

Helmerich & Payne, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
April 29, 2019  
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For quarterly period ended: March 31, 2019

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: 1-4221

HELMERICH & PAYNE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware	73-0679879
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer I.D. Number)

1437 South Boulder Avenue, Suite 1400, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 74119

(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

(918) 742-5531

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,

if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Ticker symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock (\$0.10 par value)	HP	New York Stock Exchange

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 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.

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Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	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

CLASS	OUTSTANDING AT April 19, 2019
Common Stock, \$0.10 par value	109,414,675

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HELMERICH & PAYNE, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unaudited)

(in thousands except share data and per share amounts)	March 31, 2019	September 30, 2018
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 243,912	\$ 284,355
Short-term investments	26,118	41,461
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$4,395 and \$6,217, respectively	552,737	565,202
Inventories of materials and supplies, net	161,526	158,134
Prepaid expenses and other	63,711	66,398
Total current assets	1,048,004	1,115,550
Investments	60,247	98,696
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,886,948	4,857,382
Other Noncurrent Assets:		
Goodwill	67,902	64,777
Intangible assets, net	70,531	73,207
Other assets	10,930	5,255
Total other noncurrent assets	149,363	143,239
Total assets	\$ 6,144,562	\$ 6,214,867
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 130,721	\$ 132,664
Accrued liabilities	242,986	244,504
Total current liabilities	373,707	377,168
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Long-term debt	491,227	493,968
Deferred income taxes	861,440	853,136

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Other	84,989	93,606
Noncurrent liabilities - discontinued operations	14,579	14,254
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,452,235	1,454,964
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock, \$.10 par value, 160,000,000 shares authorized, 112,080,262 and 112,008,961 shares issued as of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively, and 109,412,425 and 108,993,718 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively	11,208	11,201
Preferred stock, no par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	493,421	500,393
Retained earnings	3,979,708	4,027,779
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(12,072)	16,550
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,667,837 shares and 3,015,243 shares as of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively	(153,645)	(173,188)
Total shareholders' equity	4,318,620	4,382,735
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 6,144,562	\$ 6,214,867

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

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## HELMERICH &amp; PAYNE, INC.

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018 As adjusted (Note 2)	2019	2018 As adjusted (Note 2)
Operating revenues				
Contract drilling	\$ 717,653	\$ 574,471	\$ 1,455,011	\$ 1,135,540
Other	3,215	3,013	6,455	6,031
	720,868	577,484	1,461,466	1,141,571
Operating costs and expenses				
Contract drilling operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization	441,719	384,419	929,312	756,335
Operating expenses applicable to other revenues	1,620	1,137	2,894	2,304
Depreciation and amortization	143,161	145,675	284,620	288,942
Research and development	7,262	4,436	14,281	7,670
Selling, general and administrative	43,506	48,236	98,014	94,695
Gain on sale of assets	(11,546)	(5,255)	(17,090)	(10,820)
	625,722	578,648	1,312,031	1,139,126
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	95,146	(1,164)	149,435	2,445
Other income (expense)				
Interest and dividend income	2,061	1,847	4,512	3,571
Interest expense	(6,167)	(6,028)	(10,888)	(11,801)
Gain (loss) on investment securities	5,878	—	(36,957)	—
Other	17	(210)	548	231
	1,789	(4,391)	(42,785)	(7,999)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	96,935	(5,555)	106,650	(5,554)
Income tax provision (benefit)	25,078	(3,922)	26,429	(504,563)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	71,857	(1,633)	80,221	499,009
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	2,889	1,263	15,554	744
Income tax provision	13,855	11,509	15,925	11,526
Loss from discontinued operations	(10,966)	(10,246)	(371)	(10,782)
Net income (loss)	\$ 60,891	\$ (11,879)	\$ 79,850	\$ 488,227
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.65	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.55
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.09)	\$ —	\$ (0.10)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.55	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.45
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.65	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.53



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Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.09)	\$ —	\$ (0.10)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.55	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.43
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands):				
Basic	109,406	108,868	109,273	108,775
Diluted	109,503	108,868	109,452	109,212

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

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## HELMERICH &amp; PAYNE, INC.

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income (loss)	\$ 60,891	\$ (11,879)	\$ 79,850	\$ 488,227
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:				
Unrealized depreciation on securities, net of income taxes of (\$3.4) million and (\$3.6) million for the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, respectively	—	(7,568)	—	(8,169)
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net of income taxes of (\$0.1) million and (\$0.1) million for the three and six months ended March 31, 2019, respectively, and (\$0.2) million and (\$0.3) million for the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, respectively	224	308	449	648
Other comprehensive income (loss)	224	(7,260)	449	(7,521)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 61,115	\$ (19,139)	\$ 80,299	\$ 480,706

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

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## HELMERICH &amp; PAYNE, INC.

## Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

Six Months Ended March 31, 2019

(Unaudited)

In thousands, except per share amounts)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Treasury Stock		Total
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings		Shares	Amount	
Balance, September 30, 2018	112,009	\$ 11,201	\$ 500,393	\$ 4,027,779	\$ 16,550	3,015	\$ (173,188)	\$ 4,382,733
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	—	—	—	18,959	—	—	—	18,959
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	225
Dividends declared (0.71 per share)	—	—	—	(78,488)	—	—	—	(78,488)
Exercise of employee stock options, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(6,756)	—	—	(125)	6,980	224
vesting of restricted stock awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	71	7	(16,673)	—	—	(215)	12,129	(4,537)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	7,158	—	—	—	—	7,158
Cumulative effect of adjustment for adoption of ASC 606 (Note 9)	—	—	—	(38)	—	—	—	(38)
Cumulative effect of adjustment for adoption of ASU 2016-01 (Note 10)	—	—	—	29,071	(29,071)	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2018	112,080	\$ 11,208	\$ 484,122	\$ 3,997,283	\$ (12,296)	2,675	\$ (154,079)	\$ 4,326,233

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Comprehensive income:								
Net income	—	—	—	60,891	—	—	—	60,891
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	224	—	—	224
Dividends declared (\$0.71 per share)	—	—	—	(78,466)	—	—	—	(78,466)
Exercise of employee stock options, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(107)	—	—	(7)	409	302
vesting of restricted stock awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(25)	—	—	—	25	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	9,431	—	—	—	—	9,431
Balance, March 31, 2019	112,080	\$ 11,208	\$ 493,421	\$ 3,979,708	\$ (12,072)	2,668	\$ (153,645)	\$ 4,318,621

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

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## HELMERICH &amp; PAYNE, INC.

## Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

Six Months Ended March 31, 2018

(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except  per share amounts)	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated Other	Treasury Stock		Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Earnings	Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Shares	Amount	
Balance, September 30, 2017	111,957	\$ 11,196	\$ 487,248	\$ 3,855,686	\$ 2,300	3,353	\$ (191,839)	\$
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	—	—	—	500,106	—	—	—	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(261)	—	—	
Dividends declared (\$0.70 per share)	—	—	—	(76,911)	—	—	—	
Exercise of employee stock options, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	1	—	(3,976)	—	—	(61)	3,485	
Vesting of restricted stock awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	51	5	(11,317)	—	—	(128)	7,224	
Stock-based compensation	—	—	7,087	—	—	—	—	
Cumulative effect of adopting Accounting Standards Update 2016-09	—	—	872	(555)	—	—	—	
Balance, December 31, 2017	112,009	\$ 11,201	\$ 479,914	\$ 4,278,326	\$ 2,039	3,164	\$ (181,130)	\$
Comprehensive income:								
Net loss	—	—	—	(11,879)	—	—	—	
Other comprehensive	—	—	—	—	(7,260)	—	—	

income

Dividends declared (\$0.70 per share)	—	—	—	(76,950)	—	—	—
Exercise of employee stock options, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(1,087)	—	—	(29)	1,520
Vesting of restricted stock awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(151)	—	—	(3)	151
Stock-based compensation	—	—	8,459	—	—	—	—
Balance, March 31, 2018	112,009	\$ 11,201	\$ 487,135	\$ 4,189,497	\$ (5,221)	3,132	\$ (179,459) \$

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

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## HELMERICH &amp; PAYNE, INC.

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019	2018 As adjusted (Note 2)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 79,850	\$ 488,227
Adjustment for (income) loss from discontinued operations	371	10,782
Income from continuing operations	80,221	499,009
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	284,620	288,942
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	752	531
Provision for (recovery of) bad debt	(75)	429
Stock-based compensation	16,589	15,546
Loss on investment securities	36,957	—
Gain from sale of assets	(17,090)	(10,820)
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	8,827	(506,373)
Other	(3,209)	5,701
Change in assets and liabilities increasing (decreasing) cash:		
Accounts receivable	13,642	(61,791)
Inventories of materials and supplies	(3,268)	(5,973)
Prepaid expenses and other	3,960	6,992
Other noncurrent assets	(4,602)	(4,993)
Accounts payable	(2,639)	(13,119)
Accrued liabilities	(456)	12,918
Deferred income tax liability	160	(5,980)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(5,326)	(13,272)
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	409,063	207,747
Net cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations	(45)	(96)
Net cash provided by operating activities	409,018	207,651
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(329,980)	(191,202)
Purchase of short-term investments	(42,406)	(36,784)
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(2,781)	(47,886)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	58,015	32,020
Proceeds from asset sales	24,559	17,826
Net cash used in investing activities	(292,593)	(226,026)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends paid	(156,580)	(153,433)
Debt issuance costs paid	(3,912)	—
Proceeds from stock option exercises	2,257	1,645

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Payments for employee taxes on net settlement of equity awards	(6,268)	(5,791)
Payment of contingent consideration from acquisition of business	—	(4,500)
Net cash used in financing activities	(164,503)	(162,079)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(48,078)	(180,454)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	326,185	560,509
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 278,107	\$ 380,055

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period:

Interest paid	\$ 13,234	\$ 11,796
Income tax paid, net	\$ 9,127	\$ 3,278
Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to purchases of property, plant and equipment	\$ 12,734	\$ 237

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



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HELMERICH & PAYNE, INC.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (“H&P,” which, together with its subsidiaries, is identified as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our,” except where stated or the context requires otherwise) through its operating subsidiaries provides performance-driven drilling services and technologies that are intended to make hydrocarbon recovery safer and more economical for oil and gas exploration and production companies.

Effective October 1, 2018, we implemented organizational changes, consistent with the manner in which our chief operating decision maker evaluates performance and allocates resources. Certain operations previously reported in “Other” within our segment disclosures are now managed and presented within the new H&P Technologies reportable segment. As a result, beginning with the reporting of first quarter 2019, our operations are organized into the following reportable business segments: U.S. Land, Offshore, International Land and H&P Technologies. Certain other corporate activities and our real estate operations are included in Other. All segment disclosures have been recast for these segment changes. Refer to Note 15—Business Segments and Geographic Information for further details on H&P Technologies, our new reportable segment.

Our U.S. Land operations are primarily located in Colorado, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. Additionally, Offshore operations are conducted in the Gulf of Mexico and our International Land operations have rigs primarily located in four international locations: Argentina, Bahrain, Colombia and United Arab Emirates (“U.A.E.”).

We also own, develop and operate limited commercial real estate properties. Our real estate investments, which are located exclusively within Tulsa, Oklahoma, include a shopping center, multi-tenant industrial warehouse properties, and undeveloped real estate.

Fiscal Year 2019 Acquisition

On November 1, 2018, we completed an acquisition of an unaffiliated company, Angus Jamieson Consulting (“AJC”), which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company for a total consideration of approximately \$3.4 million. AJC is a software-based, training and consultancy company based in Inverness, Scotland and is widely recognized as an industry leader in wellbore positioning. The operations of AJC are included in the H&P Technologies reportable business segment. The acquisition of AJC has been accounted for as a business combination in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805, Business

Combinations, which requires the assets acquired and liabilities assumed to be recorded at their acquisition date fair values. The allocation of the purchase price includes goodwill of \$3.1 million.

## NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

### Interim Financial Information

The accompanying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pertaining to interim financial information. Accordingly, these interim financial statements do not include all information or footnote disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto in our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other current filings with the SEC. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of those of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the results of the periods presented have been included. The results of operations for the interim periods presented may not necessarily be indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. Certain prior period financial information has been recast to reflect the current year’s presentation as it relates to the new reportable segment, H&P Technologies, effective October 1, 2018. Refer to Note 15–Business Segments and Geographic Information. Additionally, the prior comparative periods presented in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been adjusted in accordance with the adoption of accounting standard updates included in the Recently Issued Accounting Updates table below.

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## Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Helmerich & Payne, Inc. and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the fiscal year are included in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income (loss) from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

## Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and any highly liquid investment with an original maturity of three months or less. Approximately \$227.3 million of cash and cash equivalents reside in accounts in the United States and the remaining \$16.6 million are in other countries. Our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are subject to global economic as well as credit risk, and international accounts are subject to risks specific to the countries where they are located. Some of our U.S. bank accounts also carry balances greater than the federally insured limit.

We had restricted cash of \$34.2 million and \$45.3 million at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$41.8 million and \$39.1 million at September 2018 and 2017, respectively. Of the total at March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, \$3.0 million and \$11.3 million, respectively, is related to the acquisition of drilling technology companies, \$2.0 million as of each of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018 is from the initial capitalization of the captive insurance company, and \$29.2 million and \$28.5 million, respectively, represents an additional amount management has elected to restrict for the purpose of potential insurance claims in our wholly-owned captive insurance company. The restricted amounts are primarily invested in short-term money market securities. See Recently Issued Accounting Updates below for changes to the presentation of restricted cash effective October 1, 2018 as a result of adopting Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash.

The restricted cash and cash equivalents are reflected within the following line items on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	March 31, 2019	2018	September 30, 2018	2017
Cash	\$ 243,912	\$ 334,764	\$ 284,355	\$ 521,375
Restricted Cash				
Prepaid expenses and other	30,363	38,385	39,830	32,439
Other assets	3,832	6,906	2,000	6,695
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$ 278,107	\$ 380,055	\$ 326,185	\$ 560,509

## Drilling Revenues

Contract drilling revenues are comprised of daywork drilling contracts for which the related revenues and expenses are recognized as services are performed and collection is reasonably assured and it is determined to be probable that a significant reversal will not occur. For certain contracts, we receive payments contractually designated for the

mobilization of rigs and other drilling equipment. Mobilization payments received, and direct costs incurred for the mobilization, are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related drilling contract. Costs incurred to relocate rigs and other drilling equipment to areas in which a contract has not been secured are expensed as incurred. Refer to Note 9—Revenue from Contracts with Customers for additional information regarding our contract drilling services revenue.

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## Recently Issued Accounting Updates

Changes to U.S. GAAP are established by the FASB in the form of ASUs to the FASB ASC. We consider the applicability and impact of all ASUs. ASUs not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable, clarifications of ASUs listed below, immaterial, or already adopted by the Company.

The following table provides a brief description of recent accounting pronouncements and our analysis of the effects on our financial statements:

Standard	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
<b>Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements</b>			
ASU No. 2017-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting	Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. Regardless of whether the change to the terms or conditions of the award requires modification accounting, the existing disclosure requirements and other aspects of U.S. GAAP associated with modification, such as earnings per share, continue to apply.	October 1, 2018	We adopted this ASU during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required. There was no impact to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures.
ASU No. 2017-07, Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost	The ASU changes how employers that sponsor defined benefit pension and/or other postretirement benefit plans present the net periodic benefit cost in the income statement. Employers present the service cost component of net periodic benefit cost in the same income statement line item(s) as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered during the period. Employers present the other components of the net periodic benefit cost separately from the line item(s) that includes the service cost and outside of any subtotal of operating income, if one is presented. The amendments should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the income statement.	October 1, 2018	We adopted this ASU during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required. There was not a material impact on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures. Prior year numbers were reclassified appropriately.
ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230):	The ASU requires amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents be included with cash and	October 1, 2018	We adopted this ASU during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required, on a retrospective basis. The retrospective

Restricted Cash	cash equivalents when reconciling the total beginning and ending cash amounts for the periods shown on the statement of cash flows.	impact on the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended March 31, 2018 was an increase of \$6.2 million in net cash provided by operating activities.
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ASU No. 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory	Under prior U.S. GAAP, the tax effects of intra-entity asset transfers (intercompany sales) were deferred until the transferred asset was sold to a third party or otherwise recovered through use. This was an exception to the principle in ASC 740, Income Taxes, that generally requires comprehensive recognition of current and deferred income taxes. The new guidance eliminates the exception for all intra-entity sales of assets other than inventory. As a result, a reporting entity recognizes the tax expense from the sale of the asset in the seller's tax jurisdiction when the transfer occurs, even though the pre-tax effects of that transaction are eliminated in consolidation. Any deferred tax asset that arises in the buyer's jurisdiction is also recognized at the time of the transfer. The new guidance does not apply to intra-entity transfers of inventory. The income tax consequences from the sale of inventory from one member of a consolidated entity to another will continue to be deferred until the inventory is sold to a third party.	October 1, 2018	We adopted this ASU during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required. There was no material impact to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures.
ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments	The ASU was intended to reduce diversity in practice in presentation and classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments by providing guidance on eight specific cash flow issues.	October 1, 2018	We adopted this ASU during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required, on a retrospective basis. The retrospective impact on the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended March 31, 2018 is a reclassification of \$4.5 million from net cash provided by operating activities to net cash used in financing activities.
ASU No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	The standard requires entities to measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method at fair value and recognize any changes in fair value in net income. At adoption, a cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings is recorded to reflect the fair value of such investments at the date of adoption in retained earnings rather than accumulated other comprehensive income.	October 1, 2018	We adopted this ASU during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required. As a result, changes in the fair value of our equity investments have been recognized in net income since the date of adoption, and our future results of operations will continue to be subject to stock market fluctuations for these investments. The cumulative catch up impact that was recorded to the beginning balance of retained earnings at October 1, 2018 was a reclassification of \$44.0 million (\$29.1 million after-tax) of cumulative gains from the beginning balance of accumulated other comprehensive income.





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Topic 606: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	<p>In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) (“ASC 606”). The update outlined a single comprehensive model for companies to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and superseded other revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. The update also required disclosures enabling users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Furthermore, as part of Topic 606, the FASB introduced ASC 340-40 Other Assets and Deferred Costs, which provides guidance on the capitalization of contract related costs that are not within the scope of other authoritative literature. Companies could use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adopt the updates.</p>	October 1, 2018	<p>We adopted this topic, using the modified retrospective transitional approach, during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, as required. We recognized the cumulative effect by initially applying the revenue standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings during the period (October 1, 2018). Refer to Note 9—Revenue from Contracts with Customers for the impact of the adoption.</p>
Standards that are not yet adopted as of March 31, 2019			
ASU No. 2018-14, Compensation – Retirement Benefits Defined Benefit Plans—General (Topic 715-20): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans	<p>This ASU amends ASC 715 to add, remove, and clarify disclosure requirements related to defined benefit, pension and other postretirement plans. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2020.</p>	October 1, 2021	<p>We are currently evaluating the impact the new guidance may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.</p>
ASU No. 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement	<p>This ASU eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements as part of the FASB’s disclosure framework project, where entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but public companies will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019.</p>	October 1, 2020	<p>We are currently evaluating the impact the new guidance may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.</p>

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ASU No. 2018-02, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	This ASU relates to the impacts of the tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Reform Act”). The guidance permits the reclassification of certain income tax effects of the Tax Reform Act from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to Retained Earnings. The guidance also requires certain new disclosures. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal periods and early adoption is permitted. Entities may adopt the guidance using one of two transition methods, retrospective to each period (or periods) in which the income tax effects of the Tax Reform Act related to the items remaining in Other Comprehensive Income are recognized or at the beginning of the period of adoption.	October 1, 2019	We are currently evaluating the impact the new guidance may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.
ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) and related ASU’s issued subsequent	This ASU introduces a new model for recognizing credit losses on financial instruments based on an estimate of current expected credit losses. The new model will apply to: (1) loans, accounts receivable, trade receivables, and other financial assets measured at amortized cost, (2) loan commitments and certain other off-balance sheet credit exposures, (3) debt securities and other financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income(loss), and (4) beneficial interests in securitized financial assets. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019.	October 1, 2020	We are currently evaluating the impact the new guidance may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.
ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) and related ASU’s issued subsequent	ASU No. 2016-02 will require organizations that lease assets — referred to as “lessees” — to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. Lessor accounting remains substantially similar to current U.S. GAAP. In addition, disclosures of leasing activities are to be expanded to include qualitative along with specific quantitative information. ASU No. 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-02 mandates a modified retrospective transition method of adoption with an option to use certain practical expedients.	October 1, 2019	We are currently evaluating the impact the new guidance may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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## Cash Flows

The following is a summary of the retrospective impact of our adoption of ASU No. 2016-15 and ASU No. 2016-18 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2018			As Adjusted
	Historical Accounting Method	Effect of Adoption of ASU No. 2016-15	Effect of Adoption of ASU No. 2016-18	
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows				
Change in prepaid expenses and other	\$ 835	\$ -	\$ 6,157	\$ 6,992
Change in accrued liabilities	8,418	4,500	-	12,918
Cash provided by operating activities	196,994	4,500	xx 6,157	207,651
Payment of contingent consideration from acquisition of business	-	(4,500)	-	(4,500)
Cash used in financing activities	(157,579)	(4,500)	-	(162,079)

## Self-Insurance

We have accrued a liability for estimated workers' compensation and other casualty claims incurred based on actuarial estimates that take into account historical losses, loss development trends, and incurred but not reported claims. There are also other liabilities and losses that are estimated internally, and related insurance recoveries are recorded when considered probable.

We self-insure a significant portion of expected losses relating to workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability. Generally, deductibles range from \$1 million to \$5 million per occurrence depending on the coverage and whether a claim occurs outside or inside of the United States. Insurance is purchased over deductibles to reduce our exposure to catastrophic events. Estimates are recorded for incurred outstanding liabilities for workers' compensation, general liability claims and claims that are incurred but not reported. Estimates are based on adjusters' estimates, historic experience and statistical methods that we believe are reliable. We have also engaged actuaries to perform reviews of our domestic casualty losses as well as losses in our captive insurance company. Nonetheless, insurance estimates include certain assumptions and management judgments regarding the frequency and severity of claims, claim development and settlement practices. Unanticipated changes in these factors may produce materially different amounts of expense that would be reported under these programs.

## International Land Drilling Risks

International Land drilling operations may significantly contribute to our revenues and net operating income. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully conduct such operations, and a failure to do so may have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Also, the success of our international land operations will be subject to numerous contingencies, some of which are beyond management's control. These contingencies include general and regional economic conditions, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, modified exchange controls, changes in international regulatory requirements and international employment issues, risk of expropriation of real and personal property and the burden of complying with foreign laws. Additionally, in the event that extended labor strikes occur or a country experiences significant political, economic or social instability, we could experience shortages in labor and/or material and supplies necessary to operate some of our drilling rigs, thereby potentially causing an adverse material effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In Argentina, while our dayrate is denominated in U.S. dollars, we are paid in Argentine pesos. The Argentine branch of one of our second-tier subsidiaries remits U.S. dollars to its U.S. parent by converting the Argentine pesos into U.S. dollars through the Argentine Foreign Exchange Market and repatriating the U.S. dollars. Argentina has a history of implementing currency controls which restrict the conversion and repatriation of U.S. dollars. These controls have not been in place in Argentina since December of 2016.

Argentina's economy is considered highly inflationary, which is defined as cumulative inflation rates exceeding 100 percent in the most recent three-year period based on inflation data published by the respective governments. Nonetheless, all of our foreign subsidiaries use the U.S. dollar as the functional currency and local currency monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into U.S. dollars with gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions included in current results of operations.

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For the three and six months ended March 31, 2019, we experienced aggregate foreign currency losses of \$0.7 million and \$4.6 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, we recorded an aggregate foreign currency gain of \$0.2 million and a loss of \$1.4 million, respectively. However, in the future, we may incur larger currency devaluations, foreign exchange restrictions or other difficulties repatriating U.S. dollars from Argentina or elsewhere, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because of the impact of local laws, our future operations in certain areas may be conducted through entities in which local citizens own interests and through entities (including joint ventures) in which we hold only a minority interest or pursuant to arrangements under which we conduct operations under contract to local entities. While we believe that neither operating through such entities nor pursuing such arrangements would have a material adverse effect on our operations or revenues, there can be no assurance that we will in all cases be able to structure or restructure our operations to conform to local law (or the administration thereof) on terms acceptable to us.

Although we attempt to minimize the potential impact of such risks by operating in more than one geographical area, during the six months ended March 31, 2019, approximately 8.1 percent of our operating revenues were generated from international locations in our contract drilling business compared to 10.1 percent during the six months ended March, 31, 2018. During the six months ended March 31, 2019, approximately 90.9 percent of operating revenues from international locations were from operations in South America compared to 95.8 percent during the six months ended March 31, 2018. Substantially all of the South American operating revenues were from Argentina and Colombia. The future occurrence of one or more international events arising from the types of risks described above could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

NOTE 3 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Current and noncurrent liabilities consist of municipal and income taxes payable and social obligations due within the country of Venezuela. Expenses incurred for in-country obligations are reported as discontinued operations. The activity for the three and six months ended March 31, 2019 was primarily due to the remeasurement of uncertain tax liabilities as a result of the devaluation of the Venezuela bolivar. Early in 2018, the Venezuelan government announced that it changed the existing dual-rate foreign currency exchange system by eliminating its heavily subsidized foreign exchange rate, which was 10 Bolivars per United States dollar, and relaunched an exchange system known as DICOM. The Venezuela government also established a new currency called the "Sovereign Bolivar," which was determined by the elimination of five zeros from the old currency. The DICOM floating rate was approximately 3,294 Bolivars per United States dollar at March 31, 2019. The DICOM floating rate might not reflect the barter market exchange rates.

NOTE 4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	March 31, 2019	September 30, 2018
Contract drilling equipment	4 - 15 years	\$ 8,636,213	\$ 8,442,081
Real estate properties	10 - 45 years	69,937	68,888
Other	2 - 23 years	481,053	471,310
Construction in progress		189,831	163,968
		9,377,034	9,146,247
Accumulated depreciation		(4,490,086)	(4,288,865)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 4,886,948	\$ 4,857,382
Depreciation			

Depreciation expense in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations was \$141.7 million and \$144.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$281.7 million and \$286.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Included in depreciation expense is abandonments of \$4.4 million and \$8.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$5.4 million and \$15.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

During the six months ended March 31, 2019, we shortened the estimated useful life of certain components of rigs planned for conversion resulting in an increase in depreciation expense during the six months ended March 31, 2019 of approximately \$3.6 million. This will also increase the depreciation expense for the next three months by approximately \$0.6 million and will decrease the depreciation expense for fiscal years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 by \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.5 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively and thereafter by \$0.3 million.

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### Gain on Sale of Assets

We had gains on sales of assets of \$11.5 million and \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$17.1 million and \$10.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These gains were primarily related to drill pipe damaged or lost in drilling operations.

### Impairments

Consistent with our policy, we evaluate our drilling rigs and related equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of these assets may exceed the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows. Our evaluation, among other things, includes a review of external market factors and an assessment on the future marketability of specific rigs' asset group. Given the continued low utilization within our domestic and international FlexRig4 asset groups, together with the continued delivery of new, more capable rigs, and market volatility, we considered these economic factors to be indicators that these asset groups may potentially be impaired.

As a result, at February 28, 2019, we performed impairment testing on our domestic and international FlexRig4 asset groups, which have an aggregate net book value of \$366.9 million and \$60.5 million, respectively. We concluded that the net book values of the asset groups are recoverable through estimated undiscounted cash flows with a thin surplus. The most significant assumptions used in our undiscounted cash flow model include: timing on awards of future drilling contracts, oil prices, operating dayrates, operating costs, rig reactivation costs, drilling rig utilization, estimated remaining useful life and net proceeds received upon future sale/disposition. The assumptions are consistent with the Company's internal forecasts for future years. These significant assumptions are classified as Level 3 inputs by ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures as they are based upon unobservable inputs and primarily rely on management assumptions and forecasts. Although we believe the assumptions used in our analysis are reasonable and appropriate and the probability-weighted average of expected future undiscounted net cash flows exceed the net book value for each of the domestic and international FlexRig4 asset group as of February 28, 2019, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact the analysis and our resulting conclusion.

Due to the sensitivity of the recoverability models used to test the domestic and international FlexRig4 asset groups for impairment at February 28, 2019, we engaged a third party independent accounting firm who performed a fair market analysis of each of the asset groups, utilizing a combination of the income, market and replacement cost approaches. We concluded that the weighted average fair value of each of these two asset groups exceeded their respective net book value by approximately 5 percent for the domestic FlexRig4 asset group and 14 percent for the international FlexRig4 asset group. The significant assumptions in the valuation are based on those of a market participant and are classified as Level 2 and Level 3 inputs by ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures. Management is performing a detailed assessment to determine the best approach to maximize the utilization of these two asset groups. We determined that there were no events or conditions that have occurred to date that would result in a change in our analysis; however, it is reasonably possible that the estimates of undiscounted cash flows or the fair market value estimates related to these asset groups may change in the future, which could result in the recognition of impairment expense.

## NOTE 5 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for potential impairment at the reporting unit level, at a minimum on an annual basis, or when indications of potential impairment exist. All of our goodwill is within our H&P Technologies reportable segment.

The following is a summary of changes in goodwill (in thousands):

Balance at September 30, 2018	64,777
Additions (Note 1)	3,125
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 67,902



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## Intangible Assets

Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the period in which these assets contribute to our cash flows and are evaluated for impairment in accordance with our policies for valuation of long-lived assets. Intangible assets arising from business acquisitions consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2019			September 30, 2018		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Finite-lived intangible asset:						
Developed technology	\$ 70,200	\$ 7,922	\$ 62,278	\$ 70,000	\$ 5,589	\$ 64,411
Trade name	5,700	380	5,320	5,700	237	5,463
Customer relationships	4,000	1,067	2,933	4,000	667	3,333
	\$ 79,900	\$ 9,369	\$ 70,531	\$ 79,700	\$ 6,493	\$ 73,207

Amortization expense in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations was \$1.4 million and \$1.7 million for three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$2.8 million and \$2.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Estimated intangible amortization is estimated to be approximately \$5.8 million for each of the next three succeeding fiscal years and approximately \$5.1 million for fiscal year 2023.

## NOTE 6 DEBT

At March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, we had the following unsecured long-term debt outstanding:

	March 31, 2019			September 30, 2018		
	Face Amount (in thousands)	Unamortized Debt Issuance Cost	Book Value	Face Amount	Unamortized Debt Issuance Cost	Book Value
Unsecured senior notes:						
Due March 19, 2025	\$ 500,000	\$ (8,773)	\$ 491,227	\$ 500,000	\$ (6,032)	\$ 493,968
	500,000	(8,773)	491,227	500,000	(6,032)	493,968
Less long-term debt due within one year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term debt	\$ 500,000	\$ (8,773)	\$ 491,227	\$ 500,000	\$ (6,032)	\$ 493,968

On March 19, 2015, our wholly-owned direct subsidiary, Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (“HPIDC”), issued \$500 million of 4.65 percent 10-year unsecured senior notes (the “HPIDC 2025 Notes”). Interest on the HPIDC 2025 Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15. The debt discount is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method. The debt issuance costs are amortized straight-line over the stated life of the obligation, which approximates the effective interest method.

On November 19, 2018, we commenced an offer to exchange (the “Exchange Offer”) any and all outstanding HPIDC 2025 Notes for (i) up to \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of new 4.65 percent 10-year unsecured senior notes of the Company (the “Company 2025 Notes”), with registration rights, and (ii) cash. Concurrently with the Exchange Offer, we solicited consents (the “Consent Solicitation”) to adopt certain proposed amendments (the “Proposed Amendments”) to the indenture governing the HPIDC 2025 Notes, which include eliminating substantially all of the restrictive covenants in such indenture and limiting the reporting covenant under such indenture. On December 20, 2018, we settled the Exchange Offer, pursuant to which we issued approximately \$487.1 million in aggregate principal amount of Company 2025 Notes. Interest on the Company 2025 Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing March 15, 2019. The terms of the Company 2025 Notes are governed by an indenture, dated December 20, 2018, as amended and supplemented by the first supplemental indenture thereto, dated December 20, 2018, each among the Company, HPIDC and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. Following the consummation of the Exchange Offer, HPIDC had outstanding approximately \$12.9 million in aggregate principal amount of HPIDC 2025 Notes. In connection with the Consent Solicitation, the requisite number of consents to adopt the Proposed Amendments was received. Accordingly, on December 20, 2018, HPIDC, the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, entered into a supplemental indenture to the indenture governing the HPIDC 2025 Notes to adopt the Proposed Amendments.

On February 15, 2019, we commenced a registered exchange offer (the “Registered Exchange Offer”) to exchange the Company 2025 Notes for new SEC-registered notes that are substantially identical to the terms of the Company 2025 Notes, except that the offer and issuance of the new notes have been registered under the Securities Act

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of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and certain transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the Company 2025 Notes do not apply to the new notes. The Registered Exchange Offer expired on March 18, 2019, and approximately 99.99% of the Company 2025 Notes were exchanged. The Company 2025 Notes that were not exchanged pursuant to the Registered Exchange Offer have not been registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements or a transaction not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act or any state securities law.

On November 13, 2018, we entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility (the “2018 Credit Facility”), which will mature on November 13, 2023. The 2018 Credit Facility has \$750 million in aggregate availability with a maximum of \$75 million available for use as letters of credit. The 2018 Credit Facility also permits aggregate commitments under the facility to be increased by \$300 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and the procurement of additional commitments from new or existing lenders. The 2018 Credit Facility is currently guaranteed by HPIDC, which guarantee is subject to release following or simultaneously with the repayment or exchange of the HPIDC 2025 Notes and HPIDC’s release as a guarantor under the Company 2025 Notes. The borrowings under the 2018 Credit Facility accrue interest at a spread over either the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the Base Rate. We also pay a commitment fee on the unused balance of the facility. Borrowing spreads as well as commitment fees are determined based on the debt rating for senior unsecured debt of the Company or, in the event the Company has no such rating, the debt rating for senior unsecured debt of HPIDC, both as determined by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”). The spread over LIBOR ranges from 0.875 percent to 1.500 percent per annum and commitment fees range from 0.075 percent to 0.200 percent per annum. Based on the unsecured debt rating of HPIDC on March 31, 2019, the spread over LIBOR would have been 1.125 percent had borrowings been outstanding under the facility and commitment fees are 0.125 percent. There is a financial covenant in the 2018 Credit Facility that requires us to maintain a total debt to total capitalization ratio of less than 50 percent. The 2018 Credit Facility contains additional terms, conditions, restrictions and covenants that we believe are usual and customary in unsecured debt arrangements for companies of similar size and credit quality, including a limitation that priority debt (as defined in the credit agreement) may not exceed 17.5 percent of the net worth of the Company. As of March 31, 2019, there were no borrowings, but there were two letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$12.1 million, leaving \$737.9 million available to borrow under the 2018 Credit Facility. Subsequent to March 31, 2019, one of the letter of credit outstanding against the 2018 Credit Facility was eliminated, leaving one remaining letter of credit outstanding in the amount of \$10 million, with \$740 million available to borrow.

In connection with entering into the 2018 Credit Facility, we terminated our \$300 million unsecured credit facility under the credit agreement dated as of July 13, 2016 by and among HPIDC, as borrower, the Company, as guarantor, Wells Fargo, National Association, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.

At March 31, 2019, we had an outstanding letter of credit with a bank under a bilateral line of credit in the amount of \$25.5 million. Subsequent to March 31, 2019, a second bilateral credit facility was opened and a letter of credit was issued in the amount of \$2.1 million.

At March 31, 2019, we also had a \$12.0 million unsecured standalone line of credit facility, which is purposed for the issuance of bid and performance bonds, as needed, for international operations. Nothing was outstanding under the \$12.0 million facility as of March 31, 2019.

The applicable agreements for all unsecured debt contain additional terms, conditions and restrictions that we believe are usual and customary in unsecured debt arrangements for companies that are similar in size and credit quality. At March 31, 2019, we were in compliance with all debt covenants.

#### NOTE 7 INCOME TAXES

Our income tax provision (benefit) from continuing operations for the first six months of fiscal years 2019 and 2018 was \$26.4 million and (\$504.6) million, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of 24.8 percent and 9,084.7 percent, respectively. Our income tax provision (benefit) from continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$25.1 million and (\$3.9) million, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of 25.9 percent and 70.6 percent, respectively. Effective tax rate differences from the U.S. federal statutory rate for the first three and six months of fiscal year 2019 and the first three and six months of fiscal year 2018 are primarily due to state and foreign income taxes, permanent non-deductible items and discrete adjustments. Furthermore, we recognized a deferred income tax benefit of \$506.4 million during the six months ended March 31, 2018, which was a result of the Tax Reform Act.

For the next 12 months, we cannot predict with certainty whether we will achieve ultimate resolution of any uncertain tax positions associated with our U.S. and international operations that could result in increases or decreases of

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our unrecognized tax benefits. However, we do not expect the increases or decreases to have a material effect on our results of continuing operations or financial position.

## NOTE 8 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company has authorization from the Board of Directors for the repurchase of up to four million common shares per calendar year. The repurchases may be made using our cash and cash equivalents or other available sources. We had no purchases of common shares during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

Components of accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

	March 31, 2019 (in thousands)	September 30, 2018
Pre-tax amounts:		
Unrealized appreciation on securities (1)	\$ —	\$ 44,023
Unrealized actuarial loss	(21,109)	(21,693)
	\$ (21,109)	\$ 22,330
After-tax amounts:		
Unrealized appreciation on securities (1)	\$ —	\$ 29,071
Unrealized actuarial loss	(12,072)	(12,521)
	\$ (12,072)	\$ 16,550

(1) As disclosed in Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Risks and Uncertainties, we adopted ASU No. 2016-01 on October 1, 2018. The standard requires that changes in the fair value of our equity investments must be recognized in net income.

The following is a summary of the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, by component for the three and six months ended March 31, 2019:

Three Months  
Ended  
March 31, 2019  
Defined Benefit  
Pension Plan

	(in thousands)
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ (12,296)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	224
Net current-period other comprehensive income	224
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ (12,072)

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	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	Unrealized Appreciation on Equity Securities (in thousands)	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Total
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 29,071	\$ (12,521)	\$ 16,550
Adoption of ASU No. 2016-01 (1)	(29,071)	—	(29,071)
Balance at October 1, 2018	—	(12,521)	(12,521)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	449	449
Net current-period other comprehensive income	—	449	449
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ (12,072)	\$ (12,072)

(1) As disclosed in Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Risks and Uncertainties, we adopted ASU No. 2016-01 on October 1, 2018. The transition provisions enforced upon adoption require any unrealized gains or losses as of October 1, 2018 to be recognized in the beginning balance of equity.

The following provides detail about accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components which were reclassified to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

Details About Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Three Months Ended March 31,		Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Six Months Ended March 31,		Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		
Amortization of net actuarial loss on defined benefit pension plan	\$ (291)	\$ (460)	\$ (583)	\$ (921)	Other income (expense)
	67	152	134	273	Income tax provision
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ (224)	\$ (308)	\$ (449)	\$ (648)	Net of tax

A cash dividend of \$0.71 per share was declared on September 5, 2018 for shareholders of record on November 12, 2018, and was paid on December 3, 2018, and a cash dividend of \$0.71 per share was declared on December 14, 2018 for shareholders of record on February 8, 2019, and was paid on March 1, 2019. An additional cash dividend of \$0.71 per share was declared on March 6, 2019 for shareholders of record on May 13, 2019, payable on June 3, 2019. The dividend payable is included in accounts payable in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

## NOTE 9 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

### Impact of Adoption

Effective October 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 606 - “Revenue from Contracts with Customer” and ASC 340-40 “Contracts with Customers.” ASC 606 introduced a five step approach to revenue recognition and ASC 340-40 introduced detailed rules for contract revenue related costs. Details of the new requirements as well as the impact on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are described below.

We have applied ASC 606 in accordance with the modified retrospective transitional approach recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying the revenue standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings during this period (October 1, 2018). Comparative prior year periods were not adjusted. In applying the modified retrospective approach, we elected practical expedients for (a) completed contracts as described in ASC 606-10-65-c2, and (b) contract modifications as described in ASC 606-10-65-1-f(4), allowing the application of the revenue standard only to contracts that were not completed as of the date of initial application and to reflect the aggregate effect of all modifications that occur before the adoption date in accordance with the new standard when: (i) identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, (ii) determining the transaction price, and (iii) allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations. We believe that the impact on the opening balance of retained earnings during the period (October 1, 2018) would not have been significantly different had we not elected to use the practical expedients.

ASC 606 uses the terms “contract asset” and “contract liability” to describe what might more commonly be known as “accrued or unbilled revenue” and “deferred revenue”, respectively; however, the standard does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the statement of financial position. We have adopted the terminology used in



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ASC 606 to describe such balances. Apart from providing more extensive disclosures for our revenue transactions, the application of ASC 606 has not had a significant impact on our financial position and/or financial performance.

Contract Drilling Services Revenue

Substantially all of our drilling services are performed on a “daywork” contract basis, under which we charge a rate per day, with the price determined by the location, depth and complexity of the well to be drilled, operating conditions, the duration of the contract, and the competitive forces of the market. These contract drilling services represent a series of distinct daily services that are substantially the same, with the same pattern of transfer to the customer. Because our customers benefit equally throughout the service period and our efforts in providing contract drilling services are incurred relatively evenly over the period of performance, revenue is recognized over time using a time based input measure as we provide services to the customer.

Contracts generally contain renewal or extension provisions exercisable at the option of the customer at prices mutually agreeable to us and the customer. For contracts that are terminated by customers prior to the expirations of their fixed terms, contractual provisions customarily require early termination amounts to be paid to us. Revenues from early terminated contracts are recognized when all contractual requirements have been met. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, early termination revenue was approximately \$1.2 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. During the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, early termination revenue was approximately \$8.3 million for both periods.

We also act as a principal for certain reimbursable services and auxiliary equipment provided by us to our clients, for which we incur costs and earn revenues. Many of these costs are variable, or dependent upon the activity that is actually performed each day under the related contract. Accordingly, reimbursements that we receive for out-of-pocket expenses are recorded as revenues and the out-of-pocket expenses for which they relate are recorded as operating costs during the period to which they relate within the series of distinct time increments. All of our revenues are recognized net of sales taxes, when applicable.

With most drilling contracts, we also receive payments contractually designated for the mobilization and demobilization of drilling rigs and other equipment to and from the client’s drill site. Revenues associated with the mobilization and demobilization of our drilling rigs to and from the client’s drill site do not relate to a distinct good or service and are recognized ratably over the related contract term that drilling services are provided.

Demobilization fees expected to be received upon contract completion are estimated at contract inception and recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract term. The amount of demobilization revenue that we ultimately collect is dependent upon the specific contractual terms, most of which include provisions for reduced or no payment for demobilization when, among other things, the contract is renewed or extended with the same client, or when the

rig is subsequently contracted with another client prior to the termination of the current contract. Since revenues associated with demobilization activity are typically variable, at each period end, they are estimated at the most likely amount, and constrained when the likelihood of a significant reversal is probable. Any change in the expected amount of demobilization revenue is accounted for with the net cumulative impact of the change in estimate recognized in the period during which the revenue estimate is revised.

#### Contract Costs

Mobilization costs include certain direct costs incurred for mobilization of contracted rigs. These costs relate directly to a contract, enhance resources that will be used in satisfying the future performance obligations and are expected to be recovered. These costs are capitalized when incurred and recorded as current or noncurrent contract fulfillment cost assets (depending on the length of the initial contract term), and are amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the pattern of the transfer of the goods or services to which the asset relates which typically includes the initial term of the related drilling contract or a period longer than the initial contract term if management anticipates a customer will renew or extend a contract, which we expect to benefit from the cost of mobilizing the rig. Abnormal mobilization costs are fulfillment costs that are incurred from excessive resources, wasted or spoiled materials, and unproductive labor costs that are not otherwise anticipated in the contract price and are expensed as incurred. As of March 31, 2019, we had capitalized fulfillment costs of \$16.8 million.

If capital modification costs are incurred for rig modifications or if upgrades are required for a contract, these costs are considered to be capital improvements. These costs are capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the improvement.

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### Remaining Performance Obligations

The total aggregate transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations, commonly referred to as backlog, as of March 31, 2019 was approximately \$1.6 billion, of which approximately \$0.7 billion is expected to be recognized during the remainder of fiscal year 2019, \$0.7 billion during fiscal year 2020, and approximately \$0.2 billion is expected to be recognized in fiscal year 2021 and thereafter. These amounts do not include anticipated contract renewals. Additionally, contracts that currently contain month-to-month terms are represented in our backlog as one month of unsatisfied performance obligations. Our contracts are subject to cancellation or modification at the election of the customer; however, due to the level of capital deployed by our customers on underlying projects, we have not been materially adversely affected by contract cancellations or modifications in the past. We do not have material long-term contracts related to our H&P Technologies segment.

### Contract Assets and Liabilities

Amounts owed from our customers under our revenue contracts are typically billed on a monthly basis as the service is being provided and are due within 1-30 days of billing. Such amounts are classified as accounts receivable on our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Under certain of our contracts, we recognize revenues in excess of billings, referred to as contract assets, within our accounts receivable within our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Under certain of our contracts, we may be entitled to receive payments in advance of satisfying our performance obligations under the contract. We recognize a liability for these payments in excess of revenue recognized, referred to as deferred revenue or contract liabilities, within accrued liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Contract balances are presented at the net amount at a contract level.

The following table summarizes the balances of our contract assets and liabilities at the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2019	October 1, 2018
	(in thousands)	
Contract assets	\$ 3,191	\$ 2,600

March 31,  
2019

	(in thousands)
Contract liabilities balance at October 1, 2018	\$ 30,032
Payment received/accrued and deferred	15,578
Revenue recognized during the period	(21,305)
Contract liabilities balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 24,305

#### NOTE 10 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

On March 2, 2016, the Helmerich & Payne, Inc. 2016 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “2016 Plan”) was approved by our stockholders. The 2016 Plan, among other things, authorizes the Human Resources Committee of the Board to grant non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards and performance share units to selected employees and to non-employee directors. Restricted stock may be granted for no consideration other than prior and future services. The purchase price per share for stock options may not be less than market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. Stock options expire 10 years after the grant date. Awards outstanding under the Helmerich & Payne, Inc. 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the Helmerich & Payne, Inc. 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan remain subject to the terms and conditions of those plans. During the six months ended March 31, 2019, there were no non-qualified granted stock options, as we have, prospectively and for fiscal year 2019, replaced stock options with performance share units as a component of our executives’ long-term equity incentive compensation. We have also eliminated stock options as an element of our director compensation program. The Board of Directors has determined to award stock-based compensation to directors solely in the form of restricted stock. During the six months ended March 31, 2019, 472,987 shares of restricted stock awards and 145,153 performance share units were granted under the 2016 Plan.

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A summary of compensation cost for stock-based payment arrangements recognized in selling, general and administrative expense is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019      2018 (in thousands)		Six Months Ended March 31, 2019      2018 (in thousands)	
Compensation expense				
Stock options	\$ 938	\$ 2,109	\$ 2,354	\$ 4,072
Restricted stock	6,861	6,350	12,603	11,474
Performance share units	1,632	—	1,632	—
	\$ 9,431	\$ 8,459	\$ 16,589	\$ 15,546

## Stock Options

The following summarizes the weighted-average assumptions utilized in determining the fair value of options granted during the six months ended March 31, 2018:

	2018
Risk-free interest rate (1)	2.2 %
Expected stock volatility (2)	36.1 %
Dividend yield (3)	4.8 %
Expected term (in years) (4)	6.0

- (1) The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury securities for the expected term of the option.
- (2) Expected volatilities are based on the daily closing price of our stock based upon historical experience over a period which approximates the expected term of the option.
- (3) The dividend yield is based on our current dividend yield.
- (4) The expected term of the options granted represents the period of time that they are expected to be outstanding. We estimate term of option granted based on historical experience with grants and exercise.

A summary of stock option activity under all existing long-term incentive plans for the three and six months ended March 31, 2019 is presented in the following tables:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019  
Weighted  
Average

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	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
	(in thousands)			
Outstanding at January 1, 2019	3,299	\$ 60.74		
Exercised	(7)	42.56		
Outstanding at March 31, 2019	3,292	\$ 60.77	5.70	\$ 5,782
Vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2019	3,292	\$ 60.77	5.70	\$ 5,782
Exercisable at March 31, 2019	2,503	\$ 60.28	4.93	\$ 5,690

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	Shares (in thousands)	
Outstanding at October 1, 2018	3,499	\$ 58.62
Exercised	(198)	22.80
Forfeited	(9)	58.43
Outstanding on March 31, 2019	3,292	\$ 60.77

The weighted-average fair value of options granted in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 was \$17.78.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three and six months ended March 31, 2019 was \$0.1 million and \$7.7 million, respectively.

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As of March 31, 2019, the unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options was \$4.8 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

## Restricted Stock

Restricted stock awards consist of our common stock and are time-vested over three to six years. We recognize compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The fair value of restricted stock awards is determined based on the closing price of our shares on the grant date. As of March 31, 2019, there was \$49.0 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.5 years.

A summary of the status of our restricted stock awards as of March 31, 2019 and changes in restricted stock outstanding during the six months then ended is presented below:

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
	Shares (in thousands)	
Outstanding at October 1, 2018	1,001	\$ 63.74
Granted	473	58.48
Vested (1)	(361)	64.48
Forfeited	(8)	59.41
Outstanding on March 31, 2019	1,105	\$ 61.27

(1)The number of restricted stock awards vested includes shares that we withheld on behalf of our employees to satisfy the statutory tax withholding requirements.

## Performance Share Units

We have made awards to certain employees that are subject to market-based performance conditions ("performance share units"). Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the applicable performance share unit award agreements and the 2016 Plan, grants of performance share units are subject to a vesting period of three years (the "Vesting Period") that is dependent on the achievement of certain performance goals. Such performance share unit awards consist of two

separate components. Performance share units that comprise the first component are subject to a three-year performance cycle. Performance share units that comprise the second component are further divided into three separate tranches, each of which is subject to a separate one-year performance cycle within the full three-year performance cycle. The vesting of the performance share units is generally dependent on (i) the achievement of the Company's total shareholder return ("TSR") performance goals relative to the TSR achievement of a peer group of companies (the "Peer Group") over the applicable performance cycle, and (ii) the continued employment of the recipient of the performance share unit award throughout the Vesting Period.

At the end of the Vesting Period, recipients receive dividend equivalents, if any, with respect to the number of vested performance share units. The vesting of units ranges from zero to 200% of the units granted depending on the Company's TSR relative to the TSR of the Peer Group on the vesting date.

The grant date fair value of performance share units was determined through use of the Monte Carlo simulation method. The Monte Carlo simulation method requires the use of highly subjective assumptions. Our key assumptions in the method include the price and the expected volatility of our stock and our self-determined Peer Group companies' stock, risk free rate of return, dividend yields and cross-correlations between our and our self-determined Peer Group companies. As of March 31, 2019, there was \$7.5 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested performance share unit awards. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years.



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A summary of the status of our performance share units as of March 31, 2019 and changes in performance share units outstanding during the six months then ended is presented below:

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
	Shares (in thousands)	
Outstanding at October 1, 2018	—	\$ —
Granted	145	62.66
Outstanding on March 31, 2019	145	\$ 62.66

## NOTE 11 EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

ASC 260, Earnings per Share, requires companies to treat unvested share-based payment awards that have non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents as a separate class of securities in calculating earnings per share. We have granted and expect to continue to grant to employees restricted stock grants and performance units that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends. Such grants are considered participating securities under ASC 260. As such, we are required to include these grants in the calculation of our basic earnings per share and calculate basic earnings per share using the two-class method. The two-class method of computing earnings per share is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock and participating security according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings.

Basic earnings per share is computed utilizing the two-class method and is calculated based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the periods utilizing the two-class method for stock options, nonvested restricted stock and performance units.

Under the two-class method of calculating earnings per share, dividends paid and a portion of undistributed net income, but not losses, are allocated to unvested restricted stock grants and performance units that receive dividends, which are considered participating securities.



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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Numerator:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 71,857	\$ (1,633)	\$ 80,221	\$ 499,009
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(10,966)	(10,246)	(371)	(10,782)
Net income	60,891	(11,879)	79,850	488,227
Adjustment for basic earnings per share				
Earnings allocated to unvested shareholders	(784)	(717)	(1,560)	(4,106)
Numerator for basic earnings per share:				
From continuing operations	71,073	(2,350)	78,661	494,903
From discontinued operations	(10,966)	(10,246)	(371)	(10,782)
	60,107	(12,596)	78,290	484,121
Adjustment for diluted earnings per share:				
Effect of reallocating undistributed earnings of unvested shareholders	—	—	—	11
Numerator for diluted earnings per share:				
From continuing operations	71,073	(2,350)	78,661	494,914
From discontinued operations	(10,966)	(10,246)	(371)	(10,782)
	\$ 60,107	\$ (12,596)	\$ 78,290	\$ 484,132
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares	109,406	108,868	109,273	108,775
Effect of dilutive shares from stock options, restricted stock and performance units	97	—	179	437
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted-average shares	109,503	108,868	109,452	109,212
Basic earnings per common share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.65	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.55
Income from discontinued operations	(0.10)	(0.09)	—	(0.10)
Net income	\$ 0.55	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.45
Diluted earnings per common share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.65	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.53
Income from discontinued operations	(0.10)	(0.09)	—	(0.10)
Net income	\$ 0.55	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.72	\$ 4.43

The following average shares attributable to outstanding equity awards were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Shares excluded from calculation of diluted earnings per share	2,921	1,613	2,770	1,676
Weighted-average price per share	\$ 64.04	\$ 68.69	\$ 64.18	\$ 68.12

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NOTE 12 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We have certain assets and liabilities that are required to be measured and disclosed at fair value. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We use the fair value hierarchy established in ASC 820-10 to measure fair value to prioritize the inputs:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Observable inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The assets held in a Non-Qualified Supplemental Savings Plan are carried at fair value, which totaled \$14.5 million at March 31, 2019 and \$16.2 million at September 30, 2018. The assets are comprised of mutual funds that are measured using Level 1 inputs.

Short-term investments include securities classified as trading securities. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses on trading securities are included in other income (expense) in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The securities are recorded at fair value.

Our non-financial assets, such as intangible assets, goodwill and property, plant and equipment, are recorded at fair value when acquired in a business combination or when an impairment charge is recognized. If measured at fair value in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, these would generally be classified within Level 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The majority of cash equivalents are invested in highly liquid money-market mutual funds invested primarily in direct or indirect obligations of the U.S. Government. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those investments.

The carrying value of other current assets, accrued liabilities and other liabilities approximated fair value at March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018.

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The following table summarizes our assets and liabilities measured at fair value presented in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2019:

	Fair Value (in thousands)	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Short-term investments:				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 6,696	\$ —	\$ 6,696	\$ —
Corporate and municipal debt securities	3,981	—	3,981	—
U.S. government and federal agency securities	15,441	11,441	4,000	—
Total short-term investments	26,118	11,441	14,677	—
Cash and cash equivalents	243,912	243,912	—	—
Investments	45,787	45,521	266	—
Other current assets	30,363	30,363	—	—
Other assets	3,832	3,832	—	—
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 350,012	\$ 335,069	\$ 14,943	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Contingent earnout liability	\$ 9,015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,015

At March 31, 2019, our financial instruments measured at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs include cash equivalents, U.S. Agency issued debt securities, equity securities with active markets and money market funds that are classified as restricted assets. The current portion of restricted amounts are included in prepaid expenses and other, and the noncurrent portion is included in other assets. For these items, quoted current market prices are readily available.

At March 31, 2019, assets measured at fair value using Level 2 inputs include certificates of deposit, municipal bonds and corporate bonds measured using broker quotations that utilize observable market inputs.

Our financial instruments measured using Level 3 inputs consist of potential earnout payments associated with the acquisition of AJC in fiscal year 2019 and MOTIVE Drilling Technologies, Inc. in fiscal year 2017. The valuation techniques used for determining the fair value of the potential earnout payments use a Monte Carlo simulation which evaluates numerous potential earnings and pay out scenarios.

The following table presents a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 fair value measurements in the fair value hierarchy for the indicated periods:

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in thousands)			
Net liabilities at beginning of period	\$ 12,147	\$ 17,356	\$ 11,160	\$ 14,879
Additions	—	—	673	—
Total gains or losses:				
Included in earnings	(3,132)	1,346	(2,818)	5,323
Settlements (1)	—	(3,000)	—	(4,500)
Net liabilities at end of period	\$ 9,015	\$ 15,702	\$ 9,015	\$ 15,702

(1) Settlements represent earnout payments that have been paid or earned during the period.

The following information presents the supplemental fair value information about long-term fixed-rate debt at December 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018:

	March 31, 2019	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Carrying value of long-term fixed-rate debt	\$ 491.2	\$ 494.0
Fair value of long-term fixed-rate debt	\$ 507.0	\$ 509.3

The fair value for the \$500 million fixed-rate debt was based on broker quotes. The notes are classified within Level 2 as they are not actively traded in markets.



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We adopted ASU No. 2016-01 on October 1, 2018, and as a result, we recognize our marketable equity securities that have readily determinable fair values at fair value, with changes in such values reflected in net income. Previously, we recognized changes in fair value of equity securities in other comprehensive income in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. There is no longer a requirement to consider whether the decline in fair value is other-than-temporary. When equity securities are sold, the cost of securities used in determining realized gains and losses is based on the average cost basis of the security sold.

The estimated fair value of our equity securities, reflected on our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as Investments, is based on Level 1 inputs. As of March 31, 2019, we recorded a loss of \$37.0 million, which resulted from the decrease in the fair value of our investments from September 30, 2018. The following is a summary of our securities, which excludes assets held in a Non-Qualified Supplemental Savings Plan:

	Cost (in thousands)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Equity Securities:				
March 31, 2019	\$ 38,473	\$ 16,656	\$ (9,608)	\$ 45,521
September 30, 2018	\$ 38,473	\$ 44,023	\$ —	\$ 82,496

## NOTE 13 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

## Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following provides information at March 31, 2019 related to the Company-sponsored domestic defined benefit pension plan, the Helmerich & Payne, Inc. Employee Retirement Plan (the “Pension Plan”):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019      2018 (in thousands)		Six Months Ended March 31, 2019      2018	
Interest cost	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,014	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,028

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Expected return on plan assets	(1,386)	(1,386)	(2,772)	(2,772)
Recognized net actuarial loss	291	460	583	921
Net pension expense	\$ 2	\$ 88	\$ 5	\$ 177

#### Employer Contributions

We did not contribute to the Pension Plan during the six months ended March 31, 2019. We could make contributions for the remainder of fiscal year 2019 to fund distributions in lieu of liquidating assets.

#### NOTE 14 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

##### Purchase Commitments

Equipment, parts and supplies are ordered in advance to promote efficient construction and capital improvement progress. At March 31, 2019, we had purchase commitments for equipment, parts and supplies of approximately \$20.1 million.

##### Guarantee Arrangements

We are contingently liable to sureties in respect of bonds issued by the sureties in connection with certain commitments entered into by us in the normal course of business. We have agreed to indemnify the sureties for any payments made by them in respect of such bonds.

##### Contingencies

During the ordinary course of our business, contingencies arise resulting from an existing condition, situation or set of circumstances involving an uncertainty as to the realization of a possible gain or loss contingency. We account for gain contingencies in accordance with the provisions of ASC 450, Contingencies, and, therefore, we do not record gain contingencies or recognize income until realized. The property and equipment of our Venezuelan subsidiary was seized

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by the Venezuelan government on June 30, 2010. HPIDC, our wholly-owned subsidiary and the parent company of our Venezuelan subsidiary, has a lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. and PDVSA Petroleo, S.A., seeking damages for the taking of their Venezuelan drilling business in violation of international law. While there exists the possibility of realizing a recovery, we are currently unable to determine the timing or amounts we may receive, if any, or the likelihood of recovery. No contingent gains were recognized in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2018, an employee of HPIDC suffered personal injury and subsequently, brought a lawsuit against the operator and H&P. Pursuant to the terms of the drilling contract between HPIDC and the operator, HPIDC indemnified the operator in the lawsuit, subject to certain limitations. H&P has settled this matter on behalf of itself and the operator with \$21.0 million of the settlement amount to be paid by the Company. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we made settlement payments related to this matter totaling \$10.5 million. The remaining \$10.5 million was accrued for as of March 31, 2019. The settlement amount was accrued for as of March 31, 2019. While we believe we had meritorious defenses to the matter, we determined that settlement was a reasonable alternative to the uncertainty and expense associated with a jury trial.

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various other pending legal actions arising in the ordinary course of our business. We maintain insurance against certain business risks subject to certain deductibles. Although no assurance can be given, we believe, based on our experiences to date and taking into account established reserves and insurance, that the ultimate resolution of such items will not have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations. When we determine a loss is probable of occurring and is reasonably estimable, we accrue an undiscounted liability for such contingencies based on our best estimate using information available at that time. If the estimated loss is a range of potential outcomes and there is no better estimate within the range, we accrue the amount at the low end of the range. We disclose contingencies where an adverse outcome may be material, or in the judgment of management, we conclude the matter should otherwise be disclosed.

NOTE 15 BUSINESS SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Description of the Business

We are a global contract drilling company based in Tulsa, Oklahoma with operations in all major U.S. onshore basins as well as South America and the Middle East. Our contract drilling operations consist mainly of contracting Company-owned drilling equipment primarily to large oil and gas exploration companies. We believe we are the recognized industry leader in drilling as well as technological innovation.

Effective October 1, 2018, we implemented organizational changes, consistent with the manner in which our chief operating decision maker evaluates performance and allocates resources. Certain operations previously reported in “other” within our segment disclosures are now managed and presented within the new H&P Technologies reportable segment. As a result, beginning with the reporting of first quarter 2019, our operations are organized into the following reportable business segments: U.S. Land, Offshore, International Land and H&P Technologies. Certain other corporate activities and our real estate operations are included in Other. All segment disclosures have been recast for these segment changes. Consolidated revenues and expenses reflect the elimination of intercompany transactions.

## Segment Performance

We evaluate segment performance based on income or loss from continuing operations (segment operating income) before income taxes which includes:

- Revenues from external and internal customers
- Direct operating costs
- Depreciation and
- Allocated general and administrative costs

but excludes corporate costs for other depreciation, income from asset sales and other corporate income and expense.

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General and administrative costs are allocated to the segments based primarily on specific identification and, to the extent that such identification is not practical, on other methods which we believe to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided.

Summarized financial information of our reportable segments for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is shown in the following tables:

March 31, 2019							
(in thousands)	U.S. Land		International H&P				Total
	(1)	Offshore	Land	Technologies	Other	Eliminations	
External Sales	\$ 623,935	\$ 34,583	\$ 50,808	\$ 8,327	\$ 3,215	\$ —	\$ 720,868
Intersegment	—	—	—	1,814	232	\$ (2,046)	—
Total Sales	623,935	34,583	50,808	10,141	3,447	(2,046)	720,868
Segment Operating Income (Loss)	106,139	4,531	7,968	(7,933)	1,165	—	111,870
March 31, 2018							
(in thousands)	U.S. Land		International H&P				Total
		Offshore	Land	Technologies (2)	Other (2)	Eliminations	
External Sales	\$ 482,729	\$ 32,983	\$ 52,459	\$ 6,300	\$ 3,013	\$ —	\$ 577,484
Intersegment	35	—	—	—	252	(287)	—
Total Sales	482,764	32,983	52,459	6,300	3,265	(287)	577,484
Segment Operating Income (Loss)	27,075	5,449	(695)	(8,533)	1,518	—	24,814

(1) Includes \$1,731 thousand of technology related sales.

(2) Prior period information has been recast to reflect the change in operating segments.

Summarized financial information of our reportable segments for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is shown in the following tables:

March 31, 2019

International H&P

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	U.S. Land						
(in thousands)	(1)	Offshore	Land	Technologies	Other	Eliminations	Total
External Sales	\$ 1,248,758	\$ 71,493	\$ 117,095	\$ 17,665	\$ 6,455	\$ —	\$ 1,461,466
Intersegment	—	—	—	2,396	466	(2,862)	—
Total Sales	1,248,758	71,493	117,095	20,061	6,921	(2,862)	1,461,466
Segment Operating Income (Loss)	185,807	11,699	14,597	(18,277)	2,719	—	196,545
March 31, 2018							
	International H&P						
(in thousands)	U.S. Land	Offshore	Land	Technologies	Other	Eliminations	Total
External Sales	\$ 944,369	\$ 66,349	\$ 115,673	(2) \$ 9,149	(2) \$ 6,031	\$ —	\$ 1,141,571
Intersegment	35	—	—	33	439	(507)	—
Total Sales	944,404	66,349	115,673	9,182	6,470	(507)	1,141,571
Segment Operating Income (Loss)	51,820	14,174	2,839	(17,348)	3,016	—	54,501

(1) Includes \$2,313 thousand of technology related sales.

(2) Prior period information has been recast to reflect the change in operating segments.

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The following table reconciles segment operating income (loss) per the tables above to income from continuing operations before income taxes as reported on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018 As adjusted	2019	2018 As adjusted
Segment operating income	\$ 111,870	\$ 24,814	\$ 196,545	\$ 54,501
Gain on sale of assets	11,546	5,255	17,090	10,820
Corporate selling, general and administrative costs and corporate depreciation	(28,270)	(31,233)	(64,200)	(62,876)
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	95,146	(1,164)	149,435	2,445
Other income (expense)				
Interest and dividend income	2,061	1,847	4,512	3,571
Interest expense	(6,167)	(6,028)	(10,888)	(11,801)
Loss on investment securities	5,878	—	(36,957)	—
Other	17	(210)	548	231
Total unallocated amounts	1,789	(4,391)	(42,785)	(7,999)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 96,935	\$ (5,555)	\$ 106,650	\$ (5,554)

The following table presents total assets by reportable segment:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2019	September 30, 2018
Total assets		
U.S. Land	\$ 5,090,206	\$ 5,012,378
Offshore	94,627	105,439
International Land	318,600	362,033
H&P Technologies	153,216	146,957
Other	30,343	29,525
	5,686,992	5,656,332
Investments and corporate operations	457,570	558,535
Total assets from continuing operations	6,144,562	6,214,867
Discontinued operations	—	—
	\$ 6,144,562	\$ 6,214,867

The following table presents revenues from external customers by country based on the location of service provided:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 31, 2019	2018	March 31, 2019	2018
Operating revenues				
United States	\$ 669,424	\$ 524,435	\$ 1,343,425	\$ 1,025,193
Argentina	41,084	49,800	82,689	98,629
Colombia	7,198	237	24,624	12,233
Other Foreign	3,162	3,012	10,728	5,516
Total	\$ 720,868	\$ 577,484	\$ 1,461,466	\$ 1,141,571

Refer to Note 9—Revenue from Contracts with Customers for additional information regarding the recognition of revenue upon adoption of ASC 606.



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NOTE 16 GUARANTOR AND NON-GUARANTOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In March 2015, HPIDC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, issued senior unsecured notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$500 million. In December 2018, the Company completed the Exchange Offer, pursuant to which \$487.1 million aggregate principal amount of the HPIDC notes was exchanged for new senior unsecured notes of the Company in an equal aggregate principal amount (see Note 6—Debt). The \$12.9 million of remaining HPIDC notes continue to be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. No subsidiaries of the Company currently guarantee such notes, subject to certain provisions that if any subsidiary guarantees certain other debt of HPIDC or the Company, then such subsidiary will provide a guarantee of the obligations under such notes.

In connection with the Exchange Offer, HPIDC fully and unconditionally guaranteed the Company's newly issued \$487.1 million of notes. No other subsidiaries of the Company currently guarantee such notes, subject to certain provisions that if any subsidiary guarantees certain other debt of the Company, then such subsidiary will provide a guarantee of the obligations under such notes. In February 2019, approximately \$487.0 million aggregate principal amount of such notes was subsequently exchanged in the Registered Exchange Offer for substantially identical new notes of the Company registered under the Securities Act. See Note 6—Debt to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about the Registered Exchange Offer.

In connection with the notes described above, we are providing the following unaudited condensed consolidating financial information in accordance with the SEC disclosure requirements, so that separate financial statements of HPIDC are not required to be filed. Each entity in the consolidating financial information follows the same accounting policies as described in the consolidated financial statements. Unaudited condensed consolidating financial information for HPIDC and the Company is shown in the tables below.

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## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	March 31, 2019				
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 228,460	\$ 15,452	\$ —	\$ 243,912
Short-term investments	—	24,441	1,677	—	26,118
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	(286)	498,955	54,251	(183)	552,737
Inventories of materials and supplies, net	—	129,531	31,995	—	161,526
Prepaid expenses and other	14,382	13,550	35,862	(83)	63,711
Total current assets	14,096	894,937	139,237	(266)	1,048,004
Investments	14,460	45,521	266	—	60,247
Property, plant and equipment, net	46,425	4,571,458	269,065	—	4,886,948
Intercompany receivables	292,395	1,764,216	517,319	(2,573,930)	—
Goodwill	—	—	67,902	—	67,902
Intangible assets, net	—	—	70,531	—	70,531
Other assets	317	6,061	4,552	—	10,930
Investment in subsidiaries	6,071,562	283,798	—	(6,355,360)	—
Total assets	\$ 6,439,255	\$ 7,565,991	\$ 1,068,872	\$ (8,929,556)	\$ 6,144,562
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 84,763	\$ 42,241	\$ 3,892	\$ (175)	\$ 130,721
Accrued liabilities	12,497	191,895	38,685	(91)	242,986
Total current liabilities	97,260	234,136	42,577	(266)	373,707
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Long-term debt	482,543	8,684	—	—	491,227
Deferred income taxes	(3,843)	851,018	14,265	—	861,440
Intercompany payables	1,523,963	236,628	813,239	(2,573,830)	—
Other	20,712	46,492	17,785	—	84,989
	—	—	14,579	—	14,579

Noncurrent liabilities - discontinued operations					
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,023,375	1,142,822	859,868	(2,573,830)	1,452,235
Shareholders' equity:					
Common stock	11,208	100	—	(100)	11,208
Additional paid-in capital	493,421	52,437	1,039	(53,476)	493,421
Retained earnings	3,979,708	6,145,443	165,388	(6,310,831)	3,979,708
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(12,072)	(8,947)	—	8,947	(12,072)
Treasury stock, at cost	(153,645)	—	—	—	(153,645)
Total shareholders' equity	4,318,620	6,189,033	166,427	(6,355,460)	4,318,620
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 6,439,255	\$ 7,565,991	\$ 1,068,872	\$ (8,929,556)	\$ 6,144,562

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September 30, 2018					
(In thousands)	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 273,214	\$ 11,141	\$ —	\$ 284,355
Short-term investments	—	41,461	—	—	41,461
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	(29)	499,644	65,859	(272)	565,202
Inventories of materials and supplies, net	—	127,154	30,980	—	158,134
Prepaid expenses and other	20,783	10,649	35,539	(573)	66,398
Total current assets	20,754	952,122	143,519	(845)	1,115,550
Investments	16,200	82,496	—	—	98,696
Property, plant and equipment, net	46,859	4,515,077	295,446	—	4,857,382
Intercompany receivables	161,532	2,024,652	294,206	(2,480,390)	—
Goodwill	—	—	64,777	—	64,777
Intangible assets, net	—	—	73,207	—	73,207
Other assets	268	907	4,080	—	5,255
Investment in subsidiaries	5,981,197	172,513	—	(6,153,710)	—
Total assets	\$ 6,226,810	\$ 7,747,767	\$ 875,235	\$ (8,634,945)	\$ 6,214,867
Liabilities and Shareholders'					
Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 83,819	\$ 43,626	\$ 5,483	\$ (264)	\$ 132,664
Accrued liabilities	43,449	164,542	37,093	(580)	244,504
Total current liabilities	127,268	208,168	42,576	(844)	377,168
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Long-term debt	—	493,968	—	—	493,968
Deferred income taxes	(7,112)	834,714	25,534	—	853,136
Intercompany payables	1,701,694	178,759	599,837	(2,480,290)	—
Other	22,225	48,836	22,545	—	93,606
Noncurrent liabilities - discontinued operations	—	—	14,254	—	14,254
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,716,807	1,556,277	662,170	(2,480,290)	1,454,964
Shareholders' equity:					
Common stock	11,201	100	—	(100)	11,201
Additional paid-in capital	500,393	52,437	1,040	(53,477)	500,393

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Retained earnings	4,027,779	5,910,955	169,449	(6,080,404)	4,027,779
Accumulated other comprehensive income	16,550	19,830	—	(19,830)	16,550
Treasury stock, at cost	(173,188)	—	—	—	(173,188)
Total shareholders' equity	4,382,735	5,983,322	170,489	(6,153,811)	4,382,735
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 6,226,810	\$ 7,747,767	\$ 875,235	\$ (8,634,945)	\$ 6,214,867

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## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				Total Consolidated
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Operating revenue	\$ —	\$ 656,786	\$ 64,106	\$ (24)	\$ 720,868
Operating costs and other	2,818	557,572	65,602	(270)	625,722
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,818)	99,214	(1,496)	246	95,146
Other income (expense), net	(45)	7,875	372	(246)	7,956
Interest expense	(6,080)	(22)	(65)	—	(6,167)
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	67,713	(5,634)	—	(62,079)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	58,770	101,433	(1,189)	(62,079)	96,935
Income tax (benefit) provision	(2,121)	26,228	971	—	25,078
Income (loss) from continuing operations	60,891	75,205	(2,160)	(62,079)	71,857
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	—	2,889	—	2,889
Income tax provision	—	—	13,855	—	13,855
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(10,966)	—	(10,966)
Net income (loss)	\$ 60,891	\$ 75,205	\$ (13,126)	\$ (62,079)	\$ 60,891

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018, as adjusted (Note 2)				
		Helmerich & Payne			
(In thousands)	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
Operating revenue	\$ —	\$ 515,712	\$ 61,793	\$ (21)	\$ 577,484
Operating costs and other	4,120	503,173	71,601	(246)	578,648
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(4,120)	12,539	(9,808)	225	(1,164)
Other income (expense), net	(70)	1,732	200	(225)	1,637
Interest expense	(138)	(4,551)	(1,339)	—	(6,028)
Equity in net loss of subsidiaries	(7,963)	(16,081)	—	24,044	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(12,291)	(6,361)	(10,947)	24,044	(5,555)
Income tax provision (benefit)	(411)	1,639	(5,150)	—	(3,922)
Loss from continuing operations	(11,880)	(8,000)	(5,797)	24,044	(1,633)
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	—	1,263	—	1,263
Income tax provision	—	—	11,509	—	11,509
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(10,246)	—	(10,246)
Net loss	\$ (11,880)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (16,043)	\$ 24,044	\$ (11,879)

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019				
	Helmerich & Payne				
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
(In thousands)					
Operating revenue	\$ —	\$ 1,317,937	\$ 143,577	\$ (48)	\$ 1,461,466
Operating costs and other	5,584	1,156,545	150,441	(539)	1,312,031
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(5,584)	161,392	(6,864)	491	149,435

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Other income (expense), net	(42)	(32,636)	1,272	(491)	(31,897)
Interest income (expense)	(7,119)	(4,712)	943	—	(10,888)
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	90,109	9,671	—	(99,780)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	77,364	133,715	(4,649)	(99,780)	106,650
Income tax (benefit) provision	(2,486)	31,387	(2,472)	—	26,429
Income (loss) from continuing operations	79,850	102,328	(2,177)	(99,780)	80,221
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	—	15,554	—	15,554
Income tax provision	—	—	15,925	—	15,925
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(371)	—	(371)
Net income (loss)	\$ 79,850	\$ 102,328	\$ (2,548)	\$ (99,780)	\$ 79,850



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	Six Months Ended March 31, 2018, as adjusted (Note 2)				
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)		International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Total Consolidated
Operating revenue	\$ —	\$ 1,010,718	\$ 130,890	\$ (37)	\$ 1,141,571
Operating costs and other	8,209	984,821	146,547	(451)	1,139,126
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(8,209)	25,897	(15,657)	414	2,445
Other income, net	102	3,373	741	(414)	3,802
Interest expense	(166)	(10,251)	(1,384)	—	(11,801)
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	499,457	5,284	—	(504,741)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	491,184	24,303	(16,300)	(504,741)	(5,554)
Income tax (benefit) provision	2,958	(476,955)	(30,566)	—	(504,563)
Income from continuing operations	488,226	501,258	14,266	(504,741)	499,009
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	—	744	—	744
Income tax provision	—	—	11,526	—	11,526
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(10,782)	—	(10,782)
Net income	\$ 488,226	\$ 501,258	\$ 3,484	\$ (504,741)	\$ 488,227

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## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				Total Consolidated
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Net income (loss)	\$ 60,891	\$ 75,205	\$ (13,126)	\$ (62,079)	\$ 60,891
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes:					
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net	77	147	—	—	224
Other comprehensive income	77	147	—	—	224
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 60,968	\$ 75,352	\$ (13,126)	\$ (62,079)	\$ 61,115

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018				Total Consolidated
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Net loss	\$ (11,880)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (16,043)	\$ 24,044	\$ (11,879)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:					
Unrealized depreciation on securities, net	—	(7,568)	—	—	(7,568)
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net	92	216	—	—	308
Other comprehensive income (loss)	92	(7,352)	—	—	(7,260)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (11,788)	\$ (15,352)	\$ (16,043)	\$ 24,044	\$ (19,139)

Six Months Ended March 31, 2019  
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& Payne

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(In thousands)	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
Net income (loss)	\$ 79,850	\$ 102,328	\$ (2,548)	\$ (99,780)	\$ 79,850
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes:					
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net	155	294	—	—	449
Other comprehensive income	155	294	—	—	449
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 80,005	\$ 102,622	\$ (2,548)	\$ (99,780)	\$ 80,299

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	Six Months Ended March 31, 2018				
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)		Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)		Total Consolidated
			Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Net income	\$ 488,226	\$ 501,258	\$ 3,484	\$ (504,741)	\$ 488,227
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:					
Unrealized depreciation on securities, net	—	(8,169)	—	—	(8,169)
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net	194	454	—	—	648
Other comprehensive income (loss)	194	(7,715)	—	—	(7,521)
Comprehensive income	\$ 488,420	\$ 493,543	\$ 3,484	\$ (504,741)	\$ 480,706

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## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended March 31, 2019				
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,888	\$ 402,102	\$ 5,028	\$ —	\$ 409,018
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	(5,178)	(320,577)	(4,225)	—	(329,980)
Purchase of short-term investments	—	(40,729)	(1,677)	—	(42,406)
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(2,781)	—	—	—	(2,781)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	—	58,015	—	—	58,015
Intercompany transfers	7,957	(7,957)	—	—	—
Proceeds from asset sales	—	20,971	3,588	—	24,559
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2)	(290,277)	(2,314)	—	(292,593)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Intercompany transfers	156,580	(156,580)	—	—	—
Dividends paid	(156,580)	—	—	—	(156,580)
Debt issuance costs paid	(3,912)	—	—	—	(3,912)
Payments for employee taxes on net settlement of equity awards	(6,268)	—	—	—	(6,268)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	2,257	—	—	—	2,257
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,923)	(156,580)	—	—	(164,503)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(6,037)	(44,755)	2,714	—	(48,078)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of	6,037	273,214	46,934	—	326,185

period

Cash and cash equivalents and  
restricted cash, end of period

\$ —	\$ 228,459	\$ 49,648	\$ —	\$ 278,107
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(In thousands)	Six Months Ended March 31, 2018, as adjusted (Note 2)				
	Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (Guarantor)	Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (Issuer)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total Consolidated
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 10,351	\$ 192,093	\$ 5,207	\$ —	\$ 207,651
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	(4,661)	(181,218)	(5,323)	—	(191,202)
Purchase of short-term investments	—	(36,784)	—	—	(36,784)
Payment for acquisition of business, net cash acquired	(47,886)	—	—	—	(47,886)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	—	32,020	—	—	32,020
Intercompany transfers	52,547	(52,547)	—	—	—
Proceeds from asset sales	—	16,308	1,518	—	17,826
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(222,221)	(3,805)	—	(226,026)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Intercompany transfers	153,433	(153,433)	—	—	—
Dividends paid	(153,433)	—	—	—	(153,433)
Payments for employee taxes on net settlement of equity awards	(5,791)	—	—	—	(5,791)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	1,645	—	—	—	1,645
Payment of contingent consideration from acquisition of business	—	—	(4,500)	—	(4,500)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,146)	(153,433)	(4,500)	—	(162,079)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	6,205	(183,561)	(3,098)	—	(180,454)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	9,385	507,504	43,620	—	560,509
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 15,590	\$ 323,943	\$ 40,522	\$ —	\$ 380,055







“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” All subsequent written and oral forward looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by such cautionary statements. Because of the underlying risks and uncertainties, we caution you against placing undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We assume no duty to update or revise these forward looking statements based on changes in internal estimates, expectations or otherwise, except as required by law.

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### Executive Summary

Helmerich & Payne, Inc. (“H&P,” which, together with its subsidiaries, is identified as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our,” except where stated or the context requires otherwise) provides performance-driven drilling services and technologies that are intended to make hydrocarbon recovery safer and more economical for oil and gas exploration and production companies. As of March 31, 2019, our drilling rig fleet included a total of 390 drilling rigs. Our contract drilling segments consist of the U.S. Land segment with 350 rigs, the Offshore segment with 8 offshore platform rigs and the International Land segment with 32 rigs as of March 31, 2019. At the close of the second quarter of fiscal year 2019, we had 249 contracted rigs, of which 155 were under a fixed term contract and 94 were working well-to-well, compared to 259 contracted rigs at September 30, 2018. As the U.S. land drilling industry recovered from an all-time low of approximately 380 active rigs in the summer of 2016 to over 950 rigs as of March 31, 2019, we led the way in reactivating rigs in the United States and gained significant market share in the process. We believe that our success during this time frame is validation of the capabilities of our land drilling fleet and our decisions during the downturn to prepare for an eventual improvement in the business, and our ability to deliver best-in-class field performance and customer satisfaction. Our long-term strategy remains focused on innovation, technology, safety, operational excellence and reliability. As we move forward, we believe that our advanced uniform rig fleet, financial strength, long term contract backlog and strong customer and employee base position us very well to take advantage of future opportunities.

### Market Outlook

Our revenues are derived from the capital expenditures of companies involved in the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas (“E&Ps”). At the core, the level of capital expenditures is dictated by current and expected future prices of crude oil and natural gas, which are determined by various supply and demand factors. Both commodities have historically been, and we expect them to continue to be, cyclical and highly volatile.

With respect to U.S. Land Drilling, the resurgence of oil and natural gas production coming from the United States brought about by unconventional shale drilling for oil has significantly impacted the supply of oil and natural gas. The advent of unconventional drilling in the United States began in earnest in 2009 and continues to evolve as E&Ps drill longer lateral wells with tighter well spacing. During this time, we designed, built and delivered new technology AC drive rigs (FlexRigs) to the market at a fast pace, substantially growing our fleet. The pace of progress of unconventional drilling was interrupted by a decrease in crude oil prices in late 2014 from \$106 per barrel in June 2014 to below \$30 per barrel in early 2016.

Crude oil prices began to recover in 2016, and after reaching a trough in May of 2016, unconventional drilling activity began to recover, and this recovery extended through 2017 and 2018. Throughout this time, the length of the lateral section of wells drilled in the U.S. has continued to grow. The progression of longer lateral wells has required many of the industries’ rigs to be upgraded to certain specifications in order to meet the technical challenges of drilling longer lateral wells. The upgraded rigs meeting those specifications are commonly referred to in the industry as super-spec rigs and have the following specific characteristics: AC Drive, 1,500 horsepower drawworks, 750,000 lbs. hookload rating, 7,500 psi mud circulating system, and multiple-well pad capability.

Beginning in early 2018, we saw the demand for super-spec rigs increase, as crude oil ranged between \$59 and \$66 per barrel. During 2018, the demand for super-spec rigs continued to increase and we benefitted by gaining market share as a result of having the largest super-spec fleet in the industry and having the largest number of rigs that could readily and economically be upgraded to the super-spec classification.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, crude oil prices dropped to below levels where exploration and production companies set their calendar year 2018 capital budgets. Crude oil prices have since rebounded from recent lows; however, the timing of the volatility in crude oil prices caused some of our customers to re-examine the levels of their exploration and production capital expenditures in calendar year 2019. Some of our customers made the determination to reduce planned spending, while others decided not to, and some made decisions to increase the level of spending. Based on the current market conditions, we now expect the demand for rigs to remain moderate for the remainder of fiscal year 2019. We anticipate much of the demand reduction will center on non-AC rigs; however, the demand for super-spec rigs may also be impacted. Just as we are well positioned to respond to increased demand in super-spec rigs and the related upgrades, we are also equally positioned to pull back and react to weaker customer demand. For that reason, we moderated our super-spec upgrade cadence and reduced our initial capital expenditure plan for fiscal year 2019 from an initial range of \$650 million to \$680 million to a current range of \$500 million to \$530 million.

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During the first six months of fiscal year 2019, we converted five FlexRig4's to super-spec capacity and upgraded 18 of our FlexRig3 rigs to super-spec. As of March 31, 2019, we held approximately 45 percent of the super-spec market share in U.S. land drilling. Due to our financial strength, we are in the position to continue to upgrade rigs to super-spec as long as market demand for such rigs remains high and we have a supply of economically viable super-spec upgradable rigs.

In our International Land Drilling segment, despite the recent volatility in crude oil prices, we believe that our market leading position in the Neuquén basin of Argentina provides opportunities for us to deploy additional AC rigs from the United States. We expect the market in Colombia to be more correlated with oil price volatility in the remainder of fiscal year 2019. We believe that our international land operations are a potential area of growth over the next several years, including for idle U.S. AC rigs, but acknowledge that such growth may be more sporadic than what we have experienced in the U.S. market.

In the first six months of fiscal year 2019, our Offshore Drilling operations have reported relatively stable utilization and cash flows. We anticipate one or more of our platform rigs could either be stacked or placed on a lower margin stack rate in the remainder of fiscal year 2019.

## Recent Developments

In December 2018, we settled an offer to exchange (the "Exchange Offer") any and all outstanding 4.65 percent 10-year unsecured senior notes (the "HPIDC 2025 Notes") issued by Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co., our wholly-owned direct subsidiary ("HPIDC"), for (i) up to \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of new 4.65 percent 10-year unsecured senior notes of the Company (the "Company 2025 Notes"), with registration rights, and (ii) cash. Concurrently with the Exchange Offer, we solicited consents to adopt certain proposed amendments to the indenture governing the HPIDC 2025 Notes. The HPIDC 2025 Notes tendered had a principal amount of \$487.1 million which represents 97.43 percent of the Existing Notes outstanding prior to the Exchange Offer. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

In March 2019, we settled a registered exchange offer (the "Registered Exchange Offer") to exchange the Company 2025 Notes for new SEC-registered notes that are substantially identical to the terms of the Company 2025 Notes, except that the offer and issuance of the new notes have been registered under the Securities Act and certain transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the Company 2025 Notes do not apply to the new notes. Approximately 99.99% of the Company 2025 Notes were exchanged in the Registered Exchange Offer.

As a result of the reorganization of our operations during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, we identified a new reportable business segment, H&P Technologies. This business segment is used to drive development of advanced drilling technologies and directional drilling automation solutions, resulting in greater safety, reliability and well

performance for our customers. A key benefit of our performance-driven drilling services is the reduced positional uncertainty in the directional drilling process and the fact that our technology can be used on any rig, regardless of the drilling or service provider, allowing our customers to benefit from these technologies on all rigs.

In November 2018, we announced our acquisition of Angus Jamieson Consulting (“AJC”), a software-based, training and consultancy company based in Inverness, Scotland. AJC is recognized as an industry leader in wellbore positioning and provides software and in-depth training for clients. The skills and talents of AJC will accelerate capabilities to deliver future, value-driven automation in H&P Technologies.

The combination of Magnetic Variation Services, LLC’s (“MagVAR”) geomagnetic correction capability, MOTIVE Drilling Technologies, Inc.’s (“MOTIVE”) unique directional drilling technology and AJC’s software expertise creates H&P Technologies’ Value Driven Automation™ platform, offering a service to exploration and production companies for wellbore quality and placement.

At February 28, 2019, we performed impairment testing on our domestic and international FlexRig4 asset groups, which have an aggregate net book value of \$366.9 million and \$60.5 million, respectively. We concluded that the net book values of the asset groups are recoverable through estimated undiscounted cash flows with a thin surplus. The most significant assumptions used in our undiscounted cash flow model include: timing on awards of future drilling contracts, oil prices, operating dayrates, operating costs, rig reactivation costs, drilling rig utilization, estimated remaining useful life and net proceeds received upon future sale/disposition. The assumptions are consistent with the Company’s internal forecasts for future years. These significant assumptions are classified as Level 3 inputs by ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures as they are based upon unobservable inputs and primarily rely on management assumptions and forecasts. Although we believe the assumptions used in our analysis are reasonable and appropriate

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and the probability-weighted average of expected future undiscounted net cash flows exceed the net book value for each of the domestic and international FlexRig4 asset group as of February 28, 2019, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact the analysis and our resulting conclusion.

Due to the sensitivity of the recoverability models used to test the domestic and international FlexRig4 asset groups for impairment at February 28, 2019, we engaged a third party independent accounting firm who performed a fair market analysis of each of the asset groups, utilizing a combination of the income, market and replacement cost approaches. We concluded that the weighted average fair value of each of these two asset groups exceeded their respective net book value by approximately 5 percent for the domestic FlexRig4 asset group and 14 percent for the international FlexRig4 asset group. The significant assumptions in the valuation are based on those of a market participant and are classified as Level 2 and Level 3 inputs by ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures. Management is performing a detailed assessment to determine the best approach to maximize the utilization of these two asset groups. We determined that there were no events or conditions that have occurred to date that would result in a change in our analysis; however, it is reasonably possible that the estimates of undiscounted cash flows or the fair market value estimates related to these asset groups may change in the future, which could result in the recognition of impairment expense

## Contract Backlog

As of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, our contract drilling backlog, being the expected future dayrate revenue from executed contracts, was \$1.6 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively. The increase in backlog at March 31, 2019 from September 30, 2018 is primarily due to an increased number of incremental term contracts and term contract extensions with various customers in the U.S. Land segment during the first six months of fiscal year 2019. Approximately 57.7 percent of the March 31, 2019 total backlog is reasonably expected to be filled in fiscal year 2020 and thereafter. We do not have material long-term contracts related to our H&P Technologies segment.

The following table sets forth the total backlog by reportable segment as of March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018, and the percentage of the March 31, 2019 backlog reasonably expected to be filled in fiscal year 2020 and thereafter:

Reportable Segment	Total Backlog Revenue		Percentage Reasonably Expected to be Filled in	
	March 31, 2019 (in billions)	September 30, 2018	Fiscal Year 2020 and Thereafter	
U.S. Land	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.0	59.4	%
Offshore	—	—	—	%
International Land	0.2	0.2	46.4	%

\$ 1.6      \$ 1.2

Fixed-term contracts customarily provide for termination at the election of the customer, with an early termination payment to be paid to us if a contract is terminated prior to the expiration of the fixed term. However, in some limited circumstances, such as sustained unacceptable performance by us, no early termination payment would be paid to us. Also, our customers may be unable to perform their contractual obligations. Accordingly, the actual amount of revenue earned may vary from the backlog reported. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors – Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may continue to decline and may not be ultimately realized as fixed term contracts may in certain instances be terminated without an early termination payment,” of our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), regarding fixed term contract risk.

#### Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

##### Consolidated Results of Operations

**Net Income** We reported income from continuing operations of \$71.9 million (\$0.65 per diluted share) from operating revenues of \$720.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to a loss from continuing operations of \$1.6 million (\$0.03 loss per diluted share) from operating revenues of \$577.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Included in net income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is an \$11.0 million (\$0.10 per diluted share) loss from discontinued operations. Including discontinued operations, we recorded net income of \$60.9 million (\$0.55 per diluted share) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to a net loss of \$11.9 million (\$0.12 loss per diluted share) for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Net income from continuing operations for the



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three months ended March 31, 2019 includes approximately \$8.9 million (\$0.08 per diluted share) of after-tax gains from the sale of assets compared to \$3.9 million (\$0.04 per diluted share) during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

**Selling, General and Administrative Expense** Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to \$43.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$48.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2018. The \$4.7 million decrease in fiscal year 2019 compared to the same period in fiscal year 2018 is primarily due to lower professional services expenses.

**Income Taxes** We had income tax expense of \$25.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to an income tax benefit of \$3.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Our statutory federal income tax rate for fiscal year 2019 is 21.0% (before incremental state and foreign taxes).

**Research and Development** For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, we incurred \$7.3 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, of research and development expenses. The increase in expense is primarily related to new initiatives that are conducted through H&P Technologies.

## U.S. Land Operations Segment

(in thousands, except operating statistics)	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 622,204	\$ 482,729	28.9 %
Direct operating expenses	377,984	317,688	19.0
Selling, general and administrative expense	11,169	14,011	(20.3)
Depreciation	126,912	123,955	2.4
Segment operating income	\$ 106,139	\$ 27,075	292.0
Operating Statistics (1):			
Revenue days	21,262	18,666	13.9 %
Average rig revenue per day	\$ 25,681	\$ 22,928	12.0
Average rig expense per day	\$ 14,195	\$ 14,086	0.8
Average rig margin per day	\$ 11,486	\$ 8,842	29.9
Rig utilization	67 %	59 %	13.6

- (1) Operating statistics for per day revenue, expense and margin do not include reimbursements of “out of pocket” expenses of \$76.2 million and \$54.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

**Operating Income** The U.S. Land segment had operating income of \$106.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to operating income of \$27.1 million in the same period of fiscal year 2018. Revenues were \$622.2 million and \$482.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Included in U.S. land revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is early termination revenue of \$1.2 million compared to \$4.0 million during the same period of fiscal year 2018.

**Revenue Excluding early termination** per day revenue of \$57 and \$217 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, average rig revenue per day increased by \$2,913 to \$25,624 as dayrate pricing improved year-over-year. Compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, our activity has increased as customer demand for super-spec rigs has continued to grow.

**Direct Operating Expenses** Average expense per day increased \$109 to \$14,195 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase is primarily due to higher self-insurance expenses.

**Depreciation Excluding abandonments**, depreciation increased \$5.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. As the drilling markets continued to recover during 2017, we began abandoning older rig components that were replaced by upgrades to our rig fleet to meet customer demands for additional capabilities. This trend continued in fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019. This resulted in abandonments of \$4.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$7.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, depreciation expense also included \$1.1 million of accelerated depreciation for components on rigs that are scheduled for conversion in fiscal year 2019.

**Utilization** U.S. land rig utilization increased to 67 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 59 percent during the three months ended March 31, 2018. At March 31, 2019, 226 out of 350 existing rigs

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in the U.S. Land segment were contracted. Of the 226 contracted rigs, 142 were under fixed term contracts and 84 were working in the spot market.

## Offshore Operations Segment

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
(in thousands, except operating statistics)	2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 34,583	\$ 32,983	4.9 %
Direct operating expenses	26,984	23,595	14.4
Selling, general and administrative expense	805	1,106	(27.2)
Depreciation	2,263	2,833	(20.1)
Segment operating income	\$ 4,531	\$ 5,449	(16.8)
Operating Statistics (1):			
Revenue days	540	450	20.0 %
Average rig revenue per day	\$ 31,361	\$ 33,583	(6.6)
Average rig expense per day	\$ 25,941	\$ 24,079	7.7
Average rig margin per day	\$ 5,420	\$ 9,504	(43.0)
Rig utilization	75 %	63 %	19.0

- (1) Operating statistics for per day revenue, expense and margin do not include reimbursements of “out of pocket” expenses of \$5.5 million and \$5.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The operating statistics only include rigs owned by us and exclude offshore platform management and labor service contracts and currency revaluation expense.

Operating Income During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Offshore segment had operating income of \$4.5 million compared to operating income of \$5.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. This decrease is primarily attributable to a rate reduction that took place during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2018 as a long-term contract expired and another active rig moving to a lower standby rate in December 2018. These negative effects were partially offset by activity and cash flow from an additional rig that commenced operations during the third quarter of fiscal year 2018.

Revenue Average rig revenue per day declined in the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 due to the factors mentioned above.

Direct Operating Expenses Average rig expense increased to \$25,941 per day during the three months ended March 31, 2019 from \$24,079 per day in the three months ended March 31, 2018. This per day increase was primarily attributable to one rig returning to work and having higher expenses per day than the average, partially offset by

another rig having lower than average expenses.

Utilization As of March 31, 2019, six of our eight available platform rigs were generating revenue days as compared to five of our eight available platform rigs at March 31, 2018.

#### International Land Operations Segment

(in thousands, except operating statistics)	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,			
	2019	2018	% Change	
Operating revenues	\$ 50,808	\$ 52,459	(3.1)	%
Direct operating expenses	33,051	39,249	(15.8)	
Selling, general and administrative expense	794	832	(4.6)	
Depreciation	8,995	13,073	(31.2)	
Segment operating income (loss)	\$ 7,968	\$ (695)	(1,246.5)	
Operating Statistics (1):				
Revenue days	1,559	1,530	1.9	%
Average rig revenue per day	\$ 31,130	\$ 32,796	(5.1)	
Average rig expense per day	\$ 19,269	\$ 24,263	(20.6)	
Average rig margin per day	\$ 11,861	\$ 8,533	39.0	
Rig utilization	54	% 45	% 20.0	

(1) Operating statistics for per day revenue, expense and margin do not include reimbursements of “out of pocket” expenses of \$2.3 million during both the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Also excluded are the effects of currency revaluation income and expense.

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**Operating Income** The International Land segment had operating income of \$8.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to an operating loss of \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

**Revenue** We experienced a 1.9 percent increase in revenue days when comparing the three months ended March 31, 2019 to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The average number of active rigs was 17.3 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 17.0 during the same period in fiscal year 2018.

**Direct Operating Expenses** Average rig expense decreased to \$19,269 per day during the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$24,263 per day during the three months ended March 31, 2018. This decrease was primarily attributable to the devaluation of the Argentine peso, which decreased our average daily expenses as a result of being translated from local currency to the U.S. dollar.

**Utilization** Our utilization increased from 45 percent in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 to 54 percent in the second quarter of fiscal year 2019. The increase was primarily driven by the wind down of our operations in Ecuador, which reduced the number of available rigs by six. At March 31, 2019, 17 out of 32 existing rigs in the International Land segment were contracted. Of the 17 contracted rigs, 11 were under fixed term contracts and 6 were working in the spot market.

## H&P Technologies Operations Segment

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		
	March 31, 2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 10,141	\$ 6,300	61.0 %
Direct operating expenses, including research and development	11,476	8,686	32.1
Selling, general and administrative expense	4,782	4,109	16.4
Depreciation and amortization	1,816	2,038	(10.9)
Segment operating loss	\$ (7,933)	\$ (8,533)	(7.0)

**Operating Loss** H&P Technologies had an operating loss of \$7.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to an operating loss of \$8.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2018. The change was primarily driven by revenue growth, partially offset by additional research and development initiatives.

## Other Operations

Results of our other operations, excluding corporate selling, general and administrative costs and corporate depreciation, are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
(in thousands)	2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 3,215	\$ 3,013	6.7 %
Direct operating expenses	1,619	1,137	42.4
Depreciation and amortization	431	358	20.4
Operating income	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,518	(23.3)

**Operating Income** Operating income from other operations remained relatively flat. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, other operations had operating income of \$1.2 million compared to operating income of \$1.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

#### Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

##### Consolidated Results of Operations

**Net Income** We reported income from continuing operations of \$80.2 million (\$0.72 per diluted share) from operating revenues of \$1.5 billion for the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to income from continuing operations of \$499.0 million (\$4.53 per diluted share) from operating revenues of \$1.1 billion for the six months ended March 31, 2018. Included in net income for the six months ended March 31, 2019 is a loss from discontinued operations of \$0.4 million (no impact per diluted share). Including discontinued operations, we recorded net income of \$79.9 million (\$0.72 per diluted share) for the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to net income of \$488.2 million (\$4.43 per

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diluted share) for the six months ended March 31, 2018. Net income from continuing operations for the six months ended March 31, 2019 includes approximately \$13.2 million (\$0.12 per diluted share) of after-tax gains from the sale of assets compared to \$8.0 million (\$0.07 per diluted share) during the six months ended March 31, 2018.

**Selling, General and Administrative Expense** Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$98.0 million during the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$94.7 million in the six months ended March 31, 2018. The \$3.3 million increase in fiscal year 2019 compared to the same period in fiscal year 2018 is primarily due to higher variable compensation costs.

**Income Taxes** We had income tax expense of \$26.4 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 (which includes a discrete tax benefit of approximately \$1.7 million related to the reversal of an uncertain tax liability, as the statute of limitation expired) compared to an income tax benefit of \$504.6 million (which included a discrete tax benefit of approximately \$501.8 million related to the remeasurement of the Company's net deferred tax liability as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Reform Act")) for the six months ended March 31, 2018. Our statutory federal income tax rate for fiscal year 2019 is 21.0% (before incremental state and foreign taxes).

**Research and Development** For the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, we incurred \$14.3 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, of research and development expenses. The increase in expense is primarily related to new initiatives that are conducted through H&P Technologies. Additionally, the December 2017 acquisition of MagVAR drove some of the increase given that a portion of its ongoing expenses are classified as research and development.

## U.S. Land Operations Segment

	Six Months Ended March 31,		
(in thousands, except operating statistics)	2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 1,246,445	\$ 944,369	32.0 %
Direct operating expenses	786,790	616,752	27.6
Selling, general and administrative expense	22,826	28,004	(18.5)
Depreciation	251,022	247,793	1.3
Segment operating income	\$ 185,807	\$ 51,820	258.6
Operating Statistics (1):			
Revenue days	43,194	37,028	16.7 %
Average rig revenue per day	\$ 25,471	\$ 22,666	12.4
Average rig expense per day	\$ 14,829	\$ 13,818	7.3
Average rig margin per day	\$ 10,642	\$ 8,848	20.3
Rig utilization	68 %	58 %	17.2

- (1) Operating statistics for per day revenue, expense and margin do not include reimbursements of “out of pocket” expenses of \$146.3 million and \$105.1 million during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

**Operating Income** The U.S. Land segment had operating income of \$185.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to operating income of \$51.8 million in the same period of fiscal year 2018. Revenues were \$1.2 billion and \$944.4 million in the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Included in U.S. land revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2019 is early termination revenue of \$3.6 million compared to \$8.3 million during the same period of fiscal year 2018. Included in U.S. land operating expenses for the six months ended March 31, 2019 are costs of \$18 million associated with a settled lawsuit.

**Revenue** Excluding early termination per day revenue of \$83 and \$225 for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, average rig revenue per day increased by \$2,947 to \$25,388 as dayrate pricing improved year-over-year. Compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018, our activity has increased as customer demand for super-spec rigs has continued to grow.

**Direct Operating Expenses** Average expense per day, excluding costs associated with a settled lawsuit of \$417 per day for the six months ended March 31, 2019, increased \$594 to \$14,412 during the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase is primarily due to higher pass-through costs, including higher wages for field personnel in some regions and higher rig recommissioning expense during the six months ended March 31, 2019. These factors were partially offset by a decrease in average daily expenses for idle rig expenses.

**Depreciation** Excluding abandonments, depreciation increased \$12.5 million in the six months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. As the drilling markets continued to recover during 2017, we began abandoning older rig components that were replaced by upgrades to our rig fleet to meet customer demands for



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additional capabilities. This trend continued in fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019. This resulted in abandonments of \$5.0 million in the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$14.3 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. During the six months ended March 31, 2019, depreciation expense also included \$3.6 million of accelerated depreciation for components on rigs that are scheduled for conversion in fiscal year 2019.

Utilization U.S. land rig utilization increased to 68 percent for the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 58 percent during the six months ended March 31, 2018. At March 31, 2019, 226 out of 350 existing rigs in the U.S. Land segment were contracted. Of the 226 contracted rigs, 142 were under fixed term contracts and 84 were working in the spot market.

## Offshore Operations Segment

	Six Months Ended March 31,			
(in thousands, except operating statistics)	2019	2018	% Change	
Operating revenues	\$ 71,493	\$ 66,349	7.8	%
Direct operating expenses	53,289	44,717	19.2	
Selling, general and administrative expense	1,574	2,271	(30.7)	
Depreciation	4,931	5,187	(4.9)	
Segment operating income	\$ 11,699	\$ 14,174	(17.5)	
Operating Statistics (1):				
Revenue days	1,065	910	17.0	%
Average rig revenue per day	\$ 33,468	\$ 34,692	(3.5)	
Average rig expense per day	\$ 25,791	\$ 23,737	8.7	
Average rig margin per day	\$ 7,677	\$ 10,955	(29.9)	
Rig utilization	73	% 63	% 15.9	

(1) Operating statistics for per day revenue, expense and margin do not include reimbursements of “out of pocket” expenses of \$11.3 million and \$9.3 million during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The operating statistics only include rigs owned by us and exclude offshore platform management and labor service contracts and currency revaluation expense.

Operating Income During the six months ended March 31, 2019, the Offshore segment had operating income of \$11.7 million compared to operating income of \$14.2 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. This decrease is primarily attributable to a rate reduction that took place during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2018 as a long-term contract expired and another active rig moving to a lower standby rate in December 2018. These negative effects were partially offset by activity and cash flow from an additional rig that commenced operations during the third quarter of fiscal year 2018.

Revenue Average rig revenue per day remained relatively flat in the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018.

Direct Operating Expenses Average rig expense increased to \$25,791 per day during the six months ended March 31, 2019 from \$23,737 per day in the six months ended March 31, 2018. This per day increase was primarily attributable to some of the factors mentioned above as well as one rig undergoing maintenance at a zero rate during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019.

Utilization As of March 31, 2019, six of our eight available platform rigs were generating revenue days as compared to five of our eight available platform rigs at March 31, 2018.

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## International Land Operations Segment

	Six Months Ended		
	March 31,		
(in thousands, except operating statistics)	2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 117,095	\$ 115,673	1.2 %
Direct operating expenses	80,590	85,986	(6.3)
Selling, general and administrative expense	3,076	1,964	56.6
Depreciation	18,832	24,884	(24.3)
Segment operating income	\$ 14,597	\$ 2,839	414.2
Operating Statistics (1):			
Revenue days	3,318	3,117	6.4 %
Average rig revenue per day	\$ 33,476	\$ 35,465	(5.6)
Average rig expense per day	\$ 21,083	\$ 25,497	(17.3)
Average rig margin per day	\$ 12,393	\$ 9,968	24.3
Rig utilization	57 %	45 %	26.7

(1) Operating statistics for per day revenue, expense and margin do not include reimbursements of “out of pocket” expenses of \$6.0 million and \$5.1 million during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Also excluded are the effects of currency revaluation income and expense.

**Operating Income** The International Land segment had operating income of \$14.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to operating income of \$2.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018.

**Revenue** Our activity has increased primarily in response to higher commodity prices. We experienced a 6.4 percent increase in revenue days when comparing the six months ended March 31, 2019 to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The average number of active rigs was 18.2 during fiscal year 2019 compared to 17.1 during fiscal year 2018.

**Direct Operating Expenses** Average rig expense decreased to \$21,083 per day during the six months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$25,497 per day during the six months ended March 31, 2018. This decrease was primarily attributable to the devaluation of the Argentine peso, which decreased our average daily expenses as a result of being translated from local currency to the U.S. dollar.

**Utilization** Our utilization increased from 45 percent in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018 to 57 percent in fiscal year 2019. The increase was primarily driven by the wind down of our operations in Ecuador, which reduced the number of available rigs by six. At March 31, 2019, 17 out of 32 existing rigs in the International Land segment were contracted. Of the 17 contracted rigs, 11 were under fixed term contracts and 6 were working in the spot market.

## H&amp;P Technologies Operations Segment

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	2019	2018	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 20,061	\$ 9,149	119.3 %
Direct operating expenses, including research and development	23,867	17,275	38.2
Selling, general and administrative expense	10,881	5,818	87.0
Depreciation and amortization	3,590	3,404	5.5
Segment operating loss	\$ (18,277)	\$ (17,348)	5.4

Operating Loss H&P Technologies had an operating loss of \$18.3 million in the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to an operating loss of \$17.3 million in the six months ended March 31, 2018. The change was primarily driven by the acquisition of MagVAR in December 2018 as well as additional revenue growth. This was partially offset by additional research and development initiatives during fiscal year 2019.

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## Other Operations

Results of our other operations, excluding corporate selling, general and administrative costs and corporate depreciation, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended		% Change
	March 31,	2018	
	2019	2018	%
Operating revenues	\$ 6,455	\$ 6,031	7.0
Direct operating expenses	2,893	2,304	25.6
Depreciation and amortization	843	711	18.6
Operating income	\$ 2,719	\$ 3,016	(9.8)

**Operating Income** Operating income from other operations remained relatively flat. During the six months ended March 31, 2019, other operations had operating income of \$2.7 million compared to operating income of \$3.0 million during the six months ended March 31, 2018.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

## Sources of Liquidity

Our sources of available liquidity include existing cash balances on hand, cash flows from operations, and availability under our credit facility. Our liquidity requirements include meeting ongoing working capital needs, funding our capital expenditure projects, paying dividends declared, and repaying our outstanding indebtedness. Historically, we have financed operations primarily through internally generated cash flows. During periods when internally generated cash flows are not sufficient to meet liquidity needs, we will borrow from available credit sources, access capital markets or sell our portfolio securities. Likewise, if we are generating excess cash flows, we may invest in highly rated short term money market and debt securities. These investments can include U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Agency issued debt securities, corporate bonds, certificates of deposit and money market funds. The securities are recorded at fair value.

We may seek to access the debt and equity capital markets from time to time to raise additional capital, increase liquidity as necessary, fund our additional purchases, exchange or redeem senior notes, or repay any amounts under our credit facility. Our ability to access the debt and equity capital markets depends on a number of factors, including our credit rating, market and industry conditions and market perceptions of our industry, general economic conditions, our revenue backlog and our capital expenditure commitments.

## Cash Flows

Our cash flows fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including, among others, the number of our drilling rigs under contract, the dayrates we receive under those contracts, the efficiency with which we operate our drilling units, the timing of collections on outstanding accounts receivable, the timing of payments to our vendors for operating costs, and capital expenditures. As our revenues increase, net working capital is typically a use of capital, while conversely, as our revenues decrease, net working capital is typically a source of capital. To date, general inflationary trends have not had a material effect on our operating margins.

As of March 31, 2019, we had \$243.9 million of cash on hand and \$26.1 million of short-term investments. Our cash flows for the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 are presented below:

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended	
	March 31, 2019	2018 As adjusted
Net cash provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	\$ 409,018	\$ 207,651
Investing activities	(292,593)	(226,026)
Financing activities	(164,503)	(162,079)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (48,078)	\$ (180,454)

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### Operating Activities

Net working capital excluding cash and short-term investments were \$404.3 million as of March 31, 2019 compared to \$412.6 million as of September 30, 2018. Cash flows from operating activities were approximately \$409.0 million for the six months ended March 31, 2019 compared to approximately \$207.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was primarily driven by increases in activity and rig margins coupled with a favorable variance in the use of working capital.

### Investing Activities

**Capital Expenditures** Our investing activities are primarily related to capital expenditures for our fleet. Our capital expenditures during the six months ended March 31, 2019 were \$330.0 million compared to \$191.2 million during the six months ended March 31, 2018. Based on current market conditions, we have adjusted our initial capital expenditures budget plan for fiscal year 2019 from an initial range of \$650 million to \$680 million to a current range of \$500 million to \$530 million. This estimate includes moderated capital maintenance requirements, capital spending related to reactivating idle rigs, tubulars and other upgrades primarily related to improving our existing rig fleet.

**Acquisition of Business** During the six months ended March 31, 2019, we paid \$2.8 million, net of cash acquired, for the acquisition of AJC. During the six months ended March 31, 2018, we paid \$47.9 million, net of cash acquired, for MagVAR.

**Sale of Assets** Our proceeds from asset sales totaled \$24.6 million during the first six months of fiscal year 2019 and \$17.8 million during the first six months of fiscal year 2018. Gains from asset sales during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 totaled \$17.1 million and \$10.8 million, respectively. In each period, we had sales of old or damaged rig equipment and drill pipe used in the ordinary course of business included in investing activity within the statement of cash flow.

**Stock Portfolio Held** We manage a legacy portfolio of marketable equity securities consisting of common shares of Ensco plc and Schlumberger, Ltd. that, at the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 2019, had a fair value of \$45.5 million. The value of the portfolio is subject to fluctuation in the market and may vary considerably over time. The portfolio is recorded at fair value on our balance sheet.

Our stock portfolio held as of March 31, 2019 is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Cost Basis
March 31, 2019		

			Market Value
	(in thousands, except share amounts)		
Ensco plc	6,400,000	\$ 34,760	\$ 25,152
Schlumberger, Ltd.	467,500	3,713	20,369
Total		\$ 38,473	\$ 45,521

## Financing Activities

We paid dividends of \$1.42 and \$1.40 per share during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Total dividends paid were \$156.6 million and \$153.4 million during the six months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Adjusting for stock splits accordingly, we have increased the effective annual dividend per share every fiscal year for the past 46 years. The declaration and amount of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and subject to our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and other factors our Board of Directors deems relevant.

## Credit Facilities

On November 13, 2018, we entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility (the “2018 Credit Facility”), which will mature on November 13, 2023. The 2018 Credit Facility has \$750 million in aggregate availability with a maximum of \$75 million available for use as letters of credit. The 2018 Credit Facility also permits aggregate commitments under the facility to be increased by \$300 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and the procurement of additional commitments from new or existing lenders. The 2018 Credit Facility is currently guaranteed by Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. (“HPIDC”), which guarantee is subject to release following or simultaneously with the repayment or exchange of the HPIDC 2025 Notes and HPIDC’s release as a guarantor under the Company 2025 Notes. The borrowings under the 2018 Credit Facility accrue interest at a spread over either the London Interbank Offered Rate



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(LIBOR) or the Base Rate. We also pay a commitment fee on the unused balance of the facility. Borrowing spreads as well as commitment fees are determined based on the debt rating for senior unsecured debt of the Company or, in the event the Company has no such rating, the debt rating for senior unsecured debt of HPIDC, both as determined by Moody's and S&P. The spread over LIBOR ranges from 0.875 percent to 1.500 percent per annum and commitment fees range from 0.075 percent to 0.200 percent per annum. Based on the unsecured debt rating of HPIDC on March 31, 2019, the spread over LIBOR would have been 1.125 percent had borrowings been outstanding under the facility and commitment fees are 0.125 percent. There is a financial covenant in the 2018 Credit Facility that requires us to maintain a total debt to total capitalization ratio of less than 50 percent. The 2018 Credit Facility contains additional terms, conditions, restrictions and covenants that we believe are usual and customary in unsecured debt arrangements for companies of similar size and credit quality, including a limitation that priority debt (as defined in the credit agreement) may not exceed 17.5 percent of the net worth of the Company. As of March 31, 2019, there were no borrowings, but there were two letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$12.1 million, leaving \$737.9 million available to borrow under the 2018 Credit Facility. See Note 6--Debt to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about the 2018 Credit Facility. Subsequent to March 31, 2019, one of the letters of credit outstanding against the 2018 Credit Facility was eliminated, leaving one remaining letter of credit outstanding in the amount of \$10 million, with \$740 million available to borrow.

In connection with entering into the 2018 Credit Facility, we terminated our \$300 million unsecured credit facility under the credit agreement dated as of July 13, 2016 by and among HPIDC, as borrower, the Company, as guarantor, Wells Fargo, National Association, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.

As of March 31, 2019, we had an outstanding letter of credit with a bank under a bilateral line of credit in the amount of \$25.5 million. Subsequent to March 31, 2019, a second bilateral credit facility was opened and a letter of credit was issued in the amount of \$2.1 million.

As of March 31, 2019, we also had a \$12.0 million unsecured standalone line of credit facility, which is purposed for the issuance of bid and performance bonds, as needed, for international land operations. Nothing was outstanding under the \$12.0 million facility as of March 31, 2019.

The applicable agreements for all unsecured debt contain additional terms, conditions and restrictions that we believe are usual and customary in unsecured debt arrangements for companies that are similar in size and credit quality. At March 31, 2019, we were in compliance with all debt covenants, and we anticipate that we will continue to be in compliance during the next quarter of fiscal year 2019.

## Senior Notes

On November 19, 2018, we commenced the Exchange Offer for any and all outstanding HPIDC 2025 Notes for (i) up to \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Company 2025 Notes, with registration rights, and (ii) cash. Concurrently with the Exchange Offer, we solicited consents (the "Consent Solicitation") to adopt certain proposed amendments (the "Proposed Amendments") to the indenture governing the HPIDC 2025 Notes, which include eliminating substantially all of the restrictive covenants in such indenture and limiting the reporting covenant under such indenture. On December 20, 2018, we settled the Exchange Offer, pursuant to which we issued approximately \$487.1 million in aggregate principal amount of Company 2025 Notes. Interest on the Company 2025 Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing March 15, 2019. The terms of the Company 2025 Notes are governed by an indenture, dated December 20, 2018, as amended and supplemented by the first supplemental indenture thereto, dated December 20, 2018, each among the Company, HPIDC and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. Following the consummation of the Exchange Offer, HPIDC had outstanding approximately \$12.9 million in aggregate principal amount of HPIDC 2025 Notes. In connection with the Consent Solicitation, the requisite number of consents to adopt the Proposed Amendments was received. Accordingly, on

December 20, 2018, HPIDC, the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, entered into a supplemental indenture to the indenture governing the HPIDC 2025 Notes to adopt the Proposed Amendments.

On February 15, 2019, we commenced the Registered Exchange Offer to exchange the Company 2025 Notes for new SEC-registered notes that are substantially identical to the terms of the Company 2025 Notes, except that the offer and issuance of the new notes have been registered under the Securities Act and certain transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the Company 2025 Notes do not apply to the new notes. The Registered Exchange Offer expired on March 18, 2019, and approximately 99.99% of the Company 2025 Notes were exchanged. The Company 2025 Notes that were not exchanged pursuant to the Registered Exchange Offer have not been registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold in the United States

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absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements or a transaction not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act or any state securities law.

### Future Cash Requirements

Our operating cash requirements, scheduled debt repayments, interest payments, any declared dividends, and estimated capital expenditures, including our rig upgrade construction program, for fiscal year 2019, are expected to be funded through current cash and cash to be provided from operating activities. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to generate cash flows at current levels. If needed, we may decide to obtain additional funding from our \$750 million 2018 Credit Facility. Our indebtedness under our unsecured senior notes totaled \$491.2 million at March 31, 2019 and matures on March 19, 2025. The long-term debt to total capitalization ratio was 10.2 percent and 9.9 percent at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. For additional information regarding debt agreements, refer to Note 6 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

There were no other significant changes in our financial position since September 30, 2018.

### Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as that term is defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

### Material Commitments

Material commitments as reported in our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K have not changed significantly at March 31, 2019, other than those disclosed in Note 14 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting policies and estimates that are critical or the most important to understand our financial condition and results of operations, and that require management to make the most difficult judgments, are described in our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes in these critical accounting policies and estimates, with the exception of revenue recognition. We adopted ASC 606 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers on October 1, 2018. For further discussion of the changes to our revenue recognition policy, as a result of adopting ASC 606, see Note 9 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

See Note 2 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for recently adopted accounting standards and new accounting standards not yet adopted.

### Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For a description of our market risks, see

- Note 12 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of Part I hereof with regard to equity price risk which is incorporated herein by reference;
- “Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” in our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 16, 2018;
- Note 6 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of Part I hereof with regard to interest rate risk which is incorporated herein by reference; and
- Note 2 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of Part I hereof with regard to foreign currency exchange rate risk which is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was performed with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2019 at ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

There have been no material changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Venezuela Expropriation.

In 2011, our wholly-owned subsidiaries, HPIDC and Helmerich & Payne de Venezuela, CA ("H&P de Venezuela") filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Petroleos de Venezuela, SA ("Petroleo"), and PDVSA Petroleo, SA ("PDVSA") under exceptions to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act in response to Venezuela's nationalization of H&P's business.

Due to the ongoing political upheaval in Venezuela, the proceedings in the lawsuit are presently stayed. While there exists the possibility of realizing a recovery, we are currently unable to determine the timing or amounts we may receive, if any, or the likelihood of recovery. No contingent gains were recognized in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in Part 1, Item 1A—“Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.

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## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following documents are included as exhibits to this Form 10-Q. Those exhibits below that are incorporated herein by reference are indicated as such by the information supplied in the parenthetical thereafter. If no parenthetical appears after an exhibit, the exhibit is filed or furnished herewith.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	<u>Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Helmerich &amp; Payne, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed on March 14, 2012, SEC File No. 001-04221).</u>
3.2	<u>Amended and Restated By-laws of Helmerich &amp; Payne, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed on December 5, 2017, SEC File No. 001-04221).</u>
31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
101	Financial statements from the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Helmerich & Payne, Inc. for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, filed on April 29, 2019, formatted in Extensive Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity, (v) the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SIGNATURES

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

HELMERICH & PAYNE, INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: April 29, 2019 By: /S/ JOHN W. LINDSAY  
John W. Lindsay, Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 29, 2019 By: /S/ MARK W. SMITH  
Mark W. Smith, Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)