

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

\_\_\_\_\_, Individually and on behalf of all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

SEACOR HOLDINGS INC, CHARLES  
FABRIKANT, and MATTHEW CENAC,

Defendants.

Case No:

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR  
VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL  
SECURITIES LAWS**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_ (“Plaintiff”), by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff’s own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants, United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press releases published by and regarding SEACOR Holdings Inc. (“SEACOR” or the “Company”), analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is a federal securities class action brought on behalf of a class consisting of all persons and entities, other than defendants and their affiliates, who purchased or otherwise acquired publically traded securities of SEACOR from April 26, 2016 through March 2, 2017, inclusive (the “Class Period”), seeking to recover compensable damages caused by Defendants’ violations of federal securities laws (the “Class”).

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder (17 C.F.R. § 8 240.10b-5).

3. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to § 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

4. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §78aa and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), as the Company maintains an office and conducts business in this District.

5. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United States mail, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities exchange.

## **PARTIES**

6. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired SEACOR securities at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.

7. Defendant SEACOR owns, operates, invests and markets equipment for the offshore oil and gas, shipping and logistic industries. SEACOR is a Delaware corporation and maintains an office SEACOR has an office located at CityCentre Two, 818 Town & Country Blvd., Suite 200, Houston, TX 77024-4564. SEACOR securities trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “CKH.”

8. Defendant Charles Fabrikant (“Fabrikant”) has served as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Executive Chairman throughout the Class Period.

9. Defendant Matthew Cenac (“Cenac”) has served as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) and Executive Vice President throughout the Class Period.

10. Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac are sometimes referred to herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

11. Each of the Individual Defendants:
  - a. directly participated in the management of the Company;
  - b. was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company at the highest levels;
  - c. was privy to confidential proprietary information concerning the Company and its business and operations;
  - d. was directly or indirectly involved in drafting, producing, reviewing and/or disseminating the false and misleading statements and information alleged herein;
  - e. was directly or indirectly involved in the oversight or implementation of the Company's internal controls;
  - f. was aware of or recklessly disregarded the fact that the false and misleading statements were being issued concerning the Company; and/or
  - g. approved or ratified these statements in violation of the federal securities laws.

12. SEACOR is liable for the acts of the Individual Defendants and its employees under the doctrine of *respondeat superior* and common law principles of agency as all of the wrongful acts complained of herein were carried out within the scope of their employment with authorization.

13. The scienter of the Individual Defendants and other employees and agents of the Company is similarly imputed to SEACOR under *respondeat superior* and agency principles.

14. Defendant SEACOR and the Individual Defendants are referred to herein, collectively, as the "Defendants."

### **Background**

15. On February 29, 2016, the Company filed a Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (the "2015 10-K") with the SEC, which provided the Company's year end financial results and position and stated that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015. The 2015 10-K was signed by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac. The 2015 10-K contained signed certifications pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX") by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

16. Discussing internal controls, the 2015 10-K stated in relevant part:

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 based on the framework set forth in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on its evaluation, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2015, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on the specified criteria.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by the Company's independent auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, a registered certified public accounting firm, as stated in their report herein.

### **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

#### **Materially False And Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period**

17. The Class Period starts on April 26, 2016, when the Company filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 (the "1Q16 10-Q") with the SEC, which provided the Company's first quarter 2016 financial results and position and stated that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2016. The 1Q16 10-Q was signed by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac. The 1Q16 10-Q contained signed SOX certifications by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

18. The 1Q16 10-Q discussed internal controls over financial reporting, stating in relevant part:

#### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

19. On August 1, 2016, the Company filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 (the "2Q16 10-Q") with the SEC, which provided the Company's second quarter 2016 financial results and position and stated that the Company's internal control over financial

reporting was effective as of June 30, 2015. The 2Q16 10-Q was signed by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac. The 2Q16 10-Q contained signed SOX certifications by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

20. The 2Q16 10-Q discussed internal controls over financial reporting, stating in relevant part:

**Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

21. On October 29, 2016, the Company filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 (the "3Q16 10-Q") with the SEC, which provided the Company's third quarter 2016 financial results and position and stated that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 30, 2016. The 3Q16 10-Q was signed by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac. The 3Q15 10-Q contained signed SOX certifications by Defendants Fabrikant and Cenac attesting to the accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

22. The 3Q16 10-Q discussed internal controls over financial reporting, stating in relevant part:

**Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the three months ended September 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

23. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 17-22 above were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company's business, operations, and prospects, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or

misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (1) the Company lacked effective internal control over financial reporting; and (2) as a result of the foregoing, the Company's financial statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

### **The Truth Emerges**

24. On March 2, 2017, the Company filed a Form NT 10-K with the SEC stating that it would not be able to timely file its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, stating in relevant part:

SEACOR Holdings Inc. (the "Company") is unable to file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 within the prescribed time period without unreasonable effort or expense due to the circumstances described below. The Company has not yet completed its assessment of the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 due to *certain control deficiencies identified related to impairment determinations and the approval of manual journal entries*. Although the Company has not concluded its assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, *it believes that these deficiencies could represent material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting*. The Company does not, however, believe that this evaluation will impact its previously reported consolidated financial statements. As a result of the ongoing assessment, it is possible that the Company will not be in a position to file its Form 10-K and its related XBRL documents within the 15-day extension period provided by Rule 12b-25. The Company is working diligently to resolve these matters and intends to file its Form 10-K and related XBRL documents as promptly as reasonably practicable.

(Emphasis added).

25. On this news, the Company's shares fell sharply during intraday trading on March 3, 2017, damaging investors.

26. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of the Company's securities Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

### **PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

27. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired SEACOR publically traded on NYSE securities during the Class Period (the

“Class”); and were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

28. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, SEACOR securities were actively traded on the NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by SEACOR or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

29. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants’ wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

30. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.

31. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- a. whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants’ acts as alleged herein;
- b. whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and management of SEACOR;
- c. whether the Individual Defendants caused SEACOR to issue false and misleading financial statements during the Class Period;

- d. whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading financial statements;
- e. whether the prices of SEACOR securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein; and
- f. whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the proper measure of damages.

32. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

33. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the fraud-on-the-market doctrine in that:

- a. Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period;
- b. the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- c. SEACOR securities are traded in an efficient market;
- d. the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume during the Class Period;
- e. the Company traded on the NYSE and was covered by multiple analysts;
- f. the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Company's securities; and
- g. Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased, acquired and/or sold SEACOR securities between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the omitted or misrepresented facts.

34. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

35. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information, as detailed above.

### **COUNT I**

#### **Violations of Section 10(b) of The Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Against All Defendants**

36. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

37. This Count is asserted against Defendants and is based upon Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

38. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of SEACOR securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire SEACOR securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

39. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the quarterly

and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents described above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were designed to influence the market for SEACOR securities. Such reports, filings, releases and statements were materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse information and misrepresented the truth about SEACOR's finances and business prospects.

40. By virtue of their positions at SEACOR, Defendants had actual knowledge of the materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the statements made, although such facts were readily available to Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as described above.

41. Defendants were personally motivated to make false statements and omit material information necessary to make the statements not misleading in order to personally benefit from the sale of SEACOR securities from their personal portfolios.

42. SEACOR showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers and/or directors of SEACOR, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of SEACOR's internal affairs.

43. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of SEACOR. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to SEACOR's businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements,

the market price of SEACOR securities was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning SEACOR's business and financial condition which were concealed by Defendants, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired SEACOR securities at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities, the integrity of the market for the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

44. During the Class Period, SEACOR securities were traded on an active and efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the materially false and misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or caused to be disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired shares of SEACOR securities at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class known the truth, they would not have purchased or otherwise acquired said securities, or would not have purchased or otherwise acquired them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or acquisitions by Plaintiff and the Class, the true value of SEACOR securities was substantially lower than the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. The market price of SEACOR securities declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts alleged herein to the injury of Plaintiff and Class members.

45. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants knowingly or recklessly, directly or indirectly, have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

46. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases, acquisitions and sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period, upon the disclosure that the Company had been disseminating misrepresented financial statements to the investing public.

## **COUNT II**

### **Violations of Section 20(a) of The Exchange Act Against The Individual Defendants**

47. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

48. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation and management of SEACOR, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of SEACOR's business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the adverse non-public information about SEACOR's current financial position and future business prospects.

49. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to SEACOR's business practices, and to correct promptly any public statements issued by SEACOR which had become materially false or misleading.

50. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public filings which SEACOR disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period concerning the Company's business, operational and accounting policies. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause SEACOR to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants therefore, were "controlling persons" of SEACOR within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of SEACOR securities.

51. Each of the Individual Defendants, therefore, acted as a controlling person of SEACOR. By reason of their senior management positions and/or being directors of SEACOR, each of the Individual Defendants had the power to direct the actions of, and exercised the same to cause, SEACOR to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein. Each of the Individual Defendants exercised control over the general operations of SEACOR and possessed the power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which Plaintiff and the other members of the Class complain.

52. By reason of the above conduct, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by SEACOR.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative;
- B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;
- C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as her reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and
- D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated:

Respectfully submitted,

**THE ROSEN LAW FIRM, P.A.**

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