

ZAPATA CORP
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2006

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006

OR

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

Commission file number: 1-4219

ZAPATA CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

State of Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
in corporation or organization)

C-74-1339132
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

100 Meridian Centre, Suite 350
Rochester, NY
(Address of principal executive
offices)

14618
(Zip Code)

(585) 242-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 or No .

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes or No
As of August 1, 2006, the Registrant had outstanding 19,182,456 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value.

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ZAPATA CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 88,326	\$ 103,373
Accounts receivable, net	27,763	24,170
Inventory	58,920	46,860
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,713	2,314
Total current assets	179,722	176,717
Other assets, net	23,101	23,652
Property, plant and equipment, net	101,430	93,985
Total assets	\$ 304,253	\$ 294,354
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 2,386	\$ 2,443
Accounts payable	1,450	3,989
Accrued and other current liabilities	26,539	15,850
Total current liabilities	30,375	22,282
Long-term debt	26,454	27,658
Pension liabilities	11,842	11,810
Other liabilities and deferred taxes	1,885	983
Total liabilities	70,556	62,733
Minority interest	61,692	59,937
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par; 1,600,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding		
Preference stock, \$.01 par; 14,400,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$.01 par, 132,000,000 shares authorized; 24,614,536 and 24,581,636 shares issued; and 19,182,456 and 19,149,556 shares outstanding,	246	246

respectively

Capital in excess of par value	162,929	162,730
Retained earnings	45,254	45,127
Treasury stock, at cost, 5,432,080 shares	(31,668)	(31,668)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,756)	(4,751)
Total stockholders' equity	172,005	171,684
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 304,253	\$ 294,354

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

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ZAPATA CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues	\$ 33,338	\$ 27,510	\$ 61,641	\$ 51,341
Cost of revenues	28,002	23,693	49,313	44,468
Gross profit	5,336	3,817	12,328	6,873
Operating expense:				
Selling, general and administrative	5,678	4,387	10,533	8,829
Loss resulting from natural disaster	193		433	
Total operating expenses	5,871	4,387	10,966	8,829
Operating (loss) income	(535)	(570)	1,362	(1,956)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,092	388	2,159	701
Interest expense	(528)	(242)	(1,052)	(508)
Other, net	86	247	68	208
	650	393	1,175	401
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	115	(177)	2,537	(1,555)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(209)	(28)	(1,082)	403
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	(265)	(276)	(1,328)	(319)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(359)	(481)	127	(1,471)
Discontinued operations:				
Income before taxes and minority interest (including loss on disposal)		2,639		5,716
Provision for income taxes		(1,269)		(2,857)
Minority interest		(425)		(846)
Net income from discontinued operations		945		2,013
Net (loss) income to common stockholders	\$ (359)	\$ 464	\$ 127	\$ 542

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Net (loss) income per common share basic and diluted				
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.08)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes and minority interest		0.05		0.11
(Loss) income per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	19,182	19,135	19,176	19,134
Diluted	19,182	19,345	19,383	19,379

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

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ZAPATA CORPORATION
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 127	\$ 542
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	6,362	6,681
Loss on disposal of assets	29	96
Provisions for losses on receivables	15	15
Stock option modification expense		353
Stock-based compensation	73	
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	1,328	319
Deferred income taxes	1,022	(713)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(5,503)	763
Inventories	(12,060)	(16,405)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,397)	(615)
Other assets	(716)	(389)
Accounts payable	(2,644)	(542)
Pension liabilities	32	384
Accrued liabilities and other current liabilities	10,689	3,787
Other liabilities	807	(78)
Discontinued operations		5,448
Total adjustments	(2,963)	(896)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,836)	(354)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from insurance company hurricane	2,000	
Proceeds from disposition of assets		339
Gain on involuntary conversion		(307)
Capital expenditures	(13,467)	(11,312)
Discontinued operations		(4,076)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,467)	(15,356)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments of long-term debt	(1,261)	(821)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	526	539
Discontinued operations		(1,363)
Net cash used in financing activities	(735)	(1,645)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9)	(2,413)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(15,047)	(19,768)
Decrease in cash from discontinued operations		403

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	103,373	63,249
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 88,326	\$ 43,884

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

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**ZAPATA CORPORATION
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 1. Summary of Operations and Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by Zapata Corporation (Zapata or the Company) pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of such information. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Although Zapata believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, certain information and footnote disclosures, including a description of significant accounting policies normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in Zapata's 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and with the information presented by Omega Protein Corporation and Zap.Com Corporation in their 2005 Annual Reports on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three month and six month period ended June 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results for any subsequent quarter or the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2006.

Business Description

Zapata Corporation (Zapata or the Company) is a holding company which currently has one operating company, Omega Protein Corporation (Omega Protein or Omega), in which the Company had a 58% ownership interest at June 30, 2006. In addition, Zapata owns 98% of Zap.Com Corporation (Zap.Com), which is a public shell company. In December 2005, Zapata completed the sale of its 77% ownership interest Safety Components International, Inc. (Safety Components or Safety). Zapata trades on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol ZAP. On December 8, 2005, Zapata announced that the Board of Directors had authorized management to seek a buyer for its 58% ownership interest in Omega Protein. As of the date of this report, no agreements or understandings have been entered into by the Company relative to Omega Protein. There can be no assurance, that a satisfactory transaction involving Omega Protein will emerge, the timing of any such transaction, if any, or whether the transaction will ultimately enhance Zapata stockholder value or how that value will be realized. Additionally, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sell our interest in Omega for an amount in excess of our carrying value. Should we sell our interest in Omega for an amount less than the carrying value at that time, we would incur a transaction loss, net of tax consequences. Such losses could be significant and could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results from operations and cash flows.

Omega Protein produces and markets a variety of products produced from menhaden (a herring-like species of fish found in commercial quantities in the U.S. coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico), including regular grade and value-added specialty fish meals, crude and refined fish oils and fish solubles. Omega's fish meal products are primarily used as a protein ingredient in animal feed for swine, cattle, aquaculture and household pets. Fish oil is utilized for animal and aquaculture feeds, industrial applications, additives to human food products and as a dietary supplement. Omega's fish solubles are sold primarily to livestock feed manufacturers, aquaculture feed manufacturers and for use as an organic fertilizer. Omega Protein trades on the NYSE under the symbol OME. Zap.Com is a public shell company which has no business operations other than complying with its reporting requirements under the Exchange Act. From time to time, Zap.Com considers acquisitions that would result in it becoming an operating company. Zap.Com may also consider developing a new business suitable for its situation. Zap.Com trades on the over-the-counter electronic bulletin board under the symbol ZPCM.

As used throughout this report, Zapata Corporate is defined as Zapata Corporation exclusive of its majority owned subsidiaries, Omega Protein and Zap.Com, and its former majority owned subsidiary, Safety Components.

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At June 30, 2006, Zapata had two share-based compensation plans and one special share-based compensation grant. In addition, Omega Protein had one share-based compensation plan and Zap.Com had one share-based compensation plan. These plans and special grant are described in more detail in Note 14. Prior to January 1, 2006, Zapata, Omega Protein and Zap.Com accounted for those plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation and SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123. As a result, no stock-based employee compensation cost related to stock options was reflected in net income (other than compensation cost related to stock option modifications), as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common stock on the grant date. Accordingly, share-based compensation related to stock options was generally only included as a pro-forma disclosure in the financial statement footnotes.

Effective January 1, 2006, Zapata, Omega Protein and Zap.Com each adopted SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment, using the modified prospective application transition method. Under this transition method, compensation cost in 2006 includes the portion vesting in the period for (1) all share-based payments granted prior to, but not vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123 and (2) all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of FSAS No. 123R. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2006 is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. In the Company s pro forma information required under SFAS 123 for the periods prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred. Under the modified prospective application transition method, no cumulative effect of change in accounting principle charge is required, and results for prior periods have not been restated. See below for the pro forma disclosures related to the three months and six months ended June 30, 2005. SFAS No. 123R also requires excess tax benefits be reported as a financing cash inflow rather than an operating cash inflow.

Had compensation expense for the Company s consolidated stock option grants been recorded based on fair value at the grant date using the Black-Sholes option pricing model, the Company s consolidated pro forma net loss and loss per share (basic and diluted) would have been as follows:

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	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 (in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 (in thousands)
Net loss from continuing operations, as reported	\$ (481)	\$ (1,471)
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under APB No.25, included in reported net income, net of tax effects:		219
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax effects:		
Zapata Corporate	(22)	(264)
Omega Protein	(536)	(618)
Zap.Com	(1)	(3)
Pro forma expense	(559)	(666)
Pro forma net loss from continuing operations	(1,040)	(2,137)
Net income from discontinued operations, as reported	945	2,013
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax effects:		
Pro forma net income from discontinued operations	945	2,013
Total pro forma net loss	\$ (95)	\$ (124)
(Loss) income per common share basic and diluted as reported		
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes and minority interest	0.05	0.11
Income per common share basic and diluted as reported	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03
(Loss) income per common share basic and diluted pro forma Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.11)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes and minority interest	0.05	0.10
Loss per common share basic and diluted pro forma	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)

The condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months and six month ended June 30, 2006 included \$64,000 and \$108,000, respectively, of share-based compensation costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The total income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for share-based compensation arrangements was \$21,000 and \$35,000 for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively. As of June 30, 2006 there was \$270,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested

share-based compensation that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.4 years. Based on current grants, total share-based compensation cost for the remainder of fiscal year 2006 is expected to be \$170,000.

Zapata Corporate

Zapata Corporate had no share-based grants in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and the year ended December 31, 2005. A summary of option activity under the Zapata Corporate Plans as of June 30, 2006, and changes during the six months then ended is presented below:

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	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	1,339,372	\$ 5.56		
Granted				
Exercised	(32,900)	\$ 5.78		
Forfeited or expired	(69,408)	\$ 5.78		
Outstanding at June 30, 2006	1,237,064	\$ 5.54	2.9 years	\$ 1,799
Exercisable at June 30, 2006	1,163,197	\$ 5.45	2.6 years	\$ 1,790

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2006 was \$11,000. A summary of the status of Zapata Corporation's nonvested shares as of June 30, 2006 and changes during the six months ended June 30, 2006, is presented below:

Nonvested Shares	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	73,867	\$ 1.93
Granted		
Vested		
Forfeited		
Nonvested at June 30, 2006	73,867	\$ 1.93

As of June 30, 2006, there was \$60,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Zapata Corporate Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.6 years. No shares vested during the six months ended June 30, 2006. Based on current grants, total share-based compensation cost for the remainder of fiscal year 2006 is expected to be \$57,000.

Omega Protein

On February 27, 2006, Omega granted new options to an employee under its 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan for the purchase of 10,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$6.27 per share, which vest in equal one-third portions on 2007, 2008 and 2009. On May 18, 2006, Omega granted new options to an employee under its 2000 Long-Term for the purchase of 7,500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.93 per share, which vest in equal one-third portions on 2007, 2008, and 2009.

On April 13, 2006 the Omega Protein Board of Directors approved the establishment of the Omega Protein Corporation 2006 Incentive Plan which was approved by Omega's stockholders and became effective on June 7, 2006. On that date options were granted Omega's four independent Directors for the purchase of an aggregate of 40,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.76 per share, which vest in six months and one day from the date of issuance. These were the only options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2006, under the 2006 Incentive Plan.

There were 79,167 stock option exercises during the six months ended June 30, 2006. A summary of option activity under the plans for the six months ended June 30, 2006 is as follows:

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	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	4,748,852	\$ 7.35		
Granted	57,500	\$ 5.87		
Exercised	(79,167)	\$ 3.43		
Forfeited or expired	(3,333)	\$ 5.03		
Outstanding at June 30, 2006	4,723,852	\$ 7.40	4.3	\$ 6,920
Exercisable at June 30, 2006	4,654,352	\$ 7.43		\$ 6,919

A summary of the status of Omega's nonvested shares as of June 30, 2006 and changes during the six months ended June 30, 2006, is presented below:

Nonvested Shares	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	18,000	\$ 4.66
Granted	57,500	\$ 2.77
Vested	(2,667)	\$ 3.17
Forfeited	(3,333)	\$ 3.04
Nonvested at June 30, 2006	69,500	\$ 2.86

As of June 30, 2006, there was \$192,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Omega Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3 years. Based on current grants, Omega's total share-based compensation cost for the remainder of fiscal year 2006 is expected to be approximately \$106,000.

For current year grants, the fair value of Omega's stock options is equal to the estimated present value at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for the stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2006: expected dividend yield of 0 percent; expected volatility of 46.96 percent; risk-free interest rate of 4.91 percent; and an expected term of 5 years. The expected dividend yield is based on Omega's annual dividend payout at grant date. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of Omega's stock for a period approximating the expected life. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. treasury yield in effect at the time of grant and has a term equal to the expected life. The expected term of the options represents the period of time the options are expected to be outstanding.

In May 2005, Omega accelerated the vesting of all unvested, out-of-the-money, explicit service period stock options granted under Omega's 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. The purpose of accelerating vesting was to eliminate future compensation expense that Omega would otherwise recognize in its Statement of Operations with respect to these accelerated stock options upon the adoption by Omega of SFAS No. 123R. A stock option was considered out-of-the-money if the stock option exercise price was greater than \$6.04, which was the closing price of Omega's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on May 5, 2005. As a result of this action, stock options to purchase 390,000 shares of Omega's common stock became immediately exercisable. The vesting created a modification of

stock options; however, there was no impact on the fair value of the options. The weighted average exercise price of all the accelerated stock options was \$9.98.

Zap.Com

Zap.Com had no share-based grants in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and the year ended December 31, 2005. A summary of option activity under the Zap.Com Plan as of June 30, 2006, and changes during the six months then ended is presented below:

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	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	511,300	\$ 0.08		
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited or expired				
Outstanding at June 30, 2006	511,300	\$ 0.08	3.3	\$ 79
Exercisable at June 30, 2006	170,431	\$ 0.08	3.3	\$ 26

No Zap.Com options were exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2006.

A summary of the status of Zap.Com's nonvested shares as of June 30, 2006 and changes during the six months ended June 30, 2006, is presented below:

Nonvested Shares	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	340,869	\$ 0.08
Granted		
Vested		
Forfeited		
Nonvested at June 30, 2006	340,869	\$ 0.08

As of June 30, 2006, there was \$18,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Zap.Com Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.3 years. No shares vested during the three months ended June 30, 2006. Based on current outstanding grants, Zap.Com's total share-based compensation cost for the remainder of fiscal year 2006 is expected to be \$7,000.

Reclassification

Certain reclassifications of prior information have been made to conform to the current presentation.

Note 3. Discontinued Operations**Safety Components**

Safety Components International, Inc. (Safety Components or Safety) is an independent supplier of automotive airbag fabric and cushions and technical fabrics with operations in North America and Europe. Zapata originally purchased its majority interest in Safety in 2003 and accounted for the transaction under the purchase method of accounting. In the third quarter of 2005, Zapata's Board of Directors approved a plan to pursue a sale of all of the Company's shares of Safety common stock. Based on this approval, the Company determined that this subsidiary substantially met the criteria to report the pending sale as Assets Held for Sale and the subsidiary as Discontinued Operations in accordance with accounting rules. As used throughout this document, all amounts and disclosures related to Safety pertain to Discontinued Operations. Zapata closed on the sale of Safety in December 2005.

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Operating results of the Company's discontinued operations are described below.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006 (unaudited)	2005 (unaudited)	2006 (unaudited)	2005 (unaudited)
	(in thousands)			
Revenue from discontinued operations	\$	\$59,008	\$	\$117,620
Income before taxes and minority interest		2,639		5,716

Note 4. Inventories

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(in thousands)	
Fish meal	\$ 16,360	\$ 14,742
Fish oil	13,795	21,552
Fish solubles	533	672
Unallocated inventory cost pool (including off season costs)	22,567	5,926
Other materials and supplies	5,665	3,968
Total consolidated inventory	\$ 58,920	\$ 46,860

Omega Protein's inventory at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 is stated at the lower of cost or market. The elements of unallocated inventory cost pool include plant and vessel related labor, utilities, rent, repairs and depreciation, to be allocated to inventories produced through the remainder of 2006.

Note 5. Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(in thousands)	
U.S. Government guaranteed obligations (Title XI loan) collateralized by a first lien on certain vessels and certain plant assets:		
Amounts due in installments through 2016, interest from 6.5% to 7.6%	\$ 28,492	\$ 29,737
Amounts due in installments through 2014, interest at Eurodollar rates of 5.4% and 4.5% at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, plus 4.5%	348	359
Other debt at 6.3% to 7.9% at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively		5
Total Omega Protein's debt	28,840	30,101
Less: current maturities	(2,386)	(2,443)
Total consolidated long-term debt	\$ 26,454	\$ 27,658

The Title XI loans are secured by liens on certain of Omega's fishing vessels and mortgages on Omega's Reedville, Virginia and Abbeville, Louisiana plants. Loans are now available under similar terms pursuant to the Title XI program without intervening lenders.

In September 2004, the United States Department of Commerce Fisheries Finance Program (the FFP) approved Omega's financing application in an amount not to exceed \$14 million (the Approval Letter). Borrowings under the Approval Letter are to be used to finance and/or refinance approximately 73% of the actual depreciable cost of Omega's future fishing vessels refurbishments and capital expenditures relating to shore-side fishing assets, for a term not to exceed 15 years from inception at interest rates determined by the U.S. Treasury. Final approval for all such future projects requires individual approval through the Secretary of Commerce, National Oceanic and

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Atmospheric Administration, and National Marine Fisheries Service (National Marine Fisheries Service). Borrowings under the FFP are required to be evidenced by security agreements, undertakings, and other documents deemed in the sole discretion of the National Marine Fisheries Service as necessary to accomplish the intent and purpose of the Approval Letter. Omega is required to comply with customary National Marine Fisheries Service covenants as well as certain special covenants. In December 2004, Omega submitted a \$4.9 million financing request against the \$14 million approval, and subsequently amended that request to include the entire \$14 million. Omega closed on the \$14 million FFP loan on October 17, 2005.

On December 1, 2005, pursuant to the Title XI program, the United States Department of Commerce approved a second financing application made by Omega in the amount of \$16.4 million (the Second Approval Letter). In May 2006, Omega submitted a \$7.8 million financing request under the Second Approval Letter. As of June 30, 2006, Omega had no borrowings outstanding under the Second Approval Letter.

Omega has a \$20 million revolving credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (the Credit Facility). Borrowings under this facility may be used for working capital and capital expenditures. The Credit Facility permits Omega to borrow up to \$31 million of Title XI loans. The term of the Credit Facility expires on October 31, 2007, the maximum borrowing availability tied to Omega s eligible inventory is \$10 million and Omega may not generate a net loss for any two consecutive quarters. The Credit Facility requires that Omega maintain a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of 1.25 to 1, as measured on a quarterly basis using the consolidated results of the four fiscal quarter period ending with the applicable reporting period. A commitment fee of 37.5 basis points per annum is payable quarterly on the actual daily amount of the availability under the Credit Facility. The applicable interest rate will be adjusted (up or down) prospectively on a quarterly basis from LIBOR plus 2.00% to LIBOR plus 2.50% or at Omega s option, Prime minus 0.50% to Prime plus 0.00%, depending upon the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio being greater than 2.5 times to less than or equal to 1.5 times, respectively. The Credit Facility is collateralized by all of Omega s trade receivables, inventory and equipment. In addition, the Credit Facility does not allow for the payment of cash dividends or stock repurchases.

As of June 30, 2006, Omega was out of compliance with the Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges covenant in the Credit Facility. Omega notified the lender of the covenant non-compliance and received a waiver from the lender. As of June 30, 2006, Omega had no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility. At June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, Omega had outstanding letters of credit under the Credit Facility totaling approximately \$3.1 million and \$8.0 million, respectively, issued in support of worker s compensation insurance programs as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and to purchase fish meal from a third party as of December 31, 2005.

Note 6. Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(in thousands)	
Salary and benefits	\$ 5,851	\$ 4,318
Insurance	4,610	4,803
Trade creditors	12,408	3,243
Federal and state income taxes	1,872	1,844
Litigation reserves	410	410
Other	1,388	1,232
	\$ 26,539	\$ 15,850

Table of Contents**Note 7. Earnings Per Share Information**

The following table details the potential common shares excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would be antidilutive to the net loss for the period or because the assumed proceeds were greater than the average market price for the period (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Potential common shares excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share:				
Stock options (in thousands)	1,237	18	228	12
Weighted average exercise price per share	\$ 5.54	\$ 9.79	\$ 7.05	\$ 10.94

Note 8. Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in thousands)			
Net loss (income) to common stockholders	\$ (359)	\$ 464	\$ 127	\$ 542
Currency translation adjustment, net of tax effects	3	(8)	5	(7)
Amounts related to discontinued operations, net of tax effects		2,292		3,912
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (356)	\$ 2,748	\$ 132	\$ 4,447

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies**Litigation**

In 2004, two of the Company's predecessor subsidiaries were named as defendants in fourteen lawsuits filed in the Circuit Courts of Jones and Smith Counties in Mississippi. These fourteen lawsuits included approximately 583 individual plaintiffs, all alleging that they had suffered various illnesses from exposure to asbestos and seeking damages. The lawsuits assert claims of unseaworthiness, negligence, and strict liability, primarily based upon the status of the Company's predecessors as Jones Act employers. These cases include numerous defendants and, in general, the defendants are all alleged to have been the Jones Act employers of these plaintiffs and/or manufactured, distributed or utilized products containing asbestos.

Since these lawsuits involved multiple plaintiffs suing multiple defendants, the plaintiffs were ordered to prepare data sheets specifying the companies they were employed by and the asbestos-containing products to which they were allegedly exposed. Through this process, approximately 31 plaintiffs have identified the Company and/or its predecessor subsidiaries as their employer. Once the data sheet process is complete, we expect that the Company will be dismissed from any case where it is not identified as the employer. Only minimal medical information regarding the alleged asbestos-related disease suffered by the plaintiffs has been provided. Accordingly, the Company is unable to estimate its potential exposure to these lawsuits. The Company and predecessor subsidiaries maintained insurance which it believes will be available to respond to the majority of these claims. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously in all of these cases and, based on the information available to the Company at this time, the Company does not expect the outcome of these lawsuits to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows; however, there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of these lawsuits or additional

similar lawsuits, if any, that may be filed.

Zapata is involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its past and current operations in the normal course of business. Zapata maintains insurance coverage against such potential ordinary course claims in an amount in which it believes to be adequate. While the results of any ultimate resolution cannot be predicted, in the opinion of

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Zapata's management, based upon discussions with counsel, any losses resulting from these matters will not have a material adverse effect on Zapata's results of consolidated operations, cash flow or financial position.

Environmental Matters

During the third quarter of 2005, Zapata was notified by Weatherford International Inc. (Weatherford) of a claim for reimbursement of approximately \$200,000 in connection with the investigation and cleanup of purported environmental contamination at two properties formerly owned by a non-operating Zapata subsidiary. The claim was made under an indemnification provision given by Zapata to Weatherford in a 1995 asset purchase agreement and relates to alleged environmental contamination that purportedly existed on the properties prior to the date of the sale. Weatherford has also advised the Company that it anticipates that further remediation and cleanup may be required, although they have not provided any information regarding the cost of any such future clean up.

Based upon the initial review of the environmental expert that the Company retained, the Company wrote to Weatherford's counsel on May 30, 2006. In this letter, the Company challenged any responsibility to indemnify Weatherford based in part on the possibility that Weatherford either a) failed to mitigate any existing on-site conditions post-closing or b) exacerbated any existing on-site conditions post-closing.

Given the above, while it is reasonably possible that some costs may be incurred related to this site, the Company presently has inadequate information to enable it to estimate any reasonably possible range of estimated liability relating to these sites beyond the specific amount claimed to date by Weatherford. Further, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur material costs and expenses in connection with any further investigation and remediation at the site.

Zapata and its subsidiaries are subject to various possible claims and lawsuits regarding environmental matters in addition to those discussed above. Zapata's management believes that costs, if any, related to these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company.

Guarantees

The Company has applied the disclosure provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, to its agreements containing guarantee or indemnification clauses. These disclosure provisions expand those required by SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, by requiring a guarantor to disclose certain types of guarantees, even if the likelihood of requiring the guarantor's performance is remote. The following is a description of arrangements in which the Company is the guarantor.

Throughout its history, the Company has entered into numerous transactions relating to the sale, disposal or spin-off of past operations. Pursuant to certain of these transactions, the Company may be obligated to indemnify other parties to these agreements. These obligations include indemnifications for losses incurred by such parties arising out of the operations of such businesses prior to these transactions or the inaccuracy of representations of information supplied by the Company in connection with such transactions. These indemnification obligations were in effect prior to December 31, 2002 and are therefore grandfathered under the provisions of FIN No. 45. Accordingly, no liabilities have been recorded for the indemnification clauses in these agreements.

Note 10. Related Party Transactions

Zap.Com Corporation

Since its inception, Zap.Com has utilized the services of the Zapata's management and staff under a shared services agreement that allocated these costs on a percentage of time basis. Zap.Com also subleases its office space in Rochester, New York from Zapata. Under the sublease agreement, annual rental payments are allocated on a cost basis. Zapata has waived its rights under the shared services agreement to be reimbursed for these expenses since May 1, 2000. For each of the three months and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, approximately \$3,000 and \$6,000, respectively, was recorded as contributed capital for these services.

Table of Contents**Other**

In February 2005, the Company modified the terms of certain outstanding stock options held by Darcie Glazer and Edward Glazer, to extend the early termination of the exercise period following Darcie Glazer's termination of employment with the Company in 2001. Consistent with FASB Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation (an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25), the Company recorded a compensation charge of approximately \$353,000 related to this modification during the first quarter of 2005. During 2002, the Company finalized the terms of a consulting agreement with its former Chairman of the Board of Directors, Malcolm Glazer. Subject to the terms of the agreement, the Company paid Malcolm Glazer \$122,500 per month until April 30, 2006. The agreement also provided for health and medical benefits for Mr. Glazer and his wife. Subsequent to the termination of the agreement on April 30, 2006, the Company has continued to provide health and medical benefits for Mr. Glazer and his wife under the Company's Senior Executive Retiree Health Care Benefit Plan. These health insurance benefits are consistent with Zapata's existing benefits available to employees. During the second quarter of 2006, the Company recorded \$831,000 in selling, general and administrative expenses to reflect the total estimated liability for Mr. Glazer's participation in this plan.

Note 11. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. The interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Specifically, the pronouncement prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The interpretation also provides guidance on the related derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure and transition of uncertain tax positions. The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of this new pronouncement on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 12. Qualified Defined Benefit Plans

Zapata and Omega Protein have separate and independent noncontributory defined benefit plans covering certain U.S. employees. Both Zapata and Omega's defined benefit pension plans were frozen as of June 30, 2006. Additionally, Zapata has a supplemental pension plan, which provides supplemental retirement payments to certain former senior executives of Zapata.

The amounts shown below reflect the consolidated defined benefit pension plan expense for Zapata and Omega Protein, including Zapata's supplemental pension plan expense.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

	For the Three Months		For the Six Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in thousands)			
Service cost	\$ 13	\$ 10	\$ 26	\$ 21
Interest cost	629	645	1,258	1,291
Expected return on plan assets	(714)	(734)	(1,428)	(1,468)
Amortization of transition assets and other deferrals	428	375	856	751
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 356	\$ 296	\$ 712	\$ 595

Zapata's defined benefit pension plan was frozen on January 15, 2006. In accordance with ERISA rules and regulations, new employees after that date will not be able to participate in the pension plan and further benefits will no longer accrue for existing participants. Additionally, the freezing of the plan caused the Company to recognize a

curtailment loss of approximately \$147,000 during the first quarter of 2006, which represents the balance of the

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unamortized prior service cost. Zapata plans to make no contributions to its pension plan or to its supplemental pension plan in 2006.

Omega's defined benefit pension plan was frozen on July 31, 2002. As of June 30, 2006, Omega had made contributions to the pension plan totaling \$432,000. Omega expects to make contributions of \$2.2 million to the pension plan during the remainder of 2006. No contributions to Omega's pension plan were made during fiscal 2005.

Note 13. Hurricane Losses

On August 29, 2005, Omega's Moss Point, Mississippi fish processing facility and adjacent shipyard were severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. On September 24, 2005, Omega's Cameron, Louisiana and the Abbeville, Louisiana fish processing facilities were also severely damaged by Hurricane Rita. For the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2006, \$192,000 and \$433,000 of additional clean-up costs were recognized.

In order to facilitate the insurance recovery process, on July 28, 2006, Omega filed a lawsuit against its property insurance carriers, Lexington Insurance Company and RSUI Indemnity Company, in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, alleging breach of contract and bad faith based on the insurance carriers' failure to pay amounts due to the Company under its property insurance policies for damages sustained from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the third quarter of 2005. The Company seeks recovery in a jury trial of all available damages to which it is entitled by law, legal interest on those damages, the cost of the litigation and any other damages as the court deems appropriate. The total damages sought in the lawsuit are in excess of the amount Omega has remaining as a receivable relating to its initial recorded hurricane claim from its property insurance carriers. Omega believes collection of the recorded receivable is probable; however, an unfavorable outcome of the proceeding could have a material impact on Omega's financial position and result of operations.

Note 14. Industry Segment and Geographic Information

The following summarizes certain financial information of each segment for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Revenues	Operating Income (Loss)	Total Assets	Depreciation and Amortization	Interest (Expense) Income, net	Income Tax (Provision) Benefit	Capital Expenditures
Three Months Ended June 30, 2006							
Zap.Com	\$	\$ (44)	\$ 1,744	\$	\$ 21	\$	\$
Corporate		(1,964)	91,614	4	896	177	
Omega Protein	33,338	1,473	210,895	2,950	(353)	(386)	6,932
	\$ 33,338	\$ (535)	\$ 304,253	\$ 2,954	\$ 564	\$ (209)	\$ 6,932
Three Months Ended June 30, 2005							
Zap.Com	\$	\$ (35)	\$ 1,782	\$ 1	\$ 12	\$	\$
Corporate		(1,299)	44,714	8	186	255	
Omega Protein	27,510	764	194,186	3,331	(52)	(283)	5,545
Discontinued Operations			118,166				
	\$ 27,510	\$ (570)	\$ 358,848	\$ 3,340	\$ 146	\$ (28)	\$ 5,545

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	Revenues	Operating Income (Loss)	Total Assets	Depreciation and Amortization	Interest (Expense) Income, net	Income Tax (Provision) Benefit	Capital Expenditures
Six Months Ended June 30, 2006							
Zap.Com	\$	\$ (74)	\$ 1,744	\$	\$ 40	\$	\$
Corporate		(3,453)	91,614	10	1,712	(120)	
Omega Protein	61,641	4,889	210,895	6,352	(645)	(962)	13,467
	\$ 61,641	\$ 1,362	\$ 304,253	\$ 6,362	\$ 1,107	\$ (1,082)	\$ 13,467
Six Months Ended June 30, 2005							
Zap.Com	\$	\$ (65)	\$ 1,782	\$ 1	\$ 22	\$	\$
Corporate		(2,933)	44,714	19	346	695	
Omega Protein	51,341	1,042	194,186	6,661	(175)	(292)	11,312
Discontinued Operations			118,166				
	\$ 51,341	\$ (1,956)	\$ 358,848	\$ 6,681	\$ 193	\$ 403	\$ 11,312

Note 15. Stock Option Plans**Zapata Corporate**

Zapata's Amended and Restated Special Incentive Plan (the "1987 Plan"), which was stockholder approved, provides for the granting of stock options and the awarding of restricted stock. Under the 1987 Plan, options may be granted at prices equivalent to the market value of the common stock at the date of grant. Options become exercisable on dates as determined by the Zapata Board of Directors' Compensation Committee, provided that the earliest such date cannot occur before six months after the date of grant. Unexercised options will expire on varying dates, up to a maximum of ten years from the date of grant. All options granted vest ratably over three years beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant and have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the stock at grant date. The 1987 Plan provided for the issuance of up to 480,000 shares of the common stock. During 1992, the stockholders approved an amendment to the 1987 Plan that provided for the automatic grant of a nonqualified stock option to directors of Zapata who are not employees of Zapata or any subsidiary of Zapata.

On December 5, 1996, the Company's stockholders approved a long-term incentive plan (the "1996 Plan"). The 1996 Plan provides for the granting of restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, stock options and other types of awards to key employees of the Company. Under the 1996 Plan, options may be granted by the Committee at prices equivalent to the market value of the common stock on the date of grant. Options become exercisable in one or more installments on such dates as the Committee may determine. Unexercised options will expire on varying dates up to a maximum of ten years from the date of grant. All options granted vest ratably over three years beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant and have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the stock at grant date. The 1996 Plan provides for the issuance of options to purchase up to 8.0 million shares of common stock.

In May 2002, the Stockholders approved a special share-based compensation grant of 8,000 stock options to each of the six non-employee directors of the Company. These grants had been approved by the Board of Directors and awarded by the Company in March of 2002. These grants are non-qualified options with a ten year life and are exercisable in cumulative one-third installments vesting annually beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant.

Omega Protein

On January 26, 1998, the 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Omega Protein Corporation (the 1998 Incentive Plan) was approved by Omega s Board. The 1998 Incentive Plan provides for the grant of any or all of the following types of awards: stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock awards and cash awards. These options generally vest ratably over three years from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant.

On January 26, 1998, the Non-Management Director Stock Option Plan (the Directors Plan) was approved by Omega s Board. The Directors Plan provides that the initial Chairman of the Board of Omega be granted options to

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purchase 568,200 shares of Common Stock and each other initial non-employee director of Omega will be granted options to purchase 14,200 shares of Common Stock at a price determined by Omega's Board. On June 27, 2000, the 1998 Incentive Plan and the Director Plan were amended and restated in their entirety and renamed the 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2000 Incentive Plan), and the 2000 Incentive Plan was approved by Omega's stockholders. Under the 2000 Incentive Plan, Omega is authorized to issue shares of Common Stock pursuant to Awards granted in various forms, including incentive stock options (intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended), non-qualified stock options, and other similar stock-based Awards. The substantive changes from the 1998 Incentive Plan and the Directors Plan in the amendment and restatement of the 2000 Incentive Plan were (a) the 2000 Incentive Plan allows annual option grant awards of 10,000 shares to each non-employee Director of Omega and (b) the 2000 Incentive Plan allows for the aggregate number of option shares available for issuance under the plan to equal 25% of the number of shares of Omega common stock outstanding at any time with an absolute maximum of no more than 15 million shares available for awards at any time. Reference is made to Omega's 2000 proxy statement for a complete summary of all the differences among the three plans. On April 13, 2006 the Omega Protein Board of Directors approved the establishment of the Omega Protein Corporation 2006 Incentive Plan which was approved by Omega's stockholders and became effective on June 7, 2006.

Zap.Com

The Zap.Com 1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 1999 Plan), which was approved by stockholders, allows Zap.Com to provide awards to existing and future officers, employees, consultants and directors from time to time. The 1999 Plan is intended to promote the long-term financial interests and growth of Zap.Com by providing employees, officers, directors, and consultants of Zap.Com with appropriate incentives and rewards to enter into and continue in the employment of, or relationship with, Zap.Com and to acquire a proprietary interest in the long-term success of Zap.Com. Under the 1999 Plan, 3,000,000 shares of common stock are available for awards. The 1999 Plan provides for the grant of any or all of the following types of awards: stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock awards, cash awards, or other rights or interests. Allocations of awards are made by the Zap.Com Board of Directors at its sole discretion within the provisions of the 1999 Plan. Stock options granted under the 1999 Plan are non-qualified options with a five year life and are exercisable in cumulative one-third installments vesting annually beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant.

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

Forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q, future filings by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission), the Company's press releases and oral statements by authorized officers of the Company are intended to be subject to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainty, including without limitation those identified from time to time in press releases and other communications with stockholders by the Company and the filings made with the Commission by the Company, Omega Protein Corporation (Omega Protein or Omega) and Zap.Com Corporation (Zap.Com), such as those disclosed under the caption Risk Factors appearing in Item 1A of this Report. The Company believes that forward-looking statements made by it are based on reasonable expectations. However, no assurances can be given that actual results will not differ materially from those contained in such forward-looking statements. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking statements or to update the reasons actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

General

Zapata Corporation (Zapata or the Company) was incorporated in Delaware in 1954 and was reincorporated in Nevada in April 1999. The Company's principal executive offices are at 100 Meridian Centre, Suite 350, Rochester, New York 14618. Zapata's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and trades under the symbol ZAP.

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Zapata is a holding company which currently has one operating company, Omega Protein Corporation (Omega Protein or Omega), in which the Company had a 58% ownership interest at June 30, 2006. In December 2005, Zapata completed the sale of its 77% ownership interest in Safety Components International, Inc. (Safety Components or Safety). Omega Protein trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol OME and Safety Components trades on the over-the counter electronic bulletin board (OTCBB) under the symbol SAFY. In addition, Zapata owns 98% of Zap.Com Corporation (Zap.Com), which is a public shell company and trades on the OTCBB under the symbol ZPCM.

On December 8, 2005, Zapata announced that the Board of Directors had authorized management to seek a buyer for its 58% ownership interest in Omega Protein. As of the date of this report, no agreements or understandings have been entered into by the Company relative to Omega Protein. There can be no assurance, that a satisfactory transaction involving Omega Protein will emerge, the timing of any such transaction, if any, or whether the transaction will ultimately enhance Zapata stockholder value or how that value will be realized. Additionally, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sell our interest in Omega for an amount in excess of our carrying value. Should we sell our interest in Omega for an amount less than the carrying value at that time, we would incur a transaction loss, net of tax consequences. Such losses could be significant and could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results from operations and cash flows.

Zapata Corporate

In December 2002, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to purchase up to 4.0 million shares of its outstanding common stock in the open market or privately negotiated transactions. The shares may be purchased from time to time as determined by the Company. Any purchased shares would be placed in treasury and may subsequently be reissued for general corporate purposes. The repurchases will be made only at such times as are permissible under the federal securities laws. No time limit has been placed on the duration of the program and no minimum number or value of shares to be repurchased has been fixed. Zapata reserves the right to discontinue the repurchase program at any time and there can be no assurance that any repurchases will be made. As of the date of this report, no shares have been repurchased under this program.

Zapata continues to evaluate strategic opportunities for the use of its capital resources, including but not limited to the acquisition of other operating businesses, the minority interest of controlled subsidiaries, funding of start-up proposals and possible stock repurchases. The Company has not focused and does not intend to focus its acquisition efforts solely on any particular industry or geographical market. While the Company focuses its attention in the United States, the Company may investigate acquisition opportunities outside of the United States when management believes that such opportunities might be attractive. Similarly, the Company does not yet know the structure of any acquisition. The Company may pay consideration in the form of cash, securities of the Company or a combination of both. The Company may raise capital through the issuance of equity or debt and may utilize non-investment grade securities as a part of an acquisition strategy. Such investments often involve a high degree of risk and may be considered highly speculative.

As of the date of this report, Zapata is not a party to any agreements related to the acquisition of an operating business, business combination or for the sale or other transaction related to any of its subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that any of these possible transactions will occur or that they will ultimately be advantageous to Zapata or enhance Zapata stockholder value.

Zap.Com

Zap.Com is a public shell company which has no business operations other than complying with its reporting requirements under the Exchange Act. From time to time, Zap.Com considers acquisitions that would result in it becoming an operating company. Zap.Com may also consider developing a new business suitable for its situation.

Omega Protein

Business. Omega is the largest U.S. producer of protein-rich meal and oil derived from marine sources. Omega's products are produced from menhaden (a herring-like fish found in commercial quantities), and includes regular grade and value-added specialty fish meals, crude and refined fish oils and fish solubles.

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Omega produces and sells a variety of protein and oil products derived from menhaden, a species of wild herring-like fish found along the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts. The fish are not genetically modified or genetically enhanced. Omega processes several grades of fish meal, as well as fish oil and fish solubles. Omega's fish meal products are primarily used as a protein ingredient in animal feed for swine, cattle, aquaculture and household pets. Fish oil is utilized for animal and aquaculture feeds, industrial applications, additives to human food products and as dietary supplements. Omega's fish solubles are sold primarily to livestock feed manufacturers, aquaculture feed manufacturers and for use as an organic fertilizer.

All of Omega's products contain healthy long-chain Omega-3 fatty acids. Omega-3 fatty acids are commonly referred to as essential fatty acids because the body does not produce them. Instead, essential fatty acids must be obtained from outside sources, such as food or special supplements. Long-chain Omega-3s are also commonly referred to as a good fat for their health benefits, as opposed to the bad fats that create or aggravate health conditions through long-term consumption. Scientific research suggests that long-chain Omega-3s as part of a balanced diet may provide significant benefits for health issues such as cardiovascular disease, inflammatory conditions and other ailments.

Under its patented production process, Omega produces OmegaPure[®], a taste-free, odorless refined fish oil which is the only marine source of long-chain Omega-3s directly affirmed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a food ingredient that is Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS). See Company Overview Products in Part I Item 1 and 2 of Omega's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Omega operates through two material subsidiaries: Omega Protein, Inc. and Omega Shipyard, Inc. Omega Protein, Inc. is Omega's principal operating subsidiary for its menhaden processing business and is the successor to a business conducted since 1913. Omega Shipyard, Inc. owns a drydock facility in Moss Point, Mississippi, which is used to provide shoreside maintenance for Omega's fishing fleet and, subject to outside demand and excess capacity, occasionally for third-party vessels. Revenues from shipyard work for third-party vessels for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 were not material. Omega also has a number of other immaterial direct and indirect subsidiaries.

Prior to 2005, Omega had operated a Mexican subsidiary which had coordinated Omega's fish meal and oil sales and purchases through a local Mexican sales office. In 2005, Omega discontinued its use of this Mexican office and consolidated these functions in its Houston, Texas headquarters.

Fishing. During the second quarter of 2006, Omega owned a fleet of 61 fishing vessels and 32 spotter aircraft for use in its fishing operations and also leased additional aircraft where necessary to facilitate operations. During the 2006 fishing season in the Gulf of Mexico, which runs from mid-April through October, Omega is operating 30 fishing and carry vessels and 28 spotter aircraft. The fishing area in the Gulf is generally located along the Gulf Coast, with a concentration off the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts. The fishing season along the Atlantic coast begins in early May and usually extends into December. During the 2006 season, Omega is operating 11 fishing vessels and 7 spotter aircraft along the Mid-Atlantic coast, concentrated primarily in and around Virginia and North Carolina. The remaining fleet of fishing vessels and spotter aircraft are not routinely operated during the fishing season and are back-up to the active fleet, used for other transportation purposes, inactive or in the process of refurbishment in Omega's shipyard.

Menhaden usually school in large, tight clusters and are commonly found in warm, shallow waters. Spotter aircraft locate the schools and direct the fishing vessels to them. The principal fishing vessels transport two 40-foot purse boats, each carrying several fishermen and one end of a 1,500-foot net. The purse boats encircle the school and capture the fish in the net. The fish are then pumped from the net into refrigerated holds of the fishing vessel or onto a carry vessel, and then are unloaded at Omega's processing plants. Carry vessels do not engage in active fishing but instead carry fish from Omega's offshore fishing vessels to its plants. Utilization of carry vessels increases the amount of time that certain of Omega's fishing vessels remain offshore fishing productive waters and therefore increases Omega's fish catch per vessel employed. The carry vessels have reduced crews and crew expenses and incur less maintenance cost than the actual fishing vessels.

Omega's principal raw material is menhaden, a species of fish that inhabits coastal and inland tidal waters in the United States. Menhaden are undesirable for direct human consumption due to their small size, prominent bones and high oil content. Certain state agencies, as well as interstate compacts, impose resource depletion restrictions on

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menhaden pursuant to fisheries management legislation or regulations and may impose additional legislation or regulations in the future. For example, in August 2005, the Management Board of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) approved an addendum to an existing Fishery Management Plan. The addendum would have established an annual cap for a five year period beginning in 2006 on the Company's menhaden landings from the Chesapeake Bay in an amount equal to the Company's average annual landings over a five year period from 2000 to 2004 (approximately 106,000 metric tons). The Commonwealth of Virginia has declined to adopt the ASMFC's recommended addendum but has instead put forth its own proposal whereby the Company's Chesapeake Bay menhaden harvest would be capped for a five year period at its most recent five-year average (2001 to 2005) of 109,020 metric tons per year. The Virginia proposal would also allow the Company a credit whereby any under-harvest in a particular year below the 109,020 metric ton cap would be added to increase the cap for the following year, up to a maximum of 122,740 metric tons per year. The Company has agreed to support the Commonwealth of Virginia's proposal in an effort to move forward constructively and avoid further contention on this issue. See the Company's 2005 10-K Item 1 and 2. Business and Properties Company Overview Regulation and Item 5. Other Information. To date, Omega has not experienced any material adverse impact on its fish catch or results of operations as a result of these recommended restrictions.

Meal and Oil Processing Plants. Omega operates four meal and oil processing plants, two in Louisiana, one in Mississippi and one in Virginia, where the menhaden are processed into three general products types: fish meal, fish oil and fish solubles. Omega's processing plants are located in coastal areas near Omega's fishing fleet. Annual volume processed varies depending upon menhaden catch. Each plant maintains a dedicated dock to unload fish, fish processing equipment and storage facility. The fish are unloaded from the fishing vessels into storage boxes and then conveyed into steam cookers. The fish are then passed through presses to remove most of the oil and water. The solid portions of the fish are dried and ground into fish meal. The liquid that is produced in the cooking and pressing operations contains oil, water, dissolved protein and some fish solids. This liquid is decanted to remove the water and solids and is put through a centrifugal oil and water separation process. The separated fish oil is a finished product called crude oil. The separated water and protein mixture is further processed through evaporators to recover the soluble protein, which can be sold as a finished product or added to the solid portions of the fish for processing into fish meal.

Shipyards. Omega owns a 49.4 acre shipyard facility in Moss Point, Mississippi which includes two dry docks, each with a capacity of 1,300 tons. The shipyard is used for routine maintenance and vessel refurbishment on Omega's fishing vessels and occasionally for shoreside maintenance services to third-party vessels if excess capacity exists.

Health and Science Center. In October 2004, Omega completed construction and commenced operation of a new Health and Science Center that provides 100-metric tons per day fish oil processing capacity. The new center is located adjacent to Omega's Reedville, Virginia processing plant. The food-grade facility includes state-of-the-art processing equipment and controls that will allow Omega to refine, bleach, fractionate and deodorize its menhaden fish oil and has more than tripled Omega's previous refined fish oil production capacity for food grade oils and industrial and feed grade oils. The facility also provides Omega with automated packaging and on-site refrigerated storage capacity and has a lipids analytical laboratory to enhance the development of Omega-3 oils and food products.

New Technical Center. Omega is in the process of building a new technical center to be located in Houston, Texas to further develop its OmegaPure[®] food grade Omega-3 product line. The technical center will have food science application labs, as well as analytical, sensory and pilot plant capabilities. The technical center will also have a lipids research lab where Omega plans to continue to develop new Omega-3 products that have improved functionality and technical characteristics. The new facility is expected to be completed the latter part of 2006.

Hurricane Damages. In August 2005, Omega's Moss Point, Mississippi fish processing facility and adjacent shipyard were severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. In September 2005, Omega's Cameron, Louisiana and Abbeville, Louisiana fish processing facilities were also severely damaged by Hurricane Rita. Each of these facilities was non-operational immediately after these weather events. The Moss Point, Abbeville and Cameron facilities accounted for approximately 16%, 31% and 22%, respectively, of Omega's full year 2004 production tonnage, so as an immediate result of the two hurricanes, approximately 70% of Omega's operating capacity was impaired and Omega's business, results of operations and financial condition were materially adversely affected.

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Operations at the Moss Point and Abbeville fish processing facilities and the shipyard were re-established in mid-October 2005, but at reduced processing capabilities. These two facilities were returned to full operational status prior to the beginning of the Gulf fishing season in April 2006. Operations at the Cameron fish processing facility were re-established in June 2006, but at reduced processing capabilities. The reduced capacity has not had a significant impact on the processing of the Cameron fish catch since operations were re-established. Omega plans for the Cameron facility to be at full operational status prior to the end of the 2006 fishing season.

Omega maintains insurance coverage for a variety of these damages, most notably property, inventory and vessel insurance. The nature and extent of the insurance coverage varies by line of policy and Omega has recorded insurance recoveries as an account receivable based on the preliminary discussions with insurers and adjusters. Omega anticipates that further recoveries could be available, but such additional recoveries will require further analysis and discussions with Omega's insurance carriers, and the resolution of the lawsuit filed by Omega against its property insurance carriers described below. Such recoveries, if any, would be recognized in future periods once they are deemed probable. Omega does not maintain business interruption insurance in any material amounts due to its high cost and limited availability.

The direct impact of the two hurricanes upon Omega was a loss of physical inventories and physical damage to the plants. Omega estimated its total hurricane damages at approximately \$28.0 million, of which approximately \$12.0 million is expected to be recovered under insurance policies (\$4.0 million of which has been received as of June 30, 2006). Therefore, Omega has recognized a \$16.2 million loss as of June 30, 2006 due to estimated damages in excess of insurance recoveries. Of the damage estimate, approximately \$2.5 million was related to damaged fish meal inventory and approximately \$13.0 million was related to write-offs of inventory costs that had been allocated to future production that did not occur. Omega did not maintain business interruption insurance for these types of deferred inventory costs due to its high cost and limited availability. During the second quarter 2006, Omega salvaged additional fish meal that was previously recognized as a loss from natural disaster of approximately \$610,000. This meal was sold during the second quarter 2006 which resulted in Omega recognizing revenue without cost of revenues as the related costs were recorded as a loss in the third quarter 2005. The Company did not maintain business interruption insurance for these types of deferred inventory costs due to its high costs and limited availability. See Omega's 2005 10-K Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Note 12 Hurricane Losses for additional information on the components of the hurricane related losses. A substantial portion of the amounts listed are based upon estimates and assumptions. Actual amounts, when available, could differ materially from those estimates and changes to those estimates could have a material effect on Omega's future financial statements.

In order to facilitate the insurance recovery process, on July 28, 2006, Omega filed a lawsuit against its property insurance carriers, Lexington Insurance Company and RSUI Indemnity Company, in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, alleging breach of contract and bad faith based on the insurance carriers' failure to pay amounts due to Omega under its property insurance policies for damages sustained from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the third quarter of 2005. Omega seeks recovery in a jury trial of all available damages to which it is entitled by law, legal interest on those damages, the cost of the litigation and any other damages as the court deems appropriate. The total damages sought in the lawsuit are in excess of the amount Omega has remaining as a receivable relating to its initial recorded hurricane claim from its property insurance carriers. Omega believes collection of the recorded receivable is probable; however, an unfavorable outcome of the proceeding could have a material impact on Omega's financial position and result of operations.

Not included in the amounts listed are the replacement capital costs of property and equipment, which did not have any book basis and were destroyed in the hurricanes, and the costs of clean up incurred subsequent to June 30, 2006. As of June 30, 2006, Omega's four active processing plants, assuming that no hurricane damages had occurred, would have had an aggregate annual capacity to process approximately 950,000 tons of fish. The previously described hurricane damages reduced the annual aggregate processing capacity to approximately 850,000 tons as of June 30, 2006. Operations at the Cameron fish processing facility were re-established in June 2006, but at reduced processing capabilities. Omega plans for the Cameron facility to be at full operational status prior to the end of the 2006 fishing season.

Because of the damages to Omega's Cameron, Louisiana facility caused by Hurricane Rita, Omega began its 2006 fishing season by operating its full contingent of 30 Gulf of Mexico fishing and carry vessels out of its two operating facilities in Abbeville, Louisiana and Moss Point, Mississippi. These activities substantially increased the number of vessels at the Abbeville and Moss Point plants to a level that Omega had not operated previously. Although these two facilities had adequate processing capacity, Omega's fishing efforts were diminished because increased unloading time due to the additional vessels which reduced the number of vessels on the fishing grounds during the

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most optimal fishing times. During June 2006, 10 vessels were shifted to the Cameron facility when it became operational.

Distribution System. Omega's distribution system of warehouses, tank storage facilities, vessel loading facilities, trucks, barges and railcars allows Omega to service customers throughout the United States and also foreign locations. Omega owns and leases warehouses and tank storage space for storage of its products, generally at terminals along the Mississippi River and Tennessee River. Omega generally contracts with third-party trucking, vessel, barge and railcar companies to transport its products to and from warehouses and tank storage facilities and directly to its customers. Historically, approximately 35% to 40% of Omega's FAQ grade fish meal was sold on a two-to-twelve-month forward contract basis. The balance of FAQ grade fish meal and other products was substantially sold on a spot basis through purchase orders. In 2002, Omega began a similar forward sales program for its specialty grade meals and crude fish oil due to increasing demand for these products. During 2003, 2004 and 2005, approximately 50%, 43% and 70%, respectively, of Omega's specialty meals and crude fish oil had been sold on a forward contract basis. Prior to the beginning of Omega's 2006 fishing season, approximately 64% and 86% of Omega's 2006 forecasted fish meal and crude fish oil had either been sold or sold forward on a contract basis. The percentage of fish meal and crude fish oil sold on a forward contract basis will fluctuate from year to year based upon perceived market availability.

Omega's annual revenues are highly dependent on both annual fish catch and inventories and, in addition, inventory is generally carried over from one year to the next year. Omega determines the level of inventory to be carried over based on prevailing market prices of the products and anticipated customer usage and demand during the off-season. Thus, production volume does not necessarily correlate with sales volume in the same year and sales volumes will fluctuate from quarter to quarter. Omega's fish meal products have a useable life of approximately one year from date of production. Practically, however Omega attempts to empty its warehouses of the previous season's products by the second or third month of the new fishing season. Omega's crude fish oil products do not lose efficacy unless exposed to oxygen and, therefore, their storage life typically is longer than that of fish meal.

The following table sets forth Omega's revenues by product (in millions) and the approximate percentage of total revenues represented thereby, for the indicated periods:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2006		2005		2006		2005	
	Revenues	Percent	Revenues	Percent	Revenues	Percent	Revenues	Percent
Regular Grade	\$ 4.3	12.9%	\$ 5.5	20.0%	\$ 8.8	14.3%	\$ 9.6	18.8%
Special Select	15.7	47.1	11.9	43.3	25.8	41.9	21.8	42.5
Sea-Lac	1.9	5.7	4.2	15.3	4.5	7.3	9.1	17.7
Crude Oil	8.1	24.3	4.0	14.5	16.4	26.6	7.3	14.2
Refined Oil	2.3	6.9	1.4	5.1	4.5	7.3	2.5	4.9
Fish Solubles	0.8	2.4	0.5	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.9
Other	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total	\$ 33.3	100.0%	\$ 27.5	100.0%	\$ 61.6	100.0%	\$ 51.3	100.0%

Customers and Marketing. Most of Omega's marine protein products are sold directly to about 600 customers by Omega's agriproducts sales department, while a smaller amount is sold through independent sales agents. Product inventory was \$30.7 million on June 30, 2006 versus \$33.4 million as of June 30, 2005.

Omega's fish meal is sold primarily to domestic feed producers for utilization as a high-protein ingredient for the swine, aquaculture, dairy and pet food industries. Fish oil sales primarily involve export markets where the fish oil is used for aquaculture feeds and is refined for use as a hydrogenated edible oil.

Omega's products are sold both in the U.S. and internationally. International sales consist mainly of fish oil sales to Norway, Canada, Chile, China, Japan and Mexico. Omega's sales in these foreign markets are denominated in U.S.

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dollars and not directly affected by currency fluctuations. Such sales could be adversely affected by changes in demand resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

A number of countries in which Omega currently sells products impose various tariffs and duties, none of which have a significant impact on Omega's foreign sales. Certain of these duties are being reduced annually for certain countries under the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Uruguay Round Agreement of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In all cases, Omega's products are shipped to its customers either by FOB shipping point or CIF terms, and therefore, the customer is responsible for any tariffs, duties or other levies imposed on Omega's products sold into these markets.

During the off season, Omega fills purchase orders from the inventory it has accumulated during the fishing season or in some cases, by re-selling meal purchased from other suppliers. Prices for Omega's products tend to be lower during the fishing season when product is more abundant than in the off season. Throughout the entire year, prices are often significantly influenced by supply and demand in world markets for competing products, primarily other global sources of fish meal and oil, and also soybean meal for its fish meal products, and vegetable oils for its fish oil products when used as an alternative.

Quality Control. Omega believes that maintaining high standards of quality in all aspects of its manufacturing operations play an important part in its ability to attract and retain customers and maintain its competitive position. To that end, Omega has adopted strict quality control systems and procedures designed to test the quality aspects of its products, such as protein content and digestibility. Omega regularly reviews, updates and modifies these systems and procedures as appropriate.

Purchases and Sales of Third-Party Meal and Oils. Omega has from time to time purchased fish meal and fish oil from other domestic and international manufacturers. These purchase and resale transactions have been ancillary to Omega's base manufacturing and sales business.

Part of Omega's business plan involves expanding its purchase and resale of other manufacturers' fish meal and fish oil products. During 2003, 2004 and 2005, Omega's fish catch and resultant product inventories were reduced, primarily due to adverse weather conditions, and Omega further expanded its purchase and resales of other fish meals and oils (primarily Panamanian, Peruvian and Mexican fish meal and U.S. menhaden oil). Although operating margins from these activities are less than the margins typically generated from Omega's base domestic production, these operations provide Omega with a source of fish meal and oil to sell into other markets, some of which, Omega has not historically had a presence. During 2003, Omega purchased products totaling approximately 12,500 tons, or approximately 5% of total volume 2003 sales. During 2004, Omega purchased products totaling approximately 17,800 tons, or approximately 8% of total volume 2004 sales. During 2005, Omega purchased products totaling approximately 16,600 tons, or approximately 8% of total volume 2005 sales. During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Omega purchased products totaling approximately 12,000 tons, the majority of which were sold during the quarter ended June 30, 2006.

Insurance. Omega maintains insurance against physical loss and damage to its assets, coverage against liabilities to third parties it may incur in the course of its operations, as well as workers' compensation, United States Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and Jones Act coverage. Assets are insured at replacement cost, market value or assessed earning power. Omega's limits for liability coverage are statutory or \$50 million. The \$50 million limit is comprised of several excess liability policies, which are subject to deductibles, underlying limits, annual aggregates and exclusions. Omega believes its insurance coverage to be in such form, against such risks, for such amounts and subject to such deductibles and self-retentions as are prudent and normal for its operations. Over the last four years, Omega has elected to increase its deductibles and self-retentions in order to achieve lower insurance premium costs. These higher deductibles and self-retentions have resulted in greater costs to Omega in the case of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and will expose Omega to greater risk of loss if additional future claims occur. In addition, Omega's cost of insurance for property damage has increased materially and will likely further increase materially in future years as insurers recoup losses paid and to be paid out in connection with the Katrina and Rita hurricanes by charging higher premiums. Omega does not maintain business interruption insurance in any material amount due to its high cost and limited availability.

Competition. Omega competes with a smaller domestic privately-owned menhaden fishing company and with international marine protein and oil producers, including Mexican sardine processors and South American anchovy

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processors. In addition, but to a lesser extent, Omega's marine protein and oil business is also subject to significant competition from producers of vegetable and other animal protein products and oil products such as Archer Daniels Midland and Cargill. Many of these competitors have significantly greater financial resources and more extensive and diversified operations than those of Omega.

Omega competes on price, quality and performance characteristics of its products, such as protein level and amino acid profile in the case of fish meal. The principal competition for Omega's fish meal and fish solubles is from other global production of marine proteins as well as other protein sources such as soybean meal and other vegetable or animal protein products. Omega believes, however, that these other non-marine sources are not complete substitutes because fish meal offers nutritional values not contained in such other sources. Other globally produced fish oils provide the primary market competition for Omega's fish oil, as well as soybean and rapeseed oil, from time to time. Fish meal prices have historically borne a relationship to prevailing soybean meal prices (more weakly correlated in recent years), while prices for fish oil are generally influenced by prices for vegetable fats and oils, such as rape and palm oils. Thus, the prices for Omega's products are established by worldwide supply and demand relationships over which Omega has no control and tend to fluctuate significantly over the course of a year and from year to year. Omega from time to time considers potential transactions including, but not limited to, enhancement of physical facilities to improve production capabilities and the acquisition of other businesses. Certain of the potential transactions reviewed by Omega would, if completed, result in its entering new lines of business (generally including certain businesses to which Omega sells its products such as pet food manufacturers, aquaculture feed manufacturers, fertilizer companies and organic foods distributors), although historically, reviewed opportunities have been generally related in some manner to Omega's existing operations or which would have added new protein products to Omega's product lines. Although Omega does not, as of the date hereof, have any commitment with respect to a material acquisition, it could enter into such agreement in the future.

Omega carries insurance for certain losses relating to its vessels and Jones Act liability for employees aboard its vessels (collectively, "Vessel Claims Insurance"). The typical Vessel Claims Insurance policy contains an annual aggregate deductible ("AAD") for which Omega remains responsible, while the insurance carrier is responsible for all applicable amounts which exceed the AAD. It is Omega's policy to accrue current amounts due and record amounts paid out on each claim. Once payments exceed the AAD, Omega records an insurance receivable for a given policy year.

Seasonal and Quarterly Results. Omega's menhaden harvesting and processing business is seasonal in nature. Omega generally has higher sales during the menhaden harvesting season (which includes the second and third quarter of each fiscal year) due to increased product availability, but prices during the fishing season tend to be lower than during the off-season. As a result, Omega's quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate in the future. In addition, from time to time Omega defers sales of inventory based on worldwide prices for competing products that affect prices for Omega's products which may affect comparable period comparisons.

Safety Components

Safety Components International, Inc. ("Safety Components" or "Safety") is an independent supplier of automotive airbag fabric and cushions and technical fabrics with operations in North America and Europe. Zapata originally purchased its majority interest in Safety in 2003 and accounted for the transaction under the purchase method of accounting. In the third quarter of 2005, Zapata's Board of Directors approved a plan to pursue a sale of all of the Company's shares of Safety common stock. Based on this approval, the Company determined that this subsidiary substantially met the criteria to report the pending sale as "Assets Held for Sale" and the subsidiary as "Discontinued Operations" in accordance with accounting rules. As used throughout this document, all amounts and disclosures related to Safety pertain to "Discontinued Operations." Zapata closed on the sale of Safety in December 2005.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following tables summarize Zapata's consolidating results of operations (in thousands). Certain reclassifications of prior information have been made to conform to the current presentation.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Zapata			
	Corporate	Omega Protein	Zap.com	Consolidated
Revenues	\$	\$ 33,338	\$	\$ 33,338
Cost of revenues		28,002		28,002
Gross profit		5,336		5,336
Operating expense:				
Selling, general and administrative	1,964	3,670	44	5,678
Loss resulting from natural disaster, net		193		193
Operating (loss) income	(1,964)	1,473	(44)	(535)
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	896	175	21	1,092
Interest expense		(528)		(528)
Other, net	190	(104)		86
(Loss) income before income taxes and minority interest	1,086	(457)	21	650
	(878)	1,016	(23)	115
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	177	(386)		(209)
Minority interest in net loss (income) of consolidated subsidiaries ⁽²⁾		(266)	1	(265)
Net (loss) income to common stockholders	\$ (701)	\$ 364	\$ (22)	\$ (359)
Diluted loss per share				\$ (0.02)

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Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	Zapata Corporate	Omega Protein	Zap.com	Discontinued Operations⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Revenues	\$	\$ 27,510	\$	\$	\$ 27,510
Cost of revenues		23,693			23,693
Gross profit		3,817			3,817
Operating expense:					
Selling, general and administrative	1,299	3,053	35		4,387
Operating (loss) income	(1,299)	764	(35)		(570)
Other income (expense)					
Interest income	186	190	12		388
Interest expense		(242)			(242)
Other, net	17	230			247
	203	178	12		393
(Loss) income before income taxes and minority interest	(1,096)	942	(23)		(177)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	255	(283)			(28)
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries ⁽²⁾		(276)			(276)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(841)	383	(23)		(481)
Discontinued operations:					
Income before taxes and minority interest (including loss on disposal)				2,639	2,639
Provision for income taxes	(401)			(868)	(1,269)
Minority interest ⁽²⁾				(425)	(425)
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(401)			1,346	945
Net (loss) income to common stockholders	\$ (1,242)	\$ 383	\$ (23)	\$ 1,346	\$ 464
Diluted income per share					\$ 0.02

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	Zapata			
Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Corporate	Omega Protein	Zap.Com	Consolidated
Revenues	\$	\$ 61,641	\$	\$ 61,641
Cost of revenues		49,313		49,313
Gross profit		12,328		12,328
Operating expense:				
Selling, general and administrative	3,453	7,006	74	10,533
Loss resulting from natural disaster, net		433		433
Operating (loss) income	(3,453)	4,889	(74)	1,362
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	1,712	407	40	2,159
Interest expense		(1,052)		(1,052)
Other, net	194	(126)		68
	1,906	(771)	40	1,175
(Loss) income before income taxes and minority interest	(1,547)	4,118	(34)	2,537
Provision for income taxes	(120)	(962)		(1,082)
Minority interest in net (income) loss of consolidated subsidiaries ⁽²⁾		(1,329)	1	(1,328)
Net (loss) income to common stockholders	\$ (1,667)	\$ 1,827	\$ (33)	\$ 127
Diluted income per share				\$ 0.01

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	Zapata Corporate	Omega Protein	Zap.com	Discontinued Operations⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Six Months Ended June 30, 2005					
Revenues	\$	\$ 51,341	\$	\$	\$ 51,341
Cost of revenues		44,468			44,468
Gross profit		6,873			6,873
Operating expense:					
Selling, general and administrative	2,933	5,831	65		8,829
Operating (loss) income	(2,933)	1,042	(65)		(1,956)
Other income (expense)					
Interest income	346	333	22		701
Interest expense		(508)			(508)
Other, net	17	191			208
	363	16	22		401
(Loss) income before income taxes and minority interest	(2,570)	1,058	(43)		(1,555)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	695	(292)			403
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries ⁽²⁾		(319)			(319)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(1,875)	447	(43)		(1,471)
Discontinued operations:					
Income before taxes and minority interest (including loss on disposal)				5,716	5,716
Provision for income taxes	(978)			(1,879)	(2,857)
Minority interest ⁽²⁾				(846)	(846)
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(978)			2,991	2,013
Net (loss) income to common stockholders	\$ (2,853)	\$ 447	\$ (43)	\$ 2,991	\$ 542
Diluted income per share					\$ 0.03

(1)

Results of operations related to Safety Components have been disclosed within discontinued operations in accordance with SFAS No. 144. Due to the sale of Safety in December 2005, Safety's results of operations are excluded from Zapata's consolidated results for periods subsequent to the date of sale.

- (2) Minority interest represents Zapata's minority stockholders interest in the net income or loss of each segment.

For more information concerning segments, see Note 14 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this Report.

Table of Contents***Three Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005***

Zapata reported a consolidated net loss of \$359,000 or \$.02 per diluted share on consolidated revenues of \$33.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to consolidated net income of \$464,000 or \$0.02 per diluted share on consolidated revenues of \$27.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005. On a consolidated basis, the change from the recognition of net income to net loss resulted primarily from the lack of consolidation of Safety Components during the three months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Safety's operating results have not been consolidated since the completion of the sale.

The following is a more detailed discussion of Zapata's consolidated operating results:

Revenues from continuing operations. Consolidated revenues increased \$5.8 million from \$27.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 to \$33.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006. This increase was attributable to increased revenues at Omega Protein primarily resulting from an 85% increase in sales volumes of fish oil, partially offset by a 7% decline in fish meal sales volumes. Additionally, Omega experienced a 11% and 4% increase in sales prices of fish meal and fish oil, respectively. Omega experienced a \$2.7 million increase in revenues due to increased sales prices and a \$3.2 million increase in revenues due to sales volumes of fish meal and fish oil.

Cost of revenues from continuing operations. Zapata's consolidated cost of revenues, including depreciation and amortization, for the three months ended June 30, 2006 was \$28.0 million, a \$4.3 million increase from \$23.7 million for the comparable quarter of the prior year. This increase resulted from an increase at Omega Protein. Omega's cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased 2% for the quarter ended June 30, 2006. The decrease in cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was due to higher sales prices for the current quarter, partially offset by increased costs and the sale of salvaged fish meal that resulted in Omega recognizing revenue without cost of revenues as the related costs were recorded as a loss in the third quarter of 2005.

Selling, general and administrative from continuing operations. Consolidated selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$1.3 million from \$4.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005 to \$5.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006. This increase was attributable to increased selling, general and administrative expenses at Omega Protein of \$617,000 and at Zapata Corporate of \$665,000. Omega's increase was attributable primarily to increased consulting expenditures relating to its governmental relations program and costs incurred relocating the administrative offices from Hammond, Louisiana to Houston, Texas. Zapata Corporate's increase was primarily attributable to the recognition of \$831,000 in expenses to record liabilities related to health and medical benefits for Malcolm Glazer and his wife under the Company's Senior Executive Retiree Health Care Benefit Plan, partially offset by decreased consulting expenses after the scheduled termination of the consulting agreement with Mr. Glazer on April 30, 2006.

Loss resulting from natural disaster. For the quarter ended June 30, 2006, Omega Protein incurred a loss of \$193,000 relating to damages incurred at its Moss Point, Mississippi fish processing facility and adjacent shipyard from Hurricane Katrina, and damages incurred at its Cameron and Abbeville, Louisiana fish processing facilities from Hurricane Rita. These costs primarily relate to clean up costs incurred during the three month period.

Interest income from continuing operations. Consolidated interest income increased \$704,000 from \$388,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2005 to \$1.1 million for the current quarter. This increase was primarily related to an increase of \$710,000 at Zapata Corporate resulting from higher interest rates on investment and an increase in cash balance available for investment after selling its common stock holdings in Safety Components. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in interest income of \$15,000 at Omega Protein primarily due to diminished balances of Omega's cash and cash equivalents on which interest is earned.

Interest expense from continuing operations. Interest expense increased \$286,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2005, primarily due to interest associated with the additional \$14.0 million in debt that Omega Protein obtained in October 2005.

Other income, net. Other income decreased \$161,000 from \$247,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2005 to \$86,000 for the current quarter. This decrease was primarily due to an insurance gain Omega recognized during the quarter ended June 30, 2005.

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Minority interest from continuing operations. Minority interest from the consolidated statements of operations represents the minority stockholders' interest in the net income of the Company's subsidiaries (approximately 42% of Omega Protein and approximately 2% of Zap.Com). For the three months ended June 30, 2006, minority interest was a \$265,000 reduction to net income for the minority interest's share of Omega Protein and Zap.Com as compared to \$276,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2005.

Income taxes from continuing operations. The Company recorded a consolidated provision for income taxes of \$209,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to a provision of \$28,000 for the comparable period of the prior year. The increase in the consolidated provision was primarily due to an increase in Omega's effective tax rate. Due to increasing profitability projections, Omega increased its estimated annual effective tax rate from 19% in the first quarter of 2006 to 38% as of the second quarter of 2006 resulting in an increased provision for the second quarter of 2006.

For all periods in which any of the Company's subsidiaries are consolidated for book purposes and not consolidated for tax purposes, Zapata will recognize a provision or benefit to reflect the increase or decrease in the difference between the Company's book and tax basis in each subsidiary. The provision or benefit will be equal to the sum of the Company's tax effected proportionate share of each subsidiary's net income or loss. For example, during periods where a subsidiary recognizes net income, the Company's consolidated provision for income taxes will include our subsidiary's tax provision in addition to a provision for the Company's tax effected proportionate share of the subsidiary's net income. Accordingly, the Company's effective tax rate for each period can vary significantly depending on the changes in the underlying difference between the Company's book and tax basis in its subsidiaries.

Net income from discontinued operations. Pursuant to the Zapata Board of Directors' approval of the plan to sell the Company's shares of Safety Components and the subsequent sale of these shares to the WLR Recovery Funds, all operating results related to Safety have been reclassified and included in discontinued operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2005, net income from discontinued operations was \$945,000. Because the sale closed in December of 2005, no amounts related to discontinued operations were included in the three months ended June 30, 2006.

Six months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Zapata reported consolidated net income of \$127,000 or \$0.01 per diluted share on consolidated revenues of \$61.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to consolidated net income of \$542,000 or \$0.03 per diluted share on consolidated revenues of \$51.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005. On a consolidated basis, the decrease in net income resulted primarily from the sale of Safety Components. Safety's operating results have not been consolidated since the completion of the sale.

The following is a more detailed discussion of Zapata's consolidated operating results:

Revenues from continuing operations. Consolidated revenues increased \$10.3 million from \$51.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 to \$61.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. This increase was attributable to increased revenues at Omega Protein, primarily resulting from a 103% increase in sales volumes of fish oil, partially offset by a 12% decline in fish meal sales volumes. Additionally, Omega experienced a 11% and 6% increase in sales prices of fish meal and fish oil, respectively. Omega experienced a \$5.0 million increase in revenues due to increased sales prices and a \$5.5 million increase in revenues due to sales volumes of fish meal and fish oil.

Cost of revenues from continuing operations. Zapata's consolidated cost of revenues, including depreciation and amortization, for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was \$49.3 million, a \$4.8 million increase from \$44.5 million for the comparable period of the prior year. This increase resulted from an increase at Omega Protein. Omega's cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased 7% for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease in cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was due to higher sales prices for the current six month period, partially offset by increased costs.

Selling, general and administrative from continuing operations. Consolidated selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$1.7 million from \$8.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005 to \$10.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. This increase was attributable to increased selling, general and administrative expenses at Omega Protein of \$1.2 million and at Zapata Corporate of \$520,000. Omega's increase was attributable primarily to increased consulting expenditures relating to its governmental relations program and costs incurred relocating the

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administrative offices from Hammond, Louisiana to Houston, Texas. Zapata Corporate's increase was primarily attributable to the recognition of \$831,000 in expenses to record liabilities related to health and medical benefits for Malcolm Glazer and his wife under the Company's Senior Executive Retiree Health Care Benefit Plan, combined with the recognition of a curtailment loss of \$147,000 in the first quarter of 2006 related to the freezing of the Zapata qualified defined benefit pension plan, partially offset by decreased consulting expenses after the scheduled termination of the consulting agreement with Mr. Glazer on April 30, 2006, and a compensation charge of \$353,000 related to a stock option modification which occurred in the prior period.

Loss resulting from natural disaster. For the six month period ended June 30, 2006, Omega Protein incurred a loss of \$433,000 relating to damages incurred at its Moss Point, Mississippi fish processing facility and adjacent shipyard from Hurricane Katrina, and damages incurred at its Cameron and Abbeville, Louisiana fish processing facilities from Hurricane Rita. These costs primarily relate to clean up costs incurred during the six month period.

Interest income from continuing operations. Consolidated interest income increased \$1.5 million from \$701,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2005 to \$2.2 million for the current period. This increase was primarily related to an increase of \$1.4 million at Zapata Corporate resulting from higher interest rates on investment and an increase in cash balance available for investment after selling its common stock holdings in Safety Components. This increase combined with an increase of \$74,000 at Omega Protein primarily due to improved rates of return on Omega's investments.

Interest expense from continuing operations. Interest expense increased \$544,000 for the period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the period ended June 30, 2005, primarily due to interest associated with the additional \$14.0 million in debt that Omega Protein obtained in October 2005.

Other income, net. Other income decreased \$140,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005. The decrease was primarily due to an insurance gain Omega recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Minority interest from continuing operations. Minority interest from the consolidated statements of operations represents the minority stockholders' interest in the net income of the Company's subsidiaries (approximately 42% of Omega Protein and approximately 2% of Zap.Com). For the six months ended June 30, 2006, minority interest was a \$1.3 million reduction to net income for the minority interest's share of Omega Protein and Zap.Com as compared to \$319,000 for the period ended June 30, 2005.

Income taxes from continuing operations. The Company recorded a consolidated provision for income taxes of \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to a benefit of \$403,000 for the comparable period of the prior year. On a consolidated basis, the change from a benefit to a provision for income taxes was primarily attributable to an increase in net income recognized at Omega combined with Omega's increased provision for the second quarter of 2006 and a decrease in losses recognized by Zapata Corporate.

For all periods in which any of the Company's subsidiaries are consolidated for book purposes and not consolidated for tax purposes, Zapata will recognize a provision or benefit to reflect the increase or decrease in the difference between the Company's book and tax basis in each subsidiary. The provision or benefit will be equal to the sum of the Company's tax effected proportionate share of each subsidiary's net income or loss. For example, during periods where a subsidiary recognizes net income, the Company's consolidated provision for income taxes will include our subsidiary's tax provision in addition to a provision for the Company's tax effected proportionate share of the subsidiary's net income. Accordingly, the Company's effective tax rate for each period can vary significantly depending on the changes in the underlying difference between the Company's book and tax basis in its subsidiaries.

Net income from discontinued operations. Pursuant to the Zapata Board of Directors' approval of the plan to sell the Company's shares of Safety Components and the subsequent sale of these shares to the WLR Recovery Funds, all operating results related to Safety have been reclassified and included in discontinued operations. For the six months ended June 30, 2005, net income from discontinued operations was \$2.0 million. Because the sale closed in December of 2005, no amounts related to discontinued operations were included in the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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Zapata, Omega Protein and Zap.Com are separate public companies. Accordingly, the capital resources and liquidity of Omega Protein and Zap.Com are legally independent of Zapata. The working capital and other assets of Omega Protein and Zap.Com are dedicated to their respective operations and are not expected to be readily available for the general corporate purposes of Zapata, except for any dividends that may be declared and paid to their respective stockholders. Omega Protein's credit facilities currently prohibit any dividends from being declared or paid with respect to its outstanding capital stock, including the shares held by Zapata. For all periods presented in this Report, Zapata has not received any dividends from any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, Zapata recognized selling, general and administrative expenses of \$831,000 to reflect the estimated liability under the Company's Senior Executive Retiree Health Care Benefit Plan (See Note 7 to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this report). Other than for the recognition of this liability, as of June 30, 2006, Zapata's consolidated contractual obligations and other commercial commitments have not changed materially from those set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Zapata Corporate

Because Zapata does not guarantee or otherwise assume the liabilities of Omega Protein or Zap.Com or have any investment commitments to these majority and formerly-owned subsidiaries, it is useful to separately review the cash obligations of Zapata exclusive of its majority-owned subsidiaries.

Zapata Corporate's liquidity needs are primarily for operating expenses, litigation and insurance costs. Zapata Corporate may also invest a significant portion of its cash and cash equivalents in the acquisition of other operating businesses, the minority interest of controlled subsidiaries, funding of start-up proposals and possible stock repurchases.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, Zapata recognized selling, general and administrative expenses of \$831,000 to reflect the estimated liability under the Company's Senior Executive Retiree Health Care Benefit Plan (See Note 7 to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this report). Other than for the recognition of the liability under the Zapata Senior Executive Retiree Health Care Benefit Plan discussed above, as of June 30, 2006, Zapata Corporate's contractual obligations and other commercial commitments have not changed materially from those set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. Zapata Corporate's current source of liquidity is its cash and cash equivalents and the interest income it earns on these funds. Zapata expects these assets to continue to be a source of liquidity except to the extent that they may be used to fund any acquisitions of companies, the minority interest of controlled subsidiaries, or repurchases of Zapata stock. Zapata Corporate's investments consist of U.S. Government agency securities and cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2006, Zapata Corporate's cash and cash equivalents were \$74.9 million as compared to \$75.3 million as of December 31, 2005. This decline resulted primarily from cash used by Zapata Corporate's operations which exceeded interest income earned during the period.

In addition to its cash, cash equivalents, and interest income, Zapata Corporate has a potential secondary source of liquidity from dividends declared by Omega Protein or Zap.Com, provided a consent is obtained from their lenders. Also, the sale of the Company's holdings of common stock in these subsidiaries could provide another secondary source of liquidity. These holdings constitute restricted stock under SEC Rule 144 and may only be sold in the public market pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 and under any required state securities laws or pursuant to an available exemption. These and other securities law restrictions could prevent or delay any sale by Zapata of these securities or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized therefrom. Currently, all of Zapata's equity securities holdings are eligible for sale under Rule 144. Zapata also has demand and piggyback registration rights for its Omega Protein and Zap.Com shares. The low trading volumes for Omega Protein and Zap.Com common stock may make it difficult for Zapata to sell any significant number of shares in the public market other than pursuant to an underwritten offering.

Zapata management believes that, based on current levels of operations and anticipated growth, cash flow from operations, together with other available sources of funds, will be adequate to fund its operational and capital requirements for at least the next twelve months. Depending on the size and terms of future acquisitions of operating companies or of the minority interest of controlled subsidiaries, Zapata may raise additional capital through the

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issuance of equity or debt. There is no assurance, however, that such capital will be available at the time, in the amounts necessary or with terms satisfactory to Zapata.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2006, the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements have not changed materially from those set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Summary of Cash Flows

The following table summarizes Zapata's consolidating cash flow information (in thousands):

Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Zapata Corporate	Omega Protein	Zap.Com	Safety Components	Consolidated
Cash (used in) provided by					
Operating activities	\$ (541)	\$ (2,275)	\$ (20)	\$	\$ (2,836)
Investing activities		(11,467)			(11,467)
Financing activities	190	(925)			(735)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(9)			(9)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (351)	\$ (14,676)	\$ (20)	\$	\$ (15,047)

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	Zapata Corporate	Omega Protein	Zap.Com	Safety Components	Consolidated
Cash (used in) provided by					
Operating activities	\$ (2,049)	\$ (5,727)	\$ (39)	\$ 7,461	\$ (354)
Investing activities		(11,280)		(4,076)	(15,356)
Financing activities	23	(305)		(1,363)	(1,645)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		12		(2,425)	(2,413)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2,026)	\$ (17,300)	\$ (39)	\$ (403)	\$ (19,768)

Net cash provided by operating activities. Consolidated cash used in operating activities was \$2.8 million and \$354,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease in consolidated cash used in operating activities resulted primarily from the change in activities relating to increased inventory at Omega, combined with ceasing to consolidate Safety's cash flow information since the completion of the sale in December of 2005.

Net cash used in investing activities. Consolidated cash used in investing activities was \$11.5 million and \$15.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase resulted from ceasing to consolidate Safety's cash flow information since the completion of the sale in December of 2005, combined with a decrease in cash used in investing activities at Omega Protein. Omega's investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 included the receipt of \$2.0 million in insurance proceeds related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures. In addition to any future capital expenditures related to the replacement or repair of property and equipment due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Omega Protein anticipates making approximately \$8.0 million in capital expenditures in 2006, which will be used to refurbish vessels, plant assets and to repair certain equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities. Consolidated cash used in financing activities was \$735,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005. This change resulted primarily from Zapata's sale of Safety Components and ceasing to consolidate Safety's cash flow information, partially offset by proceeds from stock option exercises at Omega Protein and Zapata Corporate.

Effect of exchange rate changes. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, cash and cash equivalents included a \$9,000 effect of exchange rate changes as compared to \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005. This decrease is a result of ceasing to consolidate Safety's cash flow information since the sale in December of 2005.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. The interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Specifically, the pronouncement prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The interpretation also provides guidance on the related derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure and transition of uncertain tax positions. The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of this new pronouncement on its consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

As of June 30, 2006, the Company's consolidated critical accounting policies and estimates have not changed materially from those set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Equity Price Risk. As the Company considers its holdings of Omega Protein and Zap.Com common stock to be a potential source of secondary liquidity, the Company is subject to equity price risk to the extent of fluctuations in the

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market prices and trading volumes of these securities. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions. Furthermore, amounts realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

Interest Rate Risk. Zapata Corporate and Zap.Com hold investment grade securities which may include a mix of U.S. Government or Government agency obligations, certificates of deposit, money market deposits and commercial paper rated A-1 or P-1. In addition, Omega Protein holds certificates of deposit and commercial quality grade investments rated A-2 P-2 or better with companies and financial institutions. As the majority of the Company's consolidated investment grade securities constitute short-term U.S. Government agency securities, the Company does not believe that the value of these instruments have a material exposure to interest rate risk. However, changes in interest rates do affect the investment income the Company earns on its cash equivalents and marketable securities and, therefore, impacts its cash flows and results of operations. Accordingly, there is inherent roll-over risk for the Company's investment grade securities as they mature and are renewed at current market rates. Using the Company's consolidated investment grade security balance of \$88.3 million at June 30, 2006 as a hypothetical constant cash balance, an adverse change of 1% in interest rates would decrease interest income by approximately \$442,000 during a six-month period.

Market Risk. Omega Protein is exposed to minimal market risk associated with interest rate movements on its borrowings. A one percent increase or decrease in the levels of interest rates on such borrowings would not result in a material change to the Company's results of operations.

Currency Exchange Rates and Forward Contracts. Although Omega Protein sells products in foreign countries, all of Omega's revenues are billed and paid for in US dollars. As a result, Omega's management does not believe that it is exposed to any significant foreign country currency exchange risk, and Omega does not utilize market risk sensitive instruments to manage its exposure to this risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon this evaluation as of June 30, 2006, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective for the reasons more fully described below related to the unremediated material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified during the Company's evaluation pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as of the year ended December 31, 2005. To address this control weakness, the Company performed additional analysis and performed other procedures in order to prepare the unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Accordingly, management believes that the consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly present, in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Management's assessment determined that as of December 31, 2005, the Company did not maintain effective controls over the application and monitoring of its accounting for income taxes. Specifically, we did not have controls designed and in place to ensure the accuracy and completeness of financial information provided to the Company by third party tax advisors used in accounting for income taxes and the determination of current income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and the related income tax provision (benefit) and the review and evaluation of the application of generally accepted accounting principles relating to accounting for income taxes. This control

deficiency resulted in the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements

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for quarter ended September 30, 2005. Additionally, this control deficiency could result in a material misstatement of the aforementioned accounts that would result in a material misstatement to annual or interim financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, management determined that this control deficiency constituted a material weakness.

This section of Item 4, Controls and Procedures, should be read in conjunction with Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, for additional information on Management's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting.

Remediation Plans for Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management believes that progress has been made in executing the remediation plans that were established to address the material weakness in its internal controls surrounding the accounting for income taxes. As of the date of this filing, the following remedial actions have been undertaken:

For the first and second quarters of 2006, the Company engaged our outside tax advisors in robust discussions regarding our quarterly tax provision. These discussions included a detailed review of the impact of the quarterly provision on the Company's deferred income tax accounts. This process has and should continue to improve the review and oversight process relating to the internal controls over the Company's accounting for income taxes.

During the second quarter of 2006, the Company held training sessions on accounting for income taxes for its entire professional accounting staff. Ongoing training is expected to improve our knowledge of accounting for income taxes which should enhance our ability to review and evaluate the tax financial information prepared by our outside tax advisors which supports the Company's quarterly tax provision.

As discussed above, Management believes that progress has been made in efforts to remediate this material weakness during 2006. In making its determination as to the status of the remediation of this material weakness as of June 30, 2006, the Company has considered all of the factors set forth above and has concluded that the internal controls surrounding the accounting for income taxes are effectively designed, however, as a result of the audit adjustments identified as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company has not yet demonstrated an adequate period of operating effectiveness with respect to controls over the completeness and accuracy of its income tax accounting. Accordingly, the Company continues to report this as a material weakness as of June 30, 2006. In order to remediate this deficiency in internal controls, the Company will continue its training and education efforts in this area and work closely with our outside tax advisors so that operating effectiveness can be demonstrated over a period of time that is sufficient to support the conclusion that the material weakness has been remediated.

The Company will continue to implement enhancements to its internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance that errors and control deficiencies in its accounting for income taxes will not recur.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in the Company's periodic reports. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Except as otherwise discussed herein, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

As of June 30, 2006, the Company's risk factors have not changed materially from the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

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

The Company held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders on June 16, 2006. The following are the results of the votes taken on the various matters presented to the Company's stockholders at the meeting.

All of the Board's nominees for directors were elected as follows:

Class II Directors: Term ending 2009	For	Withhold	No Vote
Avram A. Glazer	16,371,464	1,595,390	1,215,602
Warren H. Gfeller	16,682,948	1,283,906	1,215,602
John R. Halldow	16,682,829	1,284,025	1,215,602

The proposal to ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm was passed with the following vote:

For	Against	Abstain	No Vote
17,639,825	318,623	8,406	1,215,602

The Class III directors, whose terms expire at the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, are Edward S. Glazer and Robert V. Leffler, Jr. The Class I directors, whose terms expire at the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, are Darcie S. Glazer and Bryan G. Glazer.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification of CEO Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of CFO Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of CEO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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32.2	Certification of CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
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SIGNATURES

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

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Dated: August 8, 2006

By: /s/ Leonard DiSalvo

(Vice President Finance and Chief
Financial Officer)

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