

PANHANDLE OIL & GAS INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 07, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the period ended June 30,  
2013

( ) 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 001-31759

PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OKLAHOMA 73-1055775  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Grand Centre, Suite 300, 5400 N Grand Blvd., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112 .  
(Address of principal executive offices)

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Registrant's telephone number including area code (405) 948-1560.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

☐ Yes ☒ No

Outstanding shares of Class A Common stock (voting) at August 7, 2013: 8,220,347

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The following defined terms are used in this report:

**“Bbl”** means barrel;

**“Board”** means board of directors;

**“BTU”** means British Thermal Units;

**“CEGT”** means Centerpoint Energy Gas Transmission’s East pipeline in Oklahoma;

**“Company”** refers to Panhandle Oil and Gas Inc.;

**“DD&A”** means depreciation, depletion and amortization;

**“ESOP”** refers to the Panhandle Oil and Gas Inc. Employee Stock Ownership and 401(k) Plan, a tax qualified, defined contribution plan;

**“FASB”** means the Financial Accounting Standards Board;

**“G&A”** means general and administrative costs;

**“Independent Consulting Petroleum Engineer(s)”** or **“Independent Consulting Petroleum Engineering Firm”** refers to DeGolyer and MacNaughton of Dallas, Texas;

**“LOE”** means lease operating expense;

**“Mcf”** means thousand cubic feet;

**“Mcf”** means natural gas stated on an Mcf basis and crude oil and natural gas liquids converted to a thousand cubic feet of natural gas equivalent by using the ratio of one Bbl of crude oil or natural gas liquids to six Mcf of natural gas;

**“Mmbtu”** means million BTU;

**“minerals”, “mineral acres” or “mineral interests”** refers to fee mineral acreage owned in perpetuity by the Company;

**“NGL”** means natural gas liquids;

**“NYMEX”** refers to the New York Mercantile Exchange;

**“Panhandle”** refers to Panhandle Oil and Gas Inc.;

**“PEPL”** means Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company’s Texas/Oklahoma mainline;

**“play”** is a term applied to identified areas with potential oil and/or natural gas reserves;

**“royalty interest”** refers to well interests in which the Company does not pay a share of the costs to drill, complete and operate a well, but receives a much smaller proportionate share (as compared to a working interest) of production;

**“SEC”** refers to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;

**“working interest”** refers to well interests in which the Company pays a share of the costs to drill, complete and operate a well and receives a proportionate share of production;

“WTI” refers to West Texas Intermediate.

### **Fiscal year references**

All references to years in this report, unless otherwise noted, refer to the Company’s fiscal year end of September 30. For example, references to 2013 mean the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013.

### **References to oil and natural gas properties**

References to oil and natural gas properties inherently include natural gas liquids associated with such properties.

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**PART 1 FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

## PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.

## CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	September 30, 2012
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,381,705	\$1,984,099
Oil, NGL and natural gas sales receivables	12,234,870	8,349,865
Derivative contracts	814,978	-
Deferred income taxes	55,900	121,900
Refundable income taxes	-	325,715
Refundable production taxes	620,590	585,454
Other	124,617	255,812
Total current assets	15,232,660	11,622,845
Properties and equipment, at cost, based on successful efforts accounting:		
Producing oil and natural gas properties	297,124,313	275,997,569
Non-producing oil and natural gas properties	9,504,728	10,150,561
Furniture and fixtures	720,565	668,004
	307,349,606	286,816,134
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(181,919,478)	(165,199,079)
Net properties and equipment	125,430,128	121,617,055
Investments	1,509,609	1,034,870
Refundable production taxes	623,776	911,960
Total assets	\$142,796,173	\$135,186,730
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$6,648,091	\$6,447,692
Derivative contracts	-	172,271
Accrued liabilities and other	978,063	1,007,779
Total current liabilities	7,626,154	7,627,742
Long-term debt	13,565,237	14,874,985
Deferred income taxes	29,293,907	26,708,907
Asset retirement obligations	2,332,949	2,122,950
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A voting common stock, \$.0166 par value; 24,000,000 shares authorized, 8,431,502 issued at June 30, 2013, and September 30, 2012	140,524	140,524

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Capital in excess of par value	2,479,619	2,020,229
Deferred directors' compensation	2,667,765	2,676,160
Retained earnings	91,316,131	84,821,395
	96,604,039	89,658,308
Less treasury stock, at cost; 211,155 shares at June 30, 2013, and 181,310 shares at September 30, 2012	(6,626,113 )	(5,806,162 )
Total stockholders' equity	89,977,926	83,852,146
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$142,796,173	\$135,186,730

(See accompanying notes)

(1)

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## PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.

## CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)		Nine Months Ended June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	
	2012		2012	
Revenues:				
Oil, NGL and natural gas sales	\$ 15,827,137	\$ 8,438,709	\$ 42,686,935	\$ 29,748,884
Lease bonuses and rentals	24,146	5,014,238	539,479	6,936,156
Gains (losses) on derivative contracts	1,714,832	81,164	796,166	449,997
Income from partnerships	164,330	115,581	470,286	355,898
	17,730,445	13,649,692	44,492,866	37,490,935
Costs and expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	3,105,709	2,254,543	9,040,613	6,570,942
Production taxes	460,902	289,642	1,177,341	1,071,993
Exploration costs	25,648	29,141	60,827	384,199
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,192,544	4,597,363	17,090,187	13,680,737
Provision for impairment	7,400	205,915	225,841	786,724
Loss (gain) on asset sales, interest and other	29,789	93,350	(138,921 )	45,846
General and administrative	1,585,285	1,498,439	5,127,025	4,802,119
	10,407,277	8,968,393	32,582,913	27,342,560
Income before provision for income taxes	7,323,168	4,681,299	11,909,953	10,148,375
Provision for income taxes	2,253,000	1,581,000	3,669,000	2,960,000
Net income	\$ 5,070,168	\$ 3,100,299	\$ 8,240,953	\$ 7,188,375
Basic and diluted earnings per common share (Note 3)	\$0.61	\$0.37	\$0.99	\$0.86
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding:				
Common shares	8,163,520	8,249,954	8,247,642	8,253,079
Unissued, directors' deferred compensation shares	116,762	115,087	113,259	133,702
	8,280,282	8,365,041	8,360,901	8,386,781
Dividends declared per share of common stock and paid in period	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.21	\$0.21

(See accompanying notes)

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## PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.

## STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Nine months Ended June 30, 2013

	Class A voting		Capital in	Deferred	Retained	Treasury	Treasury	
	Common Stock	Amount	Excess of	Directors'	Earnings	Shares	Stock	Total
	Shares		Par Value	Compensation				
Balances at September 30, 2012	8,431,502	\$ 140,524	\$ 2,020,229	\$ 2,676,160	\$ 84,821,395	(181,310)	\$(5,806,162)	\$ 83,852,146
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(42,206 )	(1,214,638)	(1,214,638 )
Restricted stock awards	-	-	541,937	-	-	-	-	541,937
Net income	-	-	-	-	8,240,953	-	-	8,240,953
Dividends (\$ .21 per share)	-	-	-	-	(1,746,217 )	-	-	(1,746,217 )
Distribution of deferred directors' compensation	-	-	(82,547 )	(297,154 )	-	12,361	394,687	14,986
Increase in deferred directors' compensation charged to expense	-	-	-	288,759	-	-	-	288,759
Balances at June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	8,431,502	\$ 140,524	\$ 2,479,619	\$ 2,667,765	\$ 91,316,131	(211,155)	\$(6,626,113)	\$ 89,977,926

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Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012

	Class A voting		Capital in	Deferred	Retained	Treasury	Treasury	
	Common Stock	Amount	Excess of	Directors'	Earnings	Shares	Stock	Total
	Shares		Par Value	Compensation				
Balances at September 30, 2011	8,431,502	\$ 140,524	\$ 1,924,507	\$ 2,665,583	\$ 79,771,563	(175,331)	\$(5,699,860)	\$ 78,802,317
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(38,771 )	(1,158,957)	(1,158,957 )
Restricted stock awards	-	-	239,858	-	-	-	-	239,858
Net income	-	-	-	-	7,188,375	-	-	7,188,375
Dividends (\$ .21 per share)	-	-	-	-	(1,740,920 )	-	-	(1,740,920 )
Distribution of deferred directors' compensation	-	-	(220,810 )	(406,769 )	-	22,132	711,322	83,743
Increase in deferred directors' compensation charged to expense	-	-	-	314,655	-	-	-	314,655
Balances at June 30, 2012 (unaudited)	8,431,502	\$ 140,524	\$ 1,943,555	\$ 2,573,469	\$ 85,219,018	(191,970)	\$(6,147,495)	\$ 83,729,071

(See accompanying notes)

## PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.

## CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
	(unaudited)	
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net income	\$8,240,953	\$7,188,375
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	17,090,187	13,680,737
Impairment	225,841	786,724
Provision for deferred income taxes	2,651,000	1,261,257
Exploration costs	60,827	384,199
Gain from leasing of fee mineral acreage	(538,133 )	(6,929,651 )
Net gain on sale of assets	(208,750 )	(119,794 )
Income from partnerships	(470,286 )	(355,898 )
Distributions received from partnerships	603,249	436,489
Directors' deferred compensation expense	288,745	314,655
Restricted stock awards	541,937	239,858
Cash provided by changes in assets and liabilities:		
Oil, NGL and natural gas sales receivables	(3,885,005 )	2,645,853
Fair value of derivative contracts	(987,249 )	46,468
Refundable production taxes	253,048	78,978
Other current assets	78,889	13,727
Accounts payable	(48,038 )	374,076
Income taxes receivable	325,715	354,246
Other non-current assets	-	308
Income taxes payable	50,854	690,951
Accrued liabilities	(80,570 )	(104,279 )
Total adjustments	15,952,261	13,798,904
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,193,214	20,987,279
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Capital expenditures, including dry hole costs	(20,576,359)	(16,026,416)
Acquisition of working interest properties	-	(17,399,052)
Acquisition of minerals and overrides	(783,750 )	(2,625,569 )
Proceeds from leasing of fee mineral acreage	557,196	7,042,364
Investments in partnerships	(607,702 )	(321,640 )
Proceeds from sales of assets	870,610	131,843
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,540,005)	(29,198,470)
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Borrowings under debt agreement	9,353,651	33,385,738
Payments of loan principal	(10,663,399)	(25,385,738)
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,214,638 )	(1,158,957 )
Payments of dividends	(1,746,217 )	(1,740,920 )

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Excess tax benefit on stock-based compensation	15,000	83,743
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(4,255,603 )	5,183,866
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(602,394 )	(3,027,325 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,984,099	3,506,999
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,381,705	\$479,674

**Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities**

Additions to asset retirement obligations	\$119,166	\$45,702
Gross additions to properties and equipment	\$21,660,852	\$35,945,287
Net (increase) decrease in accounts payable for properties and equipment additions	(300,743 )	105,750
Capital expenditures and acquisitions, including dry hole costs	\$21,360,109	\$36,051,037

(See accompanying notes)

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PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1: Accounting Principles and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements of Panhandle Oil and Gas Inc. have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q as prescribed by the SEC. Management of the Company believes that all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations and cash flows for the periods have been included. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for the full year. The Company's fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30.

Certain amounts and disclosures have been condensed or omitted from these financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Therefore, these condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes thereto included in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Certain amounts (net gain on sales of assets in the Statements of Cash Flows) in the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

NOTE 2: Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes differs from the statutory rate primarily due to estimated federal and state benefits generated from estimated excess federal and Oklahoma percentage depletion, which are permanent tax benefits.

Both excess federal percentage depletion, which is limited to certain production volumes and by certain income levels, and excess Oklahoma percentage depletion, which has no limitation on production volume, reduce estimated taxable income or add to estimated taxable loss projected for any year. The federal and Oklahoma excess percentage depletion estimates will be updated throughout the year until finalized with the detail well-by-well calculations at fiscal year-end. Federal and Oklahoma excess percentage depletion benefits, when a provision for income taxes is recorded, decrease the effective tax rate, while the effect is to increase the effective tax rate when a benefit for income taxes is

recorded. The benefits of federal and Oklahoma excess percentage depletion are not directly related to the amount of pre-tax income recorded in a period. Accordingly, in periods where a recorded pre-tax income or loss is relatively small, the proportional effect of these items on the effective tax rate may be significant. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, was 31% as compared to 29% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012. Excess percentage depletion, which is a permanent tax benefit, reduced the effective tax rate below the statutory rate for the nine month periods ended June 30, 2013, and June 30, 2012. The effective tax rate for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, was 31% as compared to 34% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. The decreased rate was the result of an increase in the estimated annual effective tax rate during the 2012 third quarter resulting from higher projected income before provision for income taxes (mostly related to higher lease bonus income) at June 30, 2012, as compared to the projections made as of March 31, 2012.

#### NOTE 3: Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated using net income divided by the weighted average number of voting common shares outstanding, plus unissued, vested directors' deferred compensation shares during the period.

#### NOTE 4: Long-term Debt

The Company has a credit facility with Bank of Oklahoma (BOK) which consists of a revolving loan in the amount of \$80,000,000 which is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base determination, wherein BOK applies their own current pricing forecast and an 8% discount rate to the Company's proved reserves as calculated by the Company's Independent Consulting Petroleum Engineering Firm. When applying the discount rate, BOK also applies an advance rate percentage to all proved non-producing and proved undeveloped reserves. The facility has a borrowing base of \$35,000,000 and is secured by certain of the Company's properties with a carrying value of \$36,900,585 at June 30, 2013. The facility matures on November 30, 2014. The interest rate is based on national prime plus from .50% to 1.25%, or 30 day LIBOR plus from 2.00% to 2.75%. The election of national prime or LIBOR is at the Company's discretion. The interest rate spread from LIBOR or the prime rate increases as a larger percent of the loan value of the Company's oil and natural gas properties is advanced. The interest rate spread from national prime or LIBOR will be charged based on the percent of the value advanced of the calculated loan value of the Company's oil and natural gas properties. At June 30, 2013, the effective interest rate was 2.43%.

The Company's debt is recorded at the carrying amount on its balance sheet. The carrying amount of the Company's revolving credit facility approximates fair value because the interest rates are reflective of market rates.



Since the bank charges a customary non-use fee of .25% annually of the unused portion of the borrowing base, the Company has not requested the bank to increase its borrowing base beyond \$35,000,000. Determinations of the borrowing base are made semi-annually or whenever the bank, in its sole discretion, believes that there has been a material change in the value of the oil and natural gas properties. While the Company believes the availability could be increased (if needed) by placing more of the Company's properties as security under the revolving credit facility, increases are at the discretion of the bank. The loan agreement contains customary covenants which, among other things, require periodic financial and reserve reporting and limit the Company's incurrence of indebtedness, liens, dividends and acquisitions of treasury stock, and require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. At June 30, 2013, the Company was in compliance with the covenants of the BOK agreement.

#### NOTE 5: Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors

The Company has a deferred compensation plan for non-employee directors (the Plan). The Plan provides that each eligible director can individually elect to be credited with future unissued shares of Company stock rather than cash for Board and committee chair retainers, Board meeting fees and Board committee meeting fees. These unissued shares are credited to each director's deferred fee account at the closing market price of the stock on the date earned. Upon retirement, termination or death of the director, or upon a change in control of the Company, the unissued shares credited under the Plan will be issued to the director.

#### NOTE 6: Restricted Stock Plan

On March 11, 2010, shareholders approved the Panhandle Oil and Gas Inc. 2010 Restricted Stock Plan (2010 Stock Plan), which made available 100,000 shares of common stock to provide a long-term component to the Company's total compensation package for its officers and to further align the interest of its officers with those of its shareholders. The 2010 Stock Plan is designed to provide as much flexibility as possible for future grants of restricted stock so that the Company can respond as necessary to provide competitive compensation in order to retain, attract and motivate officers of the Company and to align their interests with those of the Company's shareholders.

Effective March 2010, the board of directors approved the purchase of the Company's common stock, from time to time, equal to the aggregate number of shares of common stock awarded pursuant to the Company's 2010 Restricted Stock Plan, contributed by the Company to its ESOP and credited to the accounts of directors pursuant to the Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors.

On December 11, 2012, the Company awarded 6,701 non-performance based shares and 20,104 performance based shares of the Company's common stock as restricted stock to certain officers. The restricted stock vests at the end of three years and contains nonforfeitable rights to receive dividends and voting rights during the vesting period. The

non-performance and performance based shares had a fair value on their award date of \$195,603 and \$305,154, respectively, and will be recognized as compensation expense ratably over the vesting period. The fair value of the performance based shares on their award date is calculated by simulating the Company's stock price and stock price return utilizing a Monte Carlo model covering the period from the grant date through the end of the performance period (December 11, 2012, through December 11, 2015).

The following table summarizes the Company's pre-tax compensation expense for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, related to the Company's performance based and non-performance based restricted stock.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Performance based, restricted stock	\$81,822	\$43,031	\$263,583	\$107,449
Non-performance based, restricted stock	60,208	48,034	278,354	132,409
Total compensation expense	\$142,030	\$91,065	\$541,937	\$239,858

A summary of the Company's unrecognized compensation cost for its unvested performance based and non-performance based restricted stock and the weighted-average periods over which the compensation cost is expected to be recognized are shown in the following table.

	As of June 30, 2013	
	Unrecognized	Weighted Average
	Compensation Cost	Period (in years)
Performance based, restricted stock	\$364,548	1.54
Non-performance based, restricted stock	287,836	1.62
Total	\$652,384	

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Upon vesting, shares are expected to be issued out of shares held in treasury.

NOTE 7: Oil, NGL and Natural Gas Reserves

Management considers the estimation of the Company's crude oil, NGL and natural gas reserves to be the most significant of its judgments and estimates. Changes in crude oil, NGL and natural gas reserve estimates affect the Company's calculation of DD&A, provision for abandonment and assessment of the need for asset impairments. On an annual basis, with a semi-annual update, the Company's Independent Consulting Petroleum Engineer, with assistance from Company staff, prepares estimates of crude oil, NGL and natural gas reserves based on available geological and seismic data, reservoir pressure data, core analysis reports, well logs, analogous reservoir performance history, production data and other available sources of engineering, geological and geophysical information. Between periods in which reserves would normally be calculated, the Company updates the reserve calculations utilizing appropriate prices for the current period. The estimated oil, NGL and natural gas reserves were computed using the 12-month average price calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month oil, NGL and natural gas price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the balance sheet date, held flat over the life of the properties. However, projected future crude oil, NGL and natural gas pricing assumptions are used by management to prepare estimates of crude oil, NGL and natural gas reserves and future net cash flows used in asset impairment assessments and in formulating management's overall operating decisions. Crude oil, NGL and natural gas prices are volatile and affected by worldwide production and consumption and are outside the control of management.

NOTE 8: Impairment

All long-lived assets, principally oil and natural gas properties, are monitored for potential impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may be greater than its estimated future net cash flows. The evaluations involve significant judgment since the results are based on estimated future events, such as inflation rates, future sales prices for oil, NGL and natural gas, future production costs, estimates of future oil, NGL and natural gas reserves to be recovered and the timing thereof, the economic and regulatory climates and other factors. The need to test a property for impairment may result from significant declines in sales prices or unfavorable adjustments to oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. Between periods in which reserves would normally be calculated, the Company updates the reserve calculations utilizing updated projected future price decks current with the period. For the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the assessment resulted in provisions of \$7,400 and \$205,915, respectively. For the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the assessment resulted in provisions of \$225,841 and \$786,724, respectively. A reduction in oil, NGL or natural gas prices, or a decline in reserve volumes, could lead to additional impairment that may be material to the Company.

NOTE 9: Capitalized Costs

As of June 30, 2013 and 2012, non-producing oil and natural gas properties include costs of \$0 and \$188,449, respectively, on exploratory wells which were drilling and/or testing.

NOTE 10: Exploration Costs

In the quarter and nine month period ended June 30, 2013, lease expirations and leasehold impairments of \$25,345 and \$53,961, respectively, were charged to exploration costs. Leasehold impairments are recorded for individually insignificant non-producing leases which the Company believes will not be transferred to proved properties over the remaining lives of the leases. In the quarter and nine month period ended June 30, 2013, the Company also had additional costs of \$303 and \$6,866, respectively, related to exploratory dry holes. In the quarter and nine month period ended June 30, 2012, lease expirations and impairments of \$14,916 and \$314,277, respectively, were charged to exploration costs as well as additional costs of \$14,225 and \$69,922, respectively, related to exploratory dry holes.

NOTE 11: Derivatives

The Company has entered into fixed swap contracts, basis protection swaps and costless collar contracts. These instruments are intended to reduce the Company's exposure to short-term fluctuations in the price of oil and natural gas. Fixed swap contracts set a fixed price and provide payments to the Company if the index price is below the fixed price, or require payments by the Company if the index price is above the fixed price. Basis protection swaps are derivatives that guarantee a price differential to NYMEX for natural gas from a specified delivery point (CEGT and PEPL historically). The Company receives a payment from the counterparty if the price differential is greater than the agreed terms of the contract and pays the counterparty if the price differential is less than the agreed terms of the contract. Collar contracts set a fixed floor price and a fixed ceiling price and provide for payments to the Company if the basis adjusted price falls below the floor or require payments by the Company if the basis adjusted price rises above the ceiling. These contracts cover only a portion of the Company's natural gas and oil production and provide only partial price protection against declines in natural gas and oil prices. These derivative instruments expose the Company to risk of financial loss and may limit the benefit of future increases in prices. All of the Company's derivative contracts are with Bank of Oklahoma and are secured. The derivative instruments have settled or will settle based on the prices below which are adjusted for location differentials and tied to certain pipelines.

Derivative contracts in place as of June 30, 2013

(prices below reflect the Company's net price from the listed pipelines)

Contract period	Production volume Indexed		Fixed price
	covered per month pipeline		
Natural gas costless collars			
February 2013 - December 2013	80,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.75 floor/\$4.25 ceiling
February 2013 - December 2013	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.75 floor/\$4.30 ceiling
February 2013 - December 2013	100,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.75 floor/\$4.05 ceiling
November 2013 - April 2014	160,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$4.00 floor/\$4.55 ceiling
Natural gas fixed price swaps			
March - October 2013	100,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.505
March - October 2013	70,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.400
April - December 2013	40,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.655
May - November 2013	100,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$4.320
Oil costless collars			
March - December 2013	3,000 Bbls	NYMEX WTI	\$90.00 floor/\$102.00 ceiling
March - December 2013	4,000 Bbls	NYMEX WTI	\$90.00 floor/\$101.50 ceiling
May - December 2013	2,000 Bbls	NYMEX WTI	\$90.00 floor/\$97.50 ceiling

Derivative contracts in place as of September 30, 2012

(prices below reflect the Company's net price from the listed pipelines)

Contract period	Production volume Indexed		Fixed price
	covered per month pipeline		
Natural gas basis protection swaps			
January - December 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	CEGT	NYMEX -\$.29
January - December 2012	40,000 Mmbtu	CEGT	NYMEX -\$.30
January - December 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	PEPL	NYMEX -\$.29
January - December 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	PEPL	NYMEX -\$.30
Natural gas costless collars			
March - October 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.25 ceiling
April - October 2012	120,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.10 ceiling
April - October 2012	60,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.20 ceiling
April - October 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.20 ceiling
April - October 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.45 ceiling

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April - October 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.30 ceiling
August - October 2012	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$2.50 floor/\$3.30 ceiling
November 2012 - January 2013	150,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.00 floor/\$3.70 ceiling
November 2012 - January 2013	150,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.00 floor/\$3.70 ceiling
November 2012 - January 2013	50,000 Mmbtu	NYMEX Henry Hub	\$3.00 floor/\$3.65 ceiling

Oil costless collars

January - December 2012	2,000 Bbls	NYMEX WTI	\$90 floor/\$105 ceiling
February - December 2012	3,000 Bbls	NYMEX WTI	\$90 floor/\$110 ceiling
May - December 2012	2,000 Bbls	NYMEX WTI	\$90 floor/\$114 ceiling

The Company has elected not to complete all of the documentation requirements necessary to permit these derivative contracts to be accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Company's fair value of derivative contracts was a net asset of \$814,978 as of June 30, 2013, and a net liability of \$172,271 as of September 30, 2012. Realized and unrealized gains and losses for the periods ended June 30, 2013, and June 30, 2012, are scheduled below:

(8)

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Gains (losses) on derivative contracts	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	6/30/2013	6/30/2012	6/30/2013	6/30/2012
Realized	\$(359,860 )	\$221,350	\$(191,083)	\$496,465
Increase (decrease) in fair value	2,074,692	(140,186)	987,249	(46,468 )
Total	\$1,714,832	\$81,164	\$796,166	\$449,997

The fair value amounts recognized for the Company's derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement may be offset. The Company has the choice to offset or not, but that choice must be applied consistently. A master netting arrangement exists if the reporting entity has multiple contracts with a single counterparty that are subject to a contractual agreement that provides for the net settlement of all contracts through a single payment in a single currency in the event of default on or termination of any one contract. Offsetting the fair values recognized for the derivative contracts outstanding with a single counterparty results in the net fair value of the transactions being reported as an asset or a liability in the Condensed Balance Sheets. The Company has chosen to present the fair values of its derivative contracts under master netting agreements using a net fair value presentation.

The following table summarizes and reconciles the Company's derivative contracts' fair values at a gross level back to net fair value presentation on the Company's Condensed Balance Sheets at June 30, 2013, and September 30, 2012. The Company adopted the accounting guidance requiring additional disclosures for balance sheet offsetting of assets and liabilities effective January 1, 2013. The Company has offset all amounts subject to master netting agreements in the Company's Condensed Balance Sheets at June 30, 2013, and September 30, 2012.

	6/30/2013		9/30/2012	
	Fair Value (a)		Fair Value (a)	
	Commodity Contracts		Commodity Contracts	
	Current	Current	Current	Current
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Gross amounts recognized	\$928,299	\$113,321	\$51,530	\$223,801
Offsetting adjustments	(113,321)	(113,321)	(51,530)	(51,530 )
Net presentation on Condensed Balance Sheets	\$814,978	\$-	\$-	\$172,271

(a) See Fair Value Measurements section for further disclosures regarding fair value of financial instruments.

The fair value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities is adjusted for credit risk. The impact of credit risk was immaterial for all periods presented.

#### NOTE 12: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, i.e., an exit price. To estimate an exit price, a three-level hierarchy is used. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs, which refer broadly to assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability, into three levels. Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following: (i) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (ii) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; (iii) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; or (iv) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the financial asset or liability.

The following table provides fair value measurement information for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2013, and September 30, 2012.

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
As of June 30, 2013					
Financial Assets (Liabilities):					
Derivative Contracts - Swaps	\$ -	\$ 261,939	\$ -		\$261,939
Derivative Contracts - Collars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 553,039		\$553,039



As of September 30, 2012	Quoted Prices	Significant		Total Fair Value
	in	Other	Significant	
	Active	Observable	Unobservable	
	Markets (Level 1)	Inputs (Level 2)	Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets (Liabilities):				
Derivative Contracts - Swaps	\$ -	\$ (75,334 )	\$ -	\$(75,334)
Derivative Contracts - Collars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (96,937 )	\$(96,937)

Level 2 – Market Approach - The fair values of the Company’s natural gas swaps are based on a third-party pricing model which utilizes inputs that are either readily available in the public market, such as natural gas curves, or can be corroborated from active markets. These values are based upon future prices, time to maturity and other factors. These values are then compared to the values given by our counterparties for reasonableness.

Level 3 – The fair values of the Company’s costless collar contracts are based on a pricing model which utilizes inputs that are unobservable or not readily available in the public market. These values are based upon future prices, volatility, time to maturity and other factors. These values are then compared to the values given by our counterparties for reasonableness.

The significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 derivative contracts include unpublished forward prices of oil and natural gas, market volatility and credit risk of counterparties. Changes in these inputs will impact the fair value measurement of our derivative contracts. An increase (decrease) in the forward prices and volatility of oil and natural gas prices will decrease (increase) the fair value of oil and natural gas derivatives, and adverse changes to our counterparties’ creditworthiness will decrease the fair value of our derivatives.

The following table represents quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs for Level 3 Fair Value Measurements.

Instrument Type	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted	Fair Value
			Average	June 30, 2013
Oil Collars	Oil price volatility curve	0% - 15.22%	9.18%	\$ (18,765 )
Natural Gas Collars	Natural gas price volatility curve	0% - 23.79%	16.19%	\$ 571,804

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A reconciliation of the Company's derivative contracts classified as Level 3 measurements is presented below. All gains and losses are presented on the Gains (losses) on derivative contracts line item on our Statement of Operations.

	Derivatives
Balance of Level 3 as of October 1, 2012	\$ (96,937 )
Total gains or (losses) - realized and unrealized:	
Included in earnings	
Realized	210,667
Unrealized	439,309
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	-
Purchases, issuances and settlements	-
Transfers in and out of Level 3	-
Balance of Level 3 as of June 30, 2013	\$ 553,039

The following table presents impairments associated with certain assets that have been measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Quarter Ended June 30,			2012	
	2013			2012	
	Fair Value	Impairment		Fair Value	Impairment
Producing Properties	\$ 14,849	\$ 7,400	(a)	\$ 378,864	\$ 205,915 (a)

	Nine Months Ended June 30,			2012	
	2013			2012	
	Fair Value	Impairment		Fair Value	Impairment
Producing Properties	\$ 356,855	\$ 225,841	(a)	\$ 1,287,827	\$ 786,724 (a)

(a) At the end of each quarter, the Company assesses the carrying value of its producing properties for impairment. This assessment utilizes estimates of future net cash flows. Significant judgments and assumptions in these assessments include estimates of future oil and natural gas prices using a forward NYMEX curve adjusted for locational basis differentials, drilling plans, expected capital costs and an applicable discount rate commensurate with risk of the underlying cash flow estimates. These assessments identified certain properties with carrying value in excess of their calculated fair values.

At June 30, 2013, and September 30, 2012, the fair value of financial instruments approximated their carrying amounts. Financial instruments include long-term debt, which the valuation is classified as Level 3 and is based on a valuation technique that requires inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. The fair value measurement of our long-term debt is valued using a discounted cash flow model that calculates the present value of future cash flows pursuant to the terms of the debt agreements and applies estimated current market interest rates. The estimated current market interest rates are based primarily on interest rates currently being offered on borrowings of similar amounts and terms. In addition, no valuation input adjustments were considered necessary relating to nonperformance risk for the debt agreements.

#### NOTE 13: Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued "Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." The new standard requires entities to disclose information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset on the balance sheet or are subject to a master netting arrangement, including providing both gross information and net information for recognized assets and liabilities, the net amounts presented on an entity's balance sheet and a description of the rights of offset associated with these assets and liabilities. The new standard is applicable for all entities that have financial instruments and derivative instruments shown using a net presentation on an entity's balance sheet or are subject to a master netting arrangement. The new standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and should be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company adopted this new standard effective January 1, 2013.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB, or other standards-setting bodies, that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.

#### NOTE 14: Subsequent Events

On July 26, 2013, the Company was notified and received a class action lawsuit settlement of approximately \$604,000 related to the underpayment of royalty interest revenues. The settlement is a gain contingency and will be reflected in earnings in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

Forward-Looking Statements for fiscal 2013 and later periods are made in this document. Such statements represent estimates by management based on the Company's historical operating trends, its proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves and other information currently available to management. The Company cautions that the Forward-Looking Statements provided herein are subject to all the risks and uncertainties incident to the acquisition, development and marketing of, and exploration for oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. Investors should also read the other information in this Form 10-Q and the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K where risk factors are presented and further discussed. For all the above reasons, actual results may vary materially from the Forward-Looking Statements and there is no assurance that the assumptions used are necessarily the most likely to occur.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had positive working capital of \$7,606,506 at June 30, 2013, compared to \$3,995,103 at September 30, 2012.

## Liquidity:

Cash and cash equivalents were \$1,381,705 as of June 30, 2013, compared to \$1,984,099 at September 30, 2012, a decrease of \$602,394. Cash flows for the nine months ended June 30 are summarized as follows:

## Net cash provided (used) by:

	2013	2012	Change
Operating activities	\$24,193,214	\$20,987,279	\$3,205,935
Investing activities	(20,540,005)	(29,198,470)	8,658,465
Financing activities	(4,255,603 )	5,183,866	(9,439,469)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$(602,394 )	\$(3,027,325 )	\$2,424,931

## Operating activities:

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$3,205,935 during the first nine months of 2013, the result of the following:

(11)

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Higher receipts of oil, NGL and natural gas sales (net of production taxes and gathering, transportation and marketing costs) increased cash provided by operating activities from the 2012 period to the 2013 period by \$4,593,241.

Cash flows from operating activities decreased \$687,548 as net realized losses on derivative contracts were \$191,083 in the 2013 period, compared to net realized gains on derivative contracts in the 2012 period of \$496,465.

Field related LOE payments in the first nine months of 2013 exceeded payments during the same period in 2012 by \$129,133, reducing cash provided by operating activities.

Payment of general and administrative expenses, debt interest and income taxes increased during 2013, compared to 2012, decreasing cash provided by operating activities by \$354,590.

#### Investing activities:

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$8,658,465 during the first nine months of 2013, the result of the following:

Higher drilling and completion activity during the period ending June 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012, increased capital expenditures by \$4,549,943.

Cash used to acquire properties totaled \$783,750 in the 2013 period and \$20,024,621 in the 2012 period, a decrease of \$19,240,871. In the 2012 first quarter the Company acquired producing properties, leasehold and mineral acreage in Arkansas totaling approximately \$18.8 million.

Lease bonus payments received during the first nine months of 2013 were \$557,196, compared to \$7,042,364 during the first nine months of 2012, a decrease in cash provided by investing activities of \$6,485,168. In the 2012 first quarter, the Company leased 2,431 net mineral acres in the horizontal Mississippi Limestone play in northern Oklahoma receiving lease bonus payments of approximately \$1.7 million. In the third quarter of 2012, the Company received lease bonus payments of approximately \$4.8 million, the result of leasing partial rights on 2,743 net mineral acres in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma.

Financing activities:

Net cash of \$4,255,603 was used in financing activities in the first nine months of 2013, as compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$5,183,866 in the first nine months of 2012. The change of \$9,439,469 of net cash provided is the result of the following:

The Company financed the first quarter 2012 acquisition of producing properties and leasehold in Arkansas discussed above utilizing its credit facility with Bank of Oklahoma and cash. As of June 30, 2012, cash provided by financing activities through net borrowings was \$8,000,000. As of June 30, 2013, cash used in financing activities to reduce outstanding borrowings was \$1,309,748. The combined effect is a decrease in cash provided by financing activities of \$9,309,748.

Capital Resources:

Through the first nine months of 2013, as compared to the first nine months of 2012, capital expenditures to drill and complete wells increased \$4,549,943 (28%). During the 2013 third quarter the Company experienced a significant increase in expenditures to drill and complete wells. Oil and NGL rich plays in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle account for the majority of the drilling activity. Other active areas are the Arkansas Fayetteville Shale (dry natural gas), southern Oklahoma Woodford Shale (oil and NGL rich), Permian Basin of West Texas (oil and NGL rich) and Bakken Shale in North Dakota (oil).

Drilling continues to be active in the following oil and NGL rich plays where the Company owns mineral and leasehold acreage:

- Horizontal Granite Wash and Hogshooter in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle
- Horizontal Cleveland in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle
- Horizontal Marmaton in western Oklahoma
- Horizontal Tonkawa in western Oklahoma
- Horizontal Anadarko Basin Woodford Shale in western Oklahoma
- Horizontal Ardmore Basin Woodford Shale in southern Oklahoma

Capital expenditures for drilling and completion projects for the 2013 period were \$20,576,359. In addition, mineral acreage in the Fayetteville Shale and the southeast Oklahoma Woodford Shale was acquired for \$783,750. Panhandle has received a greater number of well proposals in recent months and has consequently increased the number of wells approved for participation with a working interest. We expect this increased activity to continue through the end of 2013, resulting in capital expenditures for drilling and completion projects of approximately \$28 million. The shift of capital outlays more toward oil and NGL rich plays and less toward plays for dry natural gas, combined with production volumes from new wells in which the Company owns a non-cost-bearing royalty interest, is expected to result in continued increases in oil and NGL production volumes, with natural gas production leveling off in future quarters. As experienced previously, the timing of new wells coming on line may cause intermittent decreases in oil, NGL and natural gas production from quarter to quarter. Management continues to evaluate opportunities to acquire additional production or acreage.

Since the Company is not the operator of any of its oil and natural gas properties, it is extremely difficult for us to precisely predict levels of future participation in drilling and completing new wells and associated capital expenditures.

The following table compares the Company's 2013 production to that of 2012:

	Nine months ended 6/30/2013	Nine months ended 6/30/2012	Percent Change
Oil (Bbls)	154,697	107,591	44%
NGL (Bbls)	81,524	66,176	23%
Natural gas (Mcf)	8,066,250	6,820,758	18%
Total Mcfe	9,483,576	7,863,360	21%

These production increases are the result of new production coming on line which has exceeded the natural production decline of existing wells. We expect 2013 production to exceed that of 2012 as new production will continue to come on line through the remaining three months of 2013.

Product pricing for 2013 and 2012 is compared in the table below:

	Nine months ended 6/30/2013	Nine months ended 6/30/2012	Percent Change
--	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------



Oil price per Bbl	\$ 86.73	\$ 91.36	-5%
NGL price per Bbl	\$ 27.22	\$ 33.58	-19%
Natural gas price per Mcf	\$ 3.35	\$ 2.59	29%
Price per Mcfe	\$ 4.50	\$ 3.78	19%

Panhandle's oil sales price has averaged 93% of NYMEX oil price over the last 12 months. Based on this correlation, and NYMEX oil futures prices, we expect the Company's average oil sales price for 2013 to approximate \$90.00 per barrel. For the last 12 months, NGL sales prices averaged 30% of NYMEX oil price; this would correlate to an average NGL sales price for 2013 of approximately \$28.00 per barrel, which is also in line with management's expectations.

The extended winter experienced in many parts of the United States during March and April resulted in gas storage levels below the five-year average going into the natural gas storage injection season. Currently, gas storage levels have climbed to near the five-year average. As natural gas is used to generate electric power, abnormally hot or cool temperatures for the remainder of the injection season could affect natural gas prices going forward. For the previous 12 months, Panhandle's natural gas sales price has averaged 93% of NYMEX natural gas price. Based on NYMEX natural gas futures prices, management expects the Company's average natural gas sales price for 2013 to approximate \$3.40 per Mcf.

As of June 30, 2013, the Company had the following derivative contracts in place:

Natural gas costless collar contracts

February 2013 – December 2013:

230,000 Mmbtu per month (floor and ceiling per Mmbtu of \$3.75 and \$4.05-\$4.30, respectively)

November 2013 – April 2014:

160,000 Mmbtu per month (floor and ceiling per Mmbtu of \$4.00 and \$4.55, respectively)

Natural gas fixed price swaps

March 2013 – October 2013:

170,000 Mmbtu per month (fixed price of \$3.40-\$3.505 per Mmbtu)

April 2013 – December 2013:

40,000 Mmbtu per month (fixed price of \$3.655 per Mmbtu)

May 2013 – November 2013:

100,000 Mmbtu per month (fixed price of \$4.32 per Mmbtu)

Oil costless collar contracts

March 2013 – December 2013:

7,000 Bbls per month (floor and ceiling per Bbl of \$90.00 and \$101.50-\$102.00, respectively)

May 2013 – December 2013:

2,000 Bbls per month (floor and ceiling per Bbl of \$90.00 and \$97.50, respectively)

With continued oil and natural gas price volatility, management continues to evaluate opportunities for product price protection through additional hedging of the Company's future oil and natural gas production.

The use of the Company's cash provided by operating activities and resultant change to cash is summarized in the table below:

Nine months  
ended  
6/30/2013

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Cash provided by operating activities	\$24,193,214
Cash used for:	
Capital expenditures - drilling and completion of wells	20,576,359
Quarterly dividends of \$.07 per share	1,746,217
Treasury stock purchases	1,214,638
Net principal payments on credit facility	1,309,748
Other investing activities	(51,354 )
Net cash used	24,795,608
 Net increase (decrease) in cash	 \$(602,394 )

Outstanding borrowings on the credit facility at March 31, 2013, were \$13,565,237.

Looking forward, the Company expects to fund overhead costs, capital additions related to the drilling and completion of wells, treasury stock purchases and dividend payments primarily from cash provided by operating activities and cash on hand. As management evaluates opportunities to acquire additional assets, additional borrowings utilizing our bank credit facility could be necessary. Also, during times of oil, NGL and natural gas price decreases, or increased capital expenditures, it may be necessary to utilize the credit facility further in order to fund these expenditures. The Company has availability (\$21,434,763 at June 30, 2013) under its revolving credit facility and is in compliance with its debt covenants (current ratio, debt to EBITDA, tangible net worth and dividends as a percent of operating cash flow). While the Company believes the availability could be increased (if needed) by placing more of the Company's properties as security under the revolving credit facility, increases are at the discretion of the bank.

Based on expected capital expenditure levels and anticipated cash provided by operating activities for 2013, the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its ongoing operations and, combined with availability under its credit facility, to fund acquisitions.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 – COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

##### Overview:

The Company recorded third quarter 2013 net income of \$5,070,168, or \$.61 per share, compared to net income of \$3,100,299, or \$.37 per share, in the 2012 quarter. The increase in net income was principally the result of increased oil, NGL and natural gas sales; increased gains on derivative contracts; partially offset by decreased lease bonuses; and increased DD&A and lease operating expenses. These items are further discussed below.

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## Oil, NGL and Natural Gas Sales:

Oil, NGL and natural gas sales increased \$7,388,428 or 88% for the 2013 quarter. Oil, NGL and natural gas sales were up due to increases in oil, NGL and natural gas sales volumes of 42%, 8% and 21%, respectively, and increases in NGL and natural gas sales prices of 11% and 92%, respectively. The following table outlines the Company's production and average sales prices for oil, NGL and natural gas for the three month periods of 2013 and 2012:

	Oil Bbls Sold	Average Price	Mcf Sold	Average Price	NGL Bbls Sold	Average Price	Mcf Sold	Average Price
Three months ended								
6/30/2013	55,474	\$ 88.02	2,742,996	\$ 3.75	25,660	\$ 25.79	3,229,800	\$ 4.90
6/30/2012	38,937	\$ 88.41	2,273,649	\$ 1.95	23,680	\$ 23.29	2,649,351	\$ 3.19

Oil and NGL production increases resulted from continued drilling in the western Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle horizontal oil plays, principally the Marmaton, Cleveland, Tonkawa, Hogshooter, and Granite Wash and to a lesser extent horizontal oil drilling in the Bakken in North Dakota and the Woodford Shale in southern Oklahoma (Anadarko and Ardmore Basins). The natural gas production increase was largely attributable to continued drilling in the Fayetteville Shale in Arkansas and natural gas produced from new wells in western Oklahoma. Panhandle owns substantial acreage positions in each of the plays previously mentioned in Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle as well as the Arkansas Fayetteville and expects continued drilling on its acreage in these plays. Expected drilling activity in the fourth quarter of 2013 will provide the Company opportunities to further increase its oil and NGL production for fiscal 2013. We are anticipating that natural gas production will level off in the coming quarters as new volumes associated with both dry gas drilling and our oil and liquids rich drilling are anticipated to approximately offset the natural decline of production from our existing properties.

Production for the last five quarters was as follows:

Quarter ended	Oil Bbls Sold	Mcf Sold	NGL Bbls Sold	Mcf Sold
6/30/2013	55,474	2,742,996	25,660	3,229,800
3/31/2013	52,567	2,778,869	25,190	3,245,411
12/31/2012	46,656	2,544,385	30,674	3,008,365
9/30/2012	45,552	2,251,540	32,538	2,720,080
6/30/2012	38,937	2,273,649	23,680	2,649,351

Lease Bonuses and Rentals:

Lease bonuses and rentals decreased \$4,990,092 in the 2013 quarter as compared to the 2012 quarter. The decrease was mainly due to the Company leasing partial rights on 2,743 net mineral acres in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma, for \$4.8 million in the 2012 quarter.

Gains (Losses) on Derivative Contracts:

At June 30, 2013, the Company's fair value of derivative contracts was a net asset of \$814,978; whereas at June 30, 2012, the Company's fair value of derivative contracts was a net asset of \$169,472. The Company had a net gain on derivative contracts of \$1,714,832 in the 2013 quarter as compared to a net gain of \$81,164 recorded in the 2012 quarter. The change was principally due to our natural gas fixed price swaps and collars increasing in value. Projected NYMEX natural gas prices are below both the fixed swap price and the floor of the collars at June 30, 2013.

Lease Operating Expenses (LOE):

LOE increased \$851,166 or 38% in the 2013 quarter. LOE per Mcfe increased in the 2013 quarter to \$.96 compared to \$.85 in the 2012 quarter. LOE related to field operating costs increased \$80,917 in the 2013 quarter compared to the 2012 quarter, a 7% increase. This increase was principally a result of production increasing 22%. Field operating costs were \$.38 per Mcfe in the 2013 quarter as compared to \$.43 per Mcfe in the 2012 quarter. The decrease in rate was due to fewer workovers in the 2013 quarter.

The increase in LOE related to field operating costs was coupled with an increase in handling fees (primarily gathering, transportation and marketing costs) on natural gas of \$770,249 in the 2013 quarter compared to the 2012 quarter. On a per Mcfe basis, these fees increased \$.16 due to higher natural gas sales and the significant addition of natural gas wells in the Fayetteville Shale play in Arkansas, which have higher handling fees. Handling fees are charged either as a percent of natural gas sales or based on natural gas production volumes.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD&A):

DD&A increased \$595,181 or 13% in the 2013 quarter. DD&A in the 2013 quarter was \$1.61 per Mcfe as compared to \$1.74 per Mcfe in the 2012 quarter. DD&A increased \$1,007,241 due to production increasing 22% in the 2013 quarter compared to the 2012 quarter. The offsetting decrease of \$412,060 was caused by a \$.13 decrease in the DD&A rate. This rate decrease was mainly due to higher reserve prices at June 30, 2013, (compared to June 30, 2012) increasing ultimate reserves on a significant number of wells.

Provision for Impairment:

The provision for impairment decreased \$198,515 in the 2013 quarter compared to the 2012 quarter. During the 2013 quarter, impairment of \$7,400 was recorded on one small field. During the 2012 quarter, impairment of \$205,915 was recorded on three small fields. These fields have few wells and are more susceptible to impairment when a well in these fields experiences downward reserve revisions due to reserve pricing or well performance.

Income Taxes:

The provision for income taxes was \$672,000 higher in the 2013 quarter than the 2012 quarter. Income before provision for income taxes increased from \$4,681,299 in the 2012 quarter to \$7,323,168 in the 2013 quarter and the effective tax rate decreased to 31% in the 2013 quarter from 34% in the 2012 quarter. This decrease in the rate is the result of an increase in the estimated annual effective tax rate during the 2012 third quarter due to higher expected income before provision for income taxes (mostly related to higher lease bonus income) projected as of June 30, 2012, as compared to projections as of March 31, 2012.

NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 – COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Overview:

The Company recorded nine month 2013 net income of \$8,240,953, or \$.99 per share, as compared to net income of \$7,188,375, or \$.86 per share, in the 2012 period. Major contributing factors to the increase in net income were higher oil, NGL and natural gas sales; decreased provision for impairment; decreased exploration costs; and increased gains on derivative contracts; partially offset by decreased lease bonuses; increased DD&A expenses; increased LOE; and

increased G&A. These items are further discussed below.

#### Oil, NGL and Natural Gas Sales:

Oil, NGL and natural gas sales increased \$12,938,051 as a result of increased oil, NGL and natural gas sales volumes of 44%, 23% and 18%, respectively, and increased natural gas sales prices of 29%, partially offset by lower oil and NGL sales prices of 5% and 19%, respectively. The table below outlines the Company's sales volumes and average sales prices for oil, NGL and natural gas for the nine month periods of 2013 and 2012:

	Oil Bbls Sold	Average Price	Mcf Sold	Average Price	NGL Bbls Sold	Average Price	Mcf Sold	Average Price
Nine months ended								
6/30/2013	154,697	\$ 86.73	8,066,250	\$ 3.35	81,524	\$ 27.22	9,483,576	\$ 4.50
6/30/2012	107,591	\$ 91.36	6,820,758	\$ 2.59	66,176	\$ 33.58	7,863,360	\$ 3.78

Oil and NGL production increases resulted from continued drilling in the western Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle horizontal oil plays, principally the Marmaton, Cleveland, Tonkawa, Hogshooter, and Granite Wash and to a lesser extent horizontal oil drilling in the Bakken in North Dakota and the Woodford Shale in southern Oklahoma (Anadarko and Ardmore Basins). The natural gas production increase is largely attributable to continued drilling in the Fayetteville Shale in Arkansas and natural gas produced from new wells in western Oklahoma. Panhandle owns substantial acreage positions in each of the plays previously mentioned in Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle as well as the Arkansas Fayetteville and expects continued drilling on its acreage in these plays. Expected drilling activity in the fourth quarter of 2013 will provide the Company opportunities to further increase its oil and NGL production for fiscal 2013. We are anticipating that natural gas production will level off in the coming quarters as new volumes associated with both dry gas drilling and our oil and liquids rich drilling are anticipated to approximately offset the natural decline of production from our existing properties.

#### Lease Bonuses and Rentals:

Lease bonuses and rentals decreased \$6,396,677 in the 2013 period. The decrease was mainly due to the Company leasing partial rights on 2,743 net mineral acres in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma, for \$4.8 million and leasing 2,431 net acres in the horizontal Mississippian play in northern Oklahoma for \$1.7 million in the 2012 period.



Gains (Losses) on Derivative Contracts:

The fair value of derivative contracts was a net asset of \$814,978 as of June 30, 2013, as compared to a net asset of \$169,472 at June 30, 2012. The Company had a net gain of \$796,166 in the nine months ended June 30, 2013, compared to a net gain of \$449,997 for the nine months ended June 30, 2012. The Company made net cash payments (realized losses) of \$191,083 in the 2013 period and received net cash payments (realized gains) of \$496,465 for the 2012 period.

Lease Operating Expenses (LOE):

LOE increased \$2,469,671 or 38% in the 2013 period. LOE per Mcfe increased in the 2013 period to \$.95 compared to \$.84 in the 2012 period. LOE related to field operating costs increased \$539,306 in the 2013 period compared to the 2012 period, a 16% increase. This increase is principally a result of production increasing 21%. The field operating costs for the 2013 and 2012 periods were \$.41 per Mcfe and \$.42 per Mcfe, respectively.

The increase in LOE related to field operating costs was coupled with an increase in handling fees (primarily gathering, transportation and marketing costs) on natural gas of \$1,930,365 in the 2013 period compared to the 2012 period. On a per Mcfe basis, these fees increased \$.14 due to higher natural gas sales and the significant addition of new natural gas wells in the Fayetteville Shale play in Arkansas, which have higher handling fees. Handling fees are charged either as a percent of natural gas sales or based on natural gas production volumes.

Exploration Costs:

Exploration costs decreased \$323,372 in the 2013 period as compared to the 2012 period. During the 2013 period, leasehold impairment and expired leasehold totaled \$53,961 compared to \$314,277 during the 2012 period, a \$260,316 decrease. The decrease was due primarily to one leasehold prospect which was significantly impaired in the 2012 period. Charges on exploratory dry holes totaled \$6,866 during the 2013 period as compared to \$69,922 in the 2012 period.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD&A):

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DD&A increased \$3,409,450 or 25% in the 2013 period. DD&A was \$1.80 per Mcfe in the 2013 period as compared to \$1.74 per Mcfe in the 2012 period. DD&A increased \$2,818,865 due to production increasing 21% in the 2013 period as compared to the 2012 period. The remaining increase of \$590,585 was the result of a \$.06 increase in the DD&A rate. This rate increase is mainly due to lower reserve prices during the 2013 period as compared to the 2012 period and higher per Mcfe finding cost experienced in oil and liquids-rich areas where the Company is spending the majority of its capital.

### Provision for Impairment:

The provision for impairment decreased \$560,883 in the 2013 period compared to the 2012 period. During the 2012 period, impairment of \$786,724 was recorded on ten small fields. During the 2013 period, impairment of \$225,841 was recorded on four small fields. These fields have few wells and are more susceptible to impairment when a well in these fields experiences downward reserve revisions.

### General and Administrative Costs (G&A):

G&A costs increased \$324,906 or 7% in the 2013 period. This increase was primarily related to increases in personnel expenses of \$338,778. Increases in personnel expenses were mainly due to restricted stock expense.

### Income Taxes:

The 2013 period provision for income taxes was \$3,669,000 on pre-tax income of \$11,909,953 as compared to a provision for income taxes of \$2,960,000 in the 2012 period on pre-tax income of \$10,148,375. The effective tax rate was 31% and 29% for the 2013 and 2012 periods, respectively. Excess percentage depletion, which is a permanent tax benefit, reduced the effective tax rate below the statutory rate for both the 2013 and the 2012 periods.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Critical accounting policies are those the Company believes are most important to portraying its financial conditions and results of operations and also require the greatest amount of subjective or complex judgments by management. Judgments and uncertainties regarding the application of these policies may result in materially different amounts being reported under various conditions or using different assumptions. There have been no material changes to the critical accounting policies previously disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

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### ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

#### Market Risk

Oil, NGL and natural gas prices historically have been volatile, and this volatility is expected to continue. Uncertainty continues to exist as to the direction of oil, NGL and natural gas price trends, and there remains a rather wide divergence in the opinions held by some in the industry. Being primarily a natural gas producer, the Company is more significantly impacted by changes in natural gas prices than by changes in oil or NGL prices. Longer term natural gas prices will be determined by the supply of and demand for natural gas as well as the prices of competing fuels, such as crude oil and coal. The market price of oil, NGL and natural gas in 2013 will impact the amount of cash generated from operating activities, which will in turn impact the level of the Company's capital expenditures and production. Excluding the impact of the Company's 2013 derivative contracts, based on the Company's estimated natural gas volumes for 2013, the price sensitivity for each \$0.10 per Mcf change in wellhead natural gas price is approximately \$1,060,000 for operating revenue. Based on the Company's estimated oil volumes for 2013, the price sensitivity in 2013 for each \$1.00 per barrel change in wellhead oil price is approximately \$213,000 for operating revenue. Based on the Company's estimated NGL volumes for 2013, the price sensitivity in 2013 for each \$1.00 per barrel change in NGL price is approximately \$110,000 for operating revenue.

#### Commodity Price Risk

The Company periodically utilizes derivative contracts to reduce its exposure to unfavorable changes in natural gas and oil prices. The Company does not enter into these derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. All of our outstanding derivative contracts are with one counterparty and are secured. These arrangements cover only a portion of the Company's production and provide only partial price protection against declines in natural gas and oil prices. These derivative contracts expose the Company to risk of financial loss and may limit the benefit of future increases in prices. As of June 30, 2013, the Company has natural gas fixed price swaps and oil and natural gas collars in place. For the Company's fixed price swaps, a change of \$.10 in the NYMEX Henry Hub forward strip prices would result in a change to pre-tax operating income of approximately \$142,000. For the Company's natural gas collars, a change of \$.10 in the basis differential from NYMEX Henry Hub forward strip pricing would result in a change to pre-tax operating income of approximately \$178,000. For the Company's oil collars, a change of \$1.00 in the basis differential from NYMEX WTI forward strip prices would result in a change to pre-tax operating income of approximately \$30,000.

#### Financial Market Risk

Operating income could also be impacted, to a lesser extent, by changes in the market interest rates related to the Company's credit facilities. The revolving loan bears interest at the national prime rate plus from .50% to 1.25%, or 30 day LIBOR plus from 2.00% to 2.75%. At June 30, 2013, the Company had \$13,565,237 outstanding under these facilities. At this point, the Company does not believe that its liquidity has been materially affected by the debt market uncertainties noted in the last few years and the Company does not believe that its liquidity will be impacted in the near future.

#### **ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

The Company maintains "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is collected and communicated to management, including the Company's President/Chief Executive Officer and Vice President/Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating its disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that no matter how well conceived and operated, disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to meet, and management believes they do meet, reasonable assurance standards. Based on their evaluation as of the end of the fiscal period covered by this report, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded, subject to the limitations noted above, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure material information relating to the Company is made known to them. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting made during the fiscal quarter or subsequent to the date the assessment was completed.

**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 2 UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company repurchased shares of the Company's common stock as summarized in the table below.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
5/1 - 5/31/13	6,771	\$ 29.54	6,771	\$ 490,981
6/1 - 6/30/13	17,379	\$ 29.19	17,379	\$ 1,483,733
Total	24,150	\$ 29.29	24,150	

Upon approval by the shareholders of the Company's 2010 Restricted Stock Plan on March 11, 2010, the Board of Directors approved repurchase of up to \$1.5 million of the Company's common stock, from time to time, equal to the aggregate number of shares of common stock awarded pursuant to the Company's 2010 Restricted Stock Plan, contributed by the Company to its ESOP and credited to the accounts of directors pursuant to the Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors. Pursuant to previously adopted board resolutions, the purchase of an additional \$1.5 million of the Company's common stock became authorized and approved effective June 26, 2013. The shares are held in treasury and are accounted for using the cost method.

**ITEM 6 EXHIBITS AND REPORT ON FORM 8-K**

- (a) EXHIBITS ~~Exhibit 31.1 and 31.2 – Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002~~  
~~Exhibit 32.1 and 32.2 – Certification under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002~~

Exhibit 101.INS – XBRL Instance Document

Exhibit 101.SCH – XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

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Exhibit 101.CAL – XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.LAB – XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.PRE – XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.DEF – XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

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

PANHANDLE OIL AND GAS INC.

August 7, 2013 /s/ Michael C. Coffman

Date Michael C. Coffman, President and  
Chief Executive Officer

August 7, 2013 /s/ Lonnie J. Lowry

Date Lonnie J. Lowry, Vice President  
and Chief Financial Officer

August 7, 2013 /s/ Robb P. Winfield

Date Robb P. Winfield, Controller  
and Chief Accounting Officer