

PATTERSON UTI ENERGY INC

Form 10-Q

July 29, 2013

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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**Form 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 0-22664

**Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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**DELAWARE**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**75-2504748**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**450 GEARS ROAD, SUITE 500**  
**HOUSTON, TEXAS**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**77067**  
(Zip Code)

**(281) 765-7100**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

147,336,090 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, as of July 24, 2013

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**PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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**Table of Contents****PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. Financial Statements**

The following unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented.

**PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(unaudited, in thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 148,877	\$ 110,723
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,599 and \$3,513 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	501,824	465,517
Federal and state income taxes receivable	2,373	
Inventory	23,960	26,889
Deferred tax assets, net	35,716	52,959
Other	60,529	43,903
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>773,279</b>	<b>699,991</b>
Property and equipment, net	3,665,753	3,615,383
Goodwill and intangible assets	169,408	171,463
Deposits on equipment purchases	29,987	43,776
Other	25,289	26,298
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,663,716</b>	<b>\$ 4,556,911</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 198,114	\$ 188,823
Federal and state income taxes payable		6,158
Accrued expenses	146,101	158,632
Current portion of long-term debt	8,750	6,250
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>352,965</b>	<b>359,863</b>
Long-term debt	687,500	692,500
Deferred tax liabilities, net	885,807	857,302
Other	6,604	6,589
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,932,876</b>	<b>1,916,254</b>
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.01; authorized 1,000,000 shares, no shares issued		
Common stock, par value \$.01; authorized 300,000,000 shares with 186,446,351 and 184,059,900 issued and 147,340,925 and 145,913,162 outstanding at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	1,864	1,841

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Additional paid-in capital	899,802	863,558
Retained earnings	2,630,867	2,548,542
Accumulated other comprehensive income	15,716	21,767
Treasury stock, at cost, 39,105,426 shares and 38,146,738 shares at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	(817,409)	(795,051)
Total stockholders' equity	2,730,840	2,640,657
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 4,663,716	\$ 4,556,911

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

**Table of Contents****PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<b>Operating revenues:</b>				
Contract drilling	\$ 389,979	\$ 460,249	\$ 809,073	\$ 949,731
Pressure pumping	254,620	206,173	485,780	447,895
Oil and natural gas	14,717	14,690	31,502	29,407
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>659,316</b>	<b>681,112</b>	<b>1,326,355</b>	<b>1,427,033</b>
<b>Operating costs and expenses:</b>				
Contract drilling	242,748	272,720	489,820	555,369
Pressure pumping	188,280	138,051	356,436	304,908
Oil and natural gas	3,214	2,583	6,136	5,313
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	137,182	128,477	273,617	251,430
Selling, general and administrative	18,319	16,719	35,716	30,587
Net gain on asset disposals	(1,033)	(28,332)	(908)	(30,732)
Provision for bad debts				1,600
<b>Total operating costs and expenses</b>	<b>588,710</b>	<b>530,218</b>	<b>1,160,817</b>	<b>1,118,475</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>70,606</b>	<b>150,894</b>	<b>165,538</b>	<b>308,558</b>
<b>Other income (expense):</b>				
Interest income	250	179	423	233
Interest expense	(6,941)	(5,051)	(13,707)	(9,633)
Other	381	(144)	400	(89)
<b>Total other expense</b>	<b>(6,310)</b>	<b>(5,016)</b>	<b>(12,884)</b>	<b>(9,489)</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>64,296</b>	<b>145,878</b>	<b>152,654</b>	<b>299,069</b>
<b>Income tax expense (benefit):</b>				
Current	2,335	(829)	9,908	6,681
Deferred	21,193	54,169	45,748	102,576
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>23,528</b>	<b>53,340</b>	<b>55,656</b>	<b>109,257</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 40,768</b>	<b>\$ 92,538</b>	<b>\$ 96,998</b>	<b>\$ 189,812</b>
<b>Net income per common share:</b>				
Basic	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.22
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.22

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:

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Basic	145,465	153,269	145,148	153,947
Diluted	146,374	153,655	146,292	154,544
Cash dividends per common share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10

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

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**PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(unaudited, in thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 40,768	\$ 92,538	\$ 96,998	\$ 189,812
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes of \$0 for all periods:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3,748)	(3,166)	(6,051)	(612)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 37,020	\$ 89,372	\$ 90,947	\$ 189,200

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



**Table of Contents****PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(unaudited, in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Treasury	Total
	Number of	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Other	Stock	
	Shares		Capital		Comprehensive		
					Income		
Balance, December 31, 2012	184,060	\$ 1,841	\$ 863,558	\$ 2,548,542	\$ 21,767	\$ (795,051)	\$ 2,640,657
Net income				96,998			96,998
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(6,051)		(6,051)
Issuance of restricted stock	1,220	12	(12)				
Vesting of stock unit awards	8						
Forfeitures of restricted stock	(32)						
Exercise of stock options	1,190	11	19,275				19,286
Stock-based compensation			12,119				12,119
Tax benefit related to stock-based compensation			4,862				4,862
Payment of cash dividends				(14,673)			(14,673)
Purchase of treasury stock						(22,358)	(22,358)
Balance, June 30, 2013	186,446	\$ 1,864	\$ 899,802	\$ 2,630,867	\$ 15,716	\$ (817,409)	\$ 2,730,840

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

**Table of Contents****PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(unaudited, in thousands)

	<b>Six Months Ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 96,998	\$ 189,812
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>		
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	273,617	251,430
Provision for bad debts		1,600
Dry holes and abandonments	15	85
Deferred income tax expense	45,748	102,576
Stock-based compensation expense	12,119	11,240
Tax expense related to stock-based compensation		(1,208)
Net gain on asset disposals	(908)	(30,732)
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Accounts receivable	(36,025)	(10,448)
Income taxes receivable/payable	(8,480)	(4,458)
Inventory and other assets	(12,805)	6,108
Accounts payable	25,502	(8,466)
Accrued expenses	(12,453)	(11,262)
Other liabilities	15	(808)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>383,343</b>	<b>495,469</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(332,598)	(512,065)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	4,593	58,945
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(328,005)</b>	<b>(453,120)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Purchases of treasury stock	(10,031)	(71,337)
Dividends paid	(14,673)	(15,438)
Tax benefit related to stock-based compensation	4,862	
Proceeds from senior notes		300,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,500)	(92,500)
Proceeds from borrowing under revolving credit facility		123,400
Repayment of borrowing under revolving credit facility		(233,400)
Debt issuance costs		(1,549)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	6,959	195
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(15,383)</b>	<b>9,371</b>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(1,801)	(367)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>38,154</b>	<b>51,353</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	110,723	23,946

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 148,877	\$ 75,299
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Net cash paid during the period for:		
Interest, net of capitalized interest of \$4,358 in 2013 and \$4,065 in 2012	\$ (12,686)	\$ (8,153)
Income taxes	\$ (13,238)	\$ (7,250)
Supplemental investing and financing information:		
Net decrease in payables for purchases of property and equipment	\$ (16,169)	\$ (8,333)
Net decrease in deposits on equipment purchases	\$ 13,789	\$ 10,970

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

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**PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. Basis of Consolidation and Presentation**

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc. (the Company) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Except for wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Company has no controlling financial interests in any entity which would require consolidation.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management of the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes the disclosures included either on the face of the financial statements or herein are sufficient to make the information presented not misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments which are of a normal recurring nature considered necessary for a fair statement of the information in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been included. The Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2012, as presented herein, was derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for all of the Company's operations except for its Canadian operations, which uses the Canadian dollar as its functional currency. The effects of exchange rate changes are reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income, which is a separate component of stockholders' equity.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and accounts payable approximate fair value.

The Company provides a dual presentation of its net income per common share in its unaudited consolidated statements of operations: Basic net income per common share ( Basic EPS ) and diluted net income per common share ( Diluted EPS ).

Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by first allocating earnings between common stockholders and holders of non-vested shares of restricted stock. Basic EPS is then determined by dividing the earnings attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, excluding non-vested shares of restricted stock.

Diluted EPS is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of potential common shares, including stock options, non-vested shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units. The dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units is determined using the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of non-vested shares of restricted stock is based on the more dilutive of the treasury stock method or the two-class method, assuming a reallocation of undistributed earnings to common stockholders after considering the dilutive effect of potential common shares other than non-vested shares of restricted stock.

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The following table presents information necessary to calculate net income per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 as well as potentially dilutive securities excluded from the weighted average number of diluted common shares outstanding because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<b>BASIC EPS:</b>				
Net income	\$ 40,768	\$ 92,538	\$ 96,998	\$ 189,812
Adjust for income attributed to holders of non-vested restricted stock	(392)	(806)	(882)	(1,550)
Income attributed to common stockholders	\$ 40,376	\$ 91,732	\$ 96,116	\$ 188,262
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding non-vested shares of restricted stock	145,465	153,269	145,148	153,947
Basic net income per common share	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.22
<b>DILUTED EPS:</b>				
Income attributed to common stockholders	\$ 40,376	\$ 91,732	\$ 96,116	\$ 188,262
Add incremental earnings related to potential common shares	2		6	
Adjusted income attributed to common stockholders	\$ 40,378	\$ 91,732	\$ 96,122	\$ 188,262
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding non-vested shares of restricted stock	145,465	153,269	145,148	153,947
Add dilutive effect of potential common shares	909	386	1,144	597
Weighted average number of diluted common shares outstanding	146,374	153,655	146,292	154,544
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.22
Potentially dilutive securities excluded as anti-dilutive	4,015	5,969	4,065	5,529

**2. Stock-based Compensation**

The Company uses share-based payments to compensate employees and non-employee directors. The Company recognizes the cost of share-based payments under the fair-value-based method. Share-based awards consist of equity instruments in the form of stock options, restricted stock or restricted stock units and have included service and, in certain cases, performance conditions. The Company's share-based awards have also included both cash-settled and share-settled performance unit awards. Cash-settled performance unit awards are accounted for as liability awards. Share-settled performance unit awards are accounted for as equity awards. The Company issues shares of common stock when vested stock options are exercised, when restricted stock is granted and when restricted stock units and share-settled performance unit awards vest.

*Stock Options.* The Company estimates the grant date fair values of stock options using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. Volatility assumptions are based on the historic volatility of the Company's common stock over the most recent period equal to the expected term of the options as of the date the options are granted. The expected term assumptions are based on the Company's experience with respect to employee stock option activity. Dividend yield assumptions are based on the expected dividends at the time the options are granted. The risk-free interest rate assumptions are determined by reference to United States Treasury yields. Weighted-average assumptions used to estimate the grant date fair values for stock options granted for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 follow:

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Volatility	40.90%	48.86%	41.36%	48.85%
Expected term (in years)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dividend yield	0.87%	1.22%	0.89%	1.21%
Risk-free interest rate	0.70%	0.88%	0.70%	0.88%

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Stock option activity from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013 follows:

	<b>Underlying Shares</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price</b>
Outstanding at January 1, 2013	7,827,195	\$ 20.35
Granted	692,500	\$ 22.51
Exercised	(1,190,000)	\$ 16.21
Cancelled	(10,000)	\$ 18.63
Expired		
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	7,319,695	\$ 21.23
Exercisable at June 30, 2013	6,044,555	\$ 21.30

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company acquired 637,624 shares of treasury stock from employees upon the exercise of certain stock options. Shares having a market value of \$12.3 million were withheld from employees' stock option exercises and added to treasury stock to satisfy the exercise price in connection with the exercise of the stock options. Shares having a market value of \$2.9 million were withheld from employees' stock option exercises and added to treasury stock to satisfy payroll tax withholding obligations upon the exercise of the stock options.

*Restricted Stock.* For all restricted stock awards to date, shares of common stock were issued when the awards were made. Non-vested shares are subject to forfeiture for failure to fulfill service conditions and, in certain cases, performance conditions. Non-forfeitable dividends are paid on non-vested shares of restricted stock. The Company uses the straight-line method to recognize periodic compensation cost over the vesting period.

Restricted stock activity from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013 follows:

	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</b>
Non-vested restricted stock outstanding at January 1, 2013	1,279,146	\$ 20.03
Granted	862,250	\$ 21.70
Vested	(561,669)	\$ 20.02
Forfeited	(31,963)	\$ 19.50
Non-vested restricted stock outstanding at June 30, 2013	1,547,764	\$ 20.98

*Restricted Stock Units.* For all restricted stock unit awards made to date, shares of common stock are not issued until the units vest. Restricted stock units are subject to forfeiture for failure to fulfill service conditions. Non-forfeitable cash dividend equivalents are paid on non-vested restricted stock units. The Company uses the straight-line method to recognize periodic compensation cost over the vesting period.

Restricted stock unit activity from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013 follows:

Shares

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		<b>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</b>
Non-vested restricted stock units outstanding at January 1, 2013	17,670	\$ 20.08
Granted	11,250	\$ 21.09
Vested	(8,664)	\$ 20.01
Forfeited		
Non-vested restricted stock units outstanding at June 30, 2013	20,256	\$ 20.67

*Performance Unit Awards.* In 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Company granted stock-settled performance unit awards to certain executive officers (the Stock-Settled Performance Units). The Stock-Settled Performance Units provide for the recipients to receive a grant of shares of stock upon the achievement of certain performance goals established by the Compensation Committee during the performance period. The performance period for the Stock-Settled Performance Units is the three year period commencing on April 1 of the year of grant, but can extend for an additional two years in certain circumstances. The performance goals for the Stock-Settled Performance Units are tied to the Company's total shareholder return for the performance period as compared to total shareholder return for a peer group determined by the Compensation Committee. These goals are considered to be market conditions under the relevant accounting standards and the market conditions were factored into the determination of the fair value of the performance units. Generally, the recipients will receive a target number of shares if the Company's total shareholder return is positive and, when compared to the peer group, is at the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile and two times the target if at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile or higher. If the Company's total shareholder return is positive, and, when compared to the peer group, is at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile, the recipients will



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only receive one-half of the target number of shares. The grant of shares when achievement is between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile will be determined on a pro-rata basis. The target number of shares with respect to the 2010 Stock-Settled Performance Units was 178,750. The performance period for the 2010 Stock-Settled Performance Units ended on March 31, 2013, and the Company's total shareholder return was at the 93<sup>rd</sup> percentile. In April 2013, 357,500 shares were issued to settle the 2010 Stock-Settled Performance Units.

The total target number of shares with respect to the Stock-Settled Performance Units is set forth below:

	2013 Performance Unit Awards	2012 Performance Unit Awards	2011 Performance Unit Awards	2010 Performance Unit Awards
Target number of shares	236,500	192,000	144,375	178,750

Because the Stock-Settled Performance Units are stock-settled awards, they are accounted for as equity awards and measured at fair value on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The fair value of the Stock-Settled Performance Units is set forth below (in thousands):

	2013 Performance Unit Awards	2012 Performance Unit Awards	2011 Performance Unit Awards	2010 Performance Unit Awards
Fair value at date of grant	\$ 5,564	\$ 3,065	\$ 5,569	\$ 3,117

These fair value amounts are charged to expense on a straight-line basis over the performance period. Compensation expense associated with the Stock-Settled Performance Units is shown below (in thousands):

	2013 Performance Unit Awards	2012 Performance Unit Awards	2011 Performance Unit Awards	2010 Performance Unit Awards
Three months ended June 30, 2012	NA	\$ 255	\$ 464	\$ 260
Three months ended June 30, 2013	\$ 464	\$ 255	\$ 464	NA
Six months ended June 30, 2012	NA	\$ 255	\$ 928	\$ 520
Six months ended June 30, 2013	\$ 464	\$ 510	\$ 928	\$ 260

**3. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment consisted of the following at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Equipment	\$ 5,636,306	\$ 5,387,490
Oil and natural gas properties	169,740	156,834
Buildings	67,683	66,490
Land	11,897	10,413
	5,885,626	5,621,227
Less accumulated depreciation and depletion	(2,219,873)	(2,005,844)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 3,665,753	\$ 3,615,383



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The Company's revenues, operating profits and identifiable assets are primarily attributable to three business segments: (i) contract drilling of oil and natural gas wells, (ii) pressure pumping services and (iii) the investment, on a non-operating working interest basis, in oil and natural gas properties. Each of these segments represents a distinct type of business. These segments have separate management teams which report to the Company's chief operating decision maker. The results of operations in these segments are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of determining resource allocation and assessing performance. Separate financial data for each of our business segments is provided in the table below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Contract drilling	\$ 391,212	\$ 461,798	\$ 811,445	\$ 952,501
Pressure pumping	254,620	206,173	485,780	447,895
Oil and natural gas	14,717	14,690	31,502	29,407
<b>Total segment revenues</b>	<b>660,549</b>	<b>682,661</b>	<b>1,328,727</b>	<b>1,429,803</b>
Elimination of intercompany revenues (a)	(1,233)	(1,549)	(2,372)	(2,770)
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 659,316</b>	<b>\$ 681,112</b>	<b>\$ 1,326,355</b>	<b>\$ 1,427,033</b>
<b>Income before income taxes:</b>				
Contract drilling	\$ 47,069	\$ 90,536	\$ 119,618	\$ 202,307
Pressure pumping	30,254	36,846	58,769	83,633
Oil and natural gas	5,527	7,224	11,768	14,742
	82,850	134,606	190,155	300,682
Corporate and other	(13,277)	(12,044)	(25,525)	(22,856)
Net gain on asset disposals (b)	1,033	28,332	908	30,732
Interest income	250	179	423	233
Interest expense	(6,941)	(5,051)	(13,707)	(9,633)
Other	381	(144)	400	(89)
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>\$ 64,296</b>	<b>\$ 145,878</b>	<b>\$ 152,654</b>	<b>\$ 299,069</b>

	June 30,	December 31,
	2013	2012
<b>Identifiable assets:</b>		
Contract drilling	\$ 3,589,704	\$ 3,538,289
Pressure pumping	838,832	784,128
Oil and natural gas	53,373	54,188
Corporate and other (c)	181,807	180,306
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,663,716</b>	<b>\$ 4,556,911</b>

(a) Consists of contract drilling intercompany revenues for drilling services provided to the oil and natural gas exploration and production segment.

(b)

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Net gains or losses associated with the disposal of assets relate to corporate strategy decisions of the executive management group. Accordingly, the related gains or losses have been separately presented and excluded from the results of specific segments.

- (c) Corporate and other assets primarily include cash on hand and certain deferred tax assets.

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*Goodwill* Goodwill by operating segment as of June 30, 2013 and changes for the six months then ended are as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Contract Drilling</b>	<b>Pressure Pumping</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance December 31, 2012	\$ 86,234	\$ 67,575	\$ 153,809
Changes to goodwill			
Balance June 30, 2013	\$ 86,234	\$ 67,575	\$ 153,809

There were no accumulated impairment losses as of June 30, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

Goodwill is evaluated at least annually on December 31, or when circumstances require, to determine if the fair value of recorded goodwill has decreased below its carrying value. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is evaluated at the reporting unit level. The Company's reporting units for impairment testing have been determined to be its operating segments. The Company first determines whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value after considering qualitative, market and other factors. If so, then goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step impairment test. The first step is to compare the fair value of an entity's reporting units to the respective carrying value of those reporting units. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed whereby the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to its identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities with any remaining fair value representing the fair value of goodwill. If this resulting fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying value of goodwill, an impairment loss would be recognized in the amount of the shortfall.

*Intangible Assets* Intangible assets were recorded in connection with the fourth quarter 2010 acquisition of the assets of a pressure pumping business. As a result of the purchase price allocation, the Company recorded intangible assets related to a non-compete agreement and the customer relationships acquired. These intangible assets were recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition.

The non-compete agreement has a term of three years from October 1, 2010. The value of this agreement was estimated using a with and without scenario where cash flows were projected through the term of the agreement assuming the agreement is in place and compared to cash flows assuming the non-compete agreement was not in place. The intangible asset associated with the non-compete agreement is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the three-year term of the agreement. Amortization expense of approximately \$117,000 was recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and amortization expense of approximately \$233,000 was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 associated with the non-compete agreement.

The value of the customer relationships was estimated using a multi-period excess earnings model to determine the present value of the projected cash flows associated with the customers in place at the time of the acquisition and taking into account a contributory asset charge. The resulting intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over seven years. Amortization expense of approximately \$911,000 was recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and amortization expense of approximately \$1.8 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 associated with customer relationships.

The following table presents the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>	<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>	<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>
Non-compete agreement	\$ 1,400	\$ (1,283)	\$ 117	\$ 1,400	\$ (1,050)	\$ 350
Customer relationships	25,500	(10,018)	15,482	25,500	(8,196)	17,304
Total intangible assets	\$ 26,900	\$ (11,301)	\$ 15,599	\$ 26,900	\$ (9,246)	\$ 17,654



**Table of Contents****6. Accrued Expenses**

Accrued expenses consisted of the following at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Salaries, wages, payroll taxes and benefits	\$ 50,667	\$ 55,430
Workers' compensation liability	68,346	68,441
Property, sales, use and other taxes	8,692	9,749
Insurance, other than workers' compensation	5,427	10,419
Accrued interest payable	7,590	7,664
Deferred revenue - current		1,523
Other	5,379	5,406
	\$ 146,101	\$ 158,632

Deferred revenue was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2010 in the purchase price allocation associated with the Company's acquisition of a pressure pumping business. The deferred revenue related to out-of-market pricing agreements that were in place at the acquired business at the time of the acquisition. The deferred revenue was recognized as pressure pumping revenue over the term of the pricing agreements, which have now expired. No deferred revenue was recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2013. Deferred revenue of approximately \$1.5 million was recognized in the six months ended June 30, 2013, related to these pricing agreements. Deferred revenue of approximately \$1.8 million and \$3.6 million was recognized in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, related to these pricing agreements.

**7. Asset Retirement Obligation**

The Company records a liability for the estimated costs to be incurred in connection with the abandonment of oil and natural gas properties in the future. This liability is included in the caption "other" in the liabilities section of the consolidated balance sheet. The following table describes the changes to the Company's asset retirement obligations during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 4,422	\$ 3,455
Liabilities incurred	177	182
Liabilities settled	(31)	(83)
Accretion expense	82	79
Revision in estimated costs of plugging oil and natural gas wells		536
Asset retirement obligation at end of period	\$ 4,650	\$ 4,169

**8. Long Term Debt**

*Credit Facilities* - On September 27, 2012, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, letter of credit issuer, swing line lender and lender, and each of the other lenders party thereto. The Credit Agreement is a committed senior unsecured credit facility that includes a revolving credit facility and a term loan facility.

The revolving credit facility permits aggregate borrowings of up to \$500 million outstanding at any time. The revolving credit facility contains a letter of credit facility that is limited to \$150 million and a swing line facility that is limited to \$40 million, in each case outstanding at any time.

The term loan facility provides for a loan of \$100 million, which was drawn on December 24, 2012. The term loan facility is payable in quarterly principal installments, which commenced December 27, 2012. The installment amounts vary from 1.25% of the original principal

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amount for each of the first four quarterly installments, 2.50% of the original principal amount for each of the subsequent eight quarterly installments, 5.00% of the original principal amount for the subsequent four quarterly installments and 13.75% of the original principal amount for the final four quarterly installments.



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Subject to customary conditions, the Company may request that the lenders' aggregate commitments with respect to the revolving credit facility and/or the term loan facility be increased by up to \$100 million, not to exceed total commitments of \$700 million. The maturity date under the Credit Agreement is September 27, 2017 for both the revolving facility and the term facility.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest by reference, at the Company's election, to the LIBOR rate or base rate, provided, that swing line loans bear interest by reference only to the base rate. The applicable margin on LIBOR rate loans varies from 2.25% to 3.25% and the applicable margin on base rate loans varies from 1.25% to 2.25%, in each case determined based upon the Company's debt to capitalization ratio. As of June 30, 2013, the applicable margin on LIBOR rate loans was 2.25% and the applicable margin on base rate loans was 1.25%. A letter of credit fee is payable by the Company equal to the applicable margin for LIBOR rate loans times the daily amount available to be drawn under outstanding letters of credit. The commitment fee rate payable to the lenders for the unused portion of the credit facility is 0.50%.

Each domestic subsidiary of the Company other than immaterial subsidiaries has unconditionally guaranteed all existing and future indebtedness and liabilities of the other guarantors and the Company arising under the Credit Agreement and other loan documents. Such guarantees also cover obligations of the Company and any subsidiary of the Company arising under any interest rate swap contract with any person while such person is a lender under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement requires compliance with two financial covenants. The Company must not permit its debt to capitalization ratio to exceed 45%. The Credit Agreement generally defines the debt to capitalization ratio as the ratio of (a) total borrowed money indebtedness to (b) the sum of such indebtedness plus consolidated net worth, with consolidated net worth determined as of the last day of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. The Company also must not permit the interest coverage ratio as of the last day of a fiscal quarter to be less than 3.00 to 1.00. The Credit Agreement generally defines the interest coverage ratio as the ratio of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ( EBITDA ) of the four prior fiscal quarters to interest charges for the same period. The Company was in compliance with these covenants at June 30, 2013. The Credit Agreement also contains customary representations, warranties and affirmative and negative covenants.

Events of default under the Credit Agreement include failure to pay principal or interest when due, failure to comply with the financial and operational covenants, as well as a cross default event, loan document enforceability event, change of control event and bankruptcy and other insolvency events. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, then a majority of the lenders have the right, among others, to (i) terminate the commitments under the Credit Agreement, (ii) accelerate and require the Company to repay all the outstanding amounts owed under any loan document (provided that in limited circumstances with respect to insolvency and bankruptcy of the Company, such acceleration is automatic), and (iii) require the Company to cash collateralize any outstanding letters of credit.

As of June 30, 2013, the Company had \$96.3 million principal amount outstanding under the term loan facility at an interest rate of 2.625% and no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility. The Company had \$39.8 million in letters of credit outstanding at June 30, 2013 and, as a result, had available borrowing capacity of approximately \$460 million at that date.

*Senior Notes* On October 5, 2010, the Company completed the issuance and sale of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of its 4.97% Series A Senior Notes due October 5, 2020 (the Series A Notes ) in a private placement. The Series A Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.97% per annum. The Company will pay interest on the Series A Notes on April 5 and October 5 of each year. The Series A Notes will mature on October 5, 2020.

On June 14, 2012, the Company completed the issuance and sale of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of its 4.27% Series B Senior Notes due June 14, 2022 (the Series B Notes ) in a private placement. The Series B Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.27% per annum. The Company will pay interest on the Series B Notes on April 5 and October 5 of each year. The Series B Notes will mature on June 14, 2022.

The Series A Notes and Series B Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company which rank equally in right of payment with all other unsubordinated indebtedness of the Company. The Series A Notes and Series B Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of the existing domestic subsidiaries of the Company other than immaterial subsidiaries.

The Series A Notes and Series B Notes are prepayable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, provided that in the case of a partial prepayment, prepayment must be in an amount not less than 5% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding, at any time and from time to time at 100% of the principal amount prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the prepayment date, plus a make-whole premium as specified in the note purchase agreements. The Company must offer to prepay the

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notes upon the occurrence of any change of control. In addition, the Company must offer to prepay the notes upon the occurrence of certain asset dispositions if the proceeds therefrom are not timely reinvested in productive assets. If any offer to prepay is accepted, the purchase price of each prepaid note is 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the prepayment date.

The respective note purchase agreements require compliance with two financial covenants. The Company must not permit its debt to capitalization ratio to exceed 50% at any time. The note purchase agreements generally define the debt to capitalization ratio as the ratio of (a) total borrowed money indebtedness to (b) the sum of such indebtedness plus consolidated net worth, with consolidated net worth determined as of the last day of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. The Company also must not permit the interest coverage ratio as of the last day of a fiscal quarter to be less than 2.50 to 1.00. The note purchase agreements generally define the interest coverage ratio as the ratio of EBITDA for the four prior fiscal quarters to interest charges for that same period. The Company was in compliance with these covenants at June 30, 2013.

Events of default under the note purchase agreements include failure to pay principal or interest when due, failure to comply with the financial and operational covenants, a cross default event, a judgment in excess of a threshold event, the guaranty agreement ceasing to be enforceable, the occurrence of certain ERISA events, a change of control event and bankruptcy and other insolvency events. If an event of default under the note purchase agreements occurs and is continuing, then holders of a majority in principal amount of the respective notes have the right to declare all the notes then-outstanding to be immediately due and payable. In addition, if the Company defaults in payments on any note, then until such defaults are cured, the holder thereof may declare all the notes held by it pursuant to the note purchase agreement to be immediately due and payable.

The Company incurred approximately \$10.8 million in debt issuance costs during 2010 in connection with the previous credit agreement and the Series A Notes. During the third quarter of 2012, \$978,000 of these costs was charged to interest expense due to the early termination of the previous credit agreement. The Company incurred approximately \$7.6 million in debt issuance costs during 2012 in connection with the Series B Notes and the Credit Agreement. These costs were deferred and are recognized as interest expense over the term of the underlying debt. Interest expense related to the amortization of debt issuance costs was approximately \$547,000 and \$1.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. Interest expense related to the amortization of debt issuance costs was approximately \$617,000 and \$1.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively.

Presented below is a schedule of the principal repayment requirements of long-term debt by fiscal year as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	
2013	\$ 3,750
2014	10,000
2015	12,500
2016	28,750
2017	41,250
Thereafter	600,000
Total	\$ 696,250

**9. Commitments, Contingencies and Other Matters**

As of June 30, 2013, the Company maintained letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$39.8 million for the benefit of various insurance companies as collateral for retrospective premiums and retained losses which could become payable under the terms of the underlying insurance contracts. These letters of credit expire annually at various times during the year and are typically renewed. As of June 30, 2013, no amounts had been drawn under the letters of credit.

As of June 30, 2013, the Company had commitments to purchase approximately \$101 million of major equipment for its drilling and pressure pumping businesses.

The Company's pressure pumping business has entered into agreements to purchase minimum quantities of proppants and chemicals from certain vendors. These agreements expire in 2016 and 2017. As of June 30, 2013, the remaining obligation under these agreements is approximately \$31.9 million, of which materials with a total purchase price of approximately \$4.1 million are expected to be delivered during the last half of 2013. In the event that the required minimum quantities are not purchased during any contract year, the Company would be required to make a liquidated damages payment to the respective vendor for any shortfall.



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In November of 2011, the Company's pressure pumping business entered into an agreement with a proppant vendor to advance, on a non-revolving basis, up to \$12.0 million to such vendor to finance the construction of certain processing facilities. This advance is secured by the underlying processing facilities and bears interest at an annual rate of 5.0%. Repayment of the advance is to be made through discounts applied to purchases from the vendor and repayment of all amounts advanced must be made no later than October 1, 2017. As of June 30, 2013, advances of approximately \$11.8 million had been made under this agreement and principal repayments of approximately \$1.4 million had been received resulting in a balance outstanding of approximately \$10.4 million.

In May 2013, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission notified the Company of cause findings related to certain of its employment practices. The cause findings relate to allegations that the Company tolerated a hostile work environment for employees based on national origin and race. The cause findings also allege, among other things, failure to promote, subjecting employees to adverse employment terms and conditions and retaliation. The Company and the EEOC plan to begin the statutory conciliation process later in 2013. If such conciliation process is unsuccessful, the Company believes that litigation will ensue. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously and, based on the information available to the Company at this time, the Company does not expect the outcome of this matter to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows; however, there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of this matter.

Other than the matter described above, the Company is party to various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of its business; the Company does not believe that the outcome of these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

**10. Stockholders' Equity**

*Cash Dividends* The Company paid cash dividends during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 as follows:

<b>2012:</b>	<b>Per Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
		(in thousands)
Paid on March 30, 2012	\$ 0.05	\$ 7,788
Paid on June 29, 2012	0.05	7,650
<b>Total cash dividends</b>	<b>\$ 0.10</b>	<b>\$ 15,438</b>
<b>2013:</b>	<b>Per Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
		(in thousands)
Paid on March 29, 2013	\$ 0.05	\$ 7,312
Paid on June 28, 2013	0.05	7,361
<b>Total cash dividends</b>	<b>\$ 0.10</b>	<b>\$ 14,673</b>

On July 24, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved a cash dividend on its common stock in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid on September 30, 2013 to holders of record as of September 16, 2013. The amount and timing of all future dividend payments, if any, are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon business conditions, results of operations, financial condition, terms of the Company's credit facilities and other factors.

On July 25, 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock buyback program authorizing purchases of up to \$150 million of the Company's common stock in open market or privately negotiated transactions. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, 10,762 shares were purchased under the stock buyback program at a cost of approximately \$227,000. As of June 30, 2013, the Company has remaining authorization to purchase approximately \$50.9 million of the Company's outstanding common stock under the stock buyback program. Shares purchased under the buyback program are accounted for as treasury stock.

The Company acquired 947,926 shares of treasury stock from employees during the six months ended June 30, 2013. Certain of these shares were acquired to satisfy the exercise price in connection with the exercise of stock options by employees. The remainder of these shares were acquired to satisfy payroll tax withholding obligations upon the exercise of stock options, the settlement of performance unit awards and the vesting of restricted stock. The total fair market value of these shares was approximately \$22.1 million. These shares were acquired pursuant to

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the terms of the Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc. 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan and not pursuant to the stock buyback program.

Accumulated other comprehensive income is composed solely of amounts related to foreign currency translation.

### **11. Income Taxes**

On January 1, 2010, the Company converted its Canadian operations from a Canadian branch to a controlled foreign corporation for Federal income tax purposes. Because the statutory tax rates in Canada are lower than those in the United States, this transaction triggered a \$5.1 million reduction in the Company's deferred tax liabilities, which is being amortized as a reduction to deferred income tax expense over the weighted average remaining useful life of the Canadian assets.

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As a result of the above conversion, the Company's Canadian assets are no longer directly subject to United States taxation, provided that the related unremitted earnings are permanently reinvested in Canada. Effective January 1, 2010, the Company has elected to permanently reinvest these unremitted earnings in Canada, and intends to do so for the foreseeable future. As a result, no deferred United States federal or state income taxes have been provided on such unremitted foreign earnings, which totaled approximately \$30.5 million as of June 30, 2013. The unrecognized deferred tax liability associated with these earnings was approximately \$4.6 million, net of available foreign tax credits. This liability would be recognized if the Company received a dividend of these unremitted earnings.

**12. Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these items. These fair value estimates are considered Level 1 fair value estimates in the fair value hierarchy of fair value accounting.

The estimated fair value of the Company's outstanding debt balances (including current portion) as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is set forth below (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Borrowings under credit agreements:</b>				
Term loan facility	\$ 96,250	\$ 96,250	\$ 98,750	\$ 98,750
4.97% Series A Senior Notes	300,000	314,840	300,000	329,281
4.27% Series B Senior Notes	300,000	296,060	300,000	310,591
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>\$ 696,250</b>	<b>\$ 707,150</b>	<b>\$ 698,750</b>	<b>\$ 738,622</b>

The carrying values of the balances outstanding under the term loan approximate their fair values as this instrument has a floating interest rate. The fair value of the 4.97% Series A Senior Notes and the 4.27% Series B Senior Notes at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are based on discounted cash flows associated with the respective notes using current market rates of interest at those respective dates. For the 4.97% Series A Senior Notes, the current market rates used in measuring this fair value were 3.99% at June 30, 2013 and 3.36% at December 31, 2012. For the 4.27% Series B Senior Notes, the current market rate used in measuring this fair value was 4.31% at June 30, 2013 and 3.70% at December 31, 2012. These fair value estimates are based on observable market inputs and are considered Level 2 fair value estimates in the fair value hierarchy of fair value accounting.

**13. Recently Issued Accounting Standards**

In February 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that requires additional disclosures regarding reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. This requirement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012, and became effective for the Company in the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on the Company's disclosures included in its consolidated financial statements. The Company includes in accumulated other comprehensive income the cumulative translation adjustment of its foreign subsidiary.

In February 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to provide guidance for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of the update is fixed at the reporting date, except for obligations addressed within existing guidance in U.S. GAAP. The guidance requires an entity to measure those obligations as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The update also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. The requirements in this update are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this update is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this Report) and other public filings and press releases by us contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. These forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements relating to: liquidity; revenue expectations and backlog; financing of operations; continued volatility of oil and natural gas prices; source and sufficiency of funds required for building new equipment and additional acquisitions (if further opportunities arise); impact of inflation; demand for our services; and other matters. Our forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historic or current facts and often use words such as believes, budgeted, continue, expects, estimates, project, will, could, may, plans, intends, strategy, or anticipates, or the negative thereof and other words of similar meaning. The forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses we make in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Forward-looking statements may be made orally or in writing, including, but not limited to, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this Report and other sections of our filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) under the Exchange Act and the Securities Act.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and a variety of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated or expected results expressed in or suggested by these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, global economic conditions, volatility in customer spending and in oil and natural gas prices that could adversely affect demand for our services and their associated effect on rates, utilization, margins and planned capital expenditures, excess availability of land drilling rigs and pressure pumping equipment, including as a result of reactivation or construction, adverse industry conditions, adverse credit and equity market conditions, difficulty in integrating acquisitions, shortages of labor, equipment, supplies and materials, weather, loss of key customers, liabilities from operations for which we do not have and receive full indemnification or insurance, governmental regulation and ability to retain management and field personnel. Refer to Risk Factors contained in Part 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for a more complete discussion of these and other factors that might affect our performance and financial results. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any of our forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are intended to relay our expectations about the future, and speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, changes in internal estimates or otherwise, except as required by law.

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

**Management Overview** We are a leading provider of services to the North American oil and natural gas industry. Our services primarily involve the drilling, on a contract basis, of land-based oil and natural gas wells and pressure pumping services. In addition to the aforementioned services, we also invest, on a non-operating working interest basis, in oil and natural gas properties.

We have a drilling fleet that consists of more than 300 marketable land-based drilling rigs. There continues to be uncertainty with respect to the global economic environment and crude oil and natural gas prices remain volatile. During the second quarter of 2013, our average number of rigs operating in the United States was 183 compared to an average of 224 drilling rigs operating during the same period in 2012. During the second quarter of 2013, our average number of rigs operating in Canada was two compared to zero drilling rigs operating during the second quarter of 2012.

We have addressed our customers' needs for drilling wells in the newer horizontal shale and other unconventional resource plays by expanding our areas of operation and improving the capabilities of our drilling fleet during the last several years. As of June 30, 2013, we have completed 120 new APEX® rigs and made performance and safety improvements to existing high capacity rigs. We have plans to add up to six additional new rigs to the fleet in the remainder of 2013. In connection with the newer horizontal shale and other unconventional resource plays, we have added equipment to perform service intensive fracturing jobs. As of June 30, 2013, we had more than 750,000 hydraulic horsepower in our pressure pumping fleet. Low natural gas prices and the industry-wide addition of new pressure pumping equipment to the marketplace has led to an excess supply of pressure pumping equipment in North America.

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We maintain a backlog of commitments for contract drilling revenues under term contracts, which we define as contracts with a fixed term of six months or more. Our backlog as of June 30, 2013 was approximately \$1.05 billion. We expect approximately \$497 million of our backlog to be realized in the remainder of 2013. We generally calculate our backlog by multiplying the day rate under our term drilling contracts by the number of days remaining under the contract. The calculation does not include any revenues related to other fees such as for mobilization, demobilization and customer reimbursables, nor does it include potential reductions in rates for unscheduled standby or during periods in which the rig is moving, on standby or incurring maintenance and repair time in excess of what is permitted under the drilling contract. In addition, generally our term drilling contracts are subject to termination by the customer on short notice and provide for an early termination payment to us in the event that the contract is terminated by the customer. For contracts that we have received an early termination notice, our backlog calculation includes the early termination rate, instead of the day rate, for the period we expect to receive the lower rate. Our backlog at June 30, 2013, includes early termination revenues of approximately \$63.0 million expected to be received in the last half of 2013.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, our operating revenues from continuing operations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2013		2012		2013		2012	
Contract drilling	\$ 389,979	59%	\$ 460,249	68%	\$ 809,073	61%	\$ 949,731	67%
Pressure pumping	254,620	39	206,173	30	485,780	37	447,895	31
Oil and natural gas	14,717	2	14,690	2	31,502	2	29,407	2
	\$ 659,316	100%	\$ 681,112	100%	\$ 1,326,355	100%	\$ 1,427,033	100%

Generally, the profitability of our business is impacted most by two primary factors in our contract drilling segment: our average number of rigs operating and our average revenue per operating day. During the second quarter of 2013, our average number of rigs operating was 183 in the United States and two in Canada compared to 224 in the United States and none in Canada in the second quarter of 2012. Our average revenue per operating day was \$23,120 in the second quarter of 2013 compared to \$22,570 in the second quarter of 2012. Consolidated net income for the second quarter of 2013 was \$40.8 million compared to consolidated net income of \$92.5 million for the second quarter of 2012. This decrease in consolidated net income was primarily due to lower revenue from our contract drilling segment as a result of fewer rigs operating as well as higher depreciation expense. The prior year quarter also included a pre-tax gain of approximately \$22.6 million on the disposal of our flowback operations.

Our revenues, profitability and cash flows are highly dependent upon prevailing prices for oil and natural gas. During periods of improved commodity prices, the capital spending budgets of oil and natural gas operators tend to expand, which generally results in increased demand for our services. Conversely, in periods when these commodity prices deteriorate, the demand for our services generally weakens and we experience downward pressure on pricing for our services. Natural gas prices and our monthly average number of rigs operating have declined from recent highs. In June 2013, our average number of rigs operating was 179 in the United States and two in Canada.

We are highly impacted by competition, the availability of excess equipment, labor issues, weather and various other factors that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Please see Risk Factors included in Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

We believe that our liquidity as of June 30, 2013, which includes approximately \$420 million in working capital, approximately \$460 million available under our \$500 million revolving credit facility, together with cash expected to be generated from operations, should provide us with sufficient ability to fund our current plans to build new equipment, make improvements to our existing equipment, service our debt and pay cash dividends. If we pursue opportunities for growth that require capital, we believe we would be able to satisfy these needs through a combination of working capital, cash flows from operating activities, borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility or additional debt or equity financing. However, there can be no assurance that such capital will be available on reasonable terms, if at all.

*Commitments and Contingencies* As of June 30, 2013, we maintained letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$39.8 million for the benefit of various insurance companies as collateral for retrospective premiums and retained losses which could become payable under the terms of the underlying insurance contracts. These letters of credit expire annually at various times during the year and are typically renewed. As of June 30, 2013, no amounts had been drawn under the letters of credit.



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As of June 30, 2013, we had commitments to purchase approximately \$101 million of major equipment for our drilling and pressure pumping businesses.

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Our pressure pumping business has entered into agreements to purchase minimum quantities of proppants and chemicals from certain vendors. These agreements expire in 2016 and 2017. As of June 30, 2013, the remaining obligation under these agreements is approximately \$31.9 million, of which materials with a total purchase price of approximately \$4.1 million are expected to be delivered during the last half of 2013. In the event that the required minimum quantities are not purchased during any contract year, the Company would be required to make a liquidated damages payment to the respective vendor for any shortfall.

In November 2011, our pressure pumping business entered into an agreement with a proppant vendor to advance, on a non-revolving basis, up to \$12.0 million to such vendor to finance its construction of certain processing facilities. This advance is secured by the underlying processing facilities and other assets and bears interest at an annual rate of 5.0%. Repayment of the advance is to be made through discounts applied to purchases from the vendor and repayment of all amounts advanced must be made no later than October 1, 2017. As of June 30, 2013, advances of approximately \$11.8 million had been made under this agreement and repayments of approximately \$1.4 million had been received resulting in a balance outstanding of approximately \$10.4 million.

*Trading and Investing* We have not engaged in trading activities that include high-risk securities, such as derivatives and non-exchange traded contracts. We invest cash primarily in highly liquid, short-term investments such as overnight deposits and money market accounts.

*Description of Business* We conduct our contract drilling operations primarily in the continental United States, Alaska and western and northern Canada. We have more than 300 marketable land-based drilling rigs. We provide pressure pumping services to oil and natural gas operators primarily in Texas and the Appalachian Basin. Pressure pumping services are primarily well stimulation and cementing for completion of new wells and remedial work on existing wells. We also invest in oil and natural gas assets as a non-operating working interest owner. Our oil and natural gas working interests are located primarily in Texas and New Mexico.

The North American oil and natural gas services industry is cyclical and at times experiences downturns in demand. During these periods, there have been substantially more drilling rigs and pressure pumping equipment available than necessary to meet demand. As a result, drilling and pressure pumping contractors have had difficulty sustaining profit margins and, at times, have incurred losses during the downturn periods.

In addition, unconventional resource plays have substantially increased and some drilling rigs are not capable of drilling these wells efficiently. Accordingly, the utilization of some older technology drilling rigs has been hampered by their lack of capability to efficiently compete for this work. Other ongoing factors which could continue to adversely affect utilization rates and pricing, even in an environment of high oil and natural gas prices and increased drilling activity, include:

movement of drilling rigs from region to region,

reactivation of land-based drilling rigs, or

construction of new technology drilling rigs.

Construction of new technology drilling rigs increased in recent years. The addition of new technology drilling rigs to the market, combined with a reduction in the drilling of vertical wells, has resulted in excess capacity of conventional drilling rigs. Similarly, the substantial increase in unconventional resource plays has led to higher demand for pressure pumping services, and there has been a significant increase in the construction of new pressure pumping equipment across the industry. As a result of relatively low natural gas prices and the construction of new equipment, there is currently an excess of pressure pumping equipment available. In circumstances of excess capacity, providers of pressure pumping services have difficulty sustaining profit margins and may sustain losses during downturn periods. We cannot predict either the future level of demand for our contract drilling or pressure pumping services or future conditions in the oil and natural gas contract drilling or pressure pumping businesses.

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**Critical Accounting Policies**

In addition to established accounting policies, our consolidated financial statements are impacted by certain estimates and assumptions made by management. No changes in our critical accounting policies have occurred since the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

As of June 30, 2013, we had working capital of \$420 million, including cash and cash equivalents of \$149 million, compared to working capital of \$340 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$111 million at December 31, 2012.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, our sources of cash flow included:

\$383 million from operating activities,

\$11.8 million from the exercise of stock options and related tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation, and

\$4.6 million in proceeds from the disposal of property and equipment.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we used \$10.0 million to repurchase shares of our common stock, \$14.7 million to pay dividends on our common stock, \$2.5 million to repay long-term debt and \$333 million:

to build new drilling rigs and pressure pumping equipment,

to make capital expenditures for the betterment and refurbishment of our drilling rigs and pressure pumping equipment,

to acquire and procure equipment and facilities to support our drilling and pressure pumping operations, and

to fund investments in oil and natural gas properties on a working interest basis.

We paid cash dividends during the six months ended June 30, 2013 as follows:

	<b>Per Share</b>	<b>Total</b> (in thousands)
Paid on March 29, 2013	\$ 0.05	\$ 7,312
Paid on June 28, 2013	\$ 0.05	\$ 7,361
<b>Total cash dividends</b>	<b>\$ 0.10</b>	<b>\$ 14,673</b>

On July 24, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a cash dividend on our common stock in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid on September 30, 2013 to holders of record as of September 16, 2013. The amount and timing of all future dividend payments, if any, is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon business conditions, results of operations, financial condition, terms of our credit facilities and other factors.

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On July 25, 2012, our Board of Directors approved a stock buyback program authorizing purchases of up to \$150 million of our common stock in open market or privately negotiated transactions. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, 10,762 shares were purchased under the stock buyback program at a cost of approximately \$227,000. As of June 30, 2013, we had remaining authorization to purchase approximately \$50.9 million of our outstanding common stock under the stock buyback program.

On September 27, 2012, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement is a committed senior unsecured credit facility that includes a revolving credit facility and a term loan facility.

The revolving credit facility permits aggregate borrowings of up to \$500 million outstanding at any time. The revolving credit facility contains a letter of credit facility that is limited to \$150 million and a swing line facility that is limited to \$40 million, in each case outstanding at any time.

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The term loan facility provides for a loan of \$100 million, which was drawn on December 24, 2012. The term loan facility is payable in quarterly principal installments, which commenced December 27, 2012. The installment amounts vary from 1.25% of the original principal amount for each of the first four quarterly installments, 2.50% of the original principal amount for each of the subsequent eight quarterly installments, 5.00% of the original principal amount for the subsequent four quarterly installments and 13.75% of the original principal amount for the final four quarterly installments.

Subject to customary conditions, we may request that the lenders' aggregate commitments with respect to the revolving credit facility and/or the term loan facility be increased by up to \$100 million, not to exceed total commitments of \$700 million. The maturity date under the Credit Agreement is September 27, 2017 for both the revolving facility and the term facility.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest by reference, at our election, to the LIBOR rate or base rate, provided, that swing line loans bear interest by reference only to the base rate. The applicable margin on LIBOR rate loans varies from 2.25% to 3.25% and the applicable margin on base rate loans varies from 1.25% to 2.25%, in each case determined based upon our debt to capitalization ratio. As of June 30, 2013, the applicable margin on LIBOR rate loans was 2.25% and the applicable margin on base rate loans was 1.25%. A letter of credit fee is payable by us equal to the applicable margin for LIBOR rate loans times the daily amount available to be drawn under outstanding letters of credit. The commitment fee rate payable to the lenders for the unused portion of the credit facility is 0.50%.

Each of our domestic subsidiaries other than immaterial subsidiaries has unconditionally guaranteed all of our existing and future indebtedness and liabilities of the other guarantors arising under the Credit Agreement and other loan documents. Such guarantees also cover our obligations and those of any of our subsidiaries arising under any interest rate swap contract with any person while such person is a lender under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement also requires compliance with two financial covenants. We must not permit our debt to capitalization ratio to exceed 45%. The Credit Agreement generally defines the debt to capitalization ratio as the ratio of (a) total borrowed money indebtedness to (b) the sum of such indebtedness plus consolidated net worth, with consolidated net worth determined as of the last day of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. We also must not permit the interest coverage ratio as of the last day of a fiscal quarter to be less than 3.00 to 1.00. The Credit Agreement generally defines the interest coverage ratio as the ratio of EBITDA of the four prior fiscal quarters to interest charges for the same period. We were in compliance with these financial covenants as of June 30, 2013. The Credit Agreement also contains customary representations, warranties, indemnities and affirmative and negative covenants. We do not expect that the restrictions and covenants will impair, in any material respect, our ability to operate or react to opportunities that might arise.

Events of default under the Credit Agreement include failure to pay principal or interest when due, failure to comply with the financial and operational covenants, as well as a cross default event, loan document enforceability event, change of control event and bankruptcy and other insolvency events. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, then a majority of the lenders have the right, among others, to (i) terminate the commitments under the Credit Agreement, (ii) accelerate and require us to repay all the outstanding amounts owed under any loan document (provided that in limited circumstances with respect to insolvency and bankruptcy, such acceleration is automatic), and (iii) requires us to cash collateralize any outstanding letters of credit.

As of June 30, 2013, we had \$96.3 million principal amount outstanding under the term loan facility at an interest rate of 2.625% and no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility. We had \$39.8 million in letters of credit outstanding at June 30, 2013 and, as a result, we had available borrowing of approximately \$460 million at that date.

On October 5, 2010, we completed the issuance and sale of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.97% Series A Senior Notes due October 5, 2020 (the Series A Notes) in a private placement. The Series A Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.97% per annum. We pay interest on the Series A Notes on April 5 and October 5 of each year. The Series A Notes will mature on October 5, 2020.

On June 14, 2012, we completed the issuance and sale of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.27% Series B Senior Notes due June 14, 2022 (the Series B Notes) in a private placement. The Series B Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.27% per annum. We pay interest on the Series B Notes on April 5 and October 5 of each year. The Series B Notes will mature on June 14, 2022.

The Series A Notes and Series B Notes are senior unsecured obligations which rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsubordinated indebtedness. The Series A Notes and Series B Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our existing domestic subsidiaries other than immaterial subsidiaries.



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The Series A Notes and Series B Notes are prepayable at our option, in whole or in part, provided that in the case of a partial prepayment, prepayment must be in an amount not less than 5% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding, at any time and from time to time at 100% of the principal amount prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the prepayment date, plus a make-whole premium as specified in the note purchase agreements. We must offer to prepay the notes upon the occurrence of any change of control. In addition, we must offer to prepay the notes upon the occurrence of certain asset dispositions if the proceeds therefrom are not timely reinvested in productive assets. If any offer to prepay is accepted, the purchase price of each prepaid note is 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the prepayment date.

The respective note purchase agreements require compliance with two financial covenants. We must not permit our debt to capitalization ratio to exceed 50% at any time. The note purchase agreements generally define the debt to capitalization ratio as the ratio of (a) total borrowed money indebtedness to (b) the sum of such indebtedness plus consolidated net worth, with consolidated net worth determined as of the last day of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. We also must not permit the interest coverage ratio as of the last day of a fiscal quarter to be less than 2.50 to 1.00. The note purchase agreements generally define the interest coverage ratio as the ratio of EBITDA for the four prior fiscal quarters to interest charges for the same period. We were in compliance with these financial covenants as of June 30, 2013. We do not expect that the restrictions and covenants will impair, in any material respect, our ability to operate or react to opportunities that might arise.

Events of default under the note purchase agreements include failure to pay principal or interest when due, failure to comply with the financial and operational covenants, a cross default event, a judgment in excess of a threshold event, the guaranty agreement ceasing to be enforceable, the occurrence of certain ERISA events, a change of control event and bankruptcy and other insolvency events. If an event of default under a note purchase agreement occurs and is continuing, then holders of a majority in principal amount of the respective notes have the right to declare all the notes then-outstanding to be immediately due and payable. In addition, if we default in payments on any note, then until such defaults are cured, the holder thereof may declare all the notes held by it pursuant to the note purchase agreement to be immediately due and payable.

We believe that our liquidity as of June 30, 2013, which included approximately \$420 million in working capital, and approximately \$460 million available under our \$500 million revolving credit facility, together with cash expected to be generated from operations, should provide us with sufficient ability to fund our current plans to build new equipment, make improvements to our existing equipment, service our debt and pay cash dividends. If we pursue opportunities for growth that require capital, we believe we would be able to satisfy these needs through a combination of working capital, cash flows from operating activities, borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility or additional debt or equity financing. However, there can be no assurance that such capital will be available on reasonable terms, if at all.

**Results of Operations**

*The following tables summarize operations by business segment for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:*

<b>Contract Drilling</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Revenues	\$ 389,979	\$ 460,249	(15.3)%
Direct operating costs	\$ 242,748	\$ 272,720	(11.0)%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,879	\$ 1,286	46.1%
Depreciation	\$ 98,283	\$ 95,707	2.7%
Operating income	\$ 47,069	\$ 90,536	(48.0)%
Operating days	16,864	20,392	(17.3)%
Average revenue per operating day	\$ 23.12	\$ 22.57	2.4%
Average direct operating costs per operating day	\$ 14.39	\$ 13.37	7.6%
Average rigs operating	185	224	(17.4)%
Capital expenditures	\$ 117,794	\$ 181,685	(35.2)%

Revenues decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 as a result of fewer rigs operating. A greater number of APEX® rigs working combined with fewer conventional rigs working caused an increase in the average revenue per operating day. Average direct operating costs per operating day increased in 2013 due primarily to higher labor and related costs and higher repairs and maintenance costs. Capital expenditures were incurred in 2013 and 2012 to build new drilling rigs, to modify and upgrade existing drilling rigs and to acquire additional related equipment such as top drives, drill pipe, drill collars, engines, fluid circulating systems, rig hoisting systems and safety enhancement equipment. Depreciation expense increased primarily as a result of capital expenditures.





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<b>Pressure Pumping</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Revenues	\$ 254,620	\$ 206,173	23.5%
Direct operating costs	\$ 188,280	\$ 138,051	36.4%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 4,297	\$ 4,344	(1.1)%
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 31,789	\$ 26,932	18.0%
Operating income	\$ 30,254	\$ 36,846	(17.9)%
Fracturing jobs	344	326	5.5%
Other jobs	1,187	1,425	(16.7)%
Total jobs	1,531	1,751	(12.6)%
Average revenue per fracturing job	\$ 678.34	\$ 542.52	25.0%
Average revenue per other job	\$ 17.92	\$ 20.57	(12.9)%
Average revenue per total job	\$ 166.31	\$ 117.75	41.2%
Average direct operating costs per total job	\$ 122.98	\$ 78.84	56.0%
Capital expenditures	\$ 34,202	\$ 57,525	(40.5)%

Our customers have continued the development of unconventional reservoirs resulting in an increase in larger multi-stage fracturing jobs associated therewith. As a result, we have continued to experience an increase in the number of these larger multi-stage fracturing jobs as a proportion of the total fracturing jobs we performed. Average revenue per fracturing job increased as a result of this increase in the number of larger multi-stage fracturing jobs in 2013 as compared to 2012. Average direct operating costs per total job increased primarily as a result of increased amounts of materials and labor used on the larger multi-stage fracturing jobs. Depreciation and amortization expense increased in 2013 due to significant capital expenditures incurred in recent years to add capacity.

<b>Oil and Natural Gas Production and Exploration</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Revenues Oil	\$ 13,165	\$ 13,509	(2.5)%
Revenues Natural gas and liquids	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,181	31.4%
Revenues Total	\$ 14,717	\$ 14,690	0.2%
Direct operating costs	\$ 3,214	\$ 2,583	24.4%
Depletion and impairment	\$ 5,976	\$ 4,883	22.4%
Operating income	\$ 5,527	\$ 7,224	(23.5)%
Capital expenditures	\$ 5,438	\$ 7,875	(30.9)%

Oil revenues decreased as a result of lower production of oil partially offset by higher average oil prices. Natural gas and liquids revenue increased due to both higher production and higher average prices. Direct operating expenses and depletion expense increased due to the addition of new wells. Depletion and impairment expense in 2013 includes approximately \$517,000 of oil and natural gas property impairments compared to approximately \$92,000 of oil and natural gas property impairments in 2012.

<b>Corporate and Other</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 12,143	\$ 11,089	9.5%
Depreciation	\$ 1,134	\$ 955	18.7%
Net gain on asset disposals	\$ 1,033	\$ 28,332	(96.4)%
Interest income	\$ 250	\$ 179	39.7%
Interest expense	\$ 6,941	\$ 5,051	37.4%
Other income (expense)	\$ 381	\$ (144)	NM
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,577	(36.4)%

Gains and losses on the disposal of assets are treated as part of our corporate activities because such transactions relate to corporate strategy decisions of our executive management group. The gain on the disposal of assets in 2012 includes a gain of approximately \$22.6 million associated with the sale of our flowback operations in April 2012. Interest expense increased in 2013 due primarily to interest charges related to the \$300 million of Series B Senior Notes issued and sold on June 14, 2012.

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The following tables summarize operations by business segment for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

<b>Contract Drilling</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Revenues	\$ 809,073	\$ 949,731	(14.8)%
Direct operating costs	\$ 489,820	\$ 555,369	(11.8)%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 3,730	\$ 2,622	42.3%
Depreciation	\$ 195,905	\$ 189,433	3.4%
Operating income	\$ 119,618	\$ 202,307	(40.9)%
Operating days	34,767	42,002	(17.2)%
Average revenue per operating day	\$ 23.27	\$ 22.61	2.9%
Average direct operating costs per operating day	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.22	6.6%
Average rigs operating	192	231	(16.9)%
Capital expenditures	\$ 252,177	\$ 382,292	(34.0)%

Revenues decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 as a result of a decrease in the number of rigs operating. A greater number of APEX<sup>®</sup> rigs working combined with fewer conventional rigs working caused an increase in the average revenue per operating day. Average direct operating costs per operating day increased in 2013 due primarily to higher labor and related costs and higher repairs and maintenance costs. Capital expenditures were incurred in 2013 and 2012 to build new drilling rigs, to modify and upgrade existing drilling rigs and to acquire additional related equipment such as top drives, drill pipe, drill collars, engines, fluid circulating systems, rig hoisting systems and safety enhancement equipment. Depreciation expense increased as a result of capital expenditures.

<b>Pressure Pumping</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Revenues	\$ 485,780	\$ 447,895	8.5%
Direct operating costs	\$ 356,436	\$ 304,908	16.9%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 8,550	\$ 8,619	(0.8)%
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 62,025	\$ 50,735	22.3%
Operating income	\$ 58,769	\$ 83,633	(29.7)%
Fracturing jobs	610	656	(7.0)%
Other jobs	2,329	3,084	(24.5)%
Total jobs	2,939	3,740	(21.4)%
Average revenue per fracturing job	\$ 724.67	\$ 584.50	24.0%
Average revenue per other job	\$ 18.78	\$ 20.90	(10.1)%
Average revenue per total job	\$ 165.29	\$ 119.76	38.0%
Average direct operating costs per total job	\$ 121.28	\$ 81.53	48.8%
Capital expenditures	\$ 64,436	\$ 112,099	(42.5)%

Our customers have continued the development of unconventional reservoirs resulting in an increase in larger multi-stage fracturing jobs associated therewith. As a result, although total fracturing jobs have decreased, we have experienced an increase in the number of these larger multi-stage fracturing jobs as a proportion of the total fracturing jobs we performed. Average revenue per fracturing job increased as a result of this increase in the number of larger multi-stage fracturing jobs in 2013 as compared to 2012. Average direct operating costs per total job increased primarily as a result of increased amounts of materials and labor used on the larger multi-stage fracturing jobs. Depreciation and amortization expense increased in 2013 due to significant capital expenditures incurred in recent years to add capacity.

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<b>Oil and Natural Gas Production and Exploration</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Revenues Oil	\$ 28,560	\$ 27,322	4.5%
Revenues Natural gas and liquids	\$ 2,942	\$ 2,085	41.1%
Revenues Total	\$ 31,502	\$ 29,407	7.1%
Direct operating costs	\$ 6,136	\$ 5,313	15.5%
Depletion and impairment	\$ 13,598	\$ 9,352	45.4%
Operating income	\$ 11,768	\$ 14,742	(20.2)%
Capital expenditures	\$ 14,102	\$ 15,304	(7.9)%

Total revenues increased primarily as a result of increased production due to the addition of new wells. Direct operating costs and depletion expense also increased primarily due to the addition of new wells. Depletion and impairment expense in 2013 includes approximately \$2.4 million of oil and natural gas property impairments compared to approximately \$384,000 of oil and natural gas property impairments in 2012.

<b>Corporate and Other</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>		
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 23,436	\$ 19,346	21.1%
Depreciation	\$ 2,089	\$ 1,910	9.4%
Net gain on asset disposals	\$ 908	\$ 30,732	(97.0)%
Provision for bad debts	\$	\$ 1,600	(100.0)%
Interest income	\$ 423	\$ 233	81.5%
Interest expense	\$ 13,707	\$ 9,633	42.3%
Other income (expense)	\$ 400	\$ (89)	NM
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,370	(20.5)%

Selling, general and administrative expense in 2012 included a reduction in personnel costs related to the final determination of payouts under the 2009 Performance Unit Awards upon the completion of the performance period. There was no similar reduction in 2013. Gains and losses on the disposal of assets are treated as part of our corporate activities because such transactions relate to corporate strategy decisions of our executive management group. The gain on the disposal of assets in 2012 includes a gain of approximately \$22.6 million associated with the sale of our flowback operations in April 2012. A provision for bad debts was recorded in 2012; we determined that no provision was needed in 2013. Interest expense increased in 2013 primarily due to interest charges related to the \$300 million of Series B Senior Notes issued and sold on June 14, 2012.

**Income Taxes**

On January 1, 2010, we converted our Canadian operations from a Canadian branch to a controlled foreign corporation for federal income tax purposes. Because the statutory tax rates in Canada are lower than those in the United States, this transaction triggered a \$5.1 million reduction in deferred tax liabilities, which is being amortized as a reduction to deferred income tax expense over the weighted average remaining useful life of the Canadian assets.

As a result of the above conversion, our Canadian assets are no longer directly subject to United States taxation, provided that the related unremitted earnings are permanently reinvested in Canada. Effective January 1, 2010, we have elected to permanently reinvest these unremitted earnings in Canada, and we intend to do so for the foreseeable future. As a result, no deferred United States federal or state income taxes have been provided on such unremitted foreign earnings, which totaled approximately \$30.5 million as of June 30, 2013. The unrecognized deferred tax liability associated with these earnings was approximately \$4.6 million, net of available foreign tax credits. This liability would be recognized if we received a dividend of these unremitted earnings.

**Recently Issued Accounting Standards**

In February 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that requires additional disclosures regarding reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. This requirement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012, and became effective for us in the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on the disclosures included in our consolidated financial statements. We include in accumulated other comprehensive income the cumulative translation adjustment of our foreign subsidiary.



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In February 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to provide guidance for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of the update is fixed at the reporting date, except for obligations addressed within existing guidance in U.S. GAAP. The guidance requires an entity to measure those obligations as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The update also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. The requirements in this update are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this update is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

**Volatility of Oil and Natural Gas Prices and its Impact on Operations and Financial Condition**

Our revenue, profitability and cash flows are highly dependent upon prevailing prices for oil and natural gas and expectations about future prices. For many years, oil and natural gas prices and markets have been extremely volatile. Prices are affected by factors such as market supply and demand, international military, political and economic conditions, the ability of OPEC to set and maintain production and price targets, technical advances affecting energy consumption and the price and availability of alternative fuels. All of these factors are beyond our control. After experiencing low levels of activity in late 2008 through 2009, drilling activities increased in 2010 as did the prices for oil and natural gas. The increased drilling activity was largely attributed to increased development of unconventional oil and natural gas reservoirs and an improvement in the price of oil. Drilling for oil and liquids rich targets continued to increase in 2011 as oil averaged \$94.86 per barrel for the year (WTI spot price as reported by the United States Energy Information Administration). Natural gas prices decreased in 2011 to an average of \$4.00 per Mcf (Henry Hub spot price as reported by the United States Energy Information Administration). This decrease continued into 2012 where natural gas prices fell below \$2.00 per Mcf in April and averaged \$2.75 per Mcf for the year resulting in continued low levels of drilling activity for natural gas in 2012. The increase in drilling activity in oil rich basins absorbed some of the decrease in demand for natural gas drilling activities in 2012. During the first half of 2013, natural gas prices averaged \$3.75 per Mcf and oil prices averaged \$94.22 per barrel. Our average number of rigs operating remains well below the number of our available rigs. Construction of new land drilling rigs in the United States during the last decade has significantly contributed to excess capacity in total available drilling rigs. As a result of decreased drilling activity and excess capacity, our average number of rigs operating has declined from historic highs. We expect oil and natural gas prices to continue to be volatile and to affect our financial condition, operations and ability to access sources of capital. Low market prices for oil and natural gas would likely result in lower demand for our drilling rigs and pressure pumping services and could adversely affect our operating results, financial condition and cash flows. Even during periods of high prices for oil and natural gas, companies exploring for oil and natural gas may cancel or curtail programs, or reduce their levels of capital expenditures for exploration and production for a variety of reasons, which could reduce demand for our drilling and pressure pumping services.

**ITEM 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk***

We currently have exposure to interest rate market risk associated with any borrowings that we have under our revolving credit facility and term loan facility. Interest is paid on the outstanding principal amount of borrowings at a floating rate based on, at our election, LIBOR or a base rate. The margin on LIBOR loans ranges from 2.25% to 3.25% and the margin on base rate loans ranges from 1.25% to 2.25%, based on our debt to capitalization ratio. At June 30, 2013, the margin on LIBOR loans was 2.25% and the margin on base rate loans was 1.25%. As of June 30, 2013, we had no balances outstanding under our revolving credit facility and \$96.3 million outstanding under our term loan facility at an interest rate of 2.625%. The interest rate on the borrowings outstanding under our credit facilities is variable and adjusts at each interest payment date based on our election of LIBOR or the base rate.

We conduct a portion of our business in Canadian dollars through our Canadian land-based drilling operations. The exchange rate between Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars has fluctuated during the last several years. If the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar weakens, revenues and earnings of our Canadian operations will be reduced and the value of our Canadian net assets will decline when they are translated to U.S. dollars. This currency risk is not material to our results of operations or financial condition.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these items.

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*Disclosure Controls and Procedures* We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as such terms are defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act), designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file with the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer ( CEO ) and Chief Financial Officer ( CFO ), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2013.

*Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting* There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings**

In May 2013, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission notified the Company of cause findings related to certain of its employment practices. The cause findings relate to allegations that the Company tolerated a hostile work environment for employees based on national origin and race. The cause findings also allege, among other things, failure to promote, subjecting employees to adverse employment terms and conditions and retaliation. The Company and the EEOC plan to begin the statutory conciliation process later in 2013. If such conciliation process is unsuccessful, the Company believes that litigation will ensue. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously and, based on the information available to the Company at this time, the Company does not expect the outcome of this matter to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows; however, there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of this matter.

**ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases of our common stock made by us during the quarter ended June 30, 2013.

Period Covered	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in thousands)(1)
April 1-30, 2013 (2)	206,714	\$ 22.95		\$ 51,108
May 1-31, 2013		\$		\$ 51,108
June 1-30, 2013 (2)	114,350	\$ 21.09	10,762	\$ 50,881
Total	321,064	\$ 22.29	10,762	\$ 50,881

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- (1) On July 26, 2012, we announced that our Board of Directors approved a stock buyback program authorizing purchases of up to \$150 million of our common stock in open market or privately negotiated transactions.
- (2) We acquired from employees 206,714 shares in April and 103,588 shares in June. These shares were acquired to satisfy payroll tax withholding obligations upon the settlement of performance unit awards and the vesting of restricted stock. The fair market value of these shares was approximately \$6.9 million. These shares were acquired pursuant to the terms of the Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc. 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan and not pursuant to the stock buyback program.

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**ITEM 6. Exhibits**

The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference, as indicated:

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (filed August 9, 2004 as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.2 Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (filed August 9, 2004 as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.3 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed August 6, 2007 as Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 31.1\* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2\* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1\* Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101\* The following materials from Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

\* filed herewith



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**SIGNATURE**

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

PATTERSON-UTI ENERGY, INC.

By: */s/ John E. Vollmer III*  
John E. Vollmer III  
Senior Vice President - Corporate Development,  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer  
*(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and  
Duly Authorized Officer)*

Date: July 29, 2013