

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

FORM 10-Q/A
(Amendment No. 1)

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-19514

Gulfport Energy Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant As Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)
3001 Quail Springs Parkway
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

73-1521290
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

73134
(Zip Code)

(405) 252-4600
(Registrant Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	GPOR	Nasdaq Global Select Market

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 (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or 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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

As of October 25, 2019, 159,709,221 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A (the "Amendment") is being filed by Gulfport Energy Corporation (the "Company") to amend the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2019, which was originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on November 1, 2019 (the "Original Filing"). The Amendment sets forth the information in Original Filing in its entirety, as adjusted for the effects of the restatement described below.

On February 25, 2020, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, in conjunction with senior management, concluded that the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2019 included in the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019 should be restated to correct the error discussed below and should no longer be relied upon.

In the course of preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company identified a misstatement of its depreciation, depletion and amortization and impairment of oil and gas properties as of September 30, 2019 of approximately \$554 million (\$436 million net of the tax benefit) related to unrecorded transfers of its unevaluated oil and natural gas properties into the amortization base. This error impacted the related calculations of the Company's depreciation, depletion and amortization and impairment of oil and natural gas properties for the three and nine month periods ended September 2019. Net (loss) income and income tax benefit have also been impacted.

This Amendment is being filed solely to (i) restate the consolidated financial statements for the misstatement described above to the consolidated financial statements (and to make corresponding changes to the Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations sections in this Amendment) and (ii) amend Item 4 (Controls and Procedures).

The following sections in the Original Filing are revised in this Amendment to reflect the restatement:

- Part I - Item 1. *Consolidated Financial Statements*
- Part I - Item 2. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations*
- Part I - Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*
- Part II - Item 1A. *Risk Factors*
- Part II - Item 6. *Exhibits*

Our consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2019 and for the three and nine month periods then ended have been restated to correctly reflect the unproved oil and natural gas properties excluded from amortization and accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment in the consolidated balance sheet and the depreciation, depletion and amortization, impairment of oil and natural gas properties, income tax benefit and net loss in the consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of cash flows and other related effects on the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes. See restated Note 1 for the adjustments to the consolidated financial statements related to this misstatement. The Company has also made corresponding amendments to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations.

This Amendment resulted from a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. As such, Item 4 of Part I has been amended for our assessment of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. This Amendment includes new certifications from the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President and Chief Financial Officer dated as of the date of filing of this Amendment, as required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002. The certifications are included in this Amendment as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2.

This Amendment does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the Original Filing, or modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events, except for the effects of the restatement. Disclosures not affected by the restatement are unchanged and reflect the disclosures made at the time of the Original Filing. Accordingly, this Amended Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with our filings with the SEC subsequent to the date on which we filed the Original Filing with the SEC.

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1.	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>
	<u>3</u>
	<u>4</u>
	<u>5</u>
	<u>7</u>
	<u>8</u>
Item 2.	<u>38</u>
Item 3.	<u>51</u>
Item 4.	<u>53</u>
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1.	<u>55</u>
Item 1A.	<u>56</u>
Item 2.	<u>57</u>
Item 3.	<u>57</u>
Item 4.	<u>57</u>
Item 5.	<u>57</u>
Item 6.	<u>57</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>60</u>

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(In thousands, except share data)	
	As Restated	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,124	\$ 52,297
Accounts receivable—oil and natural gas sales	112,657	210,200
Accounts receivable—joint interest and other	41,327	22,497
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,658	10,017
Short-term derivative instruments	134,571	21,352
Total current assets	304,337	316,363
Property and equipment:		
Oil and natural gas properties, full-cost accounting, \$2,260,759 and \$2,873,037 excluded from amortization in 2019 and 2018, respectively	10,551,713	10,026,836
Other property and equipment	96,233	92,667
Accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	(5,616,988)	(4,640,098)
Property and equipment, net	5,030,958	5,479,405
Other assets:		
Equity investments	73,962	236,121
Long-term derivative instruments	23,419	—
Deferred tax asset	323,378	—
Inventories	7,022	5,344
Operating lease assets	13,920	—
Operating lease assets - related parties	48,449	—
Other assets	11,653	13,803
Total other assets	501,803	255,268
Total assets	\$ 5,837,098	\$ 6,051,036
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 439,019	\$ 518,380
Short-term derivative instruments	429	20,401
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	12,848	—
Current portion of operating lease liabilities - related parties	21,017	—
Current maturities of long-term debt	622	651
Total current liabilities	473,935	539,432
Long-term derivative instruments	72,040	13,992
Asset retirement obligation—long-term	59,819	79,952
Uncertain tax position liability	3,127	3,127
Non-current operating lease liabilities	1,072	—
Non-current operating lease liabilities - related parties	27,432	—
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,076,569	2,086,765
Total liabilities	2,713,994	2,723,268
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized (30,000 authorized as redeemable 12% cumulative preferred stock, Series A), and none issued and outstanding	—	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock - \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 159,709,221 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2019 and 162,986,045 at December 31, 2018	1,597	1,630
Paid-in capital	4,205,158	4,227,532
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(50,679)	(56,026)
Accumulated deficit	(1,032,972)	(845,368)
Total stockholders' equity	3,123,104	3,327,768
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,837,098	\$ 6,051,036

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(In thousands, except share data)			
	As Restated		As Restated	
Revenues:				
Natural gas sales	\$ 213,227	\$ 271,167	\$ 714,500	\$ 753,261
Oil and condensate sales	24,550	45,682	93,942	140,687
Natural gas liquid sales	20,324	53,776	78,136	141,883
Net gain (loss) on natural gas, oil and NGLs derivatives	27,074	(9,663)	178,169	(96,737)
	285,175	360,962	1,064,747	939,094
Costs and expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	22,473	22,325	64,668	64,143
Production taxes	6,565	9,348	22,584	23,861
Midstream gathering and processing expenses	78,435	78,913	220,732	214,546
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	163,270	119,915	406,654	352,848
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	571,442	—	571,442	—
General and administrative expenses	14,659	15,848	39,482	42,955
Accretion expense	747	1,037	3,173	3,056
	857,591	247,386	1,328,735	701,409
(LOSS) INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	(572,416)	113,576	(263,988)	237,685
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME):				
Interest expense	34,095	33,253	103,095	100,922
Interest income	(338)	(92)	(649)	(162)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(23,600)	—	(23,600)	—
Gain on sale of equity method investments	—	(2,733)	—	(124,768)
Loss (income) from equity method investments, net	43,082	(12,858)	164,391	(35,282)
Other expense	3,194	856	3,757	485
	56,433	18,426	246,994	(58,805)
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(628,849)	95,150	(510,982)	296,490
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(144,047)	—	(323,378)	(69)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$ (484,802)	\$ 95,150	\$ (187,604)	\$ 296,559
NET (LOSS) INCOME PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic	\$ (3.04)	\$ 0.55	\$ (1.17)	\$ 1.69
Diluted	\$ (3.04)	\$ 0.55	\$ (1.17)	\$ 1.68
Weighted average common shares outstanding—Basic	159,548,477	173,057,538	160,553,796	175,776,312
Weighted average common shares outstanding—Diluted	159,548,477	173,304,914	160,553,796	176,440,461

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(In thousands)			
	As Restated		As Restated	
Net (loss) income	\$ (484,802)	\$ 95,150	\$ (187,604)	\$ 296,559
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2,064)	3,052	5,347	(5,815)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,064)	3,052	5,347	(5,815)
Comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (486,866)</u>	<u>\$ 98,202</u>	<u>\$ (182,257)</u>	<u>\$ 290,744</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
(In thousands, except share data)						
Balance at January 1, 2019	162,986,045	\$ 1,630	\$ 4,227,532	\$ (56,026)	\$ (845,368)	\$ 3,327,768
Net Income	—	—	—	—	62,242	62,242
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	3,801	—	3,801
Stock Compensation	—	—	2,785	—	—	2,785
Shares Repurchased	(3,618,634)	(37)	(28,293)	—	—	(28,330)
Issuance of Restricted Stock	54,554	1	(1)	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2019	<u>159,421,965</u>	<u>\$ 1,594</u>	<u>\$ 4,202,023</u>	<u>\$ (52,225)</u>	<u>\$ (783,126)</u>	<u>\$ 3,368,266</u>
Net Income	—	—	—	—	234,956	234,956
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	3,610	—	3,610
Stock Compensation	—	—	2,846	—	—	2,846
Shares Repurchased	(296,587)	(3)	(2,267)	—	—	(2,270)
Issuance of Restricted Stock	270,639	3	(3)	—	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>159,396,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,594</u>	<u>\$ 4,202,599</u>	<u>\$ (48,615)</u>	<u>\$ (548,170)</u>	<u>\$ 3,607,408</u>
Net Loss (As Restated)	—	—	—	—	(484,802)	(484,802)
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(2,064)	—	(2,064)
Stock Compensation	—	—	2,651	—	—	2,651
Shares Repurchased	(35,977)	—	(89)	—	—	(89)
Issuance of Restricted Stock	349,181	3	(3)	—	—	—
Balance at September 30, 2019 (As Restated)	<u>159,709,221</u>	<u>\$ 1,597</u>	<u>\$ 4,205,158</u>	<u>\$ (50,679)</u>	<u>\$ (1,032,972)</u>	<u>\$ 3,123,104</u>

(Continued on next page)

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
	(In thousands, except share data)					
Balance at January 1, 2018	183,105,910	\$ 1,831	\$ 4,416,250	\$ (40,539)	\$ (1,275,928)	\$ 3,101,614
Net Income	—	—	—	—	90,090	90,090
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(5,503)	—	(5,503)
Stock Compensation	—	—	2,685	—	—	2,685
Shares Repurchased	(9,692,356)	(97)	(99,900)	—	—	(99,997)
Issuance of Restricted Stock	109,933	1	(1)	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2018	<u>173,523,487</u>	<u>\$ 1,735</u>	<u>\$ 4,319,034</u>	<u>\$ (46,042)</u>	<u>\$ (1,185,838)</u>	<u>\$ 3,088,889</u>
Net Income	—	—	—	—	111,319	111,319
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(3,364)	—	(3,364)
Stock Compensation	—	—	3,355	—	—	3,355
Shares Repurchased	(412,516)	(4)	(4,996)	—	—	(5,000)
Issuance of Restricted Stock	191,084	2	(2)	—	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2018	<u>173,302,055</u>	<u>\$ 1,733</u>	<u>\$ 4,317,391</u>	<u>\$ (49,406)</u>	<u>\$ (1,074,519)</u>	<u>\$ 3,195,199</u>
Net Income	—	—	—	—	95,150	95,150
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	3,052	—	3,052
Stock Compensation	—	—	3,614	—	—	3,614
Shares Repurchased	(400,597)	(4)	(4,996)	—	—	(5,000)
Issuance of Restricted Stock	317,185	3	(3)	—	—	—
Balance at September 30, 2018	<u>173,218,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,732</u>	<u>\$ 4,316,006</u>	<u>\$ (46,354)</u>	<u>\$ (979,369)</u>	<u>\$ 3,292,015</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018
	(In thousands)	
	As Restated	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (187,604)	\$ 296,559
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Accretion expense	3,173	3,056
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	406,654	352,848
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	571,442	—
Stock-based compensation expense	4,969	5,792
Loss (income) from equity investments	164,532	(35,040)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(23,600)	—
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(97,425)	106,373
Deferred income tax benefit	(323,378)	(69)
Amortization of loan costs	4,821	4,554
Gain on sale of equity investments and other assets	(178)	(124,768)
Distributions from equity method investments	2,457	1,978
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable—oil and natural gas sales	97,543	(10,618)
Increase in accounts receivable—joint interest and other	(18,830)	(2,277)
Increase in accounts receivable—related parties	—	(79)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,359	(4,830)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(30)	1,228
Increase in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	8,567	36,809
Settlement of asset retirement obligation	(117)	(719)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>617,355</u>	<u>630,797</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to other property and equipment	(4,694)	(7,134)
Additions to oil and natural gas properties	(646,535)	(777,104)
Proceeds from sale of oil and natural gas properties	10,864	4,820
Proceeds from sale of other property and equipment	204	217
Proceeds from sale of equity method investments	—	226,487
Contributions to equity method investments	(432)	(2,318)
Distributions from equity method investments	1,945	446
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(638,648)</u>	<u>(554,586)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on borrowings	(550,500)	(165,428)
Borrowings on line of credit	640,000	225,000
Repurchase of senior notes	(79,480)	—
Debt issuance costs and loan commitment fees	(211)	(772)
Payments for repurchase of stock	(30,689)	(109,997)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(20,880)</u>	<u>(51,197)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(42,173)	25,014
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	52,297	99,557
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 10,124</u>	<u>\$ 124,571</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest payments	\$ 85,272	\$ 75,045
Income tax receipts	\$ (1,794)	\$ —
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:		
Capitalized stock-based compensation	\$ 3,313	\$ 3,862
Asset retirement obligation capitalized	\$ 6,846	\$ 1,094
Asset retirement obligation removed due to divestiture	\$ (30,035)	\$ —
Interest capitalized	\$ 2,782	\$ 3,956
Fair value of contingent consideration asset on date of divestiture	\$ (1,137)	\$ —
Foreign currency translation gain (loss) on equity method investments	\$ 5,347	\$ (5,815)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, RESTATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Gulfport Energy Corporation (the “Company” or “Gulfport”) without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and reflect all adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods reported in all material respects, on a basis consistent with the annual audited consolidated financial statements. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. Certain information, accounting policies, and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the summary of significant accounting policies and notes included in the Company’s most recent annual report on Form 10-K. Results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year.

Restatement of Previously Issued Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company has restated its unaudited consolidated financial statements to correct an error in the balance of unproved oil and natural gas properties, which impacted related depletion, depreciation and amortization and impairment of oil and natural gas properties. This error as of September 30, 2019 was identified in the course of preparing the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The following tables present the effect of the error correction discussed above on all affected line items of our previously issued consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2019, consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, consolidated statements of stockholders’ equity for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2019		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	(5,063,413)	(553,575)	(5,616,988)
Property and equipment, net ⁽¹⁾	5,584,533	(553,575)	5,030,958
Deferred tax asset	205,853	117,525	323,378
Total other assets	384,278	117,525	501,803
Total assets	\$ 6,273,148	(436,050)	\$ 5,837,098
Accumulated deficit	(596,922)	(436,050)	(1,032,972)
Total stockholders’ equity	3,559,154	(436,050)	3,123,104
Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity	\$ 6,273,148	(436,050)	\$ 5,837,098
⁽¹⁾ Amount excluded from amortization in 2019	\$ 2,814,334	(553,575)	\$ 2,260,759

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2019		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 145,490	17,780	\$ 163,270
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	35,647	535,795	571,442
Total Costs and Expenses	304,016	553,575	857,591
(LOSS) INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	(18,841)	(553,575)	(572,416)
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(75,274)	(553,575)	(628,849)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(26,522)	(117,525)	(144,047)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$ (48,752)	(436,050)	\$ (484,802)
NET (LOSS) INCOME PER COMMON SHARE:			
Basic	\$ (0.31)	\$ (2.73)	\$ (3.04)
Diluted	\$ (0.31)	\$ (2.73)	\$ (3.04)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands, except share data)		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 388,874	17,780	\$ 406,654
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	35,647	535,795	571,442
Total Costs and Expenses	775,160	553,575	1,328,735
(LOSS) INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	289,587	(553,575)	(263,988)
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	42,593	(553,575)	(510,982)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(205,853)	(117,525)	(323,378)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$ 248,446	(436,050)	\$ (187,604)
NET (LOSS) INCOME PER COMMON SHARE:			
Basic	\$ 1.55	\$ (2.72)	\$ (1.17)
Diluted	\$ 1.51	\$ (2.68)	\$ (1.17)
Weighted average common shares outstanding—Diluted	164,820,002	(4,266,206)	160,553,796

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2019		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Net (loss) income	\$ (48,752)	(436,050)	\$ (484,802)
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (50,816)	(436,050)	\$ (486,866)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Net (loss) income	\$ 248,446	(436,050)	\$ (187,604)
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 253,793	(436,050)	\$ (182,257)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Accumulated Deficit		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Net loss	\$ (48,752)	(436,050)	\$ (484,802)
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ (596,922)	(436,050)	\$ (1,032,972)

	Total Stockholders' Equity		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Net loss	\$ (48,752)	(436,050)	\$ (484,802)
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 3,559,154	(436,050)	\$ 3,123,104

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ 248,446	(436,050)	\$ (187,604)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	388,874	17,780	406,654
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	35,647	535,795	571,442
Deferred income tax benefit	(205,853)	(117,525)	(323,378)

Statements of Cash Flows

During the third quarter of 2019, the Company identified that certain activities were misclassified between cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities. These activities had been included in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other and presented as cash flows from operating activities while they should have been presented as additions to oil and natural gas properties in cash flows from investing activities. The Company corrected the previously presented statements of cash flows for these additions and in doing so, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the consolidated statements of cash flows and the condensed consolidating statements of cash flows were adjusted to increase net cash flows provided by operating activities by \$21.8 million with a corresponding increase in net cash flows used in investing activities. The Company has evaluated the effect of the incorrect presentation, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and concluded that it did not have a material impact on any previously filed annual or quarterly consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The standard supersedes the previous lease guidance by requiring lessees to recognize a right-to-use asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with lease terms of greater than one year while maintaining substantially similar classifications for financing and operating leases. Subsequent to ASU 2016-02, the FASB issued several related ASU's to clarify the application of the lease standard. The Company adopted the new standard as of January 1, 2019 on a prospective basis using the simplified transition method permitted by ASU 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the historic accounting standards in effect for those periods. See Note 13 for further discussion of the lease standard.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This ASU amends guidance on reporting credit losses for assets held at amortized cost basis and available for sale debt securities. For assets held at amortized cost basis, this ASU eliminates the probable initial recognition threshold in current GAAP and instead, requires an entity to reflect its current estimate of all expected credit losses. The amendments affect loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off balance sheet credit exposure, reinsurance receivables and any other financial assets not excluded from the scope that have the contractual right to receive cash. Additionally, in May 2019, the FASB issued ASU No.2019-05, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Targeted Transition Relief*. The amendments in this update allow preparers to irrevocably elect the fair value option, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, for eligible financial assets measured at amortized cost basis upon adoption of 2016-13. The guidance is effective for periods after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of designing processes and controls needed to comply with the requirements of the new standard. Although the standard will have an impact, the Company does not currently anticipate the ASU to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*, which removes, modifies, and adds certain disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The amendment will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate the new standard to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB also issued ASU No.2018-15, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract*, which aligns the accounting for costs associated with implementing a cloud computing arrangement in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the accounting for implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. The amendment will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate the new standard to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-18, *Collaborative Arrangements (Topic 808): Clarifying the Interaction Between Topic 808 and Topic 606*, which provides guidance on how to assess whether certain transactions between participants in a collaborative arrangement should be accounted for within the ASU No. 2014-09 revenue recognition standard discussed above. The amendment will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate the new standard to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2019, the FASB issued ASU No.2019-07, *Codification Updates to SEC Sections, Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Final Rule Releases No. 33-10532, Disclosure Update and Simplification, and Nos. 33-10231 and 33-10442, Investment Company Reporting Modernization, and Miscellaneous Updates*. This ASU amends various SEC sections within the FASB Codification to align with the updated requirements of certain SEC final rules and includes miscellaneous updates to agree the language in the Codification to the electronic Code of Federal Regulations. ASU No. 2019-07 is effective upon issuance, and the Company has adopted the changes with no material impacts.

2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The major categories of property and equipment and related accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(In thousands)	
	As Restated	
Oil and natural gas properties	\$ 10,551,713	\$ 10,026,836
Other depreciable property and equipment	90,712	87,146
Land	5,521	5,521
Total property and equipment	10,647,946	10,119,503
Accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	(5,616,988)	(4,640,098)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 5,030,958	\$ 5,479,405

Under the full cost method of accounting, the Company is required to perform a ceiling test each quarter. The test determines a limit, or ceiling, on the book value of the Company's oil and natural gas properties. At September 30, 2019, the net book value of the Company's oil and gas properties, less related deferred income taxes, was above the calculated ceiling as a result of reduced commodity prices for the period leading up to September 30, 2019. As a result, the Company was required to record an impairment of its oil and natural gas properties under the full cost method of accounting in the amount of \$571.4 million (as restated) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. No impairment was required for oil and natural gas properties for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. Additional impairments of oil and natural gas properties are expected to occur in upcoming quarters should commodity prices continue below the average of the previous 12 months. However, the amount of any future impairments is difficult to predict as it depends on changes in commodity prices, production rates, proved reserves, evaluation of costs excluded from amortization, future development costs and production costs.

Included in oil and natural gas properties at September 30, 2019 is the cumulative capitalization of \$229.6 million in general and administrative costs incurred and capitalized to the full cost pool. General and administrative costs capitalized to the full cost pool represent management's estimate of costs incurred directly related to exploration and development activities such as geological and other administrative costs associated with overseeing exploration and development activities. All general and administrative costs not directly associated with exploration and development activities were charged to expense as they were incurred. Capitalized general and administrative costs were approximately \$9.8 million and \$26.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively, and \$10.6 million and \$28.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

The average depletion rate per Mcfe, which is a function of capitalized costs, future development costs and the related underlying reserves in the periods presented, was \$1.05 (as restated) and \$0.94 per Mcfe for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table summarizes the Company's unproved properties excluded from amortization by area at September 30, 2019:

	September 30, 2019
	(In thousands)
	As Restated
Utica	\$ 1,112,148
MidContinent	1,148,271
Other	340
	\$ 2,260,759

At December 31, 2018, approximately \$2.9 billion of non-producing leasehold costs was not subject to amortization.

The Company evaluates the costs excluded from its amortization calculation at least annually. Subject to industry conditions and the level of the Company's activities, the inclusion of most of the above referenced costs into the Company's amortization calculation typically occurs within three to five years. However, the majority of the Company's non-producing leases in the Utica Shale have five-year extension terms which could extend this time frame beyond five years.

Divestitures

In December of 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its non-core assets located in the West Cote Blanche Bay ("WCBB") and Hackberry fields of Louisiana to an undisclosed third party for a purchase price of approximately \$19.7 million. The sale closed on July 3, 2019, subject to customary post-closing terms and conditions, with an effective date of August 15, 2018. The Company received approximately \$9.2 million in cash and retained contingent overriding royalty interests. In addition, the Company could also receive contingent payments based on commodity prices exceeding specified thresholds over the two years following the closing date. See Note 9 for further discussion of the contingent consideration arrangement, which was determined to be an embedded derivative. The buyer assumed all plugging and abandonment liabilities associated with these assets which totaled approximately \$30.0 million at the divestiture date.

Asset Retirement Obligation

A reconciliation of the Company's asset retirement obligation for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	September 30, 2019		September 30, 2018	
	(In thousands)			
Asset retirement obligation, beginning of period	\$	79,952	\$	75,100
Liabilities incurred		5,769		1,468
Liabilities settled		(117)		(719)
Liabilities removed due to divestitures		(30,035)		—
Accretion expense		3,173		3,056
Revisions in estimated cash flows		1,077		(374)
Asset retirement obligation as of end of period		59,819		78,531
Less current portion		—		120
Asset retirement obligation, long-term	\$	59,819	\$	78,411

3. EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Investments accounted for by the equity method consist of the following as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	Approximate ownership %	Carrying value		Loss (income) from equity method investments			
		September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
				2019	2018	2019	2018
(In thousands)							
Investment in Tatex Thailand II, LLC	23.5%	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (137)	\$ (2,085)	\$ (241)
Investment in Grizzly Oil Sands ULC	24.9999%	49,546	44,259	41	275	380	833
Investment in Timber Wolf Terminals LLC ⁽¹⁾	—%	—	—	—	—	—	536
Investment in Windsor Midstream LLC	22.5%	39	39	—	—	—	(9)
Investment in Mammoth Energy Services, Inc.	21.8%	24,377	191,823	43,041	(12,996)	166,096	(35,708)
Investment in Strike Force Midstream LLC ⁽²⁾	—%	—	—	—	—	—	(693)
		\$ 73,962	\$ 236,121	\$ 43,082	\$ (12,858)	\$ 164,391	\$ (35,282)

(1) On June 5, 2018, the Company received its final distribution from Timber Wolf Terminals LLC ("Timber Wolf"). See below under *Timber Wolf Terminals LLC* for information regarding the subsequent dissolution of Timber Wolf.

(2) On May 1, 2018, the Company sold its 25% interest in Strike Force Midstream LLC ("Strike Force") to EQT Midstream Partners, LP. See below under *Strike Force Midstream LLC* for information regarding this transaction.

The tables below summarize financial information for the Company's equity investments as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Summarized balance sheet information:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	(In thousands)			
Current assets	\$	427,643	\$	471,733
Noncurrent assets	\$	1,309,729	\$	1,302,488
Current liabilities	\$	130,465	\$	239,975
Noncurrent liabilities	\$	176,145	\$	94,575

Summarized results of operations:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,					
	2019	2018	2019	2018				
	(In thousands)							
Gross revenue	\$	113,417	\$	384,043	\$	557,375	\$	1,451,580
Net (loss) income	\$	(35,730)	\$	68,414	\$	(15,046)	\$	181,884

Tatex Thailand II, LLC

The Company has an indirect ownership interest in Tatex Thailand II, LLC ("Tatex II"). Tatex II held an 8.5% interest in APICO, LLC ("APICO"), an international oil and gas exploration company, before selling its interest in June 2019. APICO has a reserve base located in Southeast Asia through its ownership of concessions covering approximately 108,000 acres which includes the Phu Horm Field. The Company received \$2.1 million in distributions from Tatex II during the nine months ended September 30, 2019, of which \$1.9 million related to proceeds from the sale of its interest in APICO.

Grizzly Oil Sands ULC

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Grizzly Holdings Inc. ("Grizzly Holdings"), owns an approximate 24.9999% interest in Grizzly Oil Sands ULC ("Grizzly"), a Canadian unlimited liability company. The remaining interest in Grizzly is owned by Grizzly Oil Sands Inc. ("Oil Sands"). As of September 30, 2019, Grizzly had approximately 830,000 acres under lease in the Athabasca, Peace River and Cold Lake oil sands regions of Alberta, Canada. The Company reviewed its investment in Grizzly for impairment at September 30, 2019 and 2018 and determined no impairment was required. If commodity prices decline in the future however, impairment of the Company's investment in Grizzly may be necessary. During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, Gulfport paid \$0.4 million in cash calls. Grizzly's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company's investment in Grizzly was decreased by a \$2.0 million foreign currency translation loss and increased by a \$5.2 million foreign currency translation gain for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. The Company's investment in Grizzly was increased by a \$2.9 million foreign currency translation gain and decreased by a \$5.7 million foreign currency translation loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

Timber Wolf Terminals LLC

During 2012, the Company invested in Timber Wolf. Timber Wolf was formed to operate a crude/condensate terminal and a sand transloading facility in Ohio. Timber Wolf was dissolved in 2018.

Windsor Midstream LLC

At September 30, 2019, the Company held a 22.5% interest in Windsor Midstream LLC ("Midstream"), an entity controlled and managed by an unrelated third party. The Company received no distributions from Midstream during the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

The Company has determined that Midstream is a variable interest entity ("VIE") but that the Company is not the primary beneficiary because it does not have a controlling financial interest in Midstream. This entity is considered a VIE because the limited partners lack substantive kick-out or participating rights over the general partner. The general partner has power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Midstream's economic performance. The Company accounts for its investment in

VIEs following the equity method of accounting. The carrying amounts of the Company's equity investments are classified as other non-current assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with VIEs is based on the Company's capital contributions and the economic performance of the VIEs, and is equal to the carrying value of the Company's investments which is the maximum loss the Company could be required to record in the consolidated statements of operations.

Mammoth Energy Services, Inc.

At September 30, 2019, the Company owned 9,829,548 shares, or approximately 21.8%, of the outstanding common stock of Mammoth Energy Services, Inc. ("Mammoth Energy"). The Company reviewed its investment in Mammoth Energy as of September 30, 2019 for impairment based on certain qualitative and quantitative factors. As a result of the calculated fair values and other qualitative factors, the Company concluded that an other than temporary impairment was indicated. This resulted in recording an impairment loss of \$35.5 million and \$160.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, which is included in loss (income) from equity method investments, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. If Mammoth Energy's common stock continues to trade below the Company's carrying value for a prolonged period of time, further impairment of the Company's investment in Mammoth Energy may be necessary. The Company's investment in Mammoth Energy was decreased by a \$0.1 million foreign currency loss and increased by a \$0.1 million foreign currency gain resulting from Mammoth Energy's foreign subsidiary for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. The Company's investment in Mammoth Energy was increased by a \$0.1 million foreign currency gain and decreased by a \$0.2 million foreign currency loss resulting from Mammoth Energy's foreign subsidiary for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, Gulfport received distributions of \$2.5 million from Mammoth Energy as a result of \$0.125 per share dividends in February 2019 and May 2019. The approximate fair value of the Company's investment in Mammoth Energy's common stock at September 30, 2019 was \$24.4 million based on the quoted market price of Mammoth Energy's common stock. The loss (income) from equity method investments presented in the table above reflects any intercompany profit eliminations.

Strike Force Midstream LLC

In February 2016, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Gulfport Midstream Holdings, LLC ("Midstream Holdings"), entered into an agreement with Rice Midstream Holdings LLC ("Rice"), then a subsidiary of Rice Energy Inc., to develop natural gas gathering assets in eastern Belmont County and Monroe County, Ohio through Strike Force. In 2017, Rice was acquired by EQT Corporation ("EQT"). The Company owned a 25% interest in Strike Force, which was sold to EQT Midstream Partners, LP in May 2018. The loss (income) from equity method investments presented in the table above reflects any intercompany profit eliminations.

4. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following items as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(In thousands)	
Revolving credit agreement ⁽¹⁾	\$ 135,000	\$ 45,000
6.625% senior unsecured notes due 2023	340,000	350,000
6.000% senior unsecured notes due 2024	630,796	650,000
6.375% senior unsecured notes due 2025	577,268	600,000
6.375% senior unsecured notes due 2026	397,529	450,000
Net unamortized debt issuance costs ⁽²⁾	(26,052)	(30,733)
Construction loan	22,650	23,149
Less: current maturities of long term debt	(622)	(651)
Debt reflected as long term	<u>\$ 2,076,569</u>	<u>\$ 2,086,765</u>

(1) The Company has entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility, as amended (the "revolving credit facility"), with The Bank of Nova Scotia, as the lead arranger and administrative agent and other lenders. On June 3, 2019, the Company further amended its revolving credit facility to, among other things, allow the Company to designate certain of its subsidiaries

as unrestricted subsidiaries and to include LIBOR replacement provisions. Additionally, the borrowing base was reaffirmed at \$1.4 billion, and the Company's elected commitment amount remained at \$1.0 billion.

As of September 30, 2019, \$135.0 million was outstanding under the revolving credit facility and the total availability for future borrowings under this facility, after giving effect to an aggregate of \$248.6 million letters of credit, was \$616.4 million. The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries have guaranteed the obligations of the Company under the revolving credit facility.

At September 30, 2019, amounts borrowed under the revolving credit facility bore interest at a weighted average rate of 3.52%.

The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants under the revolving credit facility at September 30, 2019.

(2) Loan issuance costs related to the 6.625% Senior Notes due 2023 (the "2023 Notes"), the 6.000% Senior Notes due 2024 (the "2024 Notes"), the 6.375% Senior Notes due 2025 (the "2025 Notes") and the 6.375% Senior Notes due 2026 (the "2026 Notes") (collectively the "Notes") have been presented as a reduction to the principal amount of the Notes. At September 30, 2019, total unamortized debt issuance costs were \$3.6 million for the 2023 Notes, \$7.5 million for the 2024 Notes, \$10.8 million for the 2025 Notes and \$4.0 million for the 2026 Notes. In addition, loan commitment fee costs for the Company's construction loan agreement were \$0.1 million at September 30, 2019.

The Company capitalized approximately \$1.0 million and \$2.8 million in interest expense to undeveloped oil and natural gas properties during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. The Company capitalized approximately \$1.6 million and \$4.0 million in interest expense to undeveloped oil and natural gas properties during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

Debt Repurchases

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Company used borrowings under its revolving credit facility to repurchase in the open market approximately \$104.4 million aggregate principal amount of its outstanding Notes for \$80.3 million. This included approximately \$10.0 million principal amount of the 2023 Notes, \$19.2 million principal amount of the 2024 Notes, \$22.7 million principal amount of the 2025 Notes, and \$52.5 million principal amount of the 2026 Notes. The Company recognized a \$23.6 million gain on debt extinguishment, which included retirement of unamortized issuance costs and fees associated with the repurchased debt. This gain is included in gain on debt extinguishment in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

5. COMMON STOCK AND CHANGES IN CAPITALIZATION

Stock Repurchase Program

In January 2018, the board of directors of the Company approved a stock repurchase program to acquire up to \$100 million of the Company's outstanding stock during 2018. In May 2018, the Company's board of directors authorized the expansion of its stock repurchase program, authorizing the Company to acquire up to an additional \$100 million of its outstanding common stock during 2018 for a total of up to \$200 million. The repurchase program did not require the Company to acquire any specific number of shares. This repurchase program was authorized to extend through December 31, 2018 and the Company repurchased 20.7 million shares of common stock in 2018 for \$200.0 million in aggregate consideration.

In January 2019, the board of directors of the Company approved a new stock repurchase program to acquire a portion of the Company's outstanding common stock within a 24 month period. Purchases under the repurchase program may be made from time to time in open market or privately negotiated transactions, and are subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements, contractual obligations and other factors. The repurchase program does not require the Company to acquire any specific number of shares. This repurchase program is authorized to extend through December 31, 2020 and may be suspended, modified, extended or discontinued by the board of directors at any time. The Company did not repurchase any shares under the program during the three months ended September 30, 2019, and repurchased approximately 3.8 million shares for a cost of approximately \$30.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2019. Additionally, during each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company repurchased approximately 0.1 million shares for a cost of approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, to satisfy tax withholding requirements incurred upon the vesting of restricted stock. All repurchased shares have been canceled and returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares.

6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has granted restricted stock units to employees and directors pursuant to the 2019 Amended and Restated Incentive Stock Plan ("2019 Plan"), as discussed below. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company's stock-based compensation cost was \$2.7 million and \$8.3 million, respectively, of which the Company capitalized \$1.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, relating to its exploration and development efforts. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company's stock-based compensation cost was \$3.6 million and \$9.7 million, respectively, of which the Company capitalized \$1.4 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, relating to its exploration and development efforts. Stock compensation costs, net of the amounts capitalized, are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes restricted stock unit activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2019:

	Number of Unvested Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Unvested Performance Vesting Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested shares as of January 1, 2019	1,535,811	\$ 11.57	\$ —	\$ —
Granted	4,011,073	3.74	2,009,144	2.85
Vested	(674,374)	12.86	—	—
Forfeited	(289,610)	7.83	(112,742)	1.98
Unvested shares as of September 30, 2019	4,582,900	\$ 4.76	1,896,402	\$ 2.91

Restricted Stock Units

Restricted stock units awarded under the 2019 Plan generally vest over a period of one year in the case of directors and three years in the case of employees and vesting is dependent upon the recipient meeting applicable service requirements. Stock-based compensation costs are recorded ratably over the service period. The grant date fair value of restricted stock units represents the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Unrecognized compensation expense as of September 30, 2019 related to restricted stock units was \$19.0 million. The expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.28 years.

Performance Vesting Restricted Stock Units

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company awarded performance vesting units to certain of its executive officers under the 2019 Plan. The number of shares of common stock issued pursuant to the award will be based on relative total shareholder return ("RTSR"). RTSR is an incentive measure whereby participants will earn from 0% to 200% of the target award based on the Company's RTSR ranking compared to the RTSR of the companies in the Company's designated peer group at the end of the performance period. Awards will be earned and vested over a performance period measured from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2021, subject to earlier termination of the performance period in the event of a change in control. The grant date fair value was determined using the Monte Carlo simulation method and is being recorded ratably over the performance period. Expected volatilities utilized in the Monte Carlo model were estimated using a historical period consistent with the remaining performance period of approximately two years. The risk-free interest rates were based on the U.S. Treasury rate for a term commensurate with the expected life of the grant. The Company assumed a range of risk-free interest rates of 1.56% to 2.42% and a range of expected volatilities of 29.1% to 85.1% to estimate the fair value of performance vesting units granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2019. Unrecognized compensation expense as of September 30, 2019 related to performance vesting restricted shares was \$4.9 million. The expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.64 years.

7. **EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Reconciliations of the components of basic and diluted net income per common share are presented in the tables below:

	Three months ended September 30,					
	2019			2018		
	Loss	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share
	(In thousands, except share data)					
Basic:						
Net (loss) income (as restated)	\$ (484,802)	159,548,477	\$ (3.04)	\$ 95,150	173,057,538	\$ 0.55
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Stock options and awards	—	—		—	247,376	
Diluted:						
Net (loss) income (as restated)	\$ (484,802)	159,548,477	\$ (3.04)	\$ 95,150	173,304,914	\$ 0.55

	Nine months ended September 30,					
	2019			2018		
	Income	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share
	(In thousands, except share data)					
Basic:						
Net (loss) income (as restated)	\$ (187,604)	160,553,796	\$ (1.17)	\$ 296,559	175,776,312	\$ 1.69
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Stock options and awards (as restated)	—	—		—	664,149	
Diluted:						
Net (loss) income (as restated)	\$ (187,604)	160,553,796	\$ (1.17)	\$ 296,559	176,440,461	\$ 1.68

There were 2,073,638 and 4,266,206 (as restated) shares of common stock that were considered anti-dilutive for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. There were no potential shares of common stock that were considered anti-dilutive for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Firm Transportation and Sales Commitments

The table below presents the firm sales commitments by year:

	(MMBtu per day)
Remaining 2019	424,000
2020	314,000
2021	192,000
2022	70,000
2023	17,000
Thereafter	—
Total	1,017,000

The table below presents the firm transportation commitments by year:

	(In thousands)
Remaining 2019	\$ 65,763
2020	287,627
2021	286,665
2022	286,665
2023	282,981
Thereafter	2,410,866
Total	\$ 3,620,567

Other Commitments

Effective October 1, 2014, the Company entered into a Sand Supply Agreement with Muskie Proppant LLC (“Muskie”), a subsidiary of Mammoth Energy and a related party. Pursuant to this agreement, as amended effective August 3, 2018, the Company has agreed to purchase annual and monthly amounts of proppant sand subject to exceptions specified in the agreement at agreed pricing plus agreed costs and expenses through 2021. Failure by either Muskie or the Company to deliver or accept the minimum monthly amount results in damages calculated per ton based on the difference between the monthly obligation amount and the amount actually delivered or accepted, as applicable. The Company incurred \$0.02 million and \$0.4 million in non-utilization fees under this agreement during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. The Company incurred \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million in non-utilization fees under this agreement during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Future minimum commitments under this agreement at September 30, 2019 are:

	(In thousands)
Remaining 2019	\$ 6,000
2020	24,000
2021	24,000
Total	\$ 54,000

Litigation and Regulatory Proceedings

The Company is involved in a number of litigation and regulatory proceedings including those described below. Many of these proceedings are in early stages, and many of them seek or may seek damages and penalties, the amount of which is

indeterminate. The Company's total accrued liabilities in respect of litigation and regulatory proceedings is determined on a case-by-case basis and represents an estimate of probable losses after considering, among other factors, the progress of each case or proceeding, its experience and the experience of others in similar cases or proceedings, and the opinions and views of legal counsel. Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and their final liabilities may ultimately be materially different.

The Company, along with a number of other oil and gas companies, has been named as a defendant in two separate complaints, one filed by the State of Louisiana and the Parish of Cameron in the 38th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Cameron on February 9, 2016 and the other filed by the State of Louisiana and the District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana in the 15th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Vermilion on July 29, 2016 (together, the "Complaints"). The Complaints allege that certain of the defendants' operations violated the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978, as amended, and the rules, regulations, orders and ordinances adopted thereunder (the "CZM Laws") by causing substantial damage to land and waterbodies located in the coastal zone of the relevant Parish. The plaintiffs seek damages and other appropriate relief under the CZM Laws, including the payment of costs necessary to clear, re-vegetate, detoxify and otherwise restore the affected coastal zone of the relevant Parish to its original condition, actual restoration of such coastal zone to its original condition, and the payment of reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses and interest. The United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana issued orders remanding the cases to their respective state court, and the defendants have appealed the remand orders to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

In July 2019, Pigeon Land Company, Inc., a successor in interest to certain of the Company's legacy Louisiana properties, filed an action against the Company and a number of other oil and gas companies in the 16th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Iberia in Louisiana. The suit alleges negligence, strict liability and various violations of Louisiana statutes relating to property damage in connection with the historic development of the Company's Louisiana properties and seeks unspecified damages (including punitive damages), an injunction to return the affected property to its original condition, and the payment of reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses and interest.

In September 2019, a stockholder of Mammoth Energy filed a derivative action on behalf of Mammoth Energy against members of Mammoth Energy's board of directors, including a director designated by the Company, and its significant stockholders, including the Company, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the members of Mammoth Energy's board of directors breached their fiduciary duties and violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with Mammoth Energy's activities in Puerto Rico following Hurricane Maria. The complaint seeks unspecified damages, the payment of reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses and interest and to force Mammoth Energy and its board of directors to make specified corporate governance reforms.

In October 2019, Saydee Resources, LLC, on behalf of itself and a class of similarly situated royalty holders, filed an action against the Company in the District Court of Grady County Oklahoma. The suit alleges that the Company underpaid royalty holders and seeks unspecified damages for breach of contract, tortious breach of contract, fraud and unjust enrichment.

In October 2019, Kelsie Wagner, in her capacity as trustee of various trusts and on behalf of the trusts and other similarly situated royalty owners, filed an action against the Company in the District Court of Grady County, Oklahoma. The suit alleges that the Company underpaid royalty owners and seeks unspecified damages for violations of the Oklahoma Production Revenue Standards Act and fraud.

These cases are still in their early stages. As a result, the Company has not had the opportunity to evaluate the allegations made in the plaintiffs' complaints and intends to vigorously defend the suits.

The Company filed an action against TH Exploration, LLC ("TH") in Tarrant County, Texas. The suit alleges breach of purchase and sale agreement providing for the Company's disposition of certain oil and gas properties in Ohio to TH. The Company is seeking specific performance, related to TH's obligations to close the transaction and tender the purchase price, along with any additional relief available to the Company.

SEC Investigation

The SEC has commenced an investigation with respect to certain actions by former Company management, including alleged improper personal use of Company assets, and potential violations by former management and the Company of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in connection with such actions. The Company has fully cooperated and intends to continue to cooperate fully with the SEC's investigation. Although it is not possible to predict the ultimate resolution or financial liability

with respect to this matter, the Company believes that the outcome of this matter will not have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Business Operations

The Company is involved in various lawsuits and disputes incidental to its business operations, including commercial disputes, personal injury claims, royalty claims, property damage claims and contract actions.

Environmental Contingencies

The nature of the oil and gas business carries with it certain environmental risks for Gulfport and its subsidiaries. They have implemented various policies, programs, procedures, training and audits to reduce and mitigate such environmental risks. They conduct periodic reviews, on a company-wide basis, to assess changes in their environmental risk profile. Environmental reserves are established for environmental liabilities for which economic losses are probable and reasonably estimable. The Company manages its exposure to environmental liabilities in acquisitions by using an evaluation process that seeks to identify pre-existing contamination or compliance concerns and address the potential liability. Depending on the extent of an identified environmental concern, they may, among other things, exclude a property from the transaction, require the seller to remediate the property to their satisfaction in an acquisition or agree to assume liability for the remediation of the property.

The Company received several Finding of Violation ("FOVs") from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") alleging violations of the Clean Air Act at approximately 12 locations in Ohio. The first FOV for one site was dated December 11, 2013. Two subsequent FOVs incorporated and expanded the scope on January 4, 2017 and April 15, 2019. The Company has exchanged information with the USEPA and is engaged in discussions aimed at resolving the allegations. Resolution of the matter may result in monetary sanctions of more than \$100,000.

Other Matters

Based on management's current assessment, they are of the opinion that no pending or threatened lawsuit or dispute relating to its business operations is likely to have a material adverse effect on their future consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The final resolution of such matters could exceed amounts accrued, however, and actual results could differ materially from management's estimates.

9. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Natural Gas, Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Derivative Instruments

The Company seeks to reduce its exposure to unfavorable changes in natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") prices, which are subject to significant and often volatile fluctuation, by entering into over-the-counter fixed price swaps, basis swaps and various types of option contracts. These contracts allow the Company to predict with greater certainty the effective natural gas, oil and NGLs prices to be received for hedged production and benefit operating cash flows and earnings when market prices are less than the fixed prices provided in the contracts. However, the Company will not benefit from market prices that are higher than the fixed prices in the contracts for hedged production.

Fixed price swaps are settled monthly based on differences between the fixed price specified in the contract and the referenced settlement price. When the referenced settlement price is less than the price specified in the contract, the Company receives an amount from the counterparty based on the price difference multiplied by the volume. Similarly, when the referenced settlement price exceeds the price specified in the contract, the Company pays the counterparty an amount based on the price difference multiplied by the volume. The prices contained in these fixed price swaps are based on the NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas, the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate for oil and Mont Belvieu for propane, pentane and ethane. Below is a summary of the Company's open fixed price swap positions as of September 30, 2019.

	Location	Daily Volume (MMBtu/day)		Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	NYMEX Henry Hub	1,380,000	\$	2.81
2020	NYMEX Henry Hub	519,000	\$	2.88

	Location	Daily Volume (Bbls/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	NYMEX WTI	6,000	\$ 60.81
2020	NYMEX WTI	6,000	\$ 59.82
	Location	Daily Volume (Bbls/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	Mont Belvieu C2	1,000	\$ 18.48
Remaining 2019	Mont Belvieu C3	4,000	\$ 29.02
Remaining 2019	Mont Belvieu C5	1,000	\$ 53.71

The Company sold call options in exchange for a premium, and used the associated premiums to enhance the fixed price for a portion of the fixed price natural gas swaps primarily for 2020 listed above. Each call option has an established ceiling price. When the referenced settlement price is above the price ceiling established by these call options, the Company pays its counterparty an amount equal to the difference between the referenced settlement price and the price ceiling multiplied by the hedged contract volumes.

	Location	Daily Volume (MMBtu/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	NYMEX Henry Hub	30,000	\$ 3.10
2022	NYMEX Henry Hub	628,000	\$ 2.90
2023	NYMEX Henry Hub	628,000	\$ 2.90

For a portion of the natural gas fixed price swaps listed above, the counterparty had the option to extend the original terms for an additional twelve months for the period of January 2019 through December 2019. In December 2018, the counterparties chose to exercise all natural gas fixed price swaps, resulting in an additional 100,000 MMBtu per day at a weighted average price of \$3.05 per MMBtu, which is included in the natural gas fixed price swaps listed above.

In addition, the Company entered into natural gas basis swap positions. As of September 30, 2019, the Company had the following natural gas basis swap positions open:

	Gulfport Pays	Gulfport Receives	Daily Volume (MMBtu/day)	Weighted Average Fixed Spread
Remaining 2019	Transco Zone 4	NYMEX Plus Fixed Spread	60,000	\$ (0.05)
2020	Transco Zone 4	NYMEX Plus Fixed Spread	60,000	\$ (0.05)
2020	Fixed Spread	ONEOK Minus NYMEX	10,000	\$ (0.54)

Contingent Consideration Arrangement

The purchase and sale agreement for the sale of the Company's non-core assets located in the WCBB and Hackberry fields of Louisiana included a contingent consideration arrangement that entitles the Company to receive bonus payments if commodity prices exceed specified thresholds. The calculated fair value of this contingent payment arrangement was approximately \$1.1 million as of the closing date of the divestiture. See below for threshold and potential payment amounts.

Period	Threshold ⁽¹⁾	Payment to be received ⁽²⁾
July 2020 - June 2021	Greater than or equal to \$60.65	\$ 150,000
	Between \$52.62 - \$60.65	Calculated Value ⁽³⁾
	Less than or equal to \$52.62	\$ —

(1) Based on the "WTI NYMEX + Argus LLS Differential," as published by Argus Media.

(2) Payment will be assessed monthly from July 2020 through June 2021. If threshold is met, payment shall be received within five business days after the end of each calendar month.

(3) If average daily price, as defined in (1), is greater than \$52.62 but less than \$60.65, payment received will be \$150,000 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount determined by subtracting \$52.62 from such average daily price, and the denominator of which is \$8.03.

Balance Sheet Presentation

The Company reports the fair value of derivative instruments on the consolidated balance sheets as derivative instruments under current assets, noncurrent assets, current liabilities and noncurrent liabilities on a gross basis. The Company determines the current and noncurrent classification based on the timing of expected future cash flows of individual trades. The following table presents the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments on a gross basis at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	(In thousands)			
Commodity derivative instruments	\$	134,511	\$	21,352
Contingent consideration arrangement		60		—
Total short-term derivative instruments - asset	\$	134,571	\$	21,352
Commodity derivative instruments	\$	23,375	\$	—
Contingent consideration arrangement		44		—
Total long-term derivative instruments - asset	\$	23,419	\$	—
Total short-term derivative instruments - liability	\$	429	\$	20,401
Total long-term derivative instruments - liability	\$	72,040	\$	13,992

Gains and Losses

The following table presents the gain and loss recognized in net gain (loss) on natural gas, oil and NGLs derivatives in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Net gain (loss) on derivative instruments			
	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(In thousands)			
Natural gas derivatives	\$ 11,731	\$ 14,101	\$ 147,774	\$ (26,789)
Oil derivatives	12,736	(11,610)	24,153	(45,176)
NGLs derivatives	3,641	(12,154)	7,276	(24,772)
Contingent consideration arrangement	(1,034)	—	(1,034)	—
Total	\$ 27,074	\$ (9,663)	\$ 178,169	\$ (96,737)

Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Liabilities

As noted above, the Company records the fair value of derivative instruments on a gross basis. The following table presents the gross amounts of recognized derivative assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets and the amounts that are subject to offsetting under master netting arrangements with counterparties, all at fair value.

	As of September 30, 2019		
	Gross Assets (Liabilities) Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Subject to Master Netting Agreements	Net Amount
	(In thousands)		
Derivative assets	\$ 157,990	\$ (72,469)	\$ 85,521
Derivative liabilities	\$ (72,469)	\$ 72,469	\$ —

As of December 31, 2018

	Gross Assets (Liabilities)		Gross Amounts		Net Amount
	Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		Subject to Master Netting Agreements		
(In thousands)					
Derivative assets	\$	21,352	\$	(19,289)	\$ 2,063
Derivative liabilities	\$	(34,393)	\$	19,289	\$ (15,104)

Concentration of Credit Risk

By using derivative instruments that are not traded on an exchange, the Company is exposed to the credit risk of its counterparties. Credit risk is the risk of loss from counterparties not performing under the terms of the derivative instrument. When the fair value of a derivative instrument is positive, the counterparty is expected to owe the Company, which creates credit risk. To minimize the credit risk in derivative instruments, it is the Company's policy to enter into derivative contracts only with counterparties that are creditworthy financial institutions deemed by management as competent and competitive market makers. The Company's derivative contracts are with multiple counterparties to lessen its exposure to any individual counterparty. Additionally, the Company uses master netting agreements to minimize credit risk exposure. The creditworthiness of the Company's counterparties is subject to periodic review. None of the Company's derivative instrument contracts contain credit-risk related contingent features. Other than as provided by the Company's revolving credit facility, the Company is not required to provide credit support or collateral to any of its counterparties under its derivative instruments, nor are the counterparties required to provide credit support to the Company.

10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company records certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market or observable inputs are the preferred sources of values, followed by assumptions based on hypothetical transactions in the absence of market inputs. Fair value measurements are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 – Significant inputs to the valuation model are unobservable.

Valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs are favored. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement of assets and liabilities within the levels of the fair value hierarchy. Reclassifications of fair value between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, if applicable, are made at the end of each quarter.

The following tables summarize the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities by valuation level as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	September 30, 2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(In thousands)			
Assets:			
Derivative Instruments	\$ —	\$ 157,990	\$ —
Liabilities:			
Derivative Instruments	\$ —	\$ 72,469	\$ —

	December 31, 2018					
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	(In thousands)					
Assets:						
Derivative Instruments	\$	—	\$	21,352	\$	—
Liabilities:						
Derivative Instruments	\$	—	\$	34,393	\$	—

The Company estimates the fair value of all derivative instruments using industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, implied volatility, time value, nonperformance risk, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these inputs are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument and can be supported by observable data.

The fair value of the Company's investment in Mammoth Energy as of September 30, 2019 was estimated using Level 1 inputs, as the price per share was a quoted price in an active market for identical Mammoth Energy common shares.

The initial measurement of asset retirement obligations at fair value is calculated using discounted cash flow techniques and based on internal estimates of future retirement costs associated with oil and gas properties. Given the unobservable nature of the inputs, including plugging costs and reserve lives, the initial measurement of the asset retirement obligation liability is deemed to use Level 3 inputs. See Note 2 for further discussion of the Company's asset retirement obligations. Asset retirement obligations incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2019 were approximately \$5.8 million.

11. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and current debt are carried at cost, which approximates market value due to their short-term nature. Long-term debt related to the Company's construction loan is carried at cost, which approximates market value based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company with similar terms and maturities.

At September 30, 2019, the carrying value of the outstanding debt represented by the Notes was approximately \$1.9 billion, including the unamortized debt issuance cost of approximately \$3.6 million related to the 2023 Notes, approximately \$7.5 million related to the 2024 Notes, approximately \$10.8 million related to the 2025 Notes and approximately \$4.0 million related to the 2026 Notes. Based on the quoted market price, the fair value of the Notes was determined to be approximately \$1.4 billion at September 30, 2019.

12. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenues are primarily derived from the sale of natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs. Sales of natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs are recognized in the period that the performance obligations are satisfied. The Company generally considers the delivery of each unit (MMBtu or Bbl) to be separately identifiable and represents a distinct performance obligation that is satisfied at the time control of the product is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on consideration specified in the contract with the customer, and excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. These contracts typically include variable consideration that is based on pricing tied to market indices and volumes delivered in the current month. As such, this market pricing may be constrained (i.e., not estimable) at the inception of the contract but will be recognized based on the applicable market pricing, which will be known upon transfer of the goods to the customer. The payment date is usually within 30 days of the end of the calendar month in which the commodity is delivered. A significant number of the Company's product sales are short-term in nature generally through evergreen contracts with contract terms of one year or less, and the Company's product sales that have a contractual term greater than one year have no long-term fixed consideration.

Contract Balances

Receivables from contracts with customers are recorded when the right to consideration becomes unconditional, generally when control of the product has been transferred to the customer. Receivables from contracts with customers were \$112.7

million and \$210.2 million as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and are reported in accounts receivable - oil and natural gas sales on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company currently has no assets or liabilities related to its revenue contracts, including no upfront or rights to deficiency payments.

Prior-Period Performance Obligations

The Company records revenue in the month production is delivered to the purchaser. However, settlement statements for certain sales may be received for 30 to 90 days after the date production is delivered, and as a result, the Company is required to estimate the amount of production that was delivered to the purchaser and the price that will be received for the sale of the product. The differences between the estimates and the actual amounts for product sales is recorded in the month that payment is received from the purchaser. For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, revenue recognized in the reporting period related to performance obligations satisfied in prior reporting periods was not material.

13. LEASES

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The new standard supersedes the previous lease guidance by requiring lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with lease terms of greater than one year while maintaining substantially similar classifications for financing and operating leases. The Company adopted the new standard on a prospective basis using the simplified transition method permitted by ASU No. 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*. Offsetting right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities recognized by the Company on the adoption date totaled approximately \$110 million, representing minimum payment obligations associated with identified leases with contractual durations exceeding one year. No cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings was required upon adoption of the new standard. The Company elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the new standard, which among other things, allows for lease and non-lease components in a contract to be accounted for as a single lease component for all asset classes and the carry forward of historical lease classifications.

Nature of Leases

The Company has operating leases associated with drilling rig commitments, pressure pumping services, field offices and other equipment with remaining lease terms with contractual durations in excess of one year. Short-term leases that have an initial term of one year or less are not capitalized.

The Company has entered into contracts for drilling rigs with third parties to ensure rig availability in its key operating areas. The Company has concluded its drilling rig contracts are operating leases as the assets are identifiable and the evaluation that the Company has the right to control the identified assets. The Company's drilling rig commitments are typically structured with an initial term of one to two years and expire at various dates through 2021. These agreements typically include renewal options at the end of the initial term. Due to the nature of the Company's drilling schedules and potential volatility in commodity prices, the Company is unable to determine at commencement with reasonable certainty if the renewal options will be exercised; therefore, renewal options are not considered in the lease term for drilling contracts. The operating lease liabilities associated with these rig commitments are based on the minimum contractual obligations, primarily standby rates, and do not include variable amounts based on actual activity in a given period. Pursuant to the full cost method of accounting, these costs are capitalized as part of oil and natural gas properties on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. A portion of these costs are borne by other interest owners.

Effective October 1, 2014, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Master Services Agreement for pressure pumping services with Stingray Pressure Pumping LLC ("Stingray Pressure"), a subsidiary of Mammoth Energy and a related party. Pursuant to this agreement, as amended effective July 1, 2018, Stingray Pressure has agreed to provide hydraulic fracturing, stimulation and related completion and rework services to the Company through 2021 and the Company has agreed to pay Stingray Pressure a monthly service fee plus the associated costs of the services provided. The Company has the right to suspend services of one crew and only one crew at any point in time without payment, fee or other obligation associated with the suspended crew, given appropriate notification of suspension. The Company has determined that the agreement with Stingray Pressure is an operating lease due to the implicit identification of assets and the evaluation that the Company has the right to control the identified assets. The operating lease liability associated with this agreement is based on the minimum contractual obligations, which is the monthly service fee for one crew, and does not include variable amounts based on actual activity in a given period. Pursuant to the full cost method of accounting, these costs are capitalized as part of oil and natural gas properties on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. A portion of these costs are borne by other interest owners.

The Company rents office space for its field locations and certain other equipment from third parties, which expire at various dates through 2024. These agreements are typically structured with non-cancelable terms of one to five years. The Company has determined these agreements represent operating leases with a lease term that equals the primary non-cancelable contract term. The Company has included any renewal options that it has determined are reasonably certain of exercise in the determination of the lease terms.

Discount Rate

As most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The Company's incremental borrowing rate reflects the estimated rate of interest that it would pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment.

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2019 were as follows:

	(In thousands)	
Remaining 2019	\$	10,190
2020		31,460
2021		22,731
2022		115
2023		90
Thereafter		30
Total lease payments	\$	64,616
Less: Imputed interest		(2,247)
Total	\$	62,369

Lease cost for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	Three months ended September 30, 2019		Nine months ended September 30, 2019	
	(In thousands)			
Operating lease cost	\$	4,551	\$	20,835
Operating lease cost - related party		5,610		16,830
Variable lease cost		105		1,065
Variable lease cost - related party		5,357		64,968
Short-term lease cost		224		407
Total lease cost ⁽¹⁾	\$	15,847	\$	104,105

- (1) The majority of the Company's total lease cost was capitalized to the full cost pool, and the remainder was included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Supplemental cash flow information for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 related to leases was as follows:

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		(In thousands)	
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$		146
Investing cash flow from operating leases	\$		18,998
Investing cash flow from operating leases - related party	\$		78,518

The weighted-average remaining lease term as of September 30, 2019 was 1.82 years. The weighted-average discount rate used to determine the operating lease liability as of September 30, 2019 was 3.66%.

14. INCOME TAXES

The dollar amounts and the effective tax rates in this note have been restated as a result of the matter described in Note 1.

The Company records its quarterly tax provision based on an estimate of the annual effective tax rate expected to apply to continuing operations for the various jurisdictions in which it operates. The tax effects of certain items, such as tax rate changes, significant unusual or infrequent items, and certain changes in the assessment of the realizability of deferred taxes, are recognized as discrete items in the period in which they occur and are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate.

The Company's ability to utilize NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes to reduce future taxable income is subject to potential limitations under Internal Revenue Code Section 382 ("Section 382") and its related tax regulations. The utilization of these attributes may be limited if certain ownership changes by 5% stockholders (as defined in Treasury regulations pursuant to Section 382) and the effects of stock issuances by the Company during any three-year period result in a cumulative change of more than 50% in the beneficial ownership of Gulfport. The Company updates its Section 382 analysis to determine if an ownership change has occurred at each reporting period. If it is determined that an ownership change has occurred under these rules, the Company would generally be subject to an annual limitation on the use of pre-ownership change NOL carryforwards and certain other losses and/or credits. In addition, certain future transactions regarding the Company's equity, including the cumulative effects of small transactions as well as transactions beyond the Company's control, could cause an ownership change and therefore a potential limitation on the annual utilization of its deferred tax assets.

For the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the Company maintained a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets based on its conclusion, considering all available evidence (both positive and negative), that it was more likely than not that the deferred tax assets would not be realized. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, including net operating losses, is recognized when it is more likely than not that some or all of the benefit from the deferred tax assets will not be realized. To assess that likelihood, the Company uses estimates and judgment regarding future taxable income, and considers the tax laws in the jurisdiction where such taxable income is generated, to determine whether a valuation allowance is required. Such evidence can include current financial position, results of operations, both actual and forecasted, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategies as well as the current and forecasted business economics of the oil and gas industry.

As of June 30, 2019, in part because in the current year the Company achieved more than three years of cumulative pretax income in the U.S. federal tax jurisdiction and the Company determined that an ownership change under Internal Revenue Code Section 382 did not occur that would further limit its ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards, management determined that there was sufficient positive evidence to conclude that it is more likely than not that additional deferred taxes of \$207.0 million are realizable.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recognized \$27.7 million and \$207.0 million, respectively, as a discrete tax benefit. It therefore reduced the valuation allowance accordingly and maintains a valuation allowance of \$5.0 million related to foreign tax credits, general business credits and net operating losses in jurisdictions for which it has determined that it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets would not be realized before expiration.

As of each reporting date, management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could affect its view of the future realization of deferred tax assets. This assessment relies upon a number of areas of management's judgment regarding forecast of results in subsequent years. Changes in those judgments could require the Company to establish a valuation allowance for currently recognized deferred tax assets in a subsequent reporting period. In addition, if the Company incurred an Internal Revenue Code Section 382 ownership change it would significantly limit the Company's ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards and other tax attributes.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company's estimated annual effective tax rates were approximately 50.4% and 28.2%, respectively. The effective tax rate varies from the expected statutory tax rate of 21% primarily because of the release of the valuation allowance of \$207.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The Company also recognized tax expense of \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively, related to equity compensation book amounts that exceed the tax deduction.

15. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The 2023 Notes, the 2024 Notes, the 2025 Notes and the 2026 Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by all existing consolidated subsidiaries that guarantee the Company's secured revolving credit facility or certain other debt (the "Guarantors"). The Notes are not guaranteed by Grizzly Holdings or Mule Sky LLC ("Mule Sky") (the "Non-Guarantors"). The Guarantors are 100% owned by Gulfport (the "Parent"), and the guarantees are full, unconditional, joint and several. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the Parent or the Guarantors to obtain funds from each other in the form of a dividend or loan. Effective June 1, 2019, the Parent contributed interests in certain oil and gas assets and related liabilities to certain of the Guarantors.

The following condensed consolidating balance sheets, statements of operations, statements of comprehensive income and statements of cash flows are provided for the Parent, the Guarantors and the Non-Guarantors and include the consolidating adjustments and eliminations necessary to arrive at the information for the Company on a condensed consolidated basis. The information has been presented using the equity method of accounting for the Parent's ownership of the Guarantors and the Non-Guarantors.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands)

	September 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	As Restated				
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,279	\$ 3,715	\$ 130	\$ —	\$ 10,124
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas sales	857	111,800	—	—	112,657
Accounts receivable - joint interest and other	6,909	34,418	—	—	41,327
Accounts receivable - intercompany	953,446	625,306	—	(1,578,752)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,886	1,697	75	—	5,658
Short-term derivative instruments	134,571	—	—	—	134,571
Total current assets	1,105,948	776,936	205	(1,578,752)	304,337
Property and equipment:					
Oil and natural gas properties, full-cost accounting	1,312,715	9,239,581	146	(729)	10,551,713
Other property and equipment	92,163	751	3,319	—	96,233
Accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	(1,416,248)	(4,200,519)	(221)	—	(5,616,988)
Property and equipment, net	(11,370)	5,039,813	3,244	(729)	5,030,958
Other assets:					
Equity investments and investments in subsidiaries	4,553,316	—	49,545	(4,528,899)	73,962
Long-term derivative instruments	23,419	—	—	—	23,419
Deferred tax asset	323,378	—	—	—	323,378
Inventories	94	6,928	—	—	7,022
Operating lease assets	13,920	—	—	—	13,920
Operating lease assets - related parties	48,449	—	—	—	48,449
Other assets	11,333	320	—	—	11,653
Total other assets	4,973,909	7,248	49,545	(4,528,899)	501,803
Total assets	\$ 6,068,487	\$ 5,823,997	\$ 52,994	\$ (6,108,380)	\$ 5,837,098
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 69,863	\$ 369,129	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ 439,019
Accounts payable - intercompany	660,364	914,401	3,987	(1,578,752)	—
Short-term derivative instruments	429	—	—	—	429
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	12,848	—	—	—	12,848
Current portion of operating lease liabilities - related parties	21,017	—	—	—	21,017
Current maturities of long-term debt	622	—	—	—	622
Total current liabilities	765,143	1,283,530	4,014	(1,578,752)	473,935
Long-term derivative instruments	72,040	—	—	—	72,040
Asset retirement obligation - long-term	—	59,819	—	—	59,819
Uncertain tax position liability	3,127	—	—	—	3,127
Non-current operating lease liabilities	1,072	—	—	—	1,072
Non-current operating lease liabilities - related parties	27,432	—	—	—	27,432
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,076,569	—	—	—	2,076,569
Total liabilities	2,945,383	1,343,349	4,014	(1,578,752)	2,713,994
Stockholders' equity:					
Common stock	1,597	—	—	—	1,597
Paid-in capital	4,205,158	4,170,573	262,061	(4,432,634)	4,205,158
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(50,679)	—	(48,548)	48,548	(50,679)
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(1,032,972)	310,075	(164,533)	(145,542)	(1,032,972)
Total stockholders' equity	3,123,104	4,480,648	48,980	(4,529,628)	3,123,104
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 6,068,487	\$ 5,823,997	\$ 52,994	\$ (6,108,380)	\$ 5,837,098

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands)

	December 31, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,585	\$ 26,711	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 52,297
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas sales	146,075	64,125	—	—	210,200
Accounts receivable - joint interest and other	16,212	6,285	—	—	22,497
Accounts receivable - intercompany	671,633	319,464	—	(991,097)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,843	2,174	—	—	10,017
Short-term derivative instruments	21,352	—	—	—	21,352
Total current assets	888,700	418,759	1	(991,097)	316,363
Property and equipment:					
Oil and natural gas properties, full-cost accounting,	7,044,550	2,983,015	—	(729)	10,026,836
Other property and equipment	91,916	751	—	—	92,667
Accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment	(4,640,059)	(39)	—	—	(4,640,098)
Property and equipment, net	2,496,407	2,983,727	—	(729)	5,479,405
Other assets:					
Equity investments and investments in subsidiaries	2,856,988	—	44,259	(2,665,126)	236,121
Inventories	4,210	1,134	—	—	5,344
Other assets	12,624	1,178	—	1	13,803
Total other assets	2,873,822	2,312	44,259	(2,665,125)	255,268
Total assets	\$ 6,258,929	\$ 3,404,798	\$ 44,260	\$ (3,656,951)	\$ 6,051,036
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 419,107	\$ 99,273	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 518,380
Accounts payable - intercompany	320,259	670,708	130	(991,097)	—
Short-term derivative instruments	20,401	—	—	—	20,401
Current maturities of long-term debt	651	—	—	—	651
Total current liabilities	760,418	769,981	130	(991,097)	539,432
Long-term derivative instruments	13,992	—	—	—	13,992
Asset retirement obligation - long-term	66,859	13,093	—	—	79,952
Uncertain tax position liability	3,127	—	—	—	3,127
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,086,765	—	—	—	2,086,765
Total liabilities	2,931,161	783,074	130	(991,097)	2,723,268
Stockholders' equity:					
Common stock	1,630	—	—	—	1,630
Paid-in capital	4,227,532	1,915,598	261,626	(2,177,224)	4,227,532
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(56,026)	—	(53,783)	53,783	(56,026)
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(845,368)	706,126	(163,713)	(542,413)	(845,368)
Total stockholders' equity	3,327,768	2,621,724	44,130	(2,665,854)	3,327,768
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 6,258,929	\$ 3,404,798	\$ 44,260	\$ (3,656,951)	\$ 6,051,036

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Three months ended September 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	As Restated				
Total revenues	\$ 27,358	\$ 257,817	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 285,175
Costs and expenses:					
Lease operating expenses	(231)	22,704	—	—	22,473
Production taxes	36	6,529	—	—	6,565
Midstream gathering and processing expenses	—	78,435	—	—	78,435
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,686	160,418	166	—	163,270
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	—	571,442	—	—	571,442
General and administrative expenses	27,218	(12,675)	116	—	14,659
Accretion expense	—	747	—	—	747
	<u>29,709</u>	<u>827,600</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>857,591</u>
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(2,351)</u>	<u>(569,783)</u>	<u>(282)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(572,416)</u>
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME):					
Interest expense	35,105	(1,010)	—	—	34,095
Interest income	(187)	(151)	—	—	(338)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(23,600)	—	—	—	(23,600)
Loss from equity method investments and investments in subsidiaries	616,348	—	40	(573,306)	43,082
Other (income) expense	(1,168)	3,362	—	1,000	3,194
	<u>626,498</u>	<u>2,201</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>(572,306)</u>	<u>56,433</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>(628,849)</u>	<u>(571,984)</u>	<u>(322)</u>	<u>572,306</u>	<u>(628,849)</u>
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	<u>(144,047)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(144,047)</u>
NET LOSS	<u>\$ (484,802)</u>	<u>\$ (571,984)</u>	<u>\$ (322)</u>	<u>\$ 572,306</u>	<u>\$ (484,802)</u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Three months ended September 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor	Eliminations	Consolidated
Total revenues	\$ 235,683	\$ 125,279	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 360,962
Costs and expenses:					
Lease operating expenses	16,502	5,823	—	—	22,325
Production taxes	4,505	4,843	—	—	9,348
Midstream gathering and processing expenses	54,397	24,516	—	—	78,913
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	119,914	1	—	—	119,915
General and administrative expenses	16,314	(467)	1	—	15,848
Accretion expense	812	225	—	—	1,037
	<u>212,444</u>	<u>34,941</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>247,386</u>
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	<u>23,239</u>	<u>90,338</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>113,576</u>
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:					
Interest expense	34,254	(1,001)	—	—	33,253
Interest income	(86)	(6)	—	—	(92)
Gain on sale of equity method investments	(2,733)	—	—	—	(2,733)
(Income) loss from equity method investments and investments in subsidiaries	(104,226)	(1)	275	91,094	(12,858)
Other expense (income)	880	(24)	—	—	856
	<u>(71,911)</u>	<u>(1,032)</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>91,094</u>	<u>18,426</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>95,150</u>	<u>91,370</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>(91,094)</u>	<u>95,150</u>
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>\$ 95,150</u>	<u>\$ 91,370</u>	<u>\$ (276)</u>	<u>\$ (91,094)</u>	<u>\$ 95,150</u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	As Restated				
Total revenues	\$ 493,895	\$ 570,852	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,064,747
Costs and expenses:					
Lease operating expenses	26,918	37,750	—	—	64,668
Production taxes	6,117	16,467	—	—	22,584
Midstream gathering and processing expenses	71,420	149,312	—	—	220,732
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	201,250	205,183	221	—	406,654
Impairment of oil and gas properties	—	571,442	—	—	571,442
General and administrative expenses	56,195	(16,933)	220	—	39,482
Accretion expense	1,389	1,784	—	—	3,173
	<u>363,289</u>	<u>965,005</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,328,735</u>
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	<u>130,606</u>	<u>(394,153)</u>	<u>(441)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(263,988)</u>
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME):					
Interest expense	105,364	(2,269)	—	—	103,095
Interest income	(454)	(195)	—	—	(649)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(23,600)	—	—	—	(23,600)
Loss from equity method investments and investments in subsidiaries	560,883	—	379	(396,871)	164,391
Other (income) expense	(605)	3,362	—	1,000	3,757
	<u>641,588</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>(395,871)</u>	<u>246,994</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>(510,982)</u>	<u>(395,051)</u>	<u>(820)</u>	<u>395,871</u>	<u>(510,982)</u>
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	<u>(323,378)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(323,378)</u>
NET LOSS	<u>\$ (187,604)</u>	<u>\$ (395,051)</u>	<u>\$ (820)</u>	<u>\$ 395,871</u>	<u>\$ (187,604)</u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor	Eliminations	Consolidated
Total revenues	\$ 596,018	\$ 343,076	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 939,094
Costs and expenses:					
Lease operating expenses	46,926	17,217	—	—	64,143
Production taxes	13,309	10,552	—	—	23,861
Midstream gathering and processing expenses	152,605	61,941	—	—	214,546
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	352,846	2	—	—	352,848
General and administrative expenses	45,100	(2,148)	3	—	42,955
Accretion expense	2,397	659	—	—	3,056
	613,183	88,223	3	—	701,409
(LOSS) INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	(17,165)	254,853	(3)	—	237,685
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:					
Interest expense	103,310	(2,388)	—	—	100,922
Interest income	(144)	(18)	—	—	(162)
Gain on sale of equity method investments	(28,349)	(96,419)	—	—	(124,768)
(Income) loss from equity method investments and investments in subsidiaries	(387,991)	(694)	833	352,570	(35,282)
Other (income) expense	(481)	(34)	—	1,000	485
	(313,655)	(99,553)	833	353,570	(58,805)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	296,490	354,406	(836)	(353,570)	296,490
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(69)	—	—	—	(69)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 296,559	\$ 354,406	\$ (836)	\$ (353,570)	\$ 296,559

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Three months ended September 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	As Restated				
Net loss	\$ (484,802)	\$ (571,984)	\$ (322)	\$ 572,306	\$ (484,802)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2,064)	(43)	(2,021)	2,064	(2,064)
Other comprehensive loss	(2,064)	(43)	(2,021)	2,064	(2,064)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (486,866)</u>	<u>\$ (572,027)</u>	<u>\$ (2,343)</u>	<u>\$ 574,370</u>	<u>\$ (486,866)</u>

	Three months ended September 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income (loss)	\$ 95,150	\$ 91,370	\$ (276)	\$ (91,094)	\$ 95,150
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,052	103	2,949	(3,052)	3,052
Other comprehensive income	3,052	103	2,949	(3,052)	3,052
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 98,202</u>	<u>\$ 91,473</u>	<u>\$ 2,673</u>	<u>\$ (94,146)</u>	<u>\$ 98,202</u>

	Nine months ended September 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	As Restated				
Net loss	\$ (187,604)	\$ (395,051)	\$ (820)	\$ 395,871	\$ (187,604)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	5,347	112	5,235	(5,347)	5,347
Other comprehensive income	5,347	112	5,235	(5,347)	5,347
Comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (182,257)</u>	<u>\$ (394,939)</u>	<u>\$ 4,415</u>	<u>\$ 390,524</u>	<u>\$ (182,257)</u>

	Nine months ended September 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income (loss)	\$ 296,559	\$ 354,406	\$ (836)	\$ (353,570)	\$ 296,559
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5,815)	(70)	(5,745)	5,815	(5,815)
Other comprehensive loss	(5,815)	(70)	(5,745)	5,815	(5,815)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 290,744</u>	<u>\$ 354,336</u>	<u>\$ (6,581)</u>	<u>\$ (347,755)</u>	<u>\$ 290,744</u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	As Restated				
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (7,604)	\$ 621,511	\$ 3,445	\$ 3	\$ 617,355
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,178	(644,507)	(3,751)	432	(638,648)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(20,880)	—	435	(435)	(20,880)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(19,306)	(22,996)	129	—	(42,173)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	25,585	26,711	1	—	52,297
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 6,279	\$ 3,715	\$ 130	\$ —	\$ 10,124

	Nine months ended September 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantor	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 427,351	\$ 203,446	\$ (1)	\$ 1
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(354,848)	(199,738)	(2,318)	2,318	(554,586)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(51,197)	—	2,319	(2,319)	(51,197)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	21,306	3,708	—	—	25,014
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	67,908	31,649	—	—	99,557
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 89,214	\$ 35,357	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 124,571

**16. SUBSEQUENT
EVENTS**

Derivatives

In October 2019, the Company early terminated some of its fixed price swaps for oil and natural gas scheduled to settle during the fourth quarter of 2019 covering approximately 1,000 BBls of oil per day and 120,000 MMBtu of natural gas per day. The value of these early terminations was used to enhance the fixed price for new natural gas swaps for 2020 covering approximately 28,000 MMBtu of natural gas per day at a weighted average price of \$2.85 per MMBtu.

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

As discussed in Note 1 - Basis of Presentation, Restatement and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 1, Part 1 of this Amendment, the Company has restated its financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, and the following information reflects the impact of that restatement.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section and audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("the Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("the Exchange Act"). When used in this Quarterly Report, the words "could", "believe", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "project" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words.

All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this report that address activities, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future, including such things as estimated future net revenues from oil and natural gas reserves and the present value thereof, future capital expenditures (including the amount and nature thereof), business strategy and measures to implement strategy, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of our business and operations, plans, references to future success, references to intentions as to future matters and other such matters are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analysis made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. However, whether actual results and developments will conform with our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including general economic, market or business conditions; commodity prices; the opportunities (or lack thereof) that may be presented to and pursued by us; competitive actions by other oil and natural gas companies; adverse developments or losses from pending or future litigation and regulatory proceedings; our ability to identify, complete and integrate acquisitions of properties and businesses; changes in laws or regulations; adverse weather conditions and natural disasters such as hurricanes, our ability to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting and other factors, including those listed under Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our other filings with the SEC, many of which are beyond our control and may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties described in this Quarterly Report occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements, expressed or implied, included in this Quarterly Report are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. This cautionary statement should also be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that we or persons acting on our behalf may issue.

Except as otherwise required by applicable law, we disclaim any duty to update any forward-looking statements, all of which are expressly qualified by the statements in this section, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report.

Investors should note that Gulfport announces financial information in SEC filings, press releases and public conference calls. Gulfport may use the Investors section of its website (www.gulfportenergy.com) to communicate with investors. It is possible that the financial and other information posted there could be deemed to be material information. The information on Gulfport's website is not part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

We are an independent oil and natural gas exploration and production company focused on the exploration, exploitation, acquisition and production of natural gas, crude oil and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") in the United States. Our corporate strategy is to internally identify prospects, acquire lands encompassing those prospects and evaluate those prospects using subsurface geology and geophysical data and exploratory drilling. Using this strategy, we have developed an oil and natural gas portfolio of proved reserves, as well as development and exploratory drilling opportunities on high potential conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas prospects. Our principal properties are located in the Utica Shale primarily in Eastern Ohio.

and the SCOOP Woodford and SCOOP Springer plays in Oklahoma. In addition, among other interests, we hold an acreage position in the Alberta oil sands in Canada through our interest in Grizzly Oil Sands ULC ("Grizzly"), and an approximate 21.8% equity interest in Mammoth Energy Services, Inc. ("Mammoth Energy"), an energy services company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (TUSK). We seek to achieve reserve growth and increase our cash flow through our annual drilling programs.

2019 Operational and Other Highlights

- During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we spud 13 gross (11.4 net) wells in the Utica Shale and participated in five additional gross (0.9 net) wells that were drilled by other operators on our Utica Shale acreage. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we spud eight gross (6.7 net) wells in the SCOOP and participated in an additional 36 gross (0.8 net) wells that were drilled by other operators on our SCOOP acreage. Of the 21 new wells we spud, at September 30, 2019, 13 were in various stages of completion, six were turned-to-sales and two were being drilled. In addition, 47 gross (41.5 net) operated wells were turned-to-sales in our Utica Shale operating area and nine gross (8.7 net) operated wells were turned-to-sales in our SCOOP operating area during the nine months ended September 30, 2019.
- In January 2019, our board of directors approved a new stock repurchase program to acquire a portion of our outstanding common stock within a 24 month period, which we believe underscores the confidence we have in our business model, financial performance and asset base. As of October 25, 2019, we have repurchased approximately 3.8 million shares of our outstanding common stock pursuant to the plan for total consideration of approximately \$30.0 million.
- During the three months ended September 30, 2019, we used borrowings under our revolving credit facility to repurchase in the open market approximately \$104.4 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 6.625% Senior Notes due 2023 ("2023 Notes"), 6.000% Senior Notes due 2024 ("2024 Notes"), 6.375% Senior Notes due 2025 ("2025 Notes"), and 6.375% Senior Notes due 2026 ("2026 Notes") (collectively the "Notes"), for \$80.3 million. We recognized a \$23.6 million gain on debt extinguishment, which included retirement of unamortized issuance costs and fees associated with the repurchased debt.
- In December of 2018, we entered into an agreement to sell our non-core assets located in the West Cote Blanche Bay ("WCBB") and Hackberry fields of Louisiana to an undisclosed third party for a purchase price of approximately \$19.7 million. The sale closed on July 3, 2019, subject to customary post-closing terms and conditions, with an effective date of August 15, 2018. We received approximately \$9.2 million in cash and retained contingent overriding royalty interests. In addition, we could also receive contingent payments based on commodity prices exceeding specified thresholds over the two years following the closing date. See Note 9 for further discussion of the contingent consideration arrangement, which was determined to be an embedded derivative. The buyer assumed all plugging and abandonment liabilities associated with these assets which totaled approximately \$30.0 million at the divestiture date.

2019 Production and Drilling Activity

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, our total net production was 130,071,046 thousand cubic feet ("Mcf") of natural gas, 474,407 barrels of oil and 52,950,681 gallons of NGLs for a total of 140,482 million cubic feet of natural gas equivalent ("MMcfe") as compared to 116,993,594 Mcf of natural gas, 664,633 barrels of oil and 72,427,030 gallons of NGLs, or 131,328 MMcfe, for the three months ended September 30, 2018. Our total net production averaged approximately 1,527.0 MMcfe per day during the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to 1,427.5 MMcfe per day during the same period in 2018. The 7% increase in production is largely the result of the continuing development of our Utica Shale and SCOOP acreage.

Utica Shale. From January 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, we spud 13 gross (11.4 net) wells in the Utica Shale, of which six were turned-to-sales, one was being drilled and six were in various stages of completion at September 30, 2019. We also participated in five additional gross (0.9 net) wells that were drilled by other operators on our Utica Shale acreage. From October 1, 2019 through October 25, 2019, we spud one gross and net well in the Utica Shale.

As of October 25, 2019, we had one operated rig running in the Utica Shale. We currently intend to spud a total of 16 gross (14.4 net) horizontal wells, and commence sales from a total of 47 gross (41.5 net) horizontal wells, on our Utica Shale acreage in 2019. We also anticipate an additional two to three net horizontal wells will be drilled, and sales commenced from two to three net horizontal wells, on our Utica Shale acreage by other operators during 2019.

Aggregate net production from our Utica Shale acreage during the three months ended September 30, 2019 was approximately 114,459 MMcfe, or an average of 1,244.1 MMcfe per day, of which 98% was natural gas and 2% was oil and NGLs.

SCOOP. From January 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, we spud eight gross (6.7 net) wells in the SCOOP, of which one was being drilled and seven were in various stages of completion at September 30, 2019. We also participated in an additional 36 gross (0.8 net) wells that were drilled by other operators on our SCOOP acreage. From October 1, 2019 through October 25, 2019, we did not spud any wells on our SCOOP acreage.

As of October 25, 2019, we had one operated rig running on our SCOOP acreage. We currently intend to spud a total of nine gross (7.7 net) horizontal wells, and commence sales from a total of 14 gross (12.6 net) horizontal wells, on our SCOOP acreage in 2019. We also anticipate one to two net wells will be drilled, and sales commenced from one to two net wells on our SCOOP acreage by other operators during 2019.

Aggregate net production from our SCOOP acreage during the three months ended September 30, 2019 was approximately 25,897 MMcfe, or an average of 281.5 MMcfe per day, of which 71% was from natural gas and 29% was from oil and NGLs.

South Louisiana. From January 1, 2019 through July 3, 2019, we did not spud any new wells or recomplete any wells in the South Louisiana fields. Our aggregate net production from the South Louisiana fields during the three months ended September 30, 2019 was approximately 38.3 MMcfe, or an average of 416.2 Mcfe per day, all of which was from oil. On July 3, 2019, we closed on the sale of all of our South Louisiana assets.

We had no further capital obligations related to the South Louisiana fields after July 3, 2019.

Niobrara Formation. From January 1, 2019 through October 25, 2019, there were no wells spud on our Niobrara Formation acreage. Aggregate net production was approximately 26.0 MMcfe, or an average of 282.4 Mcfe per day during the three months ended September 30, 2019, all of which was from oil.

Bakken. As of September 30, 2019, we had an interest in 18 wells and overriding royalty interests in certain existing and future wells. Aggregate net production from this acreage during the three months ended September 30, 2019 was approximately 60.6 MMcfe, or an average of 658.3 Mcfe per day, of which 96% was from oil and 4% was from natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Equity Investments

Mammoth Energy Services, Inc.

In connection with the preparation of financial statements for the three months ended September 30, 2019, we reviewed our investment in Mammoth Energy for impairment based on certain qualitative and quantitative factors. As a result of the calculated fair values and other qualitative factors, we concluded that an other than temporary impairment was indicated. This resulted in recording an aggregate impairment loss of \$35.5 million and \$160.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively, which is included in loss (income) from equity method investments, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. If Mammoth Energy's common stock continues to trade below the carrying value for a prolonged period of time, further impairment of our investment in Mammoth Energy may be necessary.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the Three Month Periods Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

We reported net loss of \$484.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to net income of \$95.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This \$580.0 million period-to-period decrease was due primarily to a \$75.8 million decrease in oil and natural gas revenues, a \$55.9 million increase in loss from equity method investments, including a \$35.5 million impairment related to our investment in Mammoth Energy, a \$571.4 million oil and natural gas properties impairment charge related to the decline in commodity prices, a \$43.4 million increase in DD&A and a \$2.7 million decrease in gain on sale of equity method investments, partially offset by a \$23.6 million gain on debt extinguishment and a \$144.0 million increase in income tax benefit for the three months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2018. Additional impairments of oil and natural gas properties are expected to occur in upcoming quarters should commodity prices continue below the average of the previous 12 months. However, the amount of any future impairments is difficult to predict as it depends on changes in commodity prices, production rates, proved reserves, evaluation of costs excluded from amortization, future development costs and production costs. The gain on sale of equity investments in 2018 was the result of the sale of Mammoth Energy common stock during 2018.

Natural Gas, Oil and NGL Revenues. For the three months ended September 30, 2019, we reported oil and natural gas revenues of \$285.2 million as compared to oil and natural gas revenues of \$361.0 million during the same period in 2018. This \$75.8 million, or 21%, decrease in revenues was primarily attributable to the following:

- A \$21.1 million decrease in oil and condensate sales without the impact of derivatives due to a 25% decrease in oil and condensate market prices and a 29% decrease in oil and condensate sales volumes.
- A \$33.5 million decrease in NGLs sales without the impact of derivatives due to a 48% decrease in NGLs market prices and a 27% decrease in NGLs sales volumes.
- A \$57.9 million decrease in natural gas sales without the impact of derivatives due to a 29% decrease in natural gas market prices, partially offset by a 1% increase in natural gas sales volumes.
- A \$1.0 million decrease in natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales due to an unfavorable change in the fair value of the contingent consideration arrangement related to the Louisiana asset sale.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- A \$37.7 million increase in natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales due to a favorable change in gains and losses from derivative instruments. Of the total change, \$87.7 million was due to favorable changes in settlements related to our derivative positions, partially offset by \$50.0 million in unfavorable change in the fair value of our open derivative positions in each period. The unfavorable change in fair value of our open derivative positions is primarily a result of new options contracts entered into during the three months ended September 30, 2019, partially offset by fair value gain on swap contracts as a result of the decrease in forward curve prices for natural gas from the previous reporting period.

The following table summarizes our oil and condensate, natural gas and NGLs production and related pricing for the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to such data for the three months ended September 30, 2018:

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018
	(\$ In thousands)	
Natural gas sales		
Natural gas production volumes (MMcf)	130,071	116,994
Total natural gas sales	\$ 213,227	\$ 271,167
Natural gas sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.32
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.08
Average natural gas sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.40
Oil and condensate sales		
Oil and condensate production volumes (MBbls)	474	665
Total oil and condensate sales	\$ 24,550	\$ 45,682
Oil and condensate sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 51.75	\$ 68.73
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 4.65	\$ (14.76)
Average oil and condensate sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 56.40	\$ 53.97
NGLs sales		
NGLs production volumes (MGal)	52,951	72,427
Total NGLs sales	\$ 20,324	\$ 53,776
NGLs sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Gal)	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.74
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Gal)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.07)
Average NGLs sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Gal)	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.67
Natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales		
Natural gas equivalents (MMcfe)	140,482	131,328
Total natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales	\$ 258,101	\$ 370,625
Natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 1.84	\$ 2.82
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.04)
Average natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.78
Production Costs:		
Average production costs (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.17
Average production taxes (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07
Average midstream gathering and processing (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.60
Total production costs, midstream costs and production taxes (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.84

Lease Operating Expenses. Lease operating expenses ("LOE") not including production taxes increased to \$22.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 from \$22.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This \$0.2 million, or 1%, increase was primarily the result of an increase in location repairs and disposal costs, partially offset by a decrease in property taxes. However, due to a 7% increase in our production volumes for the three months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2018, our per unit LOE decreased by 6% from \$0.17 per Mcfe to \$0.16 per Mcfe.

Production Taxes. Production taxes decreased \$2.7 million, or 29%, to \$6.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 from \$9.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in commodity prices, as taxes in Ohio are assessed off of value, and the sale of our Louisiana assets, partially offset by an increase in the production tax rate associated with our SCOOP production.

Midstream Gathering and Processing Expenses. Midstream gathering and processing expenses decreased to \$78.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 from \$78.9 million for the same period in 2018. This \$0.5 million, or 1%, decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in production volumes related to our Utica Shale non-operated properties partially offset by an increase in our production volumes related to both our Utica Shale operated properties and SCOOP non-operated properties.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization. Depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A") expense increased to \$163.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019, and consisted of \$160.5 million in depletion of oil and natural gas properties and \$2.8 million in depreciation of other property and equipment, as compared to total DD&A expense of \$119.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This \$43.4 million, or 36%, increase was primarily due to an increase in our depletion rate as a result of a decrease in our total proved reserves volumes used to calculate our total DD&A expense, as well as an increase in our production.

Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties. During the three months ended September 30, 2019, we had a \$571.4 million oil and natural gas properties impairment charge related primarily to the decline in commodity prices, compared to no impairment charge of oil and gas properties in 2018. If prices of natural gas, oil and NGL continue to decline, the Company may be required to further write down the value of its oil and natural gas properties, which could negatively affect its results of operations.

General and Administrative Expenses. Net general and administrative expenses decreased to \$14.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 from \$15.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This \$1.1 million, or 7%, decrease was primarily due to decreases in salaries and benefits, consulting fees and travel expense, partially offset by increases in legal expense. In addition, for the three months ended September 30, 2019, we decreased our unit general and administrative expense by 17% to \$0.10 per Mcfe from \$0.12 per Mcfe for the three months ended September 30, 2018.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$34.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to \$33.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 due primarily to increased borrowings on our revolving credit facility as compared to the same period in 2018, partially offset by a decrease in outstanding senior notes as a result of debt repurchases. In addition, total weighted average debt outstanding under our revolving credit facility was \$223.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to \$74.0 million debt outstanding under such facility. As of September 30, 2019, amounts borrowed under our revolving credit facility bore interest at a weighted average rate of 3.52%. In addition, we capitalized approximately \$1.0 million and \$1.6 million in interest expense to undeveloped oil and natural gas properties during the three months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. This \$0.6 million decrease in capitalized interest in the 2019 period was primarily the result of changes to our development plan for our oil and natural gas properties.

Income Taxes. As of September 30, 2019, we had a federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$1.4 billion from prior years, in addition to numerous temporary differences, which gave rise to a net deferred tax asset. Quarterly, management performs a forecast of our taxable income and analyzes other relevant factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that a valuation allowance is needed, looking at both positive and negative factors. A valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets is established if, in management's opinion, it is more likely than not that some portion will not be realized. During the three months ending September 30, 2019, management determined there was sufficient positive evidence that it was more likely than not that the federal and some state net operating loss carryforwards should be realized and recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$27.7 million. We will maintain a valuation allowance of \$5.0 million against the net deferred tax asset for certain tax attributes for which we have determined it is more likely than not those attribute carryforwards will expire prior to utilization.

Comparison of the Nine Month Periods Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

We reported net loss of \$187.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to net income of \$296.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. This \$484.2 million period-to-period decrease was due primarily to a \$199.7 million increase in loss from equity method investments, including a \$160.8 million impairment related to our investment in Mammoth Energy, a \$124.8 million decrease in gain on sale of equity method investments, a \$571.4 million oil and natural gas properties impairment charge related to the decline in commodity prices, a \$53.8 million increase in DD&A and a \$6.2 million increase in midstream gathering and processing expenses, partially offset by a \$323.3 million increase in income tax benefit, a \$125.7 million increase in natural gas, oil and NGL revenues and a \$23.6 million increase in gain on debt extinguishment for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2018. Additional impairments of oil and natural gas properties are expected to occur in upcoming quarters should commodity prices continue below the average of the previous 12 months. However, the amount of any future impairment is difficult to predict as it depends on changes in commodity prices, production rates, proved reserves, evaluation of costs excluded from amortization, future development costs and production costs. The gain on sale of equity investments in 2018 was a result of the sale of our interest in Strike Force Midstream LLC ("Strike Force") and the sale of Mammoth Energy common stock during 2018.

Oil and Gas Revenues. For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we reported oil and natural gas revenues of \$1.1 billion as compared to oil and natural gas revenues of \$939.1 million during the same period in 2018. This \$125.7 million, or 13%, increase in revenues was primarily attributable to the following:

- A \$275.9 million increase in natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales due to a favorable change in gains and losses from derivative instruments. Of the total change, \$204.8 million was due to favorable changes in the fair value of our open derivative positions in each period and \$71.1 million was due to a favorable change in settlements related to our derivative positions. The favorable change in fair value of our open derivative positions is primarily a result of the decrease in the forward curve prices for natural gas from the previous reporting period.

These increases were partially offset by:

- A \$38.8 million decrease in natural gas sales without the impact of derivatives due to a 10% decrease in natural gas market prices, partially offset by a 5% increase in natural gas sales volumes.
- A \$46.7 million decrease in oil and condensate sales without the impact of derivatives due to a 20% decrease in oil and condensate sales volumes and a 17% decrease in oil and condensate market prices.
- A \$63.7 million decrease in NGLs sales without the impact of derivatives due to a 35% decrease in NGLs market prices and a 16% decrease in NGLs sales volumes.
- A \$1.0 million decrease in natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales due to an unfavorable change in the fair value of the contingent consideration arrangement related to the Louisiana asset sale.

The following table summarizes our oil and condensate, natural gas and NGLs production and related pricing for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to such data for the nine months ended September 30, 2018:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018
(\$ In thousands)		
Natural gas sales		
Natural gas production volumes (MMcf)	343,753	327,272
Total natural gas sales	\$ 714,500	\$ 753,261
Natural gas sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.30
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.14
Average natural gas sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.44
Oil and condensate sales		
Oil and condensate production volumes (MBbls)	1,735	2,166
Total oil and condensate sales	\$ 93,942	\$ 140,687
Oil and condensate sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 54.13	\$ 64.96
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 1.50	\$ (10.28)
Average oil and condensate sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 55.63	\$ 54.68
NGLs sales		
NGLs production volumes (MGal)	165,970	196,695
Total NGLs sales	\$ 78,136	\$ 141,883
NGLs sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Gal)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.72
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Gal)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.06)
Average NGLs sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Gal)	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.66
Natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales		
Gas equivalents (MMcfe)	377,875	368,366
Total natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales	\$ 886,578	\$ 1,035,831
Natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales without the impact of derivatives (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.81
Impact from settled derivatives (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.03
Average natural gas, oil and condensate and NGLs sales price, including settled derivatives (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.84
Production Costs:		
Average production costs (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17
Average production taxes (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07
Average midstream gathering and processing (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.58
Total production costs, midstream costs and production taxes (\$/Mcfe)	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.82

Lease Operating Expenses. Lease operating expenses not including production taxes increased to \$64.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 from \$64.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. This \$0.6 million, or 1%, increase was primarily the result of an increase in expenses related to location repair, disposal costs and overhead, partially offset by a decrease in wireline services, facility maintenance expense and insurance.

Production Taxes. Production taxes decreased to \$22.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 from \$23.9 million for the same period in 2018. This \$1.3 million, or 5%, decrease was primarily related to a decrease in commodity prices, as taxes in Ohio are assessed off of value, and the sale of our Louisiana assets, partially offset by an increase in the production tax rate associated with our SCOOP production.

Midstream Gathering and Processing Expenses. Midstream gathering and processing expenses increased to \$220.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 from \$214.5 million for the same period in 2018. This \$6.2 million, or 3%, increase was primarily attributable to midstream expenses related to our increased production volumes in the Utica Shale and SCOOP resulting from our 2018 and 2019 drilling activities as well as routine contract escalations associated with our Utica Shale production.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense increased to \$406.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, and consisted of \$398.2 million in depletion of oil and natural gas properties and \$8.5 million in depreciation of other property and equipment, as compared to total DD&A expense of \$352.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. This \$53.8 million, or 15%, increase was primarily due to an increase in our depletion rate as a result of a decrease in our total proved reserves volumes used to calculate our total DD&A expense and an increase in our production.

Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties. During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we had a \$571.4 million oil and natural gas properties impairment charge related primarily to the decline in commodity prices, compared to no impairment charge of oil and gas properties in 2018. If prices of natural gas, oil and NGL continue to decline, the Company may be required to further write down the value of its oil and natural gas properties, which could negatively affect its results of operations.

General and Administrative Expenses. Net general and administrative expenses decreased to \$39.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 from \$43.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. This \$3.5 million, or 8%, decrease was primarily due to decreases in salaries and benefits, consulting fees and travel expense, partially offset by increases in tax services and computer support. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we decreased our unit general and administrative expense by 17% to \$0.10 per Mcfe from \$0.12 per Mcfe the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$103.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 from \$100.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 due primarily to increased borrowings on our revolving credit facility as compared to the same period in 2018, partially offset by a decrease in outstanding senior notes as a result of debt repurchases. Total weighted average debt outstanding under our revolving credit facility was \$156.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to \$91.3 million for the same period in 2018. Additionally, we capitalized approximately \$2.8 million and \$4.0 million in interest expense to undeveloped oil and natural gas properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively. This \$1.2 million decrease in capitalized interest in the 2019 period was primarily the result of changes to our development plan for our oil and natural gas properties.

Income Taxes. As of September 30, 2019, we had a federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$1.4 billion from prior years, in addition to numerous temporary differences, which gave rise to a net deferred tax asset. Quarterly, management performs a forecast of our taxable income and analyzes other relevant factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that a valuation allowance is needed, looking at both positive and negative factors. A valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets is established if, in management's opinion, it is more likely than not that some portion will not be realized. During the nine months ending September 30, 2019, management determined there was sufficient positive evidence that it was more likely than not that the federal and some state net operating loss carryforwards should be realized and recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$207.0 million. We will maintain a valuation allowance of \$5.0 million against the net deferred tax asset for certain tax attributes for which we have determined it is more likely than not those attribute carryforwards will expire prior to utilization.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview.

Historically, our primary sources of funds have been cash flow from our producing oil and natural gas properties, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and issuances of equity and debt securities. Our ability to access any of these sources of funds can be significantly impacted by decreases in oil and natural gas prices or oil and natural gas production.

Net cash flow provided by operating activities was \$617.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 as compared to \$630.8 million for the same period in 2018. This \$13.4 million decrease was primarily the result of a decrease in cash receipts from our oil and natural gas purchasers due to a 7% decrease in net revenues after giving effect to settled derivative instruments and an increase in our operating expenses. In addition, we received \$2.5 million in dividends from our investment in Mammoth Energy during the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$638.6 million as compared to \$554.6 million for the same period in 2018. During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we spent \$646.5 million in additions to oil and natural gas properties, of which \$364.6 million was spent on our 2019 drilling and completion activities, \$183.6 million was spent on expenses attributable to wells spud, completed and recompleted during 2018, \$34.9 million was spent on lease related costs, primarily the acquisition of leases in the Utica Shale and \$32.5 million was spent on tubulars, with the remainder attributable mainly to future location development and capitalized general and administrative expenses. During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we invested \$0.4 million in Grizzly and received a distribution of \$2.1 million from Tatex Thailand II, LLC ("Tatex II"). We did not make any investments in our other equity investments during the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$20.9 million as compared to \$51.2 million for the same period in 2018. The 2019 amount used in financing activities is primarily attributable to purchases under our stock repurchase program of approximately \$30.0 million and repurchase of senior notes of \$79.5 million, partially offset by net borrowings under our credit facility.

Credit Facility.

We have entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility, as amended, with The Bank of Nova Scotia, as the lead arranger and administrative agent and other lenders. The credit agreement provides for a maximum facility amount of \$1.5 billion and matures on December 13, 2021. As of September 30, 2019, we had a borrowing base of \$1.4 billion, with an elected commitment of \$1.0 billion, and \$135.0 million in borrowings outstanding. Total funds available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility, after giving effect to an aggregate of \$248.6 million of outstanding letters of credit, were \$616.4 million as of September 30, 2019. This facility is secured by substantially all of our assets. Our wholly owned subsidiaries, excluding Grizzly Holdings Inc. ("Grizzly Holdings") and Mule Sky LLC ("Mule Sky"), guarantee our obligations under our revolving credit facility.

Advances under our revolving credit facility may be in the form of either base rate loans or eurodollar loans. The interest rate for base rate loans is equal to (1) the applicable rate, which ranges from 0.25% to 1.25%, plus (2) the highest of: (a) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, (b) the rate of interest in effect for such day as publicly announced from time to time by agent as its "prime rate," and (c) the eurodollar rate for an interest period of one month plus 1.00%. The interest rate for eurodollar loans is equal to (1) the applicable rate, which ranges from 1.25% to 2.25%, plus (2) the London interbank offered rate that appears on pages LIBOR01 or LIBOR02 of the Reuters screen that displays such rate for deposits in U.S. dollars, or, if such rate is not available, the rate as administered by ICE Benchmark Administration (or any other person that takes over administration of such rate) per annum equal to the offered rate on such other page or other service that displays an average London interbank offered rate as administered by ICE Benchmark Administration (or any other person that takes over the administration of such rate) for deposits in U.S. dollars, or, if such rate is not available, the average quotations for three major New York money center banks of whom the agent shall inquire as the "London Interbank Offered Rate" for deposits in U.S. dollars. At September 30, 2019, amounts borrowed under our credit facility bore interest at a weighted average rate of 3.52%.

Our revolving credit facility contains customary negative covenants including, but not limited to, restrictions on our and our subsidiaries' ability to: incur indebtedness; grant liens; pay dividends and make other restricted payments; make investments; make fundamental changes; enter into swap contracts and forward sales contracts; dispose of assets; change the nature of their business; and enter into transactions with their affiliates. The negative covenants are subject to certain exceptions as specified in our revolving credit facility. Our revolving credit facility also contains certain affirmative covenants, including, but not limited to the following financial covenants: (1) the ratio of net funded debt to EBITDAX (net income, excluding (i) any non-cash revenue or expense associated with swap contracts resulting from ASC 815 and (ii) any cash or non-cash revenue or expense attributable to minority investment plus without duplication and, in the case of expenses, to the extent deducted from revenues in determining net income, the sum of (a) the aggregate amount of consolidated interest expense for

such period, (b) the aggregate amount of income, franchise, capital or similar tax expense (other than ad valorem taxes) for such period, (c) all amounts attributable to depletion, depreciation, amortization and asset or goodwill impairment or writedown for such period, (d) all other non-cash charges, (e) exploration costs deducted in determining net income under successful efforts accounting, (f) actual cash distributions received from minority investments, (g) to the extent actually reimbursed by insurance, expenses with respect to liability on casualty events or business interruption, and (h) all reasonable transaction expenses related to dispositions and acquisitions of assets, investments and debt and equity offerings (provided that expenses related to any unsuccessful dispositions will be limited to \$3.0 million in the aggregate) for a twelve-month period may not be greater than 4.00 to 1.00; and (2) the ratio of EBITDAX to interest expense for a twelve-month period may not be less than 3.00 to 1.00. We were in compliance with these financial covenants at September 30, 2019.

Senior Notes.

In April 2015, we issued an aggregate of \$350.0 million in principal amount of our 2023 Notes. Interest on these senior notes accrues at a rate of 6.625% per annum on the outstanding principal amount thereof from April 21, 2015, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing on November 1, 2015. The 2023 Notes will mature on May 1, 2023.

On October 14, 2016, we issued an aggregate of \$650.0 million in principal amount of our 2024 Notes. Interest on the 2024 Notes accrues at a rate of 6.000% per annum on the outstanding principal amount thereof from October 14, 2016, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on April 15, 2017. The 2024 Notes will mature on October 15, 2024.

On December 21, 2016, we issued an aggregate of \$600.0 million in principal amount of our 2025 Notes. Interest on the 2025 Notes accrues at a rate of 6.375% per annum on the outstanding principal amount thereof from December 21, 2016, payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year, commencing on May 15, 2017. The 2025 Notes will mature on May 15, 2025.

On October 11, 2017, we issued \$450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2026 Notes. Interest on the 2026 Notes accrues at a rate of 6.375% per annum on the outstanding principal amount thereof from October 11, 2017, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on January 15, 2018. The 2026 Notes will mature on January 15, 2026.

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, we used borrowings under our revolving credit facility to repurchase in the open market approximately \$104.4 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding Notes for \$80.3 million. This included approximately \$10.0 million principal amount of the 2023 Notes, \$19.2 million principal amount of the 2024 Notes, \$22.7 million principal amount of the 2025 Notes, and \$52.5 million principal amount of the 2026 Notes. We recognized a \$23.6 million gain on debt extinguishment, which included retirement of unamortized issuance costs and fees associated with the repurchased debt.

All of our existing and future restricted subsidiaries that guarantee our secured revolving credit facility or certain other debt guarantee the Notes, provided, however, that the Notes are not guaranteed by Grizzly Holdings or Mule Sky, and will not be guaranteed by any of our future unrestricted subsidiaries. The guarantees rank equally in the right of payment with all of the senior indebtedness of the subsidiary guarantors and senior in the right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness of the subsidiary guarantors. The Notes and the guarantees are effectively subordinated to all of our and the subsidiary guarantors' secured indebtedness (including all borrowings and other obligations under our amended and restated credit agreement) to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities of any of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

If we experience a change of control (as defined in the senior note indentures relating to the Notes), we will be required to make an offer to repurchase the Notes and at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. If we sell certain assets and fail to use the proceeds in a manner specified in our senior note indentures, we will be required to use the remaining proceeds to make an offer to repurchase the Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. The senior note indentures relating to the Notes contain certain covenants that, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur or guarantee additional indebtedness, make certain investments, declare or pay dividends or make distributions on capital stock, prepay subordinated indebtedness, sell assets including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries, agree to payment restrictions affecting our restricted subsidiaries, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, enter into transactions with affiliates, incur

liens, engage in business other than the oil and gas business and designate certain of our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. Under the indentures relating to the Notes, certain of these covenants are subject to termination upon the occurrence of certain events, including in the event the Notes are ranked as “investment grade.”

In connection with the issuance of the 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2026 Notes, we and our subsidiary guarantors entered into registration rights agreements, pursuant to which we agreed to file a registration statement with respect to offers to exchange the 2024 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2026 Notes, as applicable, for new issues of substantially identical debt securities registered under the Securities Act. The exchange offers for the 2024 Notes and 2025 Notes were completed on September 13, 2017, and the exchange offer for the 2026 Notes was completed on March 22, 2018.

We may use a combination of cash and borrowings under our revolving credit facility to retire our outstanding debt, through privately negotiated transactions, open market repurchases, redemptions, tender offers or otherwise, but we are under no obligation to do so.

Construction Loan.

On June 4, 2015, we entered into a construction loan agreement (the “construction loan”) with InterBank for the construction of our new corporate headquarters in Oklahoma City, which was substantially completed in December 2016. The construction loan allows for maximum principal borrowings of \$24.5 million and required us to fund 30% of the cost of the construction before any funds could be drawn, which occurred in January 2016. Interest accrues daily on the outstanding principal balance at a fixed rate of 4.50% per annum and we make monthly payments of interest and principal. The final payment is due June 4, 2025. As of September 30, 2019, the total borrowings under the construction loan were approximately \$22.7 million.

Capital Expenditures.

Our recent capital commitments have been primarily for the execution of our drilling programs, for acquisitions in the Utica Shale and our SCOOP acquisition in 2017, and for investments in entities that may provide services to facilitate the development of our acreage. Our strategy is to continue to (1) increase cash flow generated from our operations by undertaking new drilling and workover projects to exploit our existing properties, subject to economic and industry conditions and (2) pursue select acquisition and disposition opportunities.

Of our net reserves at December 31, 2018, 55.4% were categorized as proved undeveloped. Our proved reserves will generally decline as reserves are depleted, except to the extent that we conduct successful exploration or development activities or acquire properties containing proved developed reserves, or both. To realize reserves and increase production, we must continue our exploratory drilling, undertake other replacement activities or use third parties to accomplish those activities.

For further discussion on activities related to our capital expenditures incurred through September 30, 2019 see 2019 Production and Drilling Activity section above.

As of September 30, 2019, our net investment in Grizzly was approximately \$49.5 million. We do not currently anticipate any material capital expenditures in 2019 related to Grizzly’s activities.

In response to current declining forward natural gas prices, we are shifting to building an organization that is focused on disciplined capital allocation, cash flow generation and a commitment to executing a thoughtful, clearly communicated business plan that enhances value for all of our stockholders. We plan to maximize results with the core assets in our portfolio today and focus on returns that will allow us to operate within operating cash flow in 2019. As a result, we currently expect 2019 capital expenditures to be approximately 29% lower than 2018.

Our operated drilling and completion capital expenditures for 2019 were weighted to the first half of the year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2019 we incurred \$423.7 million for operated drilling and completion capital expenditures and \$72.6 million for non-operated drilling and completion capital expenditures. We currently expect to incur \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million in 2019 for non-drilling and completion expenditures, which includes acreage expenses, primarily lease extensions in the Utica Shale, of which \$33.1 million was incurred as of September 30, 2019. Additionally, we are pursuing the sale of certain non-operated Utica Shale interests. Net of the planned divestiture of certain non-operated interests, we continue to expect our capital expenditures to be within our previously provided guidance range of \$565.0 million to \$600.0 million. The 2019 range of capital expenditures is lower than the \$814.7 million incurred in 2018, primarily due to the decrease in

current commodity prices, specifically natural gas prices, and our desire to fund our capital development program within cash flow, as well as to generate free cash flow.

In January 2019, our board of directors approved a new stock repurchase program to acquire a portion of our outstanding common stock within a 24 month period. We intend to purchase shares under the repurchase program opportunistically with available funds primarily from cash flow from operations and sale of non-core assets while maintaining sufficient liquidity to fund our capital development programs.

We continually monitor market conditions and are prepared to adjust our drilling program if commodity prices dictate. Currently, we believe that our cash flow from operations, cash on hand and borrowings under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our normal recurring operating needs and capital requirements for the next twelve months. We believe that our strong liquidity position, hedge portfolio and conservative balance sheet position us well to react quickly to changing commodity prices and accelerate or decelerate our activity within the Utica Shale and the SCOOP as the market conditions warrant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event commodity prices decline from current levels, our capital or other costs increase, our equity method investments require additional contributions and/or we pursue additional equity method investments or acquisitions, we may be required to obtain additional funds which we would seek to do through traditional borrowings, offerings of debt or equity securities or other means, including the sale of assets. We regularly evaluate new acquisition opportunities. Needed capital may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Further, if we are unable to obtain funds when needed or on acceptable terms, we may be required to delay or curtail implementation of our business plan or not be able to complete acquisitions that may be favorable to us. If the current low commodity price environment worsens, our revenues, cash flows, results of operations, liquidity and reserves may be materially and adversely affected.

Commodity Price Risk

See Item 3. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" for information regarding our open fixed price swaps at September 30, 2019.

Contractual and Commercial Obligations

We have various contractual obligations in the normal course of our operations and financing activities. There have been no material changes to our contractual obligations from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We may enter into off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that can give rise to material off-balance sheet obligations. As of September 30, 2019, our material off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions include \$248.6 million in letters of credit outstanding against our 2019 revolving credit facility and \$63.0 million in surety bonds issued as financial assurance on midstream firm transportation agreements. Management believes these items will expire without being funded. There are no other transactions, arrangements or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity or availability of our capital resources. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the various financial guarantees we have issued.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

As of September 30, 2019, there have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies from those disclosed in our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The standard supersedes the previous lease guidance by requiring lessees to recognize a right-to-use asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with lease terms of greater than one year while maintaining substantially similar classifications for financing and operating leases. Subsequent to ASU 2016-02, the FASB issued several related ASU's to clarify the application of the lease standard. We adopted the new standard as of January 1, 2019 on a prospective basis using the simplified transition method permitted by ASU 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the historic accounting

standards in effect for those periods. See Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the lease standard.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This ASU amends guidance on reporting credit losses for assets held at amortized cost basis and available for sale debt securities. For assets held at amortized cost basis, this ASU eliminates the probable initial recognition threshold in current GAAP and instead, requires an entity to reflect its current estimate of all expected credit losses. The amendments affect loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off balance sheet credit exposure, reinsurance receivables and any other financial assets not excluded from the scope that have the contractual right to receive cash. Additionally, in May 2019, the FASB issued ASU No.2019-05, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Targeted Transition Relief*. The amendments in this update allow preparers to irrevocably elect the fair value option, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, for eligible financial assets measured at amortized cost basis upon adoption of 2016-13. The guidance is effective for periods after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We are in the process of designing processes and controls needed to comply with the requirements of the new standard. Although the standard will have an impact, we do not currently anticipate the ASU to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement* which removes, modifies, and adds certain disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The amendment will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate the new standard to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB also issued ASU No.2018-15, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract*, which aligns the accounting for costs associated with implementing a cloud computing arrangement in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the accounting for implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. The amendment will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate the new standard to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-18, *Collaborative Arrangements (Topic 808): Clarifying the Interaction Between Topic 808 and Topic 606*, which provides guidance on how to assess whether certain transactions between participants in a collaborative arrangement should be accounted for within the ASU No. 2014-09 revenue recognition standard discussed above. The amendment will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate the new standard to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2019, the FASB issued ASU No.2019-07, *Codification Updates to SEC Sections, Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Final Rule Releases No. 33-10532, Disclosure Update and Simplification, and Nos. 33-10231 and 33-10442, Investment Company Reporting Modernization, and Miscellaneous Updates*. This ASU amends various SEC sections within the FASB Codification to align with the updated requirements of certain SEC final rules and includes miscellaneous updates to agree the language in the Codification to the electronic Code of Federal Regulations. ASU No. 2019-07 is effective upon issuance, and we have adopted the changes with no material impacts.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth and the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties depend primarily upon the prevailing prices for oil and natural gas. Historically, oil and natural gas prices have been volatile and are subject to fluctuations in response to changes in supply and demand, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors, including: worldwide and domestic supplies of oil and natural gas; the level of prices, and expectations about future prices, of oil and natural gas; the cost of exploring for, developing, producing and delivering oil and natural gas; the expected rates of declining current production; weather conditions, including hurricanes, that can affect oil and natural gas operations over a wide area; the level of consumer demand; the price and availability of alternative fuels; technical advances affecting energy consumption; risks associated with operating drilling rigs; the availability of pipeline capacity; the price and level of foreign imports; domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes; the ability of the members of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls; political instability or armed conflict in oil and natural gas producing regions; and the overall economic environment.

These factors and the volatility of the energy markets make it extremely difficult to predict future oil and natural gas price movements with any certainty. During 2018, West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") prices ranged from \$44.48 to \$77.41 per barrel and the Henry Hub spot market price of natural gas ranged from \$2.49 to \$6.24 per MMBtu. On October 25, 2019, the WTI posted price for crude oil was \$56.46 per Bbl and the Henry Hub spot market price for natural gas was \$2.28 per MMBtu. If the prices of oil and natural gas decline from current levels, our operations, financial condition and level of expenditures for the development of our oil and natural gas reserves may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, lower oil and natural gas prices may reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that we can produce economically. This may result in our having to make substantial downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves. If this occurs or if our production estimates change or our exploration or development activities are curtailed, full cost accounting rules may require us to write down, as a non-cash charge to earnings, the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties. Reductions in our reserves could also negatively impact the borrowing base under our revolving credit facility, which could further limit our liquidity and ability to conduct additional exploration and development activities.

To mitigate the effects of commodity price fluctuations on our oil and natural gas production, we had the following open fixed price swap positions at September 30, 2019:

	Location	Daily Volume (MMBtu/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	NYMEX Henry Hub	1,380,000	\$ 2.81
2020	NYMEX Henry Hub	519,000	\$ 2.88

	Location	Daily Volume (Bbls/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	NYMEX WTI	6,000	\$ 60.81
2020	NYMEX WTI	6,000	\$ 59.82

	Location	Daily Volume (Bbls/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	Mont Belvieu C2	1,000	\$ 18.48
Remaining 2019	Mont Belvieu C3	4,000	\$ 29.02
Remaining 2019	Mont Belvieu C5	1,000	\$ 53.71

We sold call options in exchange for a premium, and used the associated premiums to enhance the fixed price for a portion of the fixed price natural gas swaps primarily for 2020 listed above. Each call option has an established ceiling price. When the referenced settlement price is above the price ceiling established by these call options, we pay our counterparty an amount equal to the difference between the referenced settlement price and the price ceiling multiplied by the hedged contract volumes.

	Location	Daily Volume (MMBtu/day)	Weighted Average Price
Remaining 2019	NYMEX Henry Hub	30,000	\$ 3.10
2022	NYMEX Henry Hub	628,000	\$ 2.90
2023	NYMEX Henry Hub	628,000	\$ 2.90

For a portion of the natural gas fixed price swaps listed above, the counterparty has an option to extend the original terms an additional twelve months for the period January 2019 through December 2019. In December 2018, the counterparties chose to exercise all natural gas fixed price swaps, resulting in an additional 100,000 MMBtu per day at a weighted average price of \$3.05 per MMBtu, which is included in the natural gas fixed price swaps listed above.

In addition, we have entered into natural gas basis swap positions. As of September 30, 2019, we had the following natural gas basis swap positions open:

	Gulfport Pays	Gulfport Receives	Daily Volume (MMBtu/day)	Weighted Average Fixed Spread
Remaining 2019	Transco Zone 4	NYMEX Plus Fixed Spread	60,000	\$ (0.05)
2020	Transco Zone 4	NYMEX Plus Fixed Spread	60,000	\$ (0.05)
2020	Fixed Spread	ONEOK Minus NYMEX	10,000	\$ (0.54)

Contingent Consideration Arrangement

The purchase and sale agreement for the sale of our non-core assets located in the WCBB and Hackberry fields of Louisiana included a contingent consideration arrangement that entitles us to receive bonus payments if commodity prices exceed specified thresholds. The calculated fair value of this contingent payment arrangement was approximately \$1.1 million as of the closing date of the divestiture. See below for threshold and potential payment amounts.

Period	Threshold ⁽¹⁾	Payment to be received ⁽²⁾
July 2020 - June 2021	Greater than or equal to \$60.65	\$ 150,000
	Between \$52.62 - \$60.65	Calculated Value ⁽³⁾
	Less than or equal to \$52.62	\$ —

- (1) Based on the "WTI NYMEX + Argus LLS Differential," as published by Argus Media.
- (2) Payment will be assessed monthly from July 2020 through June 2021. If threshold is met, payment shall be received within five business days after the end of each calendar month.
- (3) If average daily price, as defined in (1), is greater than \$52.62 but less than \$60.65, payment received will be \$150,000 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount determined by subtracting \$52.62 from such average daily price, and the denominator of which is \$8.03.

Under our 2019 contracts, we have hedged approximately 91% to 94% of our estimated 2019 production. Such arrangements may expose us to risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances where production is less than expected or commodity prices increase. At September 30, 2019, we had a net asset derivative position of \$85.5 million as compared to a net liability derivative position of \$54.4 million as of September 30, 2018, related to our fixed price swaps. Utilizing actual derivative contractual volumes, a 10% increase in underlying commodity prices would have reduced the fair value of these instruments by approximately \$139.1 million, while a 10% decrease in underlying commodity prices would have increased the fair value of these instruments by approximately \$124.3 million. However, any realized derivative gain or loss would be substantially offset by a decrease or increase, respectively, in the actual sales value of production covered by the derivative instrument.

Our revolving amended and restated credit agreement is structured under floating rate terms, as advances under this facility may be in the form of either base rate loans or eurodollar loans. As such, our interest expense is sensitive to fluctuations in the prime rates in the U.S. or, if the eurodollar rates are elected, the eurodollar rates. At September 30, 2019, we had \$135.0 million in borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility which bore interest at a weighted average rate of 3.52%. A 1.0% increase in the average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 would have resulted in an estimated \$0.7 million increase in interest expense. As of September 30, 2019, we did not have any interest rate swaps to hedge our interest risks.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Control and Procedures. Under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Financial Officer, we have established disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that 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. The disclosure controls and procedures are also intended to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only

reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

At the time of our Original Filing on November 1, 2019, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2019, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. Subsequent to the evaluation made in connection with our Original Filing, a material weakness was identified in our internal control over financial reporting. Our Chief Executive Officer and President and our Chief Financial Officer have re-evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures and concluded that, as a result of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting discussed below, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2019.

Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2019, management identified a material weakness in our controls related to the completeness and accuracy of the accounting for transfers of unevaluated capitalized costs into the amortization base for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2019. The following deficiencies primarily contributed to management's assessment:

- The processes and controls relating to transfer of unproved property costs were not sufficient to identify certain leases that had been drilled, abandoned or expired.
- Management determined it did not effectively design controls for timely and consistent reviews of accounting entries and supporting documentation related to transfers of unproved oil and gas property costs into the amortization base and related to timely performance and review of reconciliations of land records to the general ledger.

This material weakness resulted in a material error in the amount of impairment expense recorded in relation to our oil and gas properties for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and resulted in the Company restating its consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Plan for Remediation of Material Weakness. Our management is actively engaged in the planning for, and implementation of, remediation efforts to address the material weakness identified. Specifically, our management is currently evaluating our policies and procedures related to its process of accounting for unproved oil and gas properties. We plan to design and implement additional controls to ensure that we are properly and timely identifying and transferring leasehold costs associated acreage expirations, lease transfers and proved reserve additions from the unevaluated capitalized cost pool to the evaluated amortization base. We will do that through continued focus on (i) redesigning controls over the completeness and reconciliation of costs associated with acreage movements; (ii) identifying new resources to execute and monitor the redesigned controls; (iii) process enhancements and (iv) additional technical training of our accounting staff. Our management believes that these actions will remediate the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described above. The material weakness will not be considered remediated until the controls are in place for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that the controls are operating effectively.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Proceedings

We are involved in a number of litigation and regulatory proceedings including those described below. Many of these proceedings are in early stages, and many of them seek or may seek damages and penalties, the amount of which is indeterminate. Our total accrued liabilities in respect of litigation and regulatory proceedings is determined on a case-by-case basis and represents an estimate of probable losses after considering, among other factors, the progress of each case or proceeding, our experience and the experience of others in similar cases or proceedings, and the opinions and views of legal counsel. Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and our final liabilities may ultimately be materially different.

We, along with a number of other oil and gas companies, have been named as a defendant in two separate complaints, one filed by the State of Louisiana and the Parish of Cameron in the 38th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Cameron on February 9, 2016 and the other filed by the State of Louisiana and the District Attorney for the 15th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana in the 15th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Vermilion on July 29, 2016 (together, the "Complaints"). The Complaints allege that certain of the defendants' operations violated the State and Local Coastal Resources Management Act of 1978, as amended, and the rules, regulations, orders and ordinances adopted thereunder (the "CZM Laws") by causing substantial damage to land and waterbodies located in the coastal zone of the relevant Parish. The plaintiffs seek damages and other appropriate relief under the CZM Laws, including the payment of costs necessary to clear, re-vegetate, detoxify and otherwise restore the affected coastal zone of the relevant Parish to its original condition, actual restoration of such coastal zone to its original condition, and the payment of reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses and interest. The United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana issued orders remanding the cases to their respective state court, and the defendants have appealed the remand orders to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

In July 2019, Pigeon Land Company, Inc., a successor in interest to certain of our legacy Louisiana properties, filed an action against us and a number of other oil and gas companies in the 16th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Iberia in Louisiana. The suit alleges negligence, strict liability and various violations of Louisiana statutes relating to property damage in connection with the historic development of our Louisiana properties and seeks unspecified damages (including punitive damages), an injunction to return the affected property to its original condition, and the payment of reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses and interest.

In September 2019, a stockholder of Mammoth Energy filed a derivative action on behalf of Mammoth Energy against members of Mammoth Energy's board of directors, including a director designated by us, and its significant stockholders, including us, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the members of Mammoth Energy's board of directors breached their fiduciary duties and violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with Mammoth Energy's activities in Puerto Rico following Hurricane Maria. The complaint seeks unspecified damages, the payment of reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses and interest and to force Mammoth Energy and its board of directors to make specified corporate governance reforms.

In October 2019, Saydee Resources, LLC, on behalf of itself and a class of similarly situated royalty holders, filed an action against us in the District Court of Grady County Oklahoma. The suit alleges that we underpaid royalty holders and seeks unspecified damages for breach of contract, tortious breach of contract, fraud and unjust enrichment.

In October 2019, Kelsie Wagner, in her capacity as trustee of various trusts and on behalf of the trusts and other similarly situated royalty owners, filed an action against us in the District Court of Grady County, Oklahoma. The suit alleges that we underpaid royalty owners and seeks unspecified damages for violations of the Oklahoma Production Revenue Standards Act and fraud.

These cases are still in their early stages. As a result, we have not had the opportunity to evaluate the allegations made in the plaintiffs' complaints and intend to vigorously defend the suits.

We filed an action against TH Exploration, LLC ("TH") in Tarrant County, TX. The suit alleges breach of purchase and sale agreement providing for the our disposition of certain oil and gas properties in Ohio to TH. We are seeking specific

performance, related to TH's obligations to close the transaction and tender the purchase price, along with any additional relief available to us.

SEC Investigation

The SEC has commenced an investigation with respect to certain actions by former Company management, including alleged improper personal use of Company assets, and potential violations by former management and the Company of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in connection with such actions. We have fully cooperated and intend to continue to cooperate fully with the SEC's investigation. Although it is not possible to predict the ultimate resolution or financial liability with respect to this matter, we believe that the outcome of this matter will not have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Business Operations

We are involved in various lawsuits and disputes incidental to our business operations, including commercial disputes, personal injury claims, royalty claims, property damage claims and contract actions.

Environmental Contingencies

The nature of the oil and gas business carries with it certain environmental risks for us and our subsidiaries. We have implemented various policies, programs, procedures, training and audits to reduce and mitigate such environmental risks. We conduct periodic reviews, on a company-wide basis, to assess changes in our environmental risk profile. Environmental reserves are established for environmental liabilities for which economic losses are probable and reasonably estimable. We manage our exposure to environmental liabilities in acquisitions by using an evaluation process that seeks to identify pre-existing contamination or compliance concerns and address the potential liability. Depending on the extent of an identified environmental concern, we may, among other things, exclude a property from the transaction, require the seller to remediate the property to our satisfaction in an acquisition or agree to assume liability for the remediation of the property.

We received several Finding of Violation ("FOVs") from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") alleging violations of the Clean Air Act at approximately 12 locations in Ohio. The first FOV for one site was dated December 11, 2013. Two subsequent FOVs incorporated and expanded the scope on January 4, 2017 and April 15, 2019. We have exchanged information with the USEPA and are engaged in discussions aimed at resolving the allegations. Resolution of the matter may result in monetary sanctions of more than \$100,000.

Other Matters

Based on management's current assessment, we are of the opinion that no pending or threatened lawsuit or dispute relating to our business operations are likely to have a material adverse effect on our future consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The final resolution of such matters could exceed amounts accrued, however, and actual results could differ materially from management's estimates.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We have identified a material weakness in internal controls. If we fail to remediate this material weakness or otherwise fail to develop, implement and maintain effective internal controls in future periods, our ability to report our financial condition and results of operations accurately and on a timely basis could be adversely affected.

We have identified a material weakness in our internal controls over the completeness and accuracy of the accounting of transfers of unevaluated capitalized costs into the amortization base. Accordingly, based on our management's assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2019, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. We also determined that this material weakness existed as of September 30, 2019.

A "material weakness" is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We cannot assure you that we will adequately remediate the material weakness or that additional material weaknesses in our internal controls will not be identified in the future. Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved controls, or any difficulties we encounter in the implementation, could result in additional material weaknesses,

or could result in material misstatements in our financial statements. These misstatements could result in restatements of our financial statements, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information.

We are in the process of remediating the identified material weakness in our internal controls, but we are unable at this time to estimate when the remediation will be completed. If we fail to remediate this material weakness, there will continue to be an increased risk that our future financial statements could contain errors that will be undetected. Further and continued determinations that there are material weaknesses in the effectiveness of our internal controls could reduce our ability to obtain financing or could increase the cost of any financing we obtain and require additional expenditures of resources to comply with applicable requirements.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock repurchase activity for the three months ended September 30, 2019 was as follows:

Period	Total number of shares purchased (1)	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs (1)	Approximate maximum dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (2)
July 2019	—	\$ —	—	\$ 370,000,000
August 2019	35,977	\$ 2.45	—	\$ 370,000,000
September 2019	—	\$ —	—	\$ 370,000,000
Total	<u>35,977</u>	<u>\$ 2.45</u>	<u>—</u>	

- (1) In August 2019, we repurchased and canceled 35,977 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$2.45 to satisfy tax withholding requirements incurred upon the vesting of restricted stock unit awards. No repurchases were made under our repurchase program during the three months ended September 30, 2019.
- (2) In January 2019, our board of directors approved a new stock repurchase program to acquire up to \$400 million of our outstanding common stock within a 24 month period. This repurchase program may be suspended from time to time, modified, extended or discontinued by our board of directors at any time.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on April 26, 2006).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment No. 1 to Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-Q, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on November 6, 2009).
3.3	Certificate of Amendment No. 2 to Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on July 23, 2013).
3.4	Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on July 12, 2006).
3.5	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on July 23, 2013).

- 3.6 [Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company on May 2, 2014\).](#)
- 4.1 [Form of Common Stock certificate \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-115396, filed by the Company with the SEC on July 22, 2004\).](#)

4.5	<u>Indenture, dated as of April 21, 2015, among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee (including the form of the Company's 6.625% Senior Notes due 2023) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on April 21, 2015).</u>
4.6	<u>Indenture, dated as of October 14, 2016, among Gulfport Energy Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee (including the form of Gulfport Energy Corporation's 6.000% Senior Notes due 2024) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on October 19, 2016).</u>
4.7	<u>Indenture, dated as of December 21, 2016, among Gulfport Energy Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee (including the form of Gulfport Energy Corporation's 6.375% Senior Notes due 2025) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on December 21, 2016).</u>
4.8	<u>Indenture, dated as of October 11, 2017, among Gulfport Energy Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee (including the form of Gulfport Energy Corporation's 6.375% Senior Notes due 2026) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on October 11, 2017).</u>
4.9	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 17, 2017, by and between Gulfport Energy Corporation and Vitruvian II Woodford, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on February 24, 2017).</u>
10.1+	<u>Employment Agreement, effective as of August 26, 2019, by and between Gulfport Energy Corporation and Quentin Hicks (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on August 12, 2019).</u>
10.2+	<u>Separation and Release Agreement, effective August 9, 2019, by and between Gulfport Energy Corporation and Keri Crowell (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on August 12, 2019).</u>
10.3+	<u>2019 Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan Form of Performance Share Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K, File No. 000-19514, filed by the Company with the SEC on August 12, 2019).</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.</u>
32.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.</u>
32.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.</u>
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.

* Filed herewith.

+ Management contract, compensation plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 27, 2020

GULFPORT ENERGY CORPORATION

By:

/s/ Quentin Hicks

Quentin Hicks
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, David M. Wood, Chief Executive Officer and President of Gulfport Energy Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Gulfport Energy Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2020

/s/ David M. Wood

David M. Wood
Chief Executive Officer and President

CERTIFICATION

I, Quentin Hicks, Chief Financial Officer of Gulfport Energy Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Gulfport Energy Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2020

/s/ Quentin Hicks

Quentin Hicks
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, David M. Wood, Chief Executive Officer and President of Gulfport Energy Corporation (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 27, 2020

/s/ David M. Wood

David M. Wood

Chief Executive Officer and President

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Quentin Hicks, Chief Financial Officer of Gulfport Energy Corporation (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 27, 2020

/s/ Quentin Hicks

Quentin Hicks

Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.