	\$ 115.1	\$ 109.8	\$ 265.3	\$ 241.9
Cash paid for interest	(39.2)	(1.9)	(59.4)	(13.2)
Cash received (paid) for income taxes	10.1	(0.6)	11.2	(1.6)
Increase in claims liabilities and professional liability reserves	28.7	20.0	34.5	48.7
Cash provided by (used in) financing other working capital items	33.3	(26.8)	(156.3)	(170.6)
Increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(0.6)	(21.9)	0.6	(33.0)
Other	(1.2)	(6.4)	(1.3)	(8.1)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 146.2	\$ 72.2	\$ 94.6	\$ 64.1
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (67.5)	\$ (62.2)	\$ (114.5)	\$ (142.0)
Net cash provided by (used In) financing activities	\$ (60.7)	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.7	\$ 15.0

EBITDA by segment and by Restricted Subsidiaries and Unrestricted Subsidiaries is as follows (\$ in millions):

	EBITDA			
	Three Months ended		Six Months ended	
	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003	February 29, 2004	February 28, 2003
Education services	\$ 75.7	\$ 79.3	\$ 185.2	\$ 185.9
Public Transit services	(4.8)	1.8	(4.3)	1.7
Greyhound	12.1	3.9	22.7	2.4
Healthcare Transportation services	22.4	18.2	41.4	37.3
Emergency Management services	9.7	6.6	20.3	14.6
Total	\$ 115.1	\$ 109.8	\$ 265.3	\$ 241.9
Restricted Subsidiaries	\$ 107.7	\$ 113.5	\$ 249.1	\$ 244.8
Unrestricted Subsidiaries	7.4	(3.7)	16.2	(2.9)
Total	\$ 115.1	\$ 109.8	\$ 265.3	\$ 241.9

In the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Education services segment was \$3.6 million and \$0.7 million lower than the three and six months ended February 28, 2003, respectively, due to the reduced revenue from lost operating days due to weather, offset somewhat by the favorable Canadian exchange rate and, during the six-month period ended February 29, 2004, lower accident claims costs. It is anticipated that substantially all of the EBITDA lost due to weather related issues will be recovered in the fourth quarter.

In the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Public Transit services segment was \$6.6 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, lower than the same periods in 2003 as increased accident claims costs and driver wages more than offset increased revenue.

In the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Greyhound segment was \$8.2 million and \$20.3 million, respectively, better than the three and six months ended February 28, 2003. The improvement in Greyhound's EBITDA is primarily due to management's continued

Table of Contents

focus on improving revenue per mile and reducing operating costs. Increased revenue combined with a reduction in miles operated and reductions in workforce were the primary contributors to this increase.

In the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Healthcare Transportation services segment was \$4.2 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, higher than 2003 principally due to lower insurance costs in the second quarter. Increased revenue during the year has been largely offset by an increase in compensation expense.

The \$3.1 million and \$5.7 million increase in the Emergency Management Services segment EBITDA during the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004, respectively, is primarily attributable the contribution associated with increased revenues.

In the three months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Restricted Subsidiaries was \$5.8 million lower than the three months ended February 28, 2003 primarily due to the adverse results in the Education Services and Public Transit Services segments. During the six months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Restricted Subsidiaries increased \$4.3 million compared to the six months ended February 28, 2003, as the improvements in the Healthcare Transportation services and Emergency Management services segments exceeded the declines in the Education services and Public Transit services segments.

In the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, EBITDA in the Unrestricted Subsidiaries was \$11.1 million and \$19.1 million, respectively, higher than the three and six months ended February 28, 2003 due to improved revenue per mile and reduced operating costs.

Depreciation expense

Depreciation expense for the three and six months ended February 29, 2004 decreased \$6.3 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, over the three and six months ended February 28, 2003, reflecting a \$5.2 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, decrease in depreciation for the Restricted Subsidiaries and a \$1.1 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, decrease in depreciation for the Unrestricted Subsidiaries. The decline in the Restricted Subsidiaries is principally due to a slight increase in the estimated useful lives of certain model school buses, while the decline in the Unrestricted Subsidiaries is principally due to the revaluation of property and equipment that occurred under fresh start accounting.

Amortization expense

Amortization expense for the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, increased \$4.3 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2003. Amortization is primarily related to customer contracts capitalized under fresh start accounting. All of the amortization expense was recorded by the Restricted Subsidiaries.

Interest expense

In the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, interest expense increased \$28.1 million and \$54.3 million, respectively, compared to the three and six months ended February 28, 2003. The increase is primarily due to interest incurred on long-term debt associated with our senior secured credit facility and the senior notes. No interest expense was incurred on pre-petition debt for the three and six months ended February 28, 2003. Interest expense for the Unrestricted Subsidiaries increased \$1.8 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, reflecting a higher effective interest rate on borrowings as a result of discounts on long-term debt recorded as fair value adjustments at fresh start.

Table of Contents

Other expenses, net

Other expenses, net was \$4.5 million and \$3.6 million in the three and six months ended February 29, 2004, respectively and primarily related to legal fees to defend former directors and officers of the Predecessor Company from shareholder and creditor lawsuits that originated prior to the Company's emergence from bankruptcy.

The \$9.9 million and \$16.6 million of other expenses, net in the three and six months ended February 28, 2003, respectively, was mostly due to financing, accounting, legal and consulting services incurred by the Predecessor Company during the reorganization process. This was partially offset by \$12.5 million of income related to the settlement of certain bondholder actions.

Income tax expense

Income tax benefit for the three months ended February 29, 2004 was \$4.9 million and income tax expense for the six months ended February 29, 2004 was \$10.2 million. During the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004, the Company recorded a one-time benefit of \$6.6 million due to a change in a Canadian tax rate. In addition to this one-time benefit, the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2004, include \$1.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of cash taxes payable and the balance reflects the utilization of deferred tax assets.

Income tax expense in the three and six month periods ended February 28, 2003 was \$1.5 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. Tax expense in the prior period only represented estimated cash taxes as the Predecessor Company had established a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets.

Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle

Effective September 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS 142 and, as a result, recorded a non-cash charge of \$2,205.4 million on September 1, 2002 as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

Liquidity and capital resources

For the six months ended February 29, 2004, cash provided by operating activities was \$94.6 million compared to \$64.1 million in the six months ended February 28, 2003. The increase in cash provided by operating activities in the current year is principally due to an increase in the prior year period in restricted cash and cash equivalents.

Net expenditures for the purchase of capital assets for normal replacement requirements and increases in service was \$105.1 million in the six months ended February 29, 2004, relatively unchanged from \$104.5 million for the six months ended February 28, 2003.

The Company utilizes a senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") due June 2008, to finance current operating needs. As of February 29, 2004, \$60.0 million was drawn on the Revolver for cash borrowings, \$23.2 million for the issuance of letters of credit and \$71.3 million was reserved for guarantee obligations on Greyhound Lines vehicle leases. As of March 31, 2004, the Company had repaid all drawn cash borrowings and had issued new letters of credit totaling \$18.4 million, leaving total availability of \$62 million under the most restrictive covenant. Greyhound Lines utilizes its own revolving line of credit (the "Greyhound Facility"). As of February 29, 2004, Greyhound Lines had \$5.0 million of cash borrowings under the Greyhound Facility, issued letters of credit of \$56.6 million and had availability of \$56.8 million. However, Greyhound Lines may not be able to access any availability under the Greyhound Facility if an event of default or default exists under the respective facility. See Note 6 Material

Table of Contents

contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Report for additional information regarding the Greyhound Facility.

The Company requires significant cash flows to finance capital expenditures and to meet its debt service and other continuing obligations. Although we will continue to be substantially leveraged, we believe that borrowings under our Revolver, together with existing cash and cash flow from operations, will be sufficient to fund our anticipated capital expenditures and working capital requirements for the foreseeable future, including payment obligations under our debt agreements and other commitments.

Under the terms of the Company's various debt agreements the Company is required to meet certain financial covenants including a fixed charge coverage ratio, leverage ratio, interest coverage ratio, net tangible asset ratio and maximum senior secured leverage ratio as well as certain non-financial covenants. As of February 29, 2004, the Company was in compliance with all such covenants.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of results of operations, financial condition and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following are our most critical accounting policies, which are those that require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments, requiring the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

Claims Liability and Professional Liability Reserves

We are self-insured up to certain limits for costs associated with workers' compensation claims, vehicle accidents, professional liability claims and general business liabilities. Reserves are established for estimates of the loss that we will ultimately incur on claims that have been reported but not paid and claims that have been incurred but not reported. These reserves are based upon actuarial valuations that are prepared quarterly by our outside actuaries. The actuarial valuations consider a number of factors, including historical claim payment patterns and changes in case reserves, the assumed rate of increase in healthcare costs and property damage repairs and ultimate court awards. Historical experience and recent trends in the historical experience are the most significant factors in the determination of these reserves. We believe the use of actuarial methods to account for these reserves provides a consistent and effective way to measure these subjective accruals. However, given the magnitude of the claims involved and the length of time until the ultimate cost is known, the use of any estimation technique in this area is inherently sensitive. Accordingly, our recorded reserves could differ from our ultimate costs related to these claims due to changes in our accident reporting, claims payment and settlement practices or claims reserve practices, as well as differences between assumed and future cost increases.

Revenue Recognition in the Healthcare Services Businesses

A significant portion of the revenue in our healthcare services businesses is derived from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance payors that receive discounts from our standard charges (referred to as contractual allowances). Additionally, we are also subject to significant collection risk for services provided to uninsured patients or for the deductible or co-pay portion of services for insured patients (referred to as uncompensated care). We record our healthcare services revenue net of an estimated provision for the contractual allowances and uncompensated care.

Table of Contents

Healthcare reimbursement is complex and may involve lengthy delays. Third-party payors are continuing their efforts to control expenditures for healthcare and may disallow, in whole or in part, claims for reimbursement based on determinations that certain amounts are not reimbursable under plan coverage, were for services provided that were not determined medically necessary, or insufficient supporting information was provided. In addition, multiple payors with different requirements can be involved with each claim.

Management utilizes sophisticated information systems and financial models to estimate the provisions for contractual allowances and uncompensated care. The estimate for contractual allowances is determined on a payor-specific basis and is predominantly based on prior collection experience, adjusted as needed for known changes in reimbursement rates and recent changes in payor mix and patient acuity factors. The estimate for uncompensated care is principally based on historical collection rates, write-off percentages and accounts receivable agings. These estimates are continually analyzed and updated by management by monitoring reimbursement rate trends from governmental and private insurance payors, recent trends in collections from self-pay patients, the ultimate cash collection patterns from all payors, accounts receivable aging trends, operating statistics and ratios, and the overall trends in accounts receivable write-offs.

The evaluation of these factors, as well as the interpretation of governmental regulations and private insurance contract provisions, involves complex, subjective judgments. As a result of the inherent complexity of these calculations, our actual revenues and net income, and our accounts receivable, could vary from the amounts reported.

Income Tax Valuation Allowance

We have significant net deferred tax assets resulting from net operating losses, or NOL, and interest deduction carry forwards and other deductible temporary differences that will reduce taxable income in future periods. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes requires that a valuation allowance be established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of net deferred tax assets will not be realized. A review of all available positive and negative evidence needs to be considered, including expected reversals of significant deductible temporary differences, a company's recent financial performance, the market environment in which a company operates, tax planning strategies and the length of NOL and interest deduction carryforward period. Furthermore, the weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence should be commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. Due to the highly leveraged capital structure (and related interest expense) and uncertainty surrounding the level of debt we would carry post-emergence, management of the Predecessor Company concluded that it was appropriate to record a full valuation allowance against its net deferred income tax assets. Pursuant to the plan of reorganization, the level of debt we carried upon emergence from bankruptcy was reduced by approximately \$2.6 billion. As a result, management concluded that it was more likely than not that \$313.6 million of deferred tax assets would not be realized and, as part of our fresh start adjustment at June 1, 2003, we recorded a valuation allowance for that amount. Certain future events may result in the reduction of the valuation allowance. Up to \$313.6 million of such reduction would reduce goodwill and other intangibles in existence at fresh start and thereafter, would be reported as an addition to share premium.

Pension

Our obligation and expense for pension benefits are determined using actuarial methods that are dependent on the selection of certain assumptions and factors. These include assumptions about the discount rate, the expected return on plan assets and the rate of future compensation increases as determined by management. The pension plan rate assumptions are shown in Note 11 Pension plans of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003. We determine the discount rate based upon

Table of Contents

yields available on quality long-term corporate bonds (generally by reference to the Moody's Aa bond index and similar U.S. and Canadian bond indices). The expected return on plan assets is based on plan-specific historical long-term portfolio performance, asset allocations and investment strategies and the views of the plans' investment advisors. Our rate of increase in future compensation levels is based primarily on labor contracts currently in effect with our employees under collective bargaining agreements and expected future pay rate increases for other employees. In addition, our actuarial consultants also use factors to estimate such items as retirement age and mortality tables, which are primarily based upon historical plan experience. The assumptions and factors we use may differ materially from actual results due to changing market conditions, earlier or later retirement ages or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact to the amount of pension obligation or expense recorded by us. During fiscal 2002 and 2003, we experienced a reduction in interest rates and deterioration in plan returns. If this trend continues, we may have to fund amounts to the pension plans in future years in addition to the funding discussed in Note 11 - Pension plans of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003, whereby we have committed to make substantial cash contributions to the Greyhound Lines Plans, in addition to contributions required under applicable law.

Contingencies

As discussed in Note 6 - Material contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Report, management is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the liabilities that may result from the final resolution of certain contingencies disclosed. Further assessments of the potential liability will be made as additional information becomes available. Management currently does not believe that these matters will have a material adverse affect on our consolidated financial position. It is possible, however, that results of operations could be materially affected by changes in management's assumptions relating to these matters or the actual final resolution of these proceedings.

Commitments and Contingencies

Reference is made to Note 22 - Commitments and contingencies of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003 for a description of the Company's material commitments. Reference is made to Note 6 - Material contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Report for a description of the Company's material contingencies.

Table of Contents

Forward looking statements

Certain statements contained in this report, including statements regarding the status of future operating results and market opportunities, possible asset dispositions and other statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that include, but are not limited to; Greyhound Lines' ability to continue as a going concern; market factors, including competitive pressures and changes in pricing policies; changes in interpretations of existing legislation or the adoption of new legislation; loss of major customers; the significant restrictive covenants in the senior secured credit facility; the ability to continue to satisfy bonding requirements for existing or new customers; volatility in energy costs; the costs and risks associated with litigation; costs related to accident and other claims; potential pension plan funding requirements; the ability to implement initiatives designed to increase operating efficiencies and improve results; and general economic conditions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those indicated. For further risks, uncertainties and contingencies relating to the Company, see Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Risk Factors in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003, Risk Factors in the Company's Amendment No. 1 to its Registration Statement of Form S-4 (File No. 333-112309) and in the Company's other filings from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in market risk from the disclosures provided in Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk as set forth in the Company's 2003 Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003 except as follows:

In December 2003, the Company modified the terms of its \$625.0 million loan maturing in June 2009 (the Term B Facility). The interest rate charged on the loan was reduced by 1.25%, to LIBOR plus 3.75% from LIBOR plus 5.0%. Additionally, the LIBOR floor or minimum LIBOR rate was reduced 0.25% to 1.75% from the previous floor of 2.0%. Additionally, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement (Swap) that effectively converted \$110 million of Term B Facility floating rate debt to fixed rate debt with an interest rate of 6.8%. The Swap was entered into because the Company is required under the Term B Facility to have a fixed interest rate on a portion of the underlying debt. The Swap is considered a cash flow hedge and expires in September 2006.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

On November 10, 2004 we announced the need to restate deferred tax expense for our second fiscal quarter of 2004. As part of our year-end processes and procedures to determine the Company's annual tax provision, management identified a \$6.6 million increase in our Canadian deferred tax assets and a corresponding tax benefit to reflect a change in the Ontario, Canada provincial tax rates. As the rate changes became effective in our second fiscal quarter, the \$6.6 million tax benefit should have been reflected as a reduction of our second quarter tax expense. However, the adjustment was not reflected in our originally reported second quarter results because our quarterly processes did not include procedures to verify enacted tax rates and adjust the rate used to value our deferred tax assets for any changes that might have occurred.

Management determined that the internal control deficiency that resulted in this restatement represents a material weakness, as defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's Auditing Standard No.2. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board has defined material weakness as a significant deficiency or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Management's conclusion is that the noted control deficiency surrounding the calculation of the quarterly tax provision constitutes a material weakness, since, if not corrected, would more than likely result in a material misstatement in future quarterly financial statements if further tax rate changes are passed by a taxing authority in a jurisdiction in which we conduct business. Management has also concluded that this material weakness only relates to the quarterly controls and procedures; the annual controls and procedures provide for the verification and adjustment, if needed, of the effective tax rates used by us.

Going forward, management's quarterly controls and procedures have been strengthened to require verification of applicable tax rates and adjust, if needed, our effective tax rate for tax changes enacted during such period by taxing authorities in the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. No change in our annual process is required as management believes we have disclosure controls and procedures which operate at a reasonable assurance level on an annual basis.

To reflect the adjustment described above, management has decided to amend our unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 29, 2004. Management and the audit committee of our board of directors discussed with our independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers

LLP, who

Table of Contents

concurrent with management's decision to amend such Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. On November 9, 2004, management and the audit committee of our board of directors concluded that our unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 29, 2004 should no longer be relied upon because of the error described above in such financial statements.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, management carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures that were in effect as of the end of the quarters covered by the subject Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Based on the material weakness described above, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer each concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at a reasonable assurance level as of February 29, 2004. However, in light of the implementation of the new corrective measures described above, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe, as of the date of this report, management has taken appropriate action to strengthen our internal controls over financial reporting relating to the quarterly tax calculation process and has remediated this material weakness.

Except as stated above, there have been no other changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Reference is made to Part I, Item 3 of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003 and Part II, Item 1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 30, 2003 for a description of certain legal proceedings presently pending. There are no material new cases to report against the Company or its subsidiaries and there have been no material changes in the previously reported proceedings, except as set forth below:

Proceedings Prior to or During Bankruptcy of Laidlaw, Inc.

Reference is made to the description in Item 3. Legal Proceedings under the caption Proceedings Prior to or During Bankruptcy of Laidlaw, Inc. in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003, of proceedings in the cases captioned In Re Laidlaw Stockholders Litigation and In Re Safety-Kleen Corp. Securities Litigation. These cases involved actions against Laidlaw Inc. and individual defendants who were former officers and directors of the Company. These cases were both settled shortly before trial was scheduled to commence in March of this year. As previously disclosed, as a result of the bankruptcy court's subordination of these claims against the debtors, Laidlaw, Inc. and Laidlaw International, Inc. no longer participate in the cases and were not involved in the settlement of the cases. The Company now considers the Company's involvement in these cases to be closed and does not intend to report further on these matters.

General Litigation and Other Disputes

Reference is made to the description in Item 3. Legal Proceedings under the caption General Litigation and Other Proceedings in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003, of proceedings affecting Sistema Internacional de Transporte de Autobuses, Inc. (SITA) and Golden State Transportation. The bankruptcy court in the Golden State case approved the settlement and authorized Golden State to conclude the criminal proceedings by pleading guilty, which it has done. As previously disclosed, none of the Company, SITA or Greyhound Lines were a defendant in these actions. The Company now considers Greyhound Line's involvement in these cases to be closed and does not intend to report further on these matters.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company's annual stockholders' meeting was held on February 10, 2004. At the meeting, the following proposal was voted on:

Proposal: Election of three Directors for a term of three years.

The following persons were elected to the Company's Board of Directors by the number of votes shown:

	Number of Votes	
	For	Authority Withheld
John F. Chlebowski	80,003,552	7,117,767
James F. Dickerson, Jr.	80,001,064	7,120,255
Maria A. Sastre	79,969,324	7,151,995

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

10.1 Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2004, among Laidlaw International, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries and the financial institutions named herein (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-112309)).

31.1 Principal Executive Officer's Certifications Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Principal Financial Officer's Certifications Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 (Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

(b) Reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended February 29, 2004

Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 13, 2004, furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission and relating to the Company's press release announcing its financial results for the quarter ended November 30, 2003 and the date of its annual shareholder meeting.

Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 27, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and relating to the Company's press release announcing it has applied to list its common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Current Report on Form 8-K, dated February 2, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and relating to the Company's press release announcing that its wholly-owned subsidiary, Greyhound Lines, Inc., has reached a tentative agreement with the Amalgamated Transit Union National Local 1700 for a new collective bargaining agreement.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

LAIDLAW INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /s/ Douglas A. Carty
Douglas A. Carty
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial
Officer

Date: November 15, 2004