

CALLON PETROLEUM CO
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2017

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 March 31, 2017

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-14039

Callon Petroleum Company

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

Delaware
64-0844345
(State or Other
Jurisdiction of (IRS
Employer
Incorporation
or Identification
Organization) No.)

200 North
Canal Street

Natchez,
Mississippi

(Address of
Principal 39120
Executive
Offices) (Zip Code)

601-442-1601

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Not Applicable

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, If Changed Since Last Report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if smaller reporting company)
Smaller reporting company	Emerging growth company	

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes
No

The Registrant had 201,061,366 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 28, 2017.

Table of Contents

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	18
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	28
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	29

Part II. Other Information

<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	30
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	30
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	30
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	30
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	30
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	30
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	31

Table of Contents

DEFINITIONS

All defined terms under Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X shall have their prescribed meanings when used in this report. As used in this document:

- ARO: asset retirement obligation.
- ASU: accounting standards update.
- Bbl or Bbls: barrel or barrels of oil or natural gas liquids.
- BOE: barrel of oil equivalent, determined by using the ratio of one Bbl of oil or NGLs to six Mcf of gas. The ratio of one barrel of oil or NGL to six Mcf of natural gas is commonly used in the industry and represents the approximate energy equivalence of oil or NGLs to natural gas, and does not represent the economic equivalency of oil and NGLs to natural gas. The sales price of a barrel of oil or NGLs is considerably higher than the sales price of six Mcf of natural gas.
- BBtu: billion Btu.
- BOE/d: BOE per day.
- Btu: a British thermal unit, which is a measure of the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.
- FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States.
- Henry Hub: A natural gas pipeline delivery point that serves as the benchmark natural gas price underlying NYMEX natural gas futures contracts.
- LIBOR: London Interbank Offered Rate.
- LOE: lease operating expense.
- MBbls: thousand barrels of oil.
- MBOE: thousand BOE.
- MMBOE: million BOE.
- Mcf: thousand cubic feet of natural gas.
- MMBtu: million Btu.
- MMcf: million cubic feet of natural gas.
- NGL or NGLs: natural gas liquids, such as ethane, propane, butanes and natural gasoline that are extracted from natural gas production streams.
- NYMEX: New York Mercantile Exchange.
- Oil: includes crude oil and condensate.
- SEC: United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
- WTI: West Texas Intermediate grade crude oil, used as a pricing benchmark for sales contracts and NYMEX oil futures contracts.

With respect to information relating to our working interest in wells or acreage, “net” oil and gas wells or acreage is determined by multiplying gross wells or acreage by our working interest therein. Unless otherwise specified, all references to wells and acres are gross.

Table of Contents

Part I. Financial Information

Item I. Financial Statements

Callon Petroleum Company

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except par and per share values and share data)

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	Unaudited	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,273	\$ 652,993
Accounts receivable	75,959	69,783
Fair value of derivatives	3,093	103
Other current assets	1,671	2,247
Total current assets	115,996	725,126
Oil and natural gas properties, full cost accounting method:		
Evaluated properties	3,009,059	2,754,353
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	(1,972,091)	(1,947,673)
Net evaluated oil and natural gas properties	1,036,968	806,680
Unevaluated properties	1,154,850	668,721
Total oil and natural gas properties	2,191,818	1,475,401
Other property and equipment, net	18,067	14,114
Restricted investments	3,339	3,332
Deferred financing costs related to the senior secured revolving credit facility	2,744	3,092
Fair value of derivatives	2,939	—
Acquisition deposit	—	46,138
Other assets, net	676	384
Total assets	\$ 2,335,579	\$ 2,267,587
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 131,252	\$ 95,577
Accrued interest	12,114	6,057
Cash-settleable restricted stock unit awards	4,025	8,919
Asset retirement obligations	1,588	2,729
Fair value of derivatives	6,430	18,268
Total current liabilities	155,409	131,550
Senior secured revolving credit facility	—	—
6.125% senior unsecured notes due 2024, net of unamortized deferred financing costs	390,536	390,219
Asset retirement obligations	4,652	3,932
Cash-settleable restricted stock unit awards	4,108	8,071
Deferred tax liability	556	90

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

Fair value of derivatives	—	28
Other long-term liabilities	285	295
Total liabilities	555,546	534,185
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, series A cumulative, \$0.01 par value and \$50.00 liquidation preference, 2,500,000 shares authorized: 1,458,948 and 1,458,948 shares outstanding, respectively	15	15
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 300,000,000 and 300,000,000 shares authorized; 201,054,884 and 201,041,320 shares outstanding, respectively	2,011	2,010
Capital in excess of par value	2,173,243	2,171,514
Accumulated deficit	(395,236)	(440,137)
Total stockholders' equity	1,780,033	1,733,402
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,335,579	\$ 2,267,587

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

Table of Contents

Callon Petroleum Company

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited; in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Operating revenues:		
Oil sales	\$ 72,008	\$ 27,443
Natural gas sales	9,355	3,255
Total operating revenues	81,363	30,698
Operating expenses:		
Lease operating expenses	12,937	6,957
Production taxes	5,904	2,220
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	24,433	15,722
General and administrative	5,206	5,562
Accretion expense	184	180
Write-down of oil and natural gas properties	—	34,776
Acquisition expense	450	48
Total operating expenses	49,114	65,465
Income (loss) from operations	32,249	(34,767)
Other (income) expenses:		
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	665	5,491
(Gain) loss on derivative contracts	(15,303)	932
Other income	(708)	(81)
Total other (income) expense	(15,346)	6,342
Income (loss) before income taxes	47,595	(41,109)
Income tax expense	466	—
Net income (loss)	47,129	(41,109)
Preferred stock dividends	(1,824)	(1,824)
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 45,305	\$ (42,933)
Income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.23	\$ (0.51)
Diluted	\$ 0.22	\$ (0.51)
Shares used in computing income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	201,054	83,582
Diluted	201,740	83,582

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

Table of Contents

Callon Petroleum Company

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited; in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 47,129	\$ (41,109)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	24,932	16,129
Write-down of oil and natural gas properties	—	34,776
Accretion expense	184	180
Amortization of non-cash debt related items	665	781
Deferred income tax expense	466	—
Net (gain) loss on derivatives, net of settlements	(17,794)	8,648
Non-cash expense related to equity share-based awards	930	516
Change in the fair value of liability share-based awards	(291)	709
Payments to settle asset retirement obligations	(765)	(161)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(4,066)	5,941
Other current assets	576	580
Current liabilities	9,903	(717)
Change in other long-term liabilities	—	11
Change in other assets, net	(523)	(233)
Payments to settle vested liability share-based awards	(8,662)	(9,807)
Net cash provided by operating activities	52,684	16,244
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(66,154)	(50,775)
Acquisitions	(648,485)	(10,183)
Acquisition deposit	46,138	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(668,501)	(60,958)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings on senior secured revolving credit facility	—	45,000
Payments on senior secured revolving credit facility	—	(85,000)
Issuance of common stock	—	94,949
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(1,824)	(1,824)
Tax withholdings related to restricted stock units	(79)	(124)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,903)	53,001
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(617,720)	8,287
Balance, beginning of period	652,993	1,224
Balance, end of period	\$ 35,273	\$ 9,511

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

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

INDEX TO THE NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>1.</u> Description of Business and Basis of Presentation	<u>6.</u> Fair Value Measurements
<u>2.</u> Acquisitions	<u>7.</u> Income Taxes
<u>3.</u> Earnings Per Share	<u>8.</u> Asset Retirement Obligations
<u>4.</u> Borrowings	<u>9.</u> Equity Transactions
<u>5.</u> Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities	<u>10.</u> Other

Note 1 - Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of business

Callon Petroleum Company is an independent oil and natural gas company established in 1950. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware in 1994 and succeeded to the business of a publicly traded limited partnership, a joint venture with a consortium of European investors and an independent energy company partially owned by a member of current management. As used herein, the “Company,” “Callon,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Callon Petroleum Company and its predecessors and subsidiaries unless the context requires otherwise.

Callon is focused on the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of unconventional onshore, oil and natural gas reserves in the Permian Basin in West Texas. The Company’s operations to date have been predominantly focused on horizontal drilling of several prospective intervals, including multiple levels of the Wolfcamp formation and, more recently, the Lower Spraberry shale in the Midland Basin. Callon has assembled a multi-year inventory of potential horizontal well locations and intends to add to this inventory through delineation drilling of emerging zones on its existing acreage and acquisition of additional locations through working interest acquisitions, acreage purchases, joint ventures and asset swaps.

Basis of presentation

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts included within the Footnotes to the Financial Statements are presented in thousands, except for per share and per unit data.

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with (1) GAAP, (2) the SEC's instructions to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and (3) Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X, and include the accounts of Callon Petroleum Company, and its subsidiary, Callon Petroleum Operating Company ("CPOC"). CPOC also has subsidiaries, namely Callon Offshore Production, Inc. and Mississippi Marketing, Inc.

These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. The balance sheet at December 31, 2016 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. Operating results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments and all intercompany account and transaction eliminations, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the periods indicated. Certain prior year amounts may have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Recently adopted accounting policies

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting ("ASU 2016-09"). The standard is intended to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows, and will allow companies to estimate the number of stock awards expected to vest. The guidance in ASU 2016-09 is effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods therein. As of March 31, 2017, the Company adopted this ASU, which did not have a material impact on its financial statements. The Company has elected to no longer estimate forfeitures.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

Note 2 - Acquisitions

Acquisitions were accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting, which involves determining the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed under the income approach.

2017 acquisitions

On February 13, 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of 29,175 gross (16,688 net) acres in the Delaware Basin, primarily located in Ward and Pecos Counties, Texas from American Resource Development, LLC, for total cash consideration of \$632,947, excluding customary purchase price adjustments (the "Ameredev Transaction"). The Company funded the cash purchase price with the net proceeds of an equity offering (see Note 9 for additional information regarding the equity offering). The Company acquired an 82% average working interest in the properties acquired in the Ameredev Transaction. In December 2016, in connection with the execution of the purchase and sale agreement for the Ameredev Transaction, the Company paid a deposit in the amount of \$46,138 to a third party escrow agent, which was recorded as Acquisition deposit on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2016. The following table summarizes the estimated acquisition date fair values of the acquisition:

Evaluated oil and natural gas properties	\$ 134,315
Unevaluated oil and natural gas properties	498,800
Asset retirement obligations	(168)
Net assets acquired	\$ 632,947

The preliminary purchase price allocation is subject to change based on numerous factors, including the final adjusted purchase price and the final estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any such adjustments to the preliminary estimates of fair value could be material.

2016 acquisitions

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

On October 20, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of 6,904 gross (5,952 net) acres in the Midland Basin, primarily located in Howard County, Texas from Plymouth Petroleum, LLC and additional sellers that exercised their “tag-along” sales rights, for total cash consideration of \$339,687, excluding customary purchase price adjustments (the “Plymouth Transaction”). The Company funded the cash purchase price with the net proceeds of an equity offering (see Note 9 for additional information regarding the equity offering). The Company acquired an 82% average working interest (62% average net revenue interest) in the properties acquired in the Plymouth Transaction.

On May 26, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of 17,298 gross (14,089 net) acres in the Midland Basin, primarily located in Howard County, Texas from BSM Energy LP, Crux Energy LP and Zaniah Energy LP, for total cash consideration of \$220,000 and 9,333,333 shares of common stock (at an assumed offering price of \$11.74 per share, which is the last reported sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on that date) for a total purchase price of \$329,573, excluding customary purchase price adjustments (the “Big Star Transaction”). The Company acquired an 81% average working interest (61% average net revenue interest) in the properties acquired in the Big Star Transaction.

Unaudited pro forma financial statements

The following unaudited summary pro forma financial information for the periods presented is for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent what the Company’s results of operations would have been if the Ameredev Transaction, Plymouth Transaction and Big Star Transaction had occurred as presented, or to project the Company’s results of operations for any future periods:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017 (a)	2016 (a)
Revenues	\$ 84,416	\$ 42,615
Income (loss) from operations	34,907	(35,451)
Income (loss) available to common stockholders	47,963	(38,908)
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.31)
Diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.31)

(a) The pro forma financial information was prepared assuming the Ameredev Transaction occurred as of January 1, 2016 and the Plymouth Transaction and Big Star Transaction occurred as of January 1, 2015.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

The pro forma adjustments are based on available information and certain assumptions that management believes are reasonable, including revenue, lease operating expenses, production taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, accretion expense, interest expense and capitalized interest.

The properties associated with the Ameredev Transaction, Plymouth Transaction and Big Star Transaction have been comingled with our existing properties and it is impractical to provide the stand-alone operational results related to these properties.

Subsequent event

In April 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 7,031 gross (2,488 net) acres in the Delaware Basin, located near the acreage acquired in the Ameredev Transaction discussed above, for total cash consideration of \$52,500, excluding customary purchase price adjustments. The Company plans to fund the cash purchase price with its available cash and borrowings on our senior secured revolving credit facility.

Note 3 - Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(share amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ 47,129	\$ (41,109)
Preferred stock dividends	(1,824)	(1,824)

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

Income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$	45,305	\$	(42,933)
Weighted average shares outstanding		201,054		83,582
Dilutive impact of restricted stock		686		—
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted income (loss) per share		201,740		83,582
Basic income (loss) per share	\$	0.23	\$	(0.51)
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$	0.22	\$	(0.51)
Stock options (a)		15		15
Restricted stock (a)		—		25

(a) Shares excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Note 4 - Borrowings

The Company's borrowings consisted of the following at:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Principal components:		
Senior secured revolving credit facility	\$ —	\$ —
6.125% senior unsecured notes due 2024	400,000	400,000
Total principal outstanding	400,000	400,000
6.125% senior unsecured notes due 2024, unamortized deferred financing costs	(9,464)	(9,781)
Total carrying value of borrowings	\$ 390,536	\$ 390,219

Senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility")

On March 11, 2014, the Company entered into the Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to the Credit Facility with a maturity date of March 11, 2019. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is Administrative Agent, and participants include several institutional lenders. The total notional amount available under the Credit Facility is \$500,000. Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facility may not exceed the borrowing base, which is generally reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Credit Facility is secured by first preferred mortgages covering the Company's major producing properties. Effective November 21, 2016, the Company achieved an indication to increase the Credit Facility's borrowing base to \$500,000, but elected to maintain the borrowing base at \$385,000. As of March 31, 2017, the Company continued to maintain the Credit Facility's borrowing base at \$385,000.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

As of March 31, 2017, there was no balance outstanding on the Credit Facility. For the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Credit Facility had a weighted-average interest rate of 2.83%, calculated as the LIBOR plus a tiered rate ranging from 2.00% to 3.00%, which is determined based on utilization of the facility. In addition, the Credit Facility carries a commitment fee of 0.5% per annum, payable quarterly, on the unused portion of the borrowing base.

6.125% senior notes due 2024 (“6.125% Senior Notes”)

On October 3, 2016, the Company issued \$400,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.125% Senior Notes with a maturity date of October 1, 2024 and interest payable semi-annually beginning on April 1, 2017. The net proceeds of the offering, after deducting initial purchasers’ discounts and estimated offering expenses, were approximately \$391,270. The 6.125% Senior Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Callon Petroleum Operating Company, and may be guaranteed by certain future subsidiaries. The subsidiary guarantor is 100% owned, all of the guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several, the parent company has no independent assets or operations and any subsidiaries of the parent company other than the subsidiary guarantor are minor.

The Company may redeem the 6.125% Senior Notes in accordance with the following terms; (1) prior to October 1, 2019, a redemption of up to 35% of the principal in an amount not greater than the net proceeds from certain equity offerings, and within 180 days of the closing date of such equity offerings, at a redemption price of 106.125% of principal, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of the redemption, if at least 65% of the principal will remain outstanding after such redemption; (2) prior to October 1, 2019, a redemption of all or part of the principal at a price of 100% of principal of the amount redeemed, plus an applicable make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of the redemption; (3) a redemption, in whole or in part, at a redemption price, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of the redemption, (i) of 104.594% of principal if the redemption occurs on or after October 1, 2019, but before October 1, 2020, and (ii) of 103.063% of principal if the redemption occurs on or after October 1, 2020, but before October 1, 2021, and (iii) of 101.531% of principal if the redemption occurs on or after October 1, 2021, but before October 1, 2022, and (iv) of 100% of principal if the redemption occurs on or after October 1, 2022.

Following a change of control, each holder of the 6.125% Senior Notes may require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of the 6.125% Senior Notes at a price of 101% of principal of the amount repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

Restrictive covenants

The Company's Credit Facility and the indenture governing our 6.125% Senior Notes contain various covenants including restrictions on additional indebtedness, payment of cash dividends and maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Company was in compliance with these covenants at March 31, 2017.

Note 5 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices received for its production. Consequently, the Company believes it is prudent to manage the variability in cash flows on a portion of its oil and natural gas production. The Company utilizes a mix of collars, swaps, put and call options and similar derivative financial instruments to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from changes in commodity prices. The Company does not use these instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Counterparty risk and offsetting

The use of derivative instruments exposes the Company to the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its commitments. While the Company monitors counterparty creditworthiness on an ongoing basis, it cannot predict sudden changes in counterparties' creditworthiness. In addition, even if such changes are not sudden, the Company may be limited in its ability to mitigate an increase in counterparty credit risk. Should one of these counterparties not perform, the Company may not realize the benefit of some of its derivative instruments under lower commodity prices while continuing to be obligated under higher commodity price contracts subject to any right of offset under the agreements. Counterparty credit risk is considered when determining the fair value of a derivative instrument; see Note 6 for additional information regarding fair value.

The Company executes commodity derivative contracts under master agreements with netting provisions that provide for offsetting assets against liabilities. In general, if a party to a derivative transaction incurs an event of default, as defined in the applicable agreement, the other party will have the right to demand the posting of collateral, demand a cash payment transfer or terminate the arrangement.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

Financial statement presentation and settlements

Settlements of the Company's derivative instruments are based on the difference between the contract price or prices specified in the derivative instrument and a benchmark price, such as the NYMEX price. To determine the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments, the Company utilizes present value methods that include assumptions about commodity prices based on those observed in underlying markets. See Note 6 for additional information regarding fair value.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company records its derivative contracts at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and records changes in fair value as a gain or loss on derivative contracts in the consolidated statements of operations. Cash settlements are also recorded as gain or loss on derivative contracts in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table reflects the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments for the periods presented:

Commodity	Balance Sheet Presentation Classification	Line Description	Asset Fair Value		Liability Fair Value		Net Derivative Fair Value	
			03/31/2017	12/31/2016	03/31/2017	12/31/2016	03/31/2017	12/31/2016
Natural gas	Current	Fair value of derivatives	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (64)	\$ (593)	\$ (64)	\$ (593)
Oil	Current	Fair value of derivatives	3,093	103	(6,366)	(17,675)	(3,273)	(17,572)
Oil	Non-current	Fair value of derivatives	2,939	—	—	(28)	2,939	(28)
	Totals		\$ 6,032	\$ 103	\$ (6,430)	\$ (18,296)	\$ (398)	\$ (18,193)

As previously discussed, the Company's derivative contracts are subject to master netting arrangements. The Company's policy is to present the fair value of derivative contracts on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheet. The following presents the impact of this presentation to the Company's recognized assets and liabilities for the periods indicated:

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

March 31, 2017

	Presented without Effects of Netting	Effects of Netting	As Presented with Effects of Netting
Current assets: Fair value of derivatives	\$ 5,055	\$ (1,962)	\$ 3,093
Long-term assets: Fair value of derivatives	2,939	—	2,939
Current liabilities: Fair value of derivatives	\$ (8,392)	\$ 1,962	\$ (6,430)

December 31, 2016

	Presented without Effects of Netting	Effects of Netting	As Presented with Effects of Netting
Current assets: Fair value of derivatives	\$ 1,836	\$ (1,733)	\$ 103
Current liabilities: Fair value of derivatives	\$ (20,001)	\$ 1,733	\$ (18,268)
Long-term liabilities: Fair value of derivatives	(28)	—	(28)

For the periods indicated, the Company recorded the following related to its derivatives in the consolidated statement of operations as gain or loss on derivative contracts:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Oil derivatives		
Net gain (loss) on settlements	\$ (2,524)	\$ 7,507
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments	17,266	(9,137)
Total gain (loss) on oil derivatives	\$ 14,742	\$ (1,630)
Natural gas derivatives		
Net gain on settlements	\$ 33	\$ 209
Net gain on fair value adjustments	528	489
Total gain on natural gas derivatives	\$ 561	\$ 698
Total gain (loss) on oil & natural gas derivatives	\$ 15,303	\$ (932)

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

Derivative positions

Listed in the tables below are the outstanding oil and natural gas derivative contracts as of March 31, 2017:

	For the Remainder of 2017	For the Full Year of 2018
Oil contracts		
Swap contracts combined with short puts (WTI, enhanced swaps)		
Total volume (MBbls)	550	—
Weighted average price per Bbl		
Swap	\$ 44.50	\$ —
Short put option	\$ 30.00	\$ —
Deferred premium put option		
Total volume (MBbls)	250	—
Premium per Bbl	\$ 2.05	\$ —
Weighted average price per Bbl		
Long put option	\$ 50.00	\$ —
Deferred premium put spread option		
Total volume (MBbls)	506	—
Premium per Bbl	\$ 2.45	\$ —
Weighted average price per Bbl		
Long put option	\$ 50.00	\$ —
Short put option	\$ 40.00	\$ —
Collar contracts (WTI, two-way collars)		
Total volume (MBbls)	1,018	—
Weighted average price per Bbl		
Ceiling (short call)	\$ 58.19	\$ —
Floor (long put)	\$ 47.50	\$ —
Call option contracts (short position)		
Total volume (MBbls)	505	—
Weighted average price per Bbl		
Call strike price	\$ 50.00	\$ —
Swap contracts (Midland basis differential)		
Volume (MBbls)	1,650	2,008
Weighted average price per Bbl	\$ (0.52)	\$ (1.02)
Collar contracts combined with short puts (WTI, three-way collars)		
Total volume (MBbls)	—	2,738
Weighted average price per Bbl		

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

Ceiling (short call option)	\$ —	\$ 62.84
Floor (long put option)	\$ —	\$ 50.00
Short put option	\$ —	\$ 40.00

	For the Remainder of 2017	For the Full Year of 2018
Natural gas contracts		
Collar contracts combined with short puts (Henry Hub, three-way collars)		
Total volume (BBtu)	1,100	—
Weighted average price per MMBtu		
Ceiling (short call option)	\$ 3.71	\$ —
Floor (long put option)	\$ 3.00	\$ —
Short put option	\$ 2.50	\$ —
Collar contracts (Henry Hub, two-way collars)		
Total volume (BBtu)	1,100	—
Weighted average price per MMBtu		
Ceiling (short call option)	\$ 3.68	\$ —
Floor (long put option)	\$ 3.00	\$ —

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

Subsequent event

The following derivative contracts were executed subsequent to March 31, 2017:

	For the Remainder of 2017	For the Full Year of 2018
Gas contracts		
Collar contracts (Henry Hub, two-way collars)		
Total volume (BBtu)	488	720
Weighted average price per MMBtu		
Ceiling (short call option)	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.84
Floor (long put option)	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.40
Swap contracts		
Total volume (BBtu)	736	—
Weighted average price per MMBtu	\$ 3.39	\$ —

Note 6 - Fair Value Measurements

The fair value hierarchy included in GAAP gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs, which consist of unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. Level 2 inputs consist of quoted prices for similar instruments. Level 3 valuations are derived from inputs that are significant and unobservable, and these valuations have the lowest priority.

Fair value of financial instruments

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted investments. The carrying amounts for these instruments approximated fair value due to the short-term nature or maturity of the instruments.

Debt. The carrying amount of the Company's floating-rate debt approximated fair value because the interest rates were variable and reflective of market rates.

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Credit Facility (a)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
6.125% Senior Notes (b)	390,536	416,000	390,219	412,000
Total	\$ 390,536	\$ 416,000	\$ 390,219	\$ 412,000

(a) Floating-rate debt.

(b) The fair value was based upon Level 2 inputs. See Note 4 for additional information about the Company's 6.125% Senior Notes.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Certain assets and liabilities are reported at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated balance sheet. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value:

Commodity derivative instruments. The fair value of commodity derivative instruments is derived using an income approach valuation model that utilizes market-corroborated inputs that are observable over the term of the derivative contract. The Company's fair value calculations also incorporate an estimate of the counterparties' default risk for derivative assets and an estimate of the Company's default risk for derivative liabilities. The Company believes that the majority of the inputs used to calculate the commodity derivative instruments fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy based on the wide availability of quoted market prices for similar commodity derivative contracts. See Note 5 for additional information regarding the Company's derivative instruments.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

The following tables present the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

March 31, 2017	Classification	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value of derivatives	\$ —	\$ 6,032	\$ —	\$ 6,032
Liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value of derivatives	—	(6,430)	—	(6,430)
Total net liabilities		\$ —	\$ (398)	\$ —	\$ (398)
December 31, 2016	Classification	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value of derivatives	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ —	\$ 103
Liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value of derivatives	—	(18,296)	—	(18,296)
Total net liabilities		\$ —	\$ (18,193)	\$ —	\$ (18,193)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

Acquisitions. The Company determines the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using the income approach based on expected discounted future cash flows from estimated reserve quantities, costs to produce and develop reserves, and oil and natural gas forward prices. The future net revenues are discounted using a weighted average cost of capital. The discounted future net revenues of proved undeveloped and probable reserves are reduced by an additional reserve adjustment factor to compensate for the inherent risk of estimating the value of unevaluated properties. The fair value measurements were based on Level 2 and Level 3 inputs.

Note 7 - Income Taxes

The Company typically provides for income taxes at a statutory rate of 35% adjusted for permanent differences expected to be realized, which primarily relate to non-deductible executive compensation expenses and state income taxes. As a result of the write-down of oil and natural gas properties in the latter part of 2015 and the first half of 2016, the Company has incurred a cumulative three year loss. Because of the impact the cumulative loss has on the determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets through future earnings, the Company assessed the ability to realize its deferred tax assets based on the future reversals of existing deferred tax liabilities. Accordingly, the Company established a full valuation allowance for all of the deferred tax asset. The valuation

allowance was \$127,073 as of March 31, 2017.

The Company adopted a new accounting standard that simplified the accounting for stock-based compensation. As a result, the Company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of January 1, 2017 for all windfall tax benefits that were not previously recognized because the related tax deduction had not reduced current taxes payable. Due to the Company's valuation allowance position, a cumulative-effect adjustment was recorded to retained earnings as of January 1, 2017, and therefore, the net effect of this new accounting standard was zero. See Note 1 for additional information about this new accounting standard.

Note 8 - Asset Retirement Obligations

The table below summarizes the activity for the Company's asset retirement obligations:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017
Asset retirement obligations at January 1, 2017	\$ 6,661
Accretion expense	184
Liabilities incurred	195
Liabilities settled	(88)
Revisions to estimate	(712)
Asset retirement obligations at end of period	6,240
Less: Current asset retirement obligations	(1,588)
Long-term asset retirement obligations at March 31, 2017	\$ 4,652

Certain of the Company's operating agreements require that assets be restricted for abandonment obligations. Amounts recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2017 as long-term restricted investments were \$3,339. These assets, which primarily include short-term U.S. Government securities, are held in abandonment trusts dedicated to pay future abandonment costs for several of the Company's oil and natural gas properties.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

Note 9 - Equity Transactions

10% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock (“Preferred Stock”)

Holders of the Company’s Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors, out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends, cumulative cash dividends at a rate of 10.0% per annum of the \$50.00 liquidation preference per share (equivalent to \$5.00 per annum per share). Dividends are payable quarterly in arrears on the last day of each March, June, September and December when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors. Preferred Stock dividends were \$1,824 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Preferred Stock has no stated maturity and is not subject to any sinking fund or other mandatory redemption. On or after May 30, 2018, the Company may, at its option, redeem the Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, by paying \$50.00 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date.

Following a change of control in which the Company or the acquirer no longer have a class of common securities listed on a national exchange, the Company will have the option to redeem the Preferred Stock, in whole but not in part for \$50.00 per share in cash, plus accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared), to the redemption date. If the Company does not exercise its option to redeem the Preferred Stock upon such change of control, the holders of the Preferred Stock have the option to convert the Preferred Stock into a number of shares of the Company’s common stock based on the value of the common stock on the date of the change of control as determined under the certificate of designations for the Preferred Stock. If the change of control occurred on March 31, 2017, and the Company did not exercise its right to redeem the Preferred Stock, using the closing price of \$13.16 as the value of a share of common stock, each share of Preferred Stock would be convertible into approximately 3.8 shares of common stock. If the Company exercises its redemption rights relating to shares of Preferred Stock, the holders of Preferred Stock will not have the conversion right described above.

On February 4, 2016, the Company exchanged a total of 120,000 shares of Preferred Stock for 719,000 shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had 1,458,948 shares of its Preferred Stock issued and outstanding.

Common stock

On December 19, 2016, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 40,000,000 shares of its common stock for total estimated net proceeds (after the underwriter's discounts and estimated offering expenses) of approximately \$634,917. Proceeds from the offering were used to substantially fund the Ameredev Transaction, described in Note 2.

On September 6, 2016, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 29,900,000 shares of its common stock for total estimated net proceeds (after the underwriter's discounts and estimated offering expenses) of approximately \$421,864. Proceeds from the offering were used to substantially fund the Plymouth Transaction, described in Note 2.

On May 26, 2016, the Company issued 9,333,333 shares of common stock to partially fund the Big Star Transaction, described in Note 2, at an assumed offering price of \$11.74 per share, which is the last reported sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on that date.

On April 25, 2016, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 25,300,000 shares of its common stock for total net proceeds (after the underwriter's discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses) of approximately \$205,869. Proceeds from the offering were used to fund the Big Star Transaction, described in Note 2, and other working interest acquisitions.

On March 9, 2016, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 15,250,000 shares of its common stock for total net proceeds (after the underwriting discounts and estimated offering costs) of approximately \$94,948. Proceeds from the offering were used to pay down the balance on the Company's Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes.

Note 10 - Other

Operating leases

As of March 31, 2017, the Company had contracts for three horizontal drilling rigs (the "Cactus 1 Rig", "Cactus 2 Rig" and "Cactus 3 Rig"). The contract terms, as amended through December 31, 2016, of the Cactus 1 Rig and Cactus 2 Rig will end in July 2018 and August 2018, respectively. The contract terms of the Cactus 3 Rig, that commenced drilling in mid-January 2017, will end in July 2017. The rig lease agreements include early termination provisions that obligate the Company to pay reduced minimum rentals for the remaining term of the agreement. These payments would be reduced assuming the lessor is able to re-charter the rig and staffing personnel to another lessee.

(All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share and per unit data)

Subsequent event

In April 2017 the Company entered into a contract for a fourth horizontal drilling rig. The contract term will begin July 2017 through July 2019 with a day rate of \$18,000 per day.

Callon Petroleum Company [Table of Contents](#)

Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This report includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”), as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q by words such as “anticipate,” “project,” “intend,” “estimate,” “expect,” “believe,” “predict,” “budget,” “prospect,” “goal,” “plan,” “forecast,” “target” or similar expressions.

All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this report that address activities, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements, including such things as:

- our oil and gas reserve quantities, and the discounted present value of these reserves;
- the amount and nature of our capital expenditures;
- our future drilling and development plans and our potential drilling locations;
- the timing and amount of future production and operating costs;
- commodity price risk management activities and the impact on our average realized prices;
- business strategies and plans of management;
- our ability to efficiently integrate recently completed acquisitions; and
- prospect development and property acquisitions.

Some of the risks, which could affect our future results and could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements, include:

- general economic conditions including the availability of credit and access to existing lines of credit;
- the volatility of oil and natural gas prices;
- the uncertainty of estimates of oil and natural gas reserves;
- impairments;
- the impact of competition;
- the availability and cost of seismic, drilling and other equipment;
- operating hazards inherent in the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas;
- difficulties encountered during the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas;
- difficulties encountered in delivering oil and natural gas to commercial markets;
- changes in customer demand and producers’ supply;
- the uncertainty of our ability to attract capital and obtain financing on favorable terms;
- compliance with, or the effect of changes in, the extensive governmental regulations regarding the oil and natural gas business including those related to climate change and greenhouse gases;

- the impact of government regulation, including regulation of endangered species;
- any increase in severance or similar taxes;
- litigation relating to hydraulic fracturing, the climate and over-the-counter derivatives;
- the financial impact of accounting regulations and critical accounting policies;
- the comparative cost of alternative fuels;
- credit risk relating to the risk of loss as a result of non-performance by our counterparties;
- weather conditions; and
- any other factors listed in the reports we have filed and may file with the SEC.

We caution you that the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, incident to the exploration for and development, production and sale of oil and natural gas. These risks include, but are not limited to, the risks described in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K”), and all quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed subsequently thereto.

Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties described herein or in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We specifically disclaim all responsibility to publicly update any information contained in a forward-looking statement or any forward-looking statement in its entirety and therefore disclaim any resulting liability for potentially related damages.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

Callon Petroleum Company Table of Contents

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

General

The following management's discussion and analysis describes the principal factors affecting the Company's results of operations, liquidity, capital resources and contractual cash obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which include additional information about our business practices, significant accounting policies, risk factors, and the transactions that underlie our financial results. Our website address is www.callon.com. All of our filings with the SEC are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Information on our website does not form part of this report on Form 10-Q.

We are an independent oil and natural gas company established in 1950. We are focused on the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of unconventional, onshore, oil and natural gas reserves in the Permian Basin in West Texas. The Permian Basin is located in West Texas and southeastern New Mexico and is comprised of three primary sub-basins: the Midland Basin, the Delaware Basin, and the Central Basin Platform. We have historically been focused on the Midland Basin and recently entered the Delaware Basin through an acquisition completed in February 2017. Our operating culture is centered on responsible development of hydrocarbon resources, safety and the environment, which we believe strengthens our operational performance. Our drilling activity is predominantly focused on the horizontal development of several prospective intervals, including multiple levels of the Wolfcamp formation and, more recently, the Lower Spraberry shales. We have assembled a multi-year inventory of potential horizontal well locations and intend to add to this inventory through delineation drilling of emerging zones on our existing acreage and acquisition of additional locations through working interest acquisitions, leasing programs, acreage purchases, joint ventures and asset swaps. Our production was approximately 78% oil and 22% natural gas for the three months ended March 31, 2017. On March 31, 2017, our net acreage position in the Permian Basin was approximately 56,299 net acres. See Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information about the Company's acquisitions.

Operational Highlights

All of our producing properties are located in the Permian Basin. As a result of our acquisition and horizontal development efforts, our production grew 62% for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared to the same

period of 2016, increasing to 1,838 MBOE from 1,132 MBOE.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we drilled nine gross (7.8 net) horizontal wells and completed seven gross (4.9 net) horizontal wells. As of March 31, 2017, we had nine gross (7.1 net) horizontal wells awaiting completion.

As of March 31, 2017, we had 539 gross (429 net) working interest oil wells, three gross (0.1 net) royalty interest oil wells and no natural gas wells. A well is categorized as an oil well or a natural gas well based upon the ratio of oil to natural gas reserves on a BOE basis. However, most of our wells produce both oil and natural gas.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, our primary sources of capital have been cash flows from operations, borrowings from financial institutions, the sale of debt and equity securities, and asset dispositions. Our primary uses of capital have been for the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas properties, in addition to refinancing of debt instruments. We continue to evaluate other sources of capital to complement our cash flows from operations as we pursue our long-term growth plans. As of March 31, 2017, there was no balance outstanding on the Credit Facility, which has a borrowing base of \$385 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, cash and cash equivalents decreased \$617.6 million to \$35.3 million compared to \$652.9 million at December 31, 2016.

Liquidity and cash flow

(dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 52.7	\$ 16.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(668.5)	(60.9)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1.9)	53.0
Net change in cash	\$ (617.7)	\$ 8.3

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of Operations [Table of
Contents](#)

Operating activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, net cash provided by operating activities was \$52.7 million compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$16.2 million for the same period in 2016. The change was predominantly attributable to the following:

- An increase in revenue offset by a decrease on settlements of derivative contracts;
- An increase in certain operating expenses related to acquired properties;
- A decrease in payments in cash-settled restricted stock unit ("RSU") awards; and
- A change related to the timing of working capital payments and receipts.

Production, realized prices, and operating expenses are discussed below in Results of Operations. See Notes 4, 5 and 6 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information on our debt and a reconciliation of the components of the Company's derivative contracts and disclosures related to derivative instruments including their composition and valuation.

Investing activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, net cash used in investing activities was \$668.5 million compared to \$60.9 million for the same period in 2016. The change was predominantly attributable to the following:

- A \$12.7 million increase in operational expenditures due to the transition from a two-rig to a three-rig program in January 2017; and
- A \$592.2 million increase in acquisition activity. See Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information on the Company's acquisitions.

Our investing activities, on a cash basis, include the following for the periods indicated (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Operational expenditures	\$ 55.5	\$ 42.8	\$ 12.7
Seismic, leasehold and other	6.2	2.3	3.9
Capitalized general and administrative costs	3.9	3.3	0.6
Capitalized interest	0.5	2.3	(1.8)
Total capital expenditures (a)	66.1	50.7	15.4

Edgar Filing: CALLON PETROLEUM CO - Form 10-Q

Acquisitions	648.5	10.2	638.3
Acquisition deposits	(46.1)	—	(46.1)
Total investing activities	\$ 668.5	\$ 60.9	\$ 607.6

(a) On an accrual (GAAP) basis, which is the methodology used for establishing our annual capital budget, operational expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$81.5 million. Inclusive of capitalized general and administrative and interest costs, total capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$98.8 million.

General and administrative expenses and capitalized interest are discussed below in Results of Operations. See Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information on acquisitions.

Financing activities. We finance a portion of our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and acquisitions with borrowings under our Credit Facility, term debt and equity offerings. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, net cash used in financing activities was \$1.9 million compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$53.0 million during the same period of 2016. The change was predominantly attributable to the following:

- We had no borrowings on our Credit Facility during the three months ended March 31, 2017, a change of \$40 million compared to the same period of 2016; and
- We had no issuance of common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2017, a change of \$94.9 million compared to the same period of 2016.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities includes the following for the periods indicated (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Net borrowings on senior secured revolving credit facility	\$ —	\$ (40.0)	\$ 40.0
Issuance of common stock	—	94.9	(94.9)
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(1.8)	(1.8)	—
Tax withholdings related to restricted stock units	(0.1)	(0.1)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (1.9)	\$ 53.0	\$ (54.9)

Callon Petroleum
Company

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

Table of
Contents

See Notes 4 and 9 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information on our debt and equity offerings.

Capital Plan and First Quarter Summary

Our operational capital budget for 2017 was established at a range of \$325 to \$350 million on an accrual, or GAAP, basis, inclusive of a planned transition from a three-rig program that commenced in January 2017 to a four-rig program by July 2017 that would include horizontal development activity at our recent Delaware Basin acquisition (see Note 3 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for information on this acquisition).

In addition to the operational capital expenditures budget, which includes well costs, facilities and infrastructure capital, and surface land purchases, we budgeted an estimated \$40 to \$45 million for capitalized general and administrative expenses and capitalized interest expenses, both on an accrual, or GAAP, basis.

Operational capital expenditures on an accrual basis were \$81.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. In addition to the operational capital expenditures, \$4.5 million of capitalized general and administrative and \$6.5 million of capitalized interest expenses were accrued in the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Our revenues, earnings, liquidity and ability to grow are substantially dependent on the prices we receive for, and our ability to develop our reserves of oil and natural gas. We believe the long-term outlook for our business is favorable due to our resource base, low cost structure, financial strength, risk management, including commodity hedging strategy, and disciplined investment of capital. We monitor current and expected market conditions, including the commodity price environment, and our liquidity needs and may adjust our capital investment plan accordingly.

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of OperationsTable of
Contents

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain operating information with respect to the Company's oil and natural gas operations for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Net production:				
Oil (MBbls)	1,434	892	542	61%
Natural gas (MMcf)	2,422	1,443	979	68%
Total (MBOE)	1,838	1,132	706	62%
Average daily production (BOE/d)	20,422	12,440	7,982	64%
% oil (BOE basis)	78%	79%		
Average realized sales price:				
Oil (Bbl) (excluding impact of cash settled derivatives)	\$ 50.21	\$ 30.77	\$ 19.44	63%
Oil (Bbl) (including impact of cash settled derivatives)	48.45	39.18	9.27	24%
Natural gas (Mcf) (excluding impact of cash settled derivatives)	\$ 3.86	\$ 2.26	\$ 1.60	71%
Natural gas (Mcf) (including impact of cash settled derivatives)	3.88	2.40	1.48	62%
Total (BOE) (excluding impact of cash settled derivatives)	\$ 44.27	\$ 27.12	\$ 17.15	63%
Total (BOE) (including impact of cash settled derivatives)	42.91	33.93	8.98	26%
Oil and natural gas revenues (in thousands):				
Oil revenue	\$ 72,008	\$ 27,443	\$ 44,565	162%
Natural gas revenue	9,355	3,255	6,100	187%
Total	\$ 81,363	\$ 30,698	\$ 50,665	165%
Additional per BOE data:				
Sales price (excluding impact of cash settled derivatives)	\$ 44.27	\$ 27.12	\$ 17.15	63%
Lease operating expense (excluding gathering and treating expense)	6.61	5.97	0.64	11%
Gathering and treating expense	0.43	0.18	0.25	135%
Production taxes	3.21	1.96	1.25	64%
Operating margin	\$ 34.02	\$ 19.01	\$ 15.01	79%

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of OperationsTable of
Contents

Revenues

The following table reconciles the change in oil, natural gas and total revenue for the respective periods presented by reflecting the effect of changes in volume and in the underlying commodity prices.

(in thousands)	Oil	Natural Gas	Total
Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016	\$ 27,443	\$ 3,255	\$ 30,698
Volume increase	16,677	2,213	18,890
Price increase	27,888	3,887	31,775
Net increase	44,565	6,100	50,665
Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017	\$ 72,008	\$ 9,355	\$ 81,363

Commodity prices

The prices for oil and natural gas can be volatile and sometimes experience large fluctuations as a result of relatively small changes in supply, weather conditions, economic conditions and actions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other countries and government actions. Prices of oil and natural gas will affect the following aspects of our business:

- our revenues, cash flows and earnings;
- the amount of oil and natural gas that we are economically able to produce;
- our ability to attract capital to finance our operations and cost of the capital;
- the amount we are allowed to borrow under our Credit Facility; and
- the value of our oil and natural gas properties.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the average NYMEX price for a barrel of oil was \$51.78 per Bbl compared to \$33.58 per Bbl for the same period of 2016. The NYMEX price for a barrel of oil ranged from a low of \$47.34 per Bbl to a high of \$54.45 per Bbl for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the average NYMEX price for natural gas was \$3.32 per MMBtu compared to \$2.09 per MMBtu for the same period of 2016. The NYMEX price for natural gas ranged from a low of

\$2.56 per MMBtu to a high of \$3.42 per MMBtu for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Oil revenue

For the quarter ended March 31, 2017, oil revenues of \$72.0 million increased \$44.6 million, or 162%, compared to revenues of \$27.4 million for the same period of 2016. The increase in oil revenue was primarily attributable to a 61% increase in production and a 63% increase in the average realized sales price, which rose to \$50.21 per Bbl in the first quarter of 2017 from \$30.77 per Bbl in the first quarter of 2016. The increase in production was comprised of 650 MBbls attributable to wells placed on production as a result of our horizontal drilling program and 292 MBbls attributable to producing wells added from our acquired properties. Offsetting these increases were normal and expected declines from our existing wells.

See Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Company's acquisitions.

Natural gas revenue (including NGLs)

Natural gas revenues of \$9.4 million increased \$6.1 million, or 187%, during the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared to \$3.3 million for the same period of 2016. The increase primarily relates to a 68% increase in natural gas volumes and a 71% increase in the average realized sales price, which rose to \$3.86 per Mcf from \$2.26 per Mcf, reflecting both natural gas and natural gas liquids prices. The increase in production was comprised of 684 MMcf attributable to wells placed on production as a result of our horizontal drilling program and 536 MMcf attributable to producing wells added from our acquired properties. Offsetting these increases were and normal expected declines from our existing wells.

See Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Company's acquisitions.

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of Operations[Table of
Contents](#)

Operating Expenses

(in thousands, except per unit
amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Total Change		BOE Change	
	2017	Per BOE	2016	Per BOE	\$	%	\$	%
Lease operating expenses	\$ 12,937	\$ 7.04	\$ 6,957	\$ 6.15	\$ 5,980	86%	\$ 0.89	14%
Production taxes	5,904	3.21	2,220	1.96	3,684	166%	1.25	64%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	24,433	13.29	15,722	13.89	8,711	55%	(0.60)	(4)%
General and administrative	5,206	2.83	5,562	4.91	(356)	(6)%	(2.08)	(42)%
Accretion expense	184	0.10	180	0.16	4	2%	(0.06)	(38)%
Acquisition expense	450	nm	48	nm	402	nm	nm	nm
Write-down of oil and natural gas properties	—	nm	34,776	nm	(34,776)	nm	nm	nm

nm = not meaningful

Lease operating expenses. These are daily costs incurred to extract oil and natural gas, together with the daily costs incurred to maintain our producing properties. Such costs also include maintenance, repairs, gas treating fees, salt water disposal, insurance and workover expenses related to our oil and natural gas properties.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, LOE increased by 86% to \$12.9 million compared to \$7.0 million for the same period of 2016. Contributing to the increase was \$4.8 million related to oil and natural gas properties acquired during 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 (see Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements). Excluding LOE related to these acquired properties, LOE increased by \$1.2 million, or 18%, compared to the same period of 2016, which was primarily due to an increase in cost driven by higher production volumes from our legacy assets. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, LOE per BOE increased to \$7.04 per BOE compared to \$6.15 per BOE for the same period of 2016, which was primarily attributable to an increase in cost offset by higher production volumes. The increase in production was primarily attributable to an increased number of producing wells from our horizontal drilling program and acquisitions as discussed above.

Production taxes. Production taxes include severance and ad valorem taxes. In general, production taxes are directly related to commodity price changes; however, severance taxes are based upon current year commodity prices, whereas ad valorem taxes are based upon prior year commodity prices. Severance taxes are paid on produced oil and natural gas based on a percentage of revenues from products sold at fixed rates established by federal, state or local taxing authorities. Where available, we benefit from tax credits and exemptions in our various taxing jurisdictions. In the counties where our production is located, we are also subject to ad valorem taxes, which are generally based on the taxing jurisdictions' valuation of our oil and gas properties.

Production taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased by 166% to \$5.9 million compared to \$2.2 million for the same period of 2016. The increase was primarily due to an increase in severance taxes, which was attributable to the increase in revenue. Also contributing to the increase was an increase in ad valorem taxes, which was attributable to an increase in the valuation of our oil and gas properties by taxing jurisdictions as a result of an increased number of producing wells from our horizontal drilling program, acquisitions as discussed above, and an increase in commodity prices year over year. On a per BOE basis, production taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased by 64% compared to the same period of 2016.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A"). Under the full cost accounting method, we capitalize costs within a cost center and then systematically expense those costs on a units-of-production basis based on proved oil and natural gas reserve quantities. We calculate depletion on the following types of costs: (i) all capitalized costs, other than the cost of investments in unevaluated properties, less accumulated amortization; (ii) the estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing proved reserves; and (iii) the estimated dismantlement and abandonment costs, net of estimated salvage values. Depreciation of other property and equipment is computed using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, which range from three to fifteen years.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, DD&A increased 55% to \$24.4 million compared to \$15.7 million for the same period of 2016. The increase is primarily attributable to a 62% increase in production offset by a 4% decrease in our per BOE DD&A rate. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, DD&A on a per unit basis decreased to \$13.29 per BOE compared to \$13.89 per BOE for the same period of 2016. The decrease is attributable to our increased estimated proved reserves relative to our depreciable base and assumed future development costs related to undeveloped proved reserves as a result of additions made through our horizontal drilling efforts and acquisitions, offset by the write down of oil and natural gas properties in the first half of 2016.

General and administrative, net of amounts capitalized ("G&A"). These are costs incurred for overhead, including payroll and benefits for our corporate staff, severance and early retirement expenses, costs of maintaining our headquarters, costs of managing our production and development operations, franchise taxes, depreciation of corporate level assets, public company costs, vesting of equity and liability

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of OperationsTable of
Contents

awards under share-based compensation plans and related mark-to-market valuation adjustments over time, fees for audit and other professional services, and legal compliance.

G&A for the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased to \$5.2 million compared to \$5.6 million for the same period of 2016. G&A expenses for the periods indicated include the following (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017	2016	\$ Change	% Change
Recurring expenses				
G&A	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.2	\$ 0.4	10%
Share-based compensation	0.9	0.5	0.4	80%
Fair value adjustments of cash-settled RSU awards	(0.3)	0.7	(1.0)	(143)%
Non-recurring expenses				
Expense related to a threatened proxy contest	—	0.2	(0.2)	(100)%
Total G&A expenses	\$ 5.2	\$ 5.6	\$ (0.4)	(7)%

Accretion expense. The Company is required to record the estimated fair value of liabilities for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated ARO costs. Interest is accreted on the present value of the ARO and reported as accretion expense within operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Accretion expense related to our ARO increased 2% for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared to the same period of 2016. Accretion expense generally correlates with the Company's ARO, which was \$6.2 million at March 31, 2017 as compared to \$5.3 million at March 31, 2016. See Note 8 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Company's ARO.

Acquisition expense. Acquisition expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was related to costs with respect to our acquisition efforts in the Permian Basin. See Note 2 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Company's acquisitions.

Write-down of oil and natural gas properties. Under full cost accounting rules, the Company reviews the carrying value of its proved oil and natural gas properties each quarter. Under these rules, capitalized costs of oil and natural

gas properties, net of accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization and deferred income taxes, may not exceed the present value of estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and natural gas reserves, discounted at 10%, plus the lower of cost or fair value of unevaluated properties, net of related tax effects (the full cost ceiling amount). These rules require pricing based on the preceding 12-months' average oil and natural gas prices based on closing prices on the first day of each month and require a write-down if the net capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties exceeds the full cost ceiling.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company did not recognize a write-down of oil and natural gas properties compared to a write-down of \$34.8 million for the same period of 2016 as a result of the ceiling test limitation. At March 31, 2017, the average realized prices used in determining the estimated future net cash flows from proved reserves were \$47.61 per barrel of oil and \$2.73 per Mcf of natural gas. If commodity prices were to decline, we could incur additional ceiling test write-downs in the future.

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of OperationsTable of
Contents

The table below presents the cumulative results of the full cost ceiling test along with various pricing scenarios to demonstrate the sensitivity of our full cost ceiling to changes in 12-month average oil and natural gas prices. This sensitivity analysis is as of March 31, 2017, and accordingly, does not consider drilling results, production, changes in oil and natural gas prices, and changes in future development and operating costs subsequent to March 31, 2017 that may require revisions to our proved reserve estimates and resulting estimated future net cash flows used in the full cost ceiling test.

Pricing Scenarios	12-Month Average Prices		Excess (Deficit) of
	Oil (\$/Bbl)	Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	Full Cost Ceiling Over Net Capitalized Costs (in thousands)
March 31, 2017 Actual	\$ 47.61	\$ 2.73	\$ 149,000
Combined price sensitivity			
Oil and natural gas +10%	\$ 52.37	\$ 3.00	\$ 353,137
Oil and natural gas -10%	42.85	\$ 2.46	(55,177)
Oil price sensitivity			
Oil +10%	\$ 52.37	\$ 2.73	\$ 334,434
Oil -10%	42.85	\$ 2.73	(36,474)
Natural gas sensitivity			
Natural gas +10%	\$ 47.61	\$ 3.00	\$ 167,683
Natural gas -10%	47.61	\$ 2.46	130,277

Callon Petroleum
CompanyManagement's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of Operations[Table of
Contents](#)

Other Income and Expenses and Preferred Stock Dividends

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017	2016	\$ Change	% Change
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	\$ 665	\$ 5,491	\$ (4,826)	(88)%
(Gain) loss on derivative contracts	(15,303)	932	(16,235)	(1,742)%
Other income, net	(708)	(81)	(627)	774%
Total	\$ (15,346)	\$ 6,342		
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ 466	\$ —	\$ 466	100%
Preferred stock dividends	(1,824)	(1,824)	—	—%

Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts. We finance a portion of our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and acquisitions with borrowings under our Credit Facility or with term debt. We incur interest expense that is affected by both fluctuations in interest rates and our financing decisions. We reflect interest paid to our lender in interest expense, net of capitalized amounts. In addition, we include the amortization of deferred financing costs (including origination and amendment fees), commitment fees and annual agency fees in interest expense.

Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts, incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased \$4.8 million compared to the same period of 2016. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$4.2 million increase in capitalized interest compared to the 2016 period, resulting from a higher average unevaluated property balance for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the same period of 2016. The increase in unevaluated property was primarily due to acquired properties. Also contributing to the decrease was a \$0.7 million decrease in interest expense on our Credit Facility and term debt.

See Notes 2 and 4 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information on our acquisitions and debt.

Gain (loss) on derivative instruments. We utilize commodity derivative financial instruments to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. This amount represents the (i) gain (loss) related to fair value adjustments on our open derivative contracts and (ii) gains (losses) on settlements of derivative contracts for positions that have settled within the period.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the net gain on derivative contracts was \$15.3 million compared to a \$0.9 million net loss for the same period of 2016. The net gain (loss) on derivative instruments for the periods indicated includes the following (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Oil derivatives			
Net gain (loss) on settlements	\$ (2.5)	\$ 7.5	\$ (10.0)
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments	17.2	(9.1)	26.3
Total gain (loss) on oil derivatives	\$ 14.7	\$ (1.6)	\$ 16.3
Natural gas derivatives			
Net gain on settlements	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.1)
Net gain on fair value adjustments	0.5	0.5	—
Total gain on natural gas derivatives	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7	\$ (0.1)
Total gain (loss) on oil & natural gas derivatives	\$ 15.3	\$ (0.9)	\$ 16.2

See Notes 5 and 6 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information on the Company's derivative contracts and disclosures related to derivative instruments.

Income tax expense. We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of (1) temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities and (2) operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are based on enacted tax rates applicable to the future period when those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period the rate change is enacted. When appropriate based on our analysis, we record a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company had income tax expense of \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared to no benefit or expense for the same period of 2016. The change in income tax expense is primarily related to recording a valuation allowance of \$127.1 million

Callon Petroleum
Company

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results
of Operations [Table of
Contents](#)

at March 31, 2017 and the difference in the amount of income (loss) before income taxes between periods. See Note 8 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information.

Preferred Stock dividends. Preferred Stock dividends of \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were consistent with dividends for the same period of 2016. Dividends reflect a 10% dividend yield. See Note 9 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for additional information.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of market risks including commodity price risk, interest rate risk and counterparty and customer risk. We address these risks through a program of risk management including the use of derivative instruments.

Commodity price risk

The Company's revenues are derived from the sale of its oil and natural gas production. The prices for oil and natural gas remain extremely volatile and sometimes experience large fluctuations as a result of relatively small changes in supply, weather conditions, economic conditions and government actions. From time to time, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage oil and natural gas price risk, related both to NYMEX benchmark prices and regional basis differentials. The total volumes which we hedge through use of our derivative instruments varies from period to period; however, generally our objective is to hedge approximately 40% to 60% of our anticipated internally forecast production for the next 12 to 24 months, subject to the covenants under our Credit Facility. Our hedge policies and objectives may change significantly with movements in commodities prices or futures prices, in addition to modification of our capital spending plans related to operational activities and acquisitions.

The Company's hedging portfolio, linked to NYMEX benchmark pricing, covers approximately 2,829 MBbls and 3,424 BBtu of our expected oil and natural gas production, respectively, for the remaining nine months of 2017. We also have commodity hedging contracts linked to Midland WTI basis differentials relative to Cushing covering approximately 1,650 MBbls of our expected oil production for the remaining nine months of 2017. See Note 5 in the Footnotes to the Financial Statements for a description of the Company's outstanding derivative contracts at March 31, 2017, and derivative contracts established subsequent to that date.

The Company may utilize fixed price swaps, which reduce the Company's exposure to decreases in commodity prices and limit the benefit the Company might otherwise have received from any increases in commodity prices. Swap contracts may also be enhanced by the simultaneous sale of call or put options to effectively increase the effective swap price as a result of the receipt of premiums from the option sales.

The Company may utilize price collars to reduce the risk of changes in oil and natural gas prices. Under these arrangements, no payments are due by either party as long as the applicable market price is above the floor price (purchased put option) and below the ceiling price (sold call option) set in the collar. If the price falls below the floor, the counter-party to the collar pays the difference to the Company, and if the price rises above the ceiling, the counterparty receives the difference from the Company. Additionally, the Company may sell put (or call) options at a

price lower than the floor price (or higher than the ceiling price) in conjunction with a collar (three-way collar) and use the proceeds to increase either or both the floor or ceiling prices. In a three-way collar, to the extent that realized prices are below the floor price of the sold put option (or above the ceiling price of the sold call option), the Company's net realized benefit from the three-way collar will be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The Company may purchase put and call options, which reduce the Company's exposure to decreases in oil and natural gas prices while allowing realization of the full benefit from any increases in oil and natural gas prices. If the price falls below the floor, the counterparty pays the difference to the Company.

The Company enters into these various agreements from time to time to reduce the effects of volatile oil and natural gas prices and does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes. Presently, none of the Company's derivative positions are designated as hedges for accounting purposes.

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to market risk exposure related to changes in interest rates on our indebtedness under our Credit Facility. Though we had no balance outstanding on our Credit Facility at March 31, 2017, based on a notional amount of \$10 million outstanding under the facility, an increase or decrease of 1% in the interest rate would have a corresponding increase or decrease in our annual net income of approximately \$0.1 million. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the Company's interest rates on its Credit Facility.

Counterparty and customer credit risk

The Company's principal exposures to credit risk are through receivables from the sale of our oil and natural gas production, joint interest receivables and receivables resulting from derivative financial contracts.

The Company markets its oil and natural gas production to energy marketing companies. We are subject to credit risk due to the concentration of our oil and natural gas receivables with several significant customers. We do not require any of our customers to post collateral, and the inability of our significant customers to meet their obligations to us or their insolvency or liquidation may adversely

Callon Petroleum Company Table of Contents

affect our financial results. At March 31, 2017 our total receivables from the sale of our oil and natural gas production were approximately \$51.7 million.

Joint interest receivables arise from billings to entities that own partial interests in the wells we operate. These entities participate in our wells primarily based on their ownership in leases on which we have or intend to drill. We have little ability to control whether these entities will participate in our wells. At March 31, 2017 our joint interest receivables were approximately \$23.6 million.

Our oil and natural gas derivative arrangements expose us to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by counterparties. Most of the counterparties on our derivative instruments currently in place are lenders under our Credit Facility. We are likely to enter into additional derivative instruments with these or other lenders under our Credit Facility, representing institutions with investment grade ratings. We have existing International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreements (“ISDA Agreements”) with our derivative counterparties. The terms of the ISDA Agreements provide us and the counterparties with rights of offset upon the occurrence of defined acts of default by either us or a counterparty to a derivative, whereby the party not in default may offset all derivative liabilities owed to the defaulting party against all derivative asset receivables from the defaulting party.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer performed an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive and principal financial officers have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2017.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Callon Petroleum Company [Table of Contents](#)

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are a defendant in various legal proceedings and claims, which arise in the ordinary course of our business. We do not believe the ultimate resolution of any such actions will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes with respect to the risk factors disclosed in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

30

Callon Petroleum Company Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Form 10-Q.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.	Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended through May 12, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed on November 3, 2016)
3.2	Certificate of Designation of Rights and Preferences of 10% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 of the Company's Form 8-A, filed on May 23, 2013)
3.3	Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed on August 4, 1994, Reg. No. 33-82408)
4.	Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed on August 4, 1994, Reg. No. 33-82408)
4.2	Certificate for the Company's 10% Cumulative Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Form 8-A, filed on May 23, 2013)
4.3	Indenture of 6.125% Senior Notes Due 2024, dated as of October 3, 2016, among Callon Petroleum Company, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 4, 2016)
4.4	Registration Rights Agreement of 6.125% Senior Notes Due 2024, dated October 3, 2016, among Callon Petroleum Company, Callon Petroleum Operating Company and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representative of the Initial Purchasers named on Annex E thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 4, 2016)
31.	Section 13a-14 Certifications
31.1	(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.	Section 1350 Certifications
32.1	(b) Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.	(c) Interactive Data Files
(a)	Filed herewith.
(b)	Furnished herewith. Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-8212, this certification will be treated as "accompanying" this report and not "filed" as part of such report for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and this certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.
(c)	Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are being furnished herewith and are not deemed filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities

Act of 1933, as amended, or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability.

Callon Petroleum Company [Table of Contents](#)

SIGNATURES

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

Callon Petroleum Company

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Fred L. Callon Fred L. Callon	Chief Executive Officer	May 2, 2017

/s/ Joseph C. Gatto, Jr. Joseph C. Gatto, Jr.	President and Chief Financial Officer	May 2, 2017
--	--	-------------