

CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

Form 10-Q

October 30, 2014

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-34547

Cloud Peak Energy Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

26-3088162

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

505 S. Gillette Ave., Gillette, Wyoming

(Address of principal executive offices)

82716

(Zip Code)

(307) 687-6000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 (§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 ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Number of shares outstanding of Cloud Peak Energy Inc.'s common stock, as of the latest practicable date: Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 61,004,549 shares outstanding as of October 23, 2014.

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

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Explanatory Note

On March 25, 2014, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp. (together with Cloud Peak Energy Resources, the Issuers), Cloud Peak Energy Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, and Citibank N.A., as securities administrator, entered into the fifth supplemental indenture (the Fifth Supplemental Indenture) to the indenture governing the Issuers' 8.250% Senior Notes due 2017 (which are no

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longer outstanding) and 8.500% Senior Notes due 2019 (collectively, the Notes). Pursuant to the Fifth Supplemental Indenture, Cloud Peak Energy Inc. has agreed to guarantee the Notes and to be bound by the terms of the indenture governing the Notes applicable to guarantors. As a result of such guarantee, and pursuant to Rule 12h-5 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) and Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC is no longer required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act and has filed a Form 15 in connection therewith.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms Cloud Peak Energy, the Company, we, us, and our refer to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.****CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ 342,337	\$ 374,816	\$ 982,253	\$ 1,042,864
Costs and expenses				
Cost of product sold (exclusive of depreciation, depletion, and accretion, shown separately)	288,345	295,983	830,405	853,615
Depreciation and depletion	25,815	26,918	81,944	75,589
Accretion	3,848	3,995	12,066	12,249
Derivative financial instruments	(515)	295	(16,052)	(25,641)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	12,163	13,201	37,086	39,642
Other operating costs	1,099	592	1,671	1,893
Total costs and expenses	330,755	340,984	947,120	957,347
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	(74,262)		(74,262)	
Operating income	85,844	33,832	109,395	85,517
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	37	154	222	343
Interest expense	(12,701)	(9,020)	(64,508)	(29,819)
Tax agreement benefit (expense)	58,595	(10,515)	58,595	(10,515)
Other, net	(31)	2,703	(262)	2,505
Total other income (expense)	45,900	(16,678)	(5,953)	(37,486)
Income (loss) before income tax provision and earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	131,744	17,154	103,442	48,031
Income tax benefit (expense)	(40,688)	785	(30,709)	(10,512)
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	13	27	562	551
Net income (loss)	91,069	17,966	73,295	38,070
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Postretirement medical plan amortization of prior service costs	247	444	741	1,331
Postretirement medical plan adjustment				30
Write-off of prior service costs related to Decker pension	3,183		3,183	
Income tax on postretirement medical plan and pension adjustments	(1,235)	(160)	(1,413)	(490)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,195	284	2,511	871
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 93,264	\$ 18,250	\$ 75,806	\$ 38,941
Income (loss) per common share				

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Basic	\$	1.50	\$	0.30	\$	1.21	\$	0.63
Diluted	\$	1.49	\$	0.29	\$	1.20	\$	0.62
Weighted-average shares outstanding - basic		60,850		60,658		60,803		60,632
Weighted-average shares outstanding - diluted		61,133		61,161		61,197		61,134

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

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands)

	September 30, 2014 (unaudited)	December 31, 2013 (audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119,290	\$ 231,633
Investments in marketable securities		80,687
Accounts receivable	79,845	74,068
Due from related parties	605	742
Inventories, net	79,511	80,144
Deferred income taxes	17,159	18,326
Derivative financial instruments	25,573	26,420
Other assets	20,832	19,541
Total current assets	342,815	531,561
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,578,319	1,654,014
Port access contract rights	51,620	9,520
Goodwill	35,634	35,634
Deferred income taxes	60,692	91,361
Other assets	42,382	35,335
Total assets	\$ 2,111,462	\$ 2,357,425
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 50,599	\$ 59,046
Royalties and production taxes	138,079	131,917
Accrued expenses	44,607	41,463
Current portion of tax agreement liability		13,504
Current portion of federal coal lease obligations	63,970	58,958
Other liabilities	1,635	2,513
Total current liabilities	298,890	307,401
Noncurrent liabilities		
Tax agreement liability, net of current portion		90,091
Senior notes	498,420	596,974
Federal coal lease obligations, net of current portion		63,970
Asset retirement obligations, net of current portion	175,462	246,081
Other liabilities	54,528	50,859
Total liabilities	1,027,300	1,355,376
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)		
Equity		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value; 200,000 shares authorized; 61,436 and 61,296 shares issued and 61,005 and 60,896 outstanding at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively)	610	609
Treasury stock, at cost (432 shares and 400 shares at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively)	(6,243)	(5,667)

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Additional paid-in capital	566,484	559,602
Retained earnings	531,079	457,784
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(7,768)	(10,279)
Total equity	1,084,162	1,002,049
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,111,462	\$ 2,357,425

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

Table of Contents**CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 73,295	\$ 38,070
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and depletion	81,944	75,589
Accretion	12,066	12,249
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	(562)	(551)
Distributions of income from unconsolidated affiliates	1,250	2,000
Deferred income taxes	30,715	8,903
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	(74,262)	
Tax agreement expense (benefit)	(58,595)	10,515
Equity-based compensation expense	5,819	5,825
Derivative mark-to-market (gains) losses	(16,052)	(25,641)
Non-cash interest expense related to early retirement of debt and refinancings	7,338	
Other	9,268	8,407
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(6,459)	(9,834)
Inventories, net	(3,927)	(101)
Due to or from related parties	137	(82)
Other assets	4,173	(5,179)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,850	19,826
Tax agreement liability	(45,000)	
Asset retirement obligations	(788)	(770)
Cash received (paid) for derivative financial instruments	16,905	5,689
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	42,115	144,915
Investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(14,680)	(35,765)
Cash paid for capitalized interest	(4,066)	(23,330)
Investments in marketable securities	(8,159)	(46,372)
Maturity and redemption of investments	88,845	46,067
Investment in port access contract rights	(37,100)	
Investment in development projects	(3,522)	(4,087)
Return of partnership escrow		4,468
Other	(1,830)	102
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	19,488	(58,917)
Financing activities		
Principal payments on federal coal leases	(58,958)	(63,191)
Issuance of senior notes	200,000	
Repayment of senior notes	(300,000)	
Payment of deferred financing costs	(14,683)	(865)
Other	(305)	(422)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(173,946)	(64,478)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(112,343)	21,520

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		231,633		197,691
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	119,290	\$	219,211

Supplemental cash flow disclosures

Interest paid	\$	37,017	\$	43,125
Income taxes paid (refunded)	\$	(5,798)	\$	11,419

Supplemental noncash investing and financing activities

Non-cash interest capitalized	\$	30	\$	8,614
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	\$	1,816	\$	5,525
Assets acquired under capital leases	\$	1,209	\$	10,222
Port access contract rights acquired in sale of Decker Mine interest	\$	5,000	\$	

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

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business

Cloud Peak Energy is one of the largest producers of coal in the United States of America (U.S.) and the Powder River Basin (PRB), based on our 2013 coal sales. We operate some of the safest mines in the coal industry. According to Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) data, in 2013, we had one of the lowest employee all injury incident rates among the largest U.S. coal producing companies.

We currently operate solely in the PRB, the lowest cost region of the major coal producing regions in the U.S., where we operate three wholly-owned surface coal mines, the Antelope Mine, the Cordero Rojo Mine and the Spring Creek Mine. We also have two major development projects, the Youngs Creek project and the Crow project. On September 12, 2014, we completed the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in Decker Coal Company (Decker) to an affiliate of Ambre Energy Limited (Ambre Energy). For further information regarding this transaction, please see Note 3.

Our Antelope and Cordero Rojo mines are located in Wyoming and our Spring Creek Mine is located in Montana. Our mines produce subbituminous thermal coal with low sulfur content, and we sell our coal primarily to domestic and foreign electric utilities. We do not produce any metallurgical coal. Thermal coal is primarily consumed by electric utilities and industrial consumers as fuel for electricity generation and steam output. In 2013, the coal we produced generated approximately 4% of the electricity produced in the U.S.

In 2012, we acquired the Youngs Creek project. This project contains substantial undeveloped coal and complementary surface assets in the Northern PRB adjacent to our Spring Creek Mine. In 2013, we entered an option to lease agreement and a corresponding exploration agreement with the Crow Tribe of Indians. This coal project (Crow project) is located on the Crow Indian Reservation in southeast Montana, near our Spring Creek Mine and Youngs Creek project. We are in the process of evaluating the development options for the Youngs Creek project and the Crow project and believe that their proximity to the Spring Creek Mine represents an opportunity to optimize our mine developments in the Northern PRB. For purposes of this report, the term Northern PRB refers to the area within the PRB that lies within Montana and the northern part of Sheridan County, Wyoming. Our Spring Creek Mine, the Youngs Creek project, and the Crow project are located in the Northern PRB.

Since 2008, we have grown our sales of PRB coal into the Asian export market. In 2013, our logistics business was the largest U.S. exporter of thermal coal into South Korea. We continue to seek ways to increase our future export capacity through existing and proposed Pacific Northwest export terminals. In August 2014, we paid \$37.0 million to secure additional committed capacity at the fully-utilized Westshore Terminals Limited Partnership port (Westshore), in British Columbia. As a result, we increased our long-term committed capacity from 2.8 million tons to 6.3 million tons initially and increasing to 7.2 million tons in 2019 and extended the term of our throughput agreement by two years through the end of 2024. For further information regarding this transaction, please see Note 7.

As part of the Decker transaction, we were granted a throughput option for up to 7.7 million tons per year at the proposed Millennium Bulk Terminals coal export facility in Washington State. The proposed new coal export facility is currently in the permitting stage and is planned to be developed in two phases. Our option covers up to 3.3 million tons per year of capacity during the first phase of development and an

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additional 4.4 million tons per year once the second phase capacity is reached. Our throughput capacity will have an initial term of 10 years, with four renewal options for five-year terms. Our option is exercisable following the successful completion of the ongoing permit process for the terminal, the timing and outcome of which are uncertain.

We also have a throughput option agreement with SSA Marine, which provides us with an option for up to 17.6 million tons of capacity per year through the planned dry bulk cargo Gateway Pacific Terminal at Cherry Point in Washington State. Our potential share of capacity will depend upon the ultimate capacity of the terminal and is subject to the terms of the option agreement. The terminal will accommodate cape size vessels. Our option is exercisable following the successful completion of the ongoing permit process for the terminal, the timing and outcome of which are uncertain.

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Principles of Consolidation

We consolidate the accounts of entities in which we have a controlling financial interest under the voting control model. We accounted for our 50% non-operating interest in Decker, which was sold on September 12, 2014, using the proportionate consolidation method, whereby our share of Decker's assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses were included in our condensed consolidated financial statements through the date of the sale. Investments in other entities that we do not control but have the ability to exercise significant influence over the investee's operating and financial policies are accounted for under the equity method. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The interim period unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). In accordance with U.S. GAAP for interim financial statements, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include certain information and note disclosures that are normally included in annual financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited consolidated financial statements but does not include all footnote disclosures required to be included in annual financial statements by U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (2013 Form 10-K). In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, which are of a normal and recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 30, 2014, the results of operations and comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, and the cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Our results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for future quarters or for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates in these condensed consolidated financial statements include: assumptions about the amount and timing of future cash flows and related discount rates used in determining asset retirement obligations (AROs) and in testing long-lived assets and goodwill for impairment; the fair value of financial instruments; the calculation of mineral reserves; equity-based compensation expense; workers' compensation claims; reserves for contingencies and litigation; useful lives of long-lived assets; postretirement employee benefit obligations; the recognition and measurement of income tax benefits and related deferred tax asset valuation allowances; allowances for inventory obsolescence; and assumptions about the timing of future cash flows used in determining the tax agreement liability for periods before its termination in August 2014. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation. Due to the tabular presentation of rounded amounts, certain tables reflect insignificant rounding differences.

2. Accounting Policies and Standards Update

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) or other standard setting bodies issue new accounting pronouncements. Updates to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification are communicated through issuance of an Accounting Standards Update (ASU). Unless otherwise discussed, we believe that the impact of recently issued guidance will not be material to our consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In April 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360) (ASU 2014-08), which changes the criteria for reporting discontinued operations and requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations. The standard requires that we report as a discontinued operation only

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

those disposals that represent a strategic shift and have a major effect on our operations and financial results. ASU 2014-08 is effective prospectively for new disposals that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014 with early adoption permitted. We elected to adopt ASU 2014-08 during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and have applied the new guidance to the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in the Decker Mine described in Note 3. The sale of our ownership interest does not represent a strategic shift that has a major impact on our operations or financial results; therefore, the transaction is being reported as a disposal of a significant component and not as a discontinued operation.

In July 2013, FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Presentation of Unrecognized Tax Benefits (ASU 2013-11) requiring entities to present unrecognized tax benefits as a reduction to any related deferred tax assets for net operating losses, similar tax losses or tax credit carryforwards if such settlement is required or expected in the event an uncertain tax position is disallowed. The new presentation guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2014. The adoption of ASU 2013-11 did not affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09) requiring entities to provide greater insight into both revenue that has been recognized and revenue that is expected to be recognized in the future from existing contracts. The new guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are considering the impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

3. Sale of Decker Mine Interest

On September 12, 2014, we completed the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in the Decker Mine to Ambre Energy. Under the terms of the agreement, Ambre Energy acquired our 50% interest in the Decker Mine and related assets and assumed all reclamation and other liabilities, giving Ambre Energy 100% ownership of the Decker Mine. Ambre Energy also fully replaced our \$66.7 million in outstanding reclamation and lease bonds relating to our 50% interest in Decker's reclamation and lease liabilities. As we no longer have any ownership interest and all Decker liabilities have been assumed by Ambre Energy, Ambre Energy is now fully responsible for reclamation at the end of the Decker Mine's life. As a result, we released the related \$72.2 million of asset retirement obligation.

In addition, an affiliate of Ambre Energy granted us an option for up to 7.7 million tons per year of its throughput capacity at the proposed Millennium Bulk Terminals coal export facility. The proposed new coal export facility at Millennium Bulk Terminals in Washington State, which is owned 62% by an affiliate of Ambre Energy and 38% by Arch Coal, is currently in the permitting stage. It is planned to be developed in two phases: the first phase is planned to have capacity of 27.6 million tons per year with the second phase taking annual capacity to 48.5 million tons. Our option covers up to 3.3 million tons per year of Ambre Energy's share of the first phase and 4.4 million tons per year of its share of the second phase. Our throughput capacity will have an initial term of 10 years, with four renewal options for five-year terms. Our option is exercisable following the successful completion of the ongoing permit process for the terminal, the timing and outcome of which are uncertain. We valued the option using a discounted cash flow analysis based on comparable agreements, the terms of the agreement and general market data.

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As a result of this agreement, we recognized a gain on sale, after tax, of the Decker Mine interest of \$46.8 million as follows (in thousands):

Net cash surrendered	\$	(207)
ARO liability released		72,175
Millennium Bulk Terminals option		5,000
Write-off of prior service costs related to Decker pension		(3,183)
Net other (assets) liabilities		820
Other		(343)
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest		74,262
Tax at statutory rate		(27,477)
Net gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	\$	46,785

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We reported the results of our 50% interest in the Decker Mine in our Corporate and Other segment. Results of operations, up to the date of sale, for the Decker Mine included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income consist of the following (in thousands):

Decker Mine	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
Revenues	\$	6,095	\$	6,845	\$	15,653	\$	14,669
Costs and expenses		5,774		9,037		19,475		21,565
Operating income (loss)		321		(2,192)		(3,823)		(6,896)
Other income (expense)		(13)		(15)		(41)		(43)
Income (loss) before income tax provision	\$	309	\$	(2,207)	\$	(3,863)	\$	(6,939)

The table below summarizes the assets and the liabilities of the Decker Mine immediately prior to the completion of the sale of our 50% ownership interest (in thousands):

	September 12, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 207	\$ 4,143
Accounts receivable, net	3,326	2,130
Inventories, net	4,552	3,744
Other	18	97
Total current assets	8,103	10,114
Property, plant and equipment, net	15	34
Total assets	\$ 8,118	\$ 10,148
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,186
Royalties and production taxes	2,387	2,758
Accrued expenses	693	480
Other current liabilities	966	966
Total current liabilities	5,257	5,390
Asset retirement obligations	72,175	70,806
Other liabilities	3,474	3,142
Total liabilities	\$ 80,906	\$ 79,338

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Inventories, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Materials and supplies	\$ 77,768	\$ 77,748
Less: Obsolescence allowance	(1,092)	(1,011)
Material and supplies, net	76,676	76,737
Coal inventory	2,836	3,406
Inventories, net	\$ 79,511	\$ 80,144

5. Derivatives***Coal Contracts***

We use international coal forward contracts linked to forward Newcastle coal prices to help manage our exposure to variability in international coal prices. We use domestic coal futures contracts referenced to the 8800 Btu coal price sold from the PRB, as quoted on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), to help manage our exposure to market changes in domestic coal prices. At September 30, 2014, we held coal derivative positions that are expected to settle in the following years (in thousands):

	2014	2015	2016	Total
International Coal Forward Contracts				
Notional amount (tons)	562	344	132	1,038
Net asset position	\$ 7,945	\$ 12,926	\$ 4,699	\$ 25,570
Domestic Coal Futures Contracts				
Notional amount (tons)	180	2,160	120	2,460

Amounts due to us or to the CME as a result of changes in the market price of our open domestic coal futures contracts and to fulfill margin requirements are received or paid through our brokerage bank on a daily basis; therefore, there is no asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

WTI Collars

We use collars to help manage our exposure to market changes in diesel fuel prices. The collars are indexed to the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price as quoted on the New York Mercantile Exchange. As such, the nature of the collar does not directly offset market changes to our diesel costs. Under a collar agreement, we pay the difference between the monthly average index price and a floor price if the index price is below the floor, and we receive the difference between the ceiling price and the monthly average index price if the index price is above the ceiling price. No amounts are paid or received if the index price is between the floor and ceiling prices. While we would not receive the full benefit of price decreases beyond the collars, the collars mitigate the risk of crude oil price increases and thereby increased diesel costs that would otherwise have a negative impact on our cash flow.

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At September 30, 2014, we held the following WTI collars:

Settlement Period	Notional Amount (barrels, in thousands)	September 30, 2014 Weighted-Average per Barrel	
		Floor	Ceiling
2014	141	\$ 72.65	\$ 113.92
2015	396	71.59	111.13
Total	537	\$ 71.87	\$ 111.86

Offsetting and Balance Sheet Presentation

	Gross Amounts of Recognized		September 30, 2014 Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet		Net Amounts Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
International coal forward contracts	\$ 27,121	\$ (1,551)	\$ (1,551)	\$ 1,551	\$ 25,570	\$
WTI collars	2	(5)			2	(5)
Total	\$ 27,123	\$ (1,556)	\$ (1,551)	\$ 1,551	\$ 25,573	\$ (5)

	Gross Amounts of Recognized		December 31, 2013 Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet		Net Amounts Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
International coal forward contracts	\$ 26,712	\$ (349)	\$ (349)	\$ 349	\$ 26,363	\$
WTI collars	58				58	
Total	\$ 26,770	\$ (349)	\$ (349)	\$ 349	\$ 26,420	\$

Net amounts of international coal forward contracts and WTI collar assets are included in the Derivative financial instruments line and net amounts of WTI collar liabilities are included in Other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. There were no cash collateral requirements at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

Derivative Gains and Losses

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Derivative mark-to-market (gains) and losses recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
International coal forward contracts	\$	(3,989)	\$	78	\$	(18,071)	\$	(26,106)
Domestic coal futures contracts		2,946		572		1,958		689
WTI collars		526		(355)		60		(224)
Total	\$	(515)	\$	295	\$	(16,052)	\$	(25,641)

See Note 6 for a discussion related to the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

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We use a three-level fair value hierarchy that categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on the observability of the inputs utilized in the valuation. The levels of the hierarchy, as defined below, give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

- Level 1 is defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Our Level 1 assets currently include money market funds.
- Level 2 is defined as observable inputs other than Level 1 prices. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in an active market, quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Our Level 2 assets and liabilities include investments in marketable securities, primarily asset-backed securities, and derivative financial instruments with fair values derived from quoted prices in over-the-counter markets or from prices received from direct broker quotes.
- Level 3 is defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. We had no Level 3 investments as of September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

The tables below set forth, by level, our financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value at September 30, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Money market funds (1)	\$ 44,284	\$	\$ 44,284
Derivative financial instruments	\$	\$ 25,573	\$ 25,573
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	\$	\$ 5	\$ 5

Description	Fair Value at December 31, 2013		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Money market funds (1)	\$ 140,438	\$	\$ 140,438

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Derivative financial instruments	\$	\$	26,420	\$	26,420
Investments in marketable securities	\$	\$	80,687	\$	80,687

(1) Included in cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets along with \$75.0 million and \$91.2 million of demand deposits at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

We did not have any transfers between levels during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our policy is to value all transfers between levels using the beginning of period valuation.

7. Port Access Contract Rights

In August 2014, we paid \$37.0 million to Coal Valley Resources, Inc. (CVRI), a recently acquired unit of Westmoreland Coal Company, to terminate its throughput agreement with Westshore. In a related transaction, we amended our agreement with Westshore to increase our committed capacity from 2.8 million tons to 6.3 million tons initially and

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increasing to 7.2 million tons in 2019 and extend the term of our throughput agreement from the end of 2022 through the end of 2024. We have capitalized the \$37.0 million payment as an intangible asset.

Other port access contract rights include \$9.5 million related to the SSA Marine throughput option agreement and \$5.0 million for the Millennium Bulk Terminals throughput option. See below and Note 1 for further information on these agreements.

	Cloud Peak Energy's Annual Throughput (million tons)	Net Asset (in millions)	Term
Existing Ports			
Westshore	6.3 - 7.2	\$ 37.1	2015 - 2024
Proposed Ports			
SSA Marine's Gateway Pacific Terminal at Cherry Point	Up to 17.6	\$ 9.5	10 Years (1)
Millennium Bulk Terminals	Up to 7.7	\$ 5.0	10 Years (2)

(1) From date developer certifies port is available to Cloud Peak Energy.

(2) From date of first Cloud Peak Energy shipment.

Port access contract rights, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Port access contract rights	\$ 51,620	\$ 9,520
Less: Accumulated amortization		
Port access contract rights, net	\$ 51,620	\$ 9,520

We will amortize the costs on a straight line basis over the performance period of the contracts. As none of those periods have yet begun, there was no amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Future amortization expense related to the port access contract rights is currently expected to be \$3.7 million per year beginning January 1, 2015 through 2018 with additional amounts in later years.

8. Tax Agreement Liability

In connection with the 2009 initial public offering (IPO), we entered into a Tax Receivable Agreement (TRA) with Rio Tinto Energy America Inc. (Rio Tinto), our former parent, and recognized a liability for the undiscounted amounts that we estimated would be paid to Rio Tinto under this agreement. The amounts to be paid were determined based on an annual calculation of future income tax savings that we actually realized as a result of the tax basis increase that resulted from the 2009 IPO and 2010 Secondary Offering transactions. Generally, we retained 15% of the realized tax savings generated from the tax basis step-up and Rio Tinto was entitled to the remaining 85%.

In August 2014, we entered into an acceleration and release agreement with Rio Tinto whereby we agreed to pay \$45.0 million to Rio Tinto to terminate the TRA. This payment settles all existing and future liabilities that were or would have been owed under the TRA. At the date of signing, we carried an undiscounted liability of \$103.6 million in respect of our estimated future obligations under the TRA and anticipated making cash payments of approximately \$14 million each year in 2014 and 2015 and additional payments in subsequent years.

The termination of the TRA resulted in a non-cash gain during the third quarter of 2014 of \$58.6 million before tax and \$37.1 million after adjustments to the associated deferred tax assets. We continue to retain the deferred tax assets related

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to the step up in tax basis as a result of the 2009 IPO and 2010 Secondary Offering transactions. As such, we now expect to benefit from 100% of the increased tax depreciation.

9. Senior Notes

Senior notes consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Principal	Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Principal	Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)
8.25% senior notes due 2017, net of unamortized discount	\$	\$	\$	\$ 300,000	\$ 298,727	\$ 313,125
8.50% senior notes due 2019, net of unamortized discount	300,000	298,420	313,500	300,000	298,248	325,500
6.375% senior notes due 2024	200,000	200,000	197,000			
Total senior notes	\$ 500,000	\$ 498,420	\$ 510,500	\$ 600,000	\$ 596,974	\$ 638,625

(1) The fair value of the senior notes was based on observable market inputs, which are considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

On March 11, 2014, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC and Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp. (collectively, the Issuers) issued \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% Senior Notes due 2024 (2024 Notes) at an issue price of 100% of the face amount. We used the net proceeds to fund a portion of the Issuers' tender offer and consent solicitation for the Issuers' previously existing 8.25% Senior Notes due 2017 (2017 Notes), as discussed below. There are no mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments for the 2024 Notes and interest payments are due semi-annually on March 15 and September 15, beginning on September 15, 2014. Subject to certain limitations, we may redeem some or all of the 2024 Notes by paying specified redemption prices in excess of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, prior to March 15, 2022, or by paying their principal amount thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

Debt issuance costs of \$4.9 million, including underwriting discounts and commissions, were incurred in connection with the issuance of the 2024 Notes. These costs have been deferred and are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the 2024 Notes using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method.

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The senior notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and all of our existing and future restricted subsidiaries that guarantee our debt under our credit facility. See Note 12. Substantially all of our current consolidated subsidiaries, excluding Cloud Peak Energy Receivables LLC, are considered to be restricted subsidiaries and guarantee the senior notes.

The indentures governing the senior notes, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred equity; pay dividends or distributions; repurchase equity or repay subordinated indebtedness; make investments or certain other restricted payments; create liens; sell assets; enter into agreements that restrict dividends, distributions, or other payments from restricted subsidiaries; enter into transactions with affiliates; and consolidate, merge, or transfer all or substantially all of their assets and the assets of their restricted subsidiaries on a combined basis.

Upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a change in control as defined in the indentures, holders of our senior notes could require us to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

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In the first quarter of 2014, we used the proceeds from the 2024 Notes, together with cash on hand, to repurchase and redeem \$300 million aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes. We recognized a loss on early retirement of debt of \$19.3 million, which was comprised of \$13.8 million related to the premium paid in excess of par, \$5.1 million related to the write-off of deferred financing costs and original issue discount, and \$0.4 million in related expenses. The loss is classified in Interest expense in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

10. Federal Coal Lease Obligations

Federal coal lease obligations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Federal coal lease obligations, current	\$ 63,970	\$ 58,958
Federal coal lease obligations, noncurrent		63,970
Total federal coal lease obligations	\$ 63,970	\$ 122,928

Our federal coal lease obligations, as reflected in the consolidated balance sheets, consist of obligations payable to the Bureau of Land Management of the U.S. Department of the Interior discounted at an imputed interest rate. Imputed interest is included in accrued expenses.

We have the following federal coal lease payments (dollars in thousands):

Payment Dates	Annual Payment	Imputed Interest Rate	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
			Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)
July 1, 2011 - 2015	\$ 59,545	8.50%	54,880	59,093	105,460	116,664
September 1, 2011 - 2015	\$ 9,862	8.50%	9,090	9,771	17,467	19,255
			\$ 63,970	\$ 68,864	\$ 122,928	\$ 135,919

(1) The fair value of estimates for federal coal lease obligations was determined by discounting the remaining lease payments using the then current estimate of the credit-adjusted, risk-free rate based on our then current credit rating, which is considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Future payments on federal coal leases are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,		
2015	\$	69,407
Less: imputed interest		5,437
Total principal payments		63,970
Less: current portion		63,970
Federal coal leases payable, net of current portion	\$	

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Changes in the carrying amount of our asset retirement obligations were as follows (in thousands):

	2014		2013
Balance at January 1	\$ 247,329	\$	240,634
Reduction in asset retirement obligation attributable to sale of Decker Mine interest (see Note 3)	(72,175)		
Accretion expense	12,066		12,249
Revisions to estimated future reclamation cash flows	(9,852)		(20,124)
Payments	(788)		(770)
Balance at September 30	176,580		231,989
Less: current portion	(1,118)		(9,715)
Asset retirement obligation, net of current portion	\$ 175,462	\$	222,274

Revisions to estimated future reclamation cash flows reflect our regular updates to our estimated costs of closure activities throughout the lives of the respective mines and reflect changes in estimates of closure volumes, disturbed acreages, the timing of the reclamation activities, and third-party unit costs as of September 30, 2014 and 2013.

12. Other Obligations***Capital Equipment Lease Obligations***

From time to time, we enter into capital leases on equipment under various lease schedules, which are subject to a master lease agreement and are pre-payable at our option. Interest on the leases is based on the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.95% for a current rate of 2.11% as of September 30, 2014. The gross value of property, plant and equipment under capital leases was \$11.4 million as of September 30, 2014 and related to the leasing of mining equipment. The accumulated depreciation for these items was \$1.6 million at September 30, 2014, and changes thereto have been included in depreciation, depletion and amortization in the consolidated statements of operations. Due to the variable nature of the imputed interest, fair value is equal to carrying value.

Future payments on capital equipment lease obligations are as follows (in thousands):

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Year Ended December 31,

2014	\$	457
2015		1,807
2016		1,773
2017		1,738
2018		1,705
Thereafter		2,549
Total		10,029
Less: interest		584
Total principal payments		9,445
Less: current portion		1,633
Capital equipment lease obligations, net of current portion	\$	7,812

Accounts Receivable Securitization

On February 11, 2013, we executed an Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility (A/R Securitization Program) with a committed capacity of up to \$75 million. Certain of our subsidiaries are parties to the A/R Securitization Program. In

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January 2013, we formed Cloud Peak Energy Receivables LLC (the SPE), a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote wholly-owned subsidiary, to purchase, subject to certain exclusions, in a true sale, trade receivables generated by certain of our subsidiaries without recourse (other than customary indemnification obligations for breaches of specific representations and warranties) and then transfer undivided interests in up to \$75 million of those accounts receivable to a financial institution for cash borrowings for our ultimate benefit. The total borrowings are limited by eligible accounts receivable, as defined under the terms of the A/R Securitization Program. At September 30, 2014, the A/R Securitization Program would have allowed for \$41 million of borrowing capacity. There were no borrowings outstanding from the A/R Securitization Program at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013. The SPE is consolidated into our financial statements.

Credit Facility

On February 21, 2014, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC entered into a five-year Credit Agreement with PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders (the Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement provides us with a senior secured revolving credit facility with a capacity of up to \$500 million that can be used to borrow funds or issue letters of credit. The borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement is reduced by the amount of letters of credit issued, which may be up to \$250 million. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, we may elect to increase the size of the revolving credit facility and/or request the addition of one or more new tranches of term loans in an amount up to the greater of (i) \$200 million or (ii) our EBITDA (which is defined in the Credit Agreement) for the preceding four fiscal quarters. The Credit Agreement provides for the designation of a foreign restricted subsidiary as a borrower, subject to certain conditions and approvals.

On September 5, 2014, we entered into the First Amendment to the Credit Agreement (the Amendment). The Amendment adjusted the financial covenants under the Credit Agreement, which now require us to maintain (a) a ratio of EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement) to consolidated net cash interest expense equal to or greater than 1.50 to 1 from September 30, 2014 to maturity (reducing this from the prior requirement under the Credit Agreement to maintain a ratio equal to or greater than 2.00 to 1), and (b) a ratio of senior secured funded debt less unrestricted cash and marketable securities (net secured debt) to EBITDA equal to or less than 4.00 to 1 from September 30, 2014 to maturity (increasing this from the prior requirement under the Credit Agreement to maintain a ratio equal to or less than (i) 3.00 to 1 through December 31, 2015, (ii) 2.75 to 1 from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, and (iii) 2.50 to 1 from January 1, 2017 to maturity). This credit facility and capital leases are considered senior secured funded debt under the covenant calculations whereas federal coal lease obligations, accounts receivable securitizations, and senior notes are not considered senior secured funded debt.

The Credit Agreement replaced our previous \$500 million amended and restated credit agreement dated June 3, 2011. There were no borrowings outstanding under the previous credit facility at the time of replacement or at December 31, 2013. At the time of replacement, we recorded a charge of \$2.2 million in interest expense to write off certain deferred financing costs as certain banks of the syndicate changed. We recorded \$9.7 million of new deferred financing costs related to the new Credit Agreement and related Amendment. The aggregate deferred financing costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis to interest expense over the five-year term of the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement also contains other non-financial covenants, including covenants related to our ability to incur additional debt or take other corporate actions. The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default with customary grace periods and thresholds. Our

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ability to access the available funds under the credit facility may be prohibited in the event that we do not comply with the covenant requirements or if we default on our obligations under the Credit Agreement.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 2.00% to 2.75%, depending on our net total leverage to EBITDA ratio. We pay the lenders a commitment fee between 0.375% and 0.50% per year, depending on our net total leverage to EBITDA ratio, on the unused amount of the credit facility. Letters of credit issued under the credit facility, unless drawn upon, will incur a per annum fee from the date at which they are issued between 2.00% and 2.75% depending on our net total leverage to EBITDA ratio. Letters of credit that are drawn upon are converted to loans. In addition, in connection with the issuance of a letter of credit, we are required to pay the issuing bank a fronting fee of 0.125% per annum.

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Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets and substantially all of the assets of certain of our subsidiaries, subject to certain permitted liens and customary exceptions for similar coal financings. Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are also supported by a guarantee by Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and our domestic restricted subsidiaries.

Under the Credit Agreement, the subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. are permitted to make distributions to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. to enable it to pay (i) federal, state and local income and certain other taxes it incurs that are attributable to the business and operations of its subsidiaries and (ii) amounts on the tax agreement liability, which was terminated in August 2014. In addition, as long as no default under the Credit Agreement exists, the subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. also may make annual distributions to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. to fund dividends or repurchases of Cloud Peak Energy Inc.'s stock and additional distributions in accordance with certain distribution limits in the Credit Agreement. Finally, the subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. may make loans to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. subject to certain limitations in the Credit Agreement.

As of September 30, 2014, no borrowings or letters of credit were outstanding under the credit facility, and we were in compliance with the covenants contained in the Credit Agreement. Our aggregate borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement and the A/R Securitization Program was approximately \$541 million at September 30, 2014.

13. Interest Expense

Interest expense consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Senior notes	\$ 9,563	\$ 12,563	\$ 31,140	\$ 37,688
Credit facility unutilized fee	614	726	1,836	2,116
Federal coal lease obligations imputed interest	1,478	2,748	6,702	10,590
Amortization of deferred financing costs and original issue discount	1,021	1,148	3,185	3,351
Other	64	99	209	173
Subtotal	12,740	17,284	43,072	53,918
Premium on early retirement of debt			13,837	
Write-off of deferred financing costs and original issue discount			7,338	
Other			364	
Subtotal - cost of early retirement of debt and refinancings			21,538	

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Total interest expense	12,740	17,284	64,610	53,918
Less interest capitalized	(39)	(8,264)	(102)	(24,099)
Net interest expense	\$ 12,701	\$ 9,020	\$ 64,508	\$ 29,819

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We had outstanding purchase commitments consisting of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Capital commitments		
Equipment	\$ 12,422	\$ 5,851
Land	24,663	23,700
Supplies and services		
Coal purchase commitments	\$ 2,475	\$
Transportation and handling agreements (1)	688,100	226,006
Materials and supplies	11,496	18,060

(1) As a result of amending our agreement with Westshore to increase our committed capacity, we substantially increased our rail and terminal take-or-pay commitments.

*Contingencies**Litigation*

WildEarth Guardians and Northern Plains Resource Council's Regulatory Challenge to OSM's Approval Process for Mine Plans

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Background On February 27, 2013, WildEarth Guardians (WildEarth) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado (Colorado District Court) challenging the federal Office of Surface Mining s (OSM) approvals of mine plans for seven different coal mines located in four different states. The challenged approvals included two that were issued to subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy: one for the Cordero Rojo Mine in Wyoming and one for the Spring Creek Mine in Montana.

On February 7, 2014, the Colorado District Court severed the claims in WildEarth s complaint and transferred all the claims pertaining to non-Colorado mines to the federal district courts for the states in which the mines were located. Pursuant to this order, the challenge to Cordero Rojo s mine plan approval (along with challenges to two other OSM approvals) was transferred to the U.S. District Court in Wyoming (Wyoming District Court) and the challenge to Spring Creek s mine plan approval was transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Montana (Montana District Court). On February 14, 2014, WildEarth voluntarily dismissed the case pending in the Wyoming District Court, thereby concluding its challenge to OSM s approval of the Cordero mine plan. WildEarth has continued to pursue its challenges to mine plan approvals pending in district courts in Colorado, New Mexico, and Montana.

On March 14, 2014, WildEarth amended its complaint in the Montana District Court to reflect the transfer order from the Colorado District Court. WildEarth has asked the Montana District Court to vacate OSM s 2012 approval of the Spring Creek mine plan and enjoin mining operations at the Spring Creek Mine until OSM undertakes additional environmental analysis and related public process requested by WildEarth.

On August 14, 2014, Northern Plains Resource Council and the Western Organization of Resource Councils (collectively Northern Plains) filed a complaint in the Montana District Court challenging the same OSM approval of

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Spring Creek's mine plan. Northern Plains, like WildEarth, requested that the Montana District Court vacate OSM's 2012 approval of the Spring Creek mine plan and enjoin mining operations at the Spring Creek Mine until OSM undertakes the additional analysis requested by Northern Plains.

Intervention by Cloud Peak Energy and Others By orders dated May 30, 2014, May 9, 2014, and April 28, 2014, the Montana District Court granted intervention to the State of Montana, the National Mining Association, and Spring Creek Coal LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cloud Peak Energy, respectively. Each of these parties intervened on the side of OSM.

Current Schedule The parties are presently scheduled to submit briefing in the WildEarth case during late 2014 and early 2015. The federal defendants have not yet answered the Northern Plains complaint and the Montana District Court has not set a briefing schedule for this case. Cloud Peak Energy believes WildEarth's challenge and the related Northern Plains' challenge against OSM are without merit.

Montana Environmental Information Center and Sierra Club Regulatory Challenge to Montana DEQ's Coal Permit Program

Background On April 17, 2012, the Montana Environmental Information Center and the Sierra Club (collectively, MEIC) filed a complaint in the Montana District Court against the Director of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ Director) alleging that the DEQ Director violated his nondiscretionary duties under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) by approving state mine permits without establishing numeric water quality standards as part of MT DEQ's cumulative hydrologic impact assessments (CHIAs) for coal mines. MEIC asked the Montana District Court to issue an order directing the DEQ Director to perform CHIAs in a manner requested by plaintiff organizations, and to enjoin the DEQ Director's approval of new mine permit applications until this analysis is completed.

Intervention by Cloud Peak Energy and Others On August 3, 2012, the Montana District Court granted the intervention motion of a number of other companies that own coal mines and/or coal reserves, the Crow Tribe, a labor union representing mine workers, and Spring Creek Coal LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cloud Peak Energy. All these parties jointly intervened on the side of the DEQ Director.

District Court Rejection of Challenge and MEIC Appeal On January 22, 2013, the Montana District Court dismissed MEIC's challenge on the ground that the action was barred by Montana's 11th Amendment Sovereign Immunity. The Montana District Court also held that the DEQ Director's CHIAs were discretionary actions and therefore not subject to SMCRA's citizen suit provision, and alternatively, that MEIC's claims were not ripe for judicial review. On February 20, 2013, MEIC appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and asked the Ninth Circuit to reverse the judgment of the Montana District Court dismissing MEIC's case. Spring Creek and the other intervenors in the Montana District Court intervened in this appeal as respondents on the side of the DEQ Director.

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Court of Appeals Rejection of Challenge On September 11, 2014, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a unanimous decision affirming the Montana District Court's dismissal of MEIC's complaint. MEIC declined to seek further review in the Ninth Circuit and the Court's mandate was issued on October 6, 2014. The deadline for MEIC to petition the United States Supreme Court to review the Ninth Circuit's decision is November 10, 2014. Cloud Peak Energy believes MEIC's challenge against the DEQ Director is without merit.

Administrative Appeals of BLM's Approval of the Potential West Antelope II South Lease Modification

Background On September 5, 2014, WildEarth filed an appeal with the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) challenging the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) August 15, 2014 decision to approve Antelope Coal LLC's proposed modification of Antelope Coal's West Antelope II South lease. Antelope Coal is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cloud Peak Energy. On September 12, 2014, Powder River Basin Resource Council and Sierra Club (collectively PRBRC) filed an appeal with the IBLA challenging this same BLM decision. The BLM decision that is the subject of both appeals approves the proposed amendment of Antelope Coal's West Antelope II South Lease. If the lease modification is entered into, it would add approximately 15.8 million tons of coal underlying nearly 857 surface acres. WildEarth and

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRBRC have asked the IBLA to vacate the proposed WAI South lease modification and direct BLM to prepare additional environmental analysis on the impacts of the lease modification.

Intervention by Cloud Peak Energy and State of Wyoming On September 24, 2014 and October 6, 2014, Antelope Coal and the State of Wyoming, respectively, moved to intervene in the WildEarth and PRBRC appeals as respondents to defend BLM's lease modification decision. The IBLA granted these intervention motions.

Current Schedule. The parties are presently scheduled to submit briefing in both appeals during late 2014. Cloud Peak Energy believes the WildEarth and PRBRC appeals challenging BLM's West Antelope II South lease modification decision are without merit.

Other Legal Proceedings

We are involved in other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business and may become involved in additional proceedings from time to time. We believe that there are no other legal proceedings pending that are likely to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Nevertheless, we cannot predict the impact of future developments affecting our claims and lawsuits, and any resolution of a claim or lawsuit or an accrual within a particular fiscal period may adversely impact our results of operations for that period. In addition to claims and lawsuits against us, our leases by application (LBAs), permits, and other industry regulatory processes and approvals, including those applicable to the utility and coal logistics and transportation industries, may also be subject to legal challenges that could adversely impact our mining operations and results.

Tax Contingencies

Our income tax calculations are based on application of the respective U.S. federal or state tax laws. Our tax filings, however, are subject to audit by the respective tax authorities. Accordingly, we recognize tax benefits when it is more likely than not a position will be upheld by the tax authorities. To the extent the final tax liabilities are different from the amounts originally accrued, the increases or decreases are recorded as income tax expense.

Several non-income based production tax audits currently are in progress related to federal and state royalties and severance taxes, including periods back to 2005. We have provided our best estimate of taxes and related interest and penalties due for potential adjustments that may result from the resolution of such tax audits. From time to time, we receive audit assessments and engage in settlement discussions with applicable tax authorities, which may result in adjustments to our estimates of taxes and related interest and penalties. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we revised our estimates and increased our accruals by \$7.5 million.

Concentrations of Risk and Major Customers

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, there was no single customer that represented 10% or more of consolidated revenue. We generally do not require collateral or other security on accounts receivable because our customers are comprised primarily of investment grade electric utilities. The credit risk is controlled through credit approvals and monitoring procedures.

Guarantees and Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, we are party to guarantees and financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, such as bank letters of credit, performance or surety bonds and indemnities, which are not reflected on the consolidated balance sheet. In our past experience, virtually no claims have been made against these financial instruments. Management does not expect any material losses to result from these guarantees or off-balance-sheet instruments.

U.S. federal and state laws require we secure certain of our obligations to reclaim lands used for mining and to secure coal lease obligations. The primary method we have used to meet these reclamation obligations and to secure coal

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lease obligations is to provide a third-party surety bond, typically through an insurance company, or provide a letter of credit, typically through a bank. Specific bond and/or letter of credit amounts may change over time, depending on the activity at the respective site and any specific requirements by federal or state laws. On May 7, 2014, we were granted approval from the state of Wyoming to self-bond \$200 million of our reclamation obligations within the state. As of September 30, 2014, we were self-bonded for \$200.0 million and had \$459.2 million of surety bonds outstanding to secure certain of our obligations to reclaim lands used for mining and to secure coal lease obligations.

On September 12, 2014, we completed the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in the Decker Mine to Ambre Energy. See Note 3. Upon completion, Ambre Energy fully replaced our \$66.7 million in outstanding reclamation and lease bonds related to the Decker Mine.

15. Income Taxes

Our income before income tax provision and earnings from unconsolidated affiliates is earned solely in the U.S. The following table summarizes income taxes (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Income tax benefit (expense)	\$ (40,688)	\$ 785	\$ (30,709)	\$ (10,512)
Effective tax rate	30.9%	(4.6)%	29.7%	21.9%

Our statutory income tax rate, including state income taxes, is 37%. The difference between the statutory income tax rate and our effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 is due primarily to the release of our deferred tax valuation allowances due to the termination of the TRA and permanent differences between book and tax treatments.

16. Postretirement Medical Plan

We maintain an unfunded postretirement medical plan to provide certain postretirement medical benefits to eligible employees. Net periodic postretirement benefit costs included the following components (in thousands):

**Three Months Ended
September 30,**

**Nine Months Ended
September 30,**

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	2014		2013		2014		2013	
Service cost	\$	1,038	\$	1,238	\$	3,113	\$	3,713
Interest cost		464		418		1,393		1,255
Amortization of prior service cost		247		444		741		1,331
Net periodic benefit cost	\$	1,749	\$	2,100	\$	5,247	\$	6,299

17. Related Party Transactions

Related party activity consists of coal sales to our 50% owned coal marketing company and equity method investment, Venture Fuels Partnership, as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Sales of coal to Venture Fuels Partnership	\$ 6,392	\$ 7,881	\$ 15,444	\$ 12,957

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
18. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (AOCI) by component, net of tax are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	Post-retirement Medical Plan	2014 Decker Defined Benefit Pension	Total	Post-retirement Medical Plan	2013 Decker Defined Benefit Pension	Total
Beginning balance, January 1	\$ (8,242)	\$ (2,038)	\$ (10,279)	\$ (16,409)	\$ (4,052)	\$ (20,461)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications				19		19
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	474	2,038	2,511	852		852
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	474	2,038	2,511	871		871
Ending balance, September 30	\$ (7,768)	\$	\$ (7,768)	\$ (15,538)	\$ (4,052)	\$ (19,590)

The reclassifications out of AOCI are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Postretirement Medical Plan (1)				
Amortization of prior service costs included in cost of product sold (2)	\$ 209	\$ 371	\$ 626	\$ 1,111
Amortization of prior service costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses (2)	38	73	115	220
Write-off of Decker pension prior service costs included in gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	3,183		3,183	
Total before tax	3,430	444	3,924	1,331
Tax benefit	(1,235)	(160)	(1,413)	(479)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 2,195	\$ 284	\$ 2,511	\$ 852

(1) See Note 16 for the computation of net periodic postretirement benefit costs.

(2) Presented on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

19. Earnings (Loss) per Share

Dilutive potential shares of common stock may include restricted stock and units, options, and performance units issued under our Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). We apply the treasury stock method to determine dilution from restricted stock and units, options, and performance units.

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The following table summarizes the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Numerator for calculation of diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	\$ 91,069	\$ 17,966	\$ 73,295	\$ 38,070
Denominator for basic income per share weighted- average shares outstanding	60,850	60,658	60,803	60,632
Dilutive effect of stock equivalents	283	503	394	501
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	61,133	61,161	61,197	61,134
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.49	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.62

For the periods presented, the following items were excluded from the diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Restricted stock and units	256		215	159
Options outstanding	770	605	662	489
Employee stock purchase plan	10	22	11	7

20. Segment Information

We have reportable segments of Owned and Operated Mines; Logistics and Related Activities; and Corporate and Other.

Our Owned and Operated Mines segment is characterized by the predominant focus on thermal coal production where the sale occurs at the mine site and where title and risk of loss pass to the customer at that point. This segment includes our Antelope Mine, Cordero Rojo Mine, and Spring Creek Mine. Sales in this segment are primarily to domestic electric utilities, although a portion is made to our Logistics and Related Activities segment. Sales between reportable segments are based on prevailing market prices. Our mines utilize surface mining extraction processes and are all located in the PRB. The gains and losses resulting from our domestic coal futures contracts and WTI collar derivative financial instruments are reported within this segment.

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Our Logistics and Related Activities segment is characterized by the services we provide to our international and domestic customers where we deliver coal to the customer at a terminal or the customer's plant or other delivery point, remote from our mine site. Services provided include the purchase of coal from third parties or from our owned and operated mines as well as the contracting and coordination of the transportation and other handling services from third-party operators, which are typically rail and terminal companies. Title and risk of loss are retained by the Logistics and Related Activities segment through the transportation and delivery process. Title and risk of loss pass to the customer in accordance with the contract and typically occur at a vessel loading terminal, a vessel unloading terminal or an end use facility. Risk associated with rail and terminal take-or-pay agreements is also borne by the Logistics and Related Activities segment. The gains and losses resulting from our international coal forward derivative financial instruments are reported within this segment. Port access contract rights and related amortization are also included in this segment.

Our Corporate and Other segment includes results relating to broker activity, our share of the Decker Mine operations, which was sold on September 12, 2014, and unallocated corporate costs and assets. All corporate costs, except

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Board of Directors related expenses, are allocated to the segments based upon their relative percentage of certain financial metrics.

Eliminations represent the purchase and sale of coal between reportable segments and the associated elimination of intercompany profit or loss in inventory.

Our chief operating decision maker uses Adjusted EBITDA as the primary measure of segment reporting performance. EBITDA represents net income (loss) before (1) interest income (expense) net, (2) income tax provision, (3) depreciation and depletion, (4) amortization, and (5) accretion. Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA as further adjusted for specifically identified items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. For the periods presented herein, the specifically identified items are: (1) adjustments to exclude the updates to the tax agreement liability, including tax impacts of the IPO and Secondary Offering and the termination of the TRA in August 2014, (2) adjustments for derivative financial instruments, excluding fair value mark-to-market gains or losses and including cash amounts received or paid, (3) adjustments to exclude the gain from the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in the Decker Mine, and (4) adjustments to exclude a significant broker contract that expired in the first quarter of 2010.

Revenue

The following table presents revenue (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Owned and Operated Mines	\$ 285,983	\$ 304,670	\$ 827,680	\$ 848,419
Logistics and Related Activities	65,640	70,231	178,836	203,171
Corporate and Other	7,789	15,780	20,429	33,420
Eliminations of intersegment sales	(17,075)	(15,866)	(44,692)	(42,146)
Consolidated revenue	\$ 342,337	\$ 374,816	\$ 982,253	\$ 1,042,864

The following table presents revenue from external customers by geographic region (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
United States	\$ 284,843	\$ 307,188	\$ 819,562	\$ 852,237
South Korea	48,945	51,143	127,370	128,775

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Other		8,549		16,485		35,321		61,851
Total revenue from external customers	\$	342,337	\$	374,816	\$	982,253	\$	1,042,864

We attribute revenue to individual countries based on the location of the physical delivery of the coal. All of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 originated in the U.S.

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The following table reconciles segment Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Adjusted EBITDA		
Owned and Operated Mines	\$ 43,589	\$ 65,878
Logistics and Related Activities	1,394	2,097
Corporate and Other	1,040	3,097
Eliminations	(304)	(143)
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	45,720	70,929
Interest expense, net	(12,664)	(8,866)
Depreciation, depletion and accretion	(29,664)	(30,913)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(40,688)	785
Tax agreement (expense) benefit (1)	58,595	(10,515)
Derivative financial instruments:		
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market gains (losses) (2)	\$ 515	\$ (295)
Inclusion of cash amounts (received) paid (3)	(5,007)	(3,160)
Total derivative financial instruments	(4,492)	(3,455)
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	74,262	
Expired significant broker contract		
Net income (loss)	\$ 91,069	\$ 17,966

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Adjusted EBITDA		
Owned and Operated Mines	\$ 126,741	\$ 145,770
Logistics and Related Activities	4,465	6,214
Corporate and Other	593	4,841
Eliminations	(1,503)	(368)
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	130,295	156,458
Interest expense, net	(64,286)	(29,476)
Depreciation, depletion and accretion	(94,009)	(87,838)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(30,709)	(10,512)
Tax agreement (expense) benefit (1)	58,595	(10,515)
Derivative financial instruments:		
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market gains (losses) (2)	\$ 16,052	\$ 25,641
Inclusion of cash amounts (received) paid (3)	(16,905)	(5,689)
Total derivative financial instruments	(852)	19,952
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	74,262	
Expired significant broker contract		

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Net income (loss)	\$	73,295	\$	38,070
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- (1) Changes to related deferred taxes are included in income tax expense.
- (2) Derivative fair value mark-to-market (gains) losses reflected on the statement of operations.
- (3) Derivative cash gains and losses reflected within operating cash flows.

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The following table presents total assets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Owned and Operated Mines	\$ 1,703,342	\$ 1,761,406
Logistics and Related Activities	105,077	55,770
Corporate and Other	303,299	540,432
Eliminations	(256)	(183)
Consolidated assets	\$ 2,111,462	\$ 2,357,425

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, all of our long-lived assets were located in the U.S.

Capital Expenditures

The following table presents purchases of property, plant and equipment, investment in development projects, port access contract rights, and assets acquired under capital leases (in thousands):

	2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Owned and Operated Mines	\$ 16,397	\$ 46,420
Logistics and Related Activities	37,100	337
Corporate and Other	3,014	3,317
Eliminations		
Consolidated	\$ 56,511	\$ 50,074

21. Equity-Based Compensation

The LTIP permits awards to our employees and eligible non-employee directors, which we generally grant in the first quarter of each year. The LTIP allows for the issuance of equity-based compensation in the form of restricted stock, restricted stock units, options, stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalent rights, performance awards, and share awards. Equity-based compensation expense is recorded primarily within

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selling, general, and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2014, unrecognized compensation cost related to equity-based compensation was \$10.2 million, which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years prior to vesting.

Generally, each form of equity-based compensation awarded to eligible employees cliff vests on the third anniversary of the grant date, subject to meeting any applicable performance criteria for the award. However, the awards will pro-rata vest sooner if an employee terminates employment with or stops providing services to us because of death, disability, redundancy or retirement (as such terms are defined in the award agreement or the LTIP, as applicable), or if an employee subject to an employment agreement is terminated for any other reason than for cause or leaves for good reason (as such terms are defined in the relevant employment agreement). In addition, the awards will fully vest if an employee is terminated without cause (or leaves for good reason, if the employee is subject to an employment agreement) within two years after a change in control (as such term is defined in the LTIP) occurs.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

We granted restricted stock and restricted stock units under the LTIP to eligible employees, and we granted restricted stock units to our non-employee directors. The restricted stock units granted to our directors generally vest upon

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their resignation or retirement (except for a removal for cause) or upon certain events constituting a change in control (as such term is defined in the award agreement). They will pro-rata vest if a director resigns or retires within one year of the date of grant.

A summary of restricted stock and restricted stock unit award activity is as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Number		Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Non-vested shares at January 1, 2014	372	\$	18.51
Granted	132		19.01
Forfeited	(10)		18.69
Vested	(74)		20.80
Non-vested shares at September 30, 2014	421	\$	18.26

Performance-Based Share Units

Performance-based share units granted represent the number of shares of common stock to be awarded based on the achievement of targeted performance levels related to pre-established total stockholder return goals over a three-year period and may range from 0% to 200% of the targeted amount. The grant date fair value of the awards is based upon a Monte Carlo simulation and is amortized over the performance period.

A summary of performance-based share unit award activity is as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Number		Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Non-vested units at January 1, 2014	415	\$	18.94
Granted	202		25.63
Forfeited	(14)		22.49
Non-vested units at September 30, 2014	603	\$	21.10

The assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the performance-based share units granted on March 14, 2014 are as follows:

Risk-free interest rate		0.7%
Expected volatility		38.3%
Term		2.8 years
Fair value (per share)	\$	25.63

Non-Qualified Stock Options

Annually, we grant non-qualified stock options under the LTIP to certain employees. All unexercised options will expire ten years after the date of grant unless expiring earlier following a termination of employment as described below. Generally, vested options will expire 30 days after the date of the grantee's termination of employment with us (one year in

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the event of a termination due to the grantee's death, and 90 days following a qualifying termination within the two-year period following a change in control).

A summary of non-qualified stock option activity is as follows (in thousands, except per option and year amounts):

	Number	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (per option)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
Options outstanding at January 1, 2014	1,439	\$ 16.17	6.70	\$ 2,999
Granted	219	19.35		
Exercised	(214)	15.00		935
Forfeited	(14)	18.36		26
Expired	(5)	18.70		
Options outstanding at September 30, 2014	1,424	\$ 16.80	6.70	\$
Exercisable at September 30, 2014	828	\$ 15.93	5.30	\$
Vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2014	1,372	\$ 16.71	6.60	\$

(1) The intrinsic value of a stock option is the amount by which the market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option at period-end.

We used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. Determining the fair value of equity-based awards requires judgment, including estimating the expected term that stock options will be outstanding prior to exercise, and the associated volatility. As we have limited historical exercise history, expected option life assumptions were developed using the simplified method as outlined in Topic 14, Share-Based Payment, of the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series. We utilized U.S. Treasury yields as of the grant date for our risk-free interest rate assumption, matching the treasury yield terms to the expected life of the option. We blended our limited historical volatility with a 6.5 year peer historical lookback to develop our expected volatility.

The assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options granted on March 14, 2014 are as follows:

Risk-free interest rate	2.1%
Expected volatility	43.3%
Expected option life	6.5 years
Fair value (per option)	\$ 8.89

22. Supplemental Guarantor/Non-Guarantor Financial Information

On March 25, 2014, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp. (together with Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, the Issuers), Cloud Peak Energy Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, and Citibank N.A. as securities administrator, entered into the fifth supplemental indenture (the Fifth Supplemental Indenture) to the indenture governing the Issuers' 8.250% Senior Notes due 2017 (which are no longer outstanding) and 8.500% Senior Notes due 2019 (collectively, the Notes). Pursuant to the Fifth Supplemental Indenture, Cloud Peak Energy Inc. has agreed to guarantee the Notes and to be bound by the terms of the indenture governing the Notes applicable to guarantors. As a result of such guarantee, and pursuant to Rule 12h-5 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) and Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC is no longer required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act and has filed a Form 15 in connection therewith.

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In accordance with the indentures governing the senior notes, Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and certain of our 100% owned U.S. subsidiaries (the Guarantor Subsidiaries) have fully and unconditionally guaranteed the senior notes on a joint and several basis. These guarantees of either series of senior notes are subject to release in the following customary circumstances:

- a sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation or merger or otherwise) of the Guarantor Subsidiary or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the assets of the Guarantor Subsidiary (other than to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. or a Restricted Subsidiary (as defined in the applicable indenture) of Cloud Peak Energy Inc.) otherwise permitted by the applicable indenture,
- a disposition of the majority of the capital stock of a Guarantor Subsidiary to a third person otherwise permitted by the applicable indenture, after which the applicable Guarantor Subsidiary is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary,
- upon a liquidation or dissolution of a Guarantor Subsidiary so long as no default under the applicable indenture occurs as a result thereof,
- the designation in accordance with the applicable indenture of the Guarantor Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary or the Guarantor Subsidiary otherwise ceases to be a Restricted Subsidiary of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. in accordance with the applicable indenture,
- defeasance or discharge of such series of senior notes; or
- the release, other than the discharge through payment by the Guarantor Subsidiary, of all other guarantees by such Restricted Subsidiary of Debt (as defined in the applicable indenture) of either issuer of the senior notes or (in the case of the indenture for the 2024 Notes) the debt of another Guarantor Subsidiary under the Credit Agreement.

The following historical financial statement information is provided for Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and the Guarantor/Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries:

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(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 2,256	\$	\$ 336,242	\$ 6,095	\$ (2,256)	\$ 342,337
Costs and expenses						
Cost of product sold (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and accretion, shown separately)		12	282,402	5,932		288,345
Depreciation and depletion		765	25,979	(929)		25,815
Accretion			3,077	771		3,848
Derivative financial instruments			(515)			(515)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,257	189	11,973		(2,256)	12,163
Other operating costs			1,099			1,099
Total costs and expenses	2,257	966	324,015	5,774	(2,256)	330,755
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest			(74,262)			(74,262)
Operating income (loss)	(1)	(966)	86,489	321		85,844
Other income (expense)						
Interest income		37				37
Interest expense		(11,000)	(1,602)	(99)		(12,701)
Tax agreement benefit (expense)	58,595					58,595
Other, net		(84)	(30)	84		(31)
Total other income (expense)	58,595	(11,047)	(1,632)	(15)		45,900
Income (loss) before income tax provision and earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	58,594	(12,013)	84,857	306		131,744
Income tax benefit (expense)	(21,522)	12,084	(31,499)	249		(40,688)
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax		7	6			13
Earnings (losses) from consolidated affiliates, net of tax	53,997	53,919	555		(108,471)	
Net income (loss)	91,069	53,997	53,919	555	(108,471)	91,069
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Postretirement medical plan amortization of prior service costs	247	247	247		(494)	247
Write-off of prior service costs related to Decker pension	3,183	3,183	3,183	3,183	(9,549)	3,183

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Income tax on postretirement medical plan and pension adjustments	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,235)	(1,146)	3,616	(1,235)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,195	2,195	2,195	2,037	(6,427)	2,195
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 93,264	\$ 56,192	\$ 56,114	\$ 2,592	\$ (114,898)	\$ 93,264

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(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 2,782	\$	\$ 367,971	\$ 6,845	\$ (2,782)	\$ 374,816
Costs and expenses						
Cost of product sold (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and accretion, shown separately)		11	289,367	6,606		295,983
Depreciation and depletion		663	24,990	1,265		26,918
Accretion			2,829	1,166		3,995
Derivative financial instruments			295			295
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,777	178	13,028		(2,782)	13,201
Other operating costs		81	511			592
Total costs and expenses	2,777	933	331,020	9,037	(2,782)	340,984
Operating income (loss)	5	(933)	36,951	(2,192)		33,832
Other income (expense)						
Interest income		154				154
Interest expense		(8,700)	(218)	(102)		(9,020)
Tax agreement benefit (expense)	(10,515)					(10,515)
Other, net		23	2,611	70		2,703
Total other income (expense)	(10,515)	(8,523)	2,393	(32)		(16,678)
Income (loss) before income tax provision and earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	(10,510)	(9,456)	39,344	(2,224)		17,154
Income tax benefit (expense)	3,784	8,489	(12,286)	798		785
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax		5	22			27
Earnings (losses) from consolidated affiliates, net of tax	24,692	25,654	(1,426)		(48,920)	
Net income (loss)	17,966	24,692	25,654	(1,426)	(48,920)	17,966
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Postretirement medical plan amortization of prior service costs	444	444	444		(888)	444
Income tax on postretirement medical plan and pension adjustments	(160)	(160)	(160)		320	(160)
	284	284	284		(568)	284

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Other comprehensive income (loss)												
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$	18,250	\$	24,976	\$	25,938	\$	(1,426)	\$	(49,488)	\$	18,250

[Table of Contents](#)**CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income**

(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 6,131	\$	\$ 966,601	\$ 15,653	\$ (6,132)	\$ 982,253
Costs and expenses						
Cost of product sold (exclusive of depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion, shown separately)		209	812,355	17,841		830,405
Depreciation and depletion		2,300	80,812	(1,168)		81,944
Accretion			9,263	2,803		12,066
Derivative financial instruments			(16,052)			(16,052)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,132	548	36,537		(6,131)	37,086
Other operating costs		46	1,627			1,671
Total costs and expenses	6,132	3,103	924,542	19,476	(6,131)	947,120
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest			(74,262)			(74,262)
Operating income (loss)	(1)	(3,103)	116,321	(3,823)	(1)	109,395
Other income (expense)						
Interest income		222				222
Interest expense		(57,053)	(7,156)	(299)		(64,508)
Tax agreement benefit (expense)	58,595					58,595
Other, net		(865)	315	289		(262)
Total other (expense) income	58,595	(57,696)	(6,841)	(10)		(5,953)
Income (loss) before income tax provision and earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	58,594	(60,799)	109,480	(3,833)	(1)	103,442
Income tax benefit (expense)	(21,522)	24,866	(35,585)	1,531		(30,709)
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax		(8)	571			562
Earnings (losses) from consolidated affiliates, net of tax	36,223	72,164	(2,302)		(106,085)	
Net income (loss)	73,295	36,223	72,164	(2,302)	(106,086)	73,295
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Postretirement medical plan amortization of prior service costs	741	741	741		(1,482)	741
	3,183	3,183	3,183	3,183	(9,549)	3,183

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Write-off of prior service costs related to Decker pension										
Income tax on retiree medical plan and pension adjustments	(1,413)	(1,413)	(1,413)	(1,146)	3,972	(1,413)				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,511	2,511	2,511	2,037	(7,059)	2,511				
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 75,806	\$ 38,734	\$ 74,675	\$ (265)	\$ (113,145)	\$ 75,806				

Table of Contents**CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income**

(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 7,092	\$ 1	\$ 1,028,194	\$ 14,669	\$ (7,092)	\$ 1,042,864
Costs and expenses						
Cost of product sold (exclusive of depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion, shown separately)		29	837,033	16,553		853,615
Depreciation and depletion		1,944	72,191	1,454		75,589
Accretion			8,691	3,558		12,249
Derivative financial instruments			(25,641)			(25,641)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7,087	598	39,049		(7,092)	39,642
Other operating costs		635	1,258			1,893
Total costs and expenses	7,087	3,206	932,581	21,565	(7,092)	957,347
Operating income (loss)	5	(3,205)	95,613	(6,896)		85,517
Other income (expense)						
Interest income		343				343
Interest expense		(28,823)	(732)	(264)		(29,819)
Tax agreement benefit (expense)	(10,515)					(10,515)
Other, net		(301)	2,370	436		2,505
Total other income (expense)	(10,515)	(28,781)	1,638	172		(37,486)
Income (loss) before income tax provision and earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	(10,510)	(31,986)	97,251	(6,724)		48,031
Income tax benefit (expense)	3,784	12,693	(29,393)	2,404		(10,512)
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax		14	537			551
Earnings (losses) from consolidated affiliates, net of tax	44,796	64,075	(4,320)		(104,551)	
Net income (loss)	38,070	44,796	64,075	(4,320)	(104,551)	38,070
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Postretirement medical plan amortization of prior service costs	1,331	1,331	1,331		(2,662)	1,331
Postretirement medical plan adjustment	30	30	30		(60)	30

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Income tax on postretirement medical plan and pension adjustments	(490)	(490)	(490)	980	(490)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	871	871	871	(1,742)	871
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 38,941	\$ 45,667	\$ 64,946	\$ (4,320)	\$ (106,293)
				\$ 38,941	

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CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

(in thousands)

	September 30, 2014					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 118,240	\$ 1,050	\$	\$	\$ 119,290
Accounts receivable	1		22,289	57,555		79,845
Due from related parties			545,083		(544,478)	605
Inventories, net		5,689	73,822			79,511
Deferred income taxes			17,177		(18)	17,159
Derivative financial instruments			25,573			25,573
Other assets	2,329	6	18,497			20,832
Total current assets	2,330	123,935	703,491	57,555	(544,496)	342,815
Noncurrent assets						
Property, plant and equipment, net		7,188	1,571,131			1,578,319
Port access contract rights			51,620			51,620
Goodwill			35,634			35,634
Deferred income taxes		60,860			(168)	60,692
Other assets	1,107,052	1,894,359	27,329		(2,986,358)	42,382
Total assets	\$ 1,109,382	\$ 2,086,342	\$ 2,389,205	\$ 57,555	\$ (3,531,022)	\$ 2,111,462
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER S EQUITY						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 27	\$ 2,231	\$ 48,334	\$ 7	\$	\$ 50,599
Royalties and production taxes			138,079			138,079
Accrued expenses	2,230	8,447	33,930			44,607
Due to related parties	22,963	470,219		51,296	(544,478)	
Current portion of federal coal lease obligations			63,970			63,970
Other liabilities		21	1,632		(18)	1,635
Total current liabilities	25,220	480,918	285,945	51,303	(544,496)	298,890
Noncurrent liabilities						
Senior notes		498,420				498,420
Asset retirement obligations, net of current portion			175,462			175,462
Deferred income taxes			168		(168)	
Other liabilities			54,528			54,528
Total liabilities	25,220	979,338	516,103	51,303	(544,664)	1,027,300

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Commitments and
Contingencies (Note 14)

Total equity		1,084,162		1,107,004		1,873,102		6,252		(2,986,359)		1,084,162
Total liabilities and equity	\$	1,109,382	\$	2,086,342	\$	2,389,205	\$	57,555	\$	(3,531,022)	\$	2,111,462

Table of Contents**CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet**

(in thousands)

		December 31, 2013											
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated							
ASSETS													
Current assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$	226,993	\$	496	\$	\$	231,633					
Investments in marketable securities			80,687					80,687					
Accounts receivable				12,799	61,269			74,068					
Due from related parties				541,997	(541,255)			742					
Inventories, net			6,193	70,206	3,745			80,144					
Deferred income taxes		4,960		13,372	12	(18)		18,326					
Derivative financial instruments				26,420				26,420					
Other assets		8,715		10,729	97			19,541					
Total current assets		13,675	313,873	676,019	69,267	(541,273)		531,561					
Noncurrent assets													
Property, plant and equipment, net			9,301	1,644,679	34			1,654,014					
Port access contract rights			9,520					9,520					
Goodwill				35,634				35,634					
Deferred income taxes		33,087	35,994	10,938	11,342			91,361					
Other assets		1,068,318	1,790,738			(2,823,721)		35,335					
Total assets	\$	1,115,080	\$	2,159,426	\$	2,367,270	\$	80,643	\$	(3,364,994)	\$	2,357,425	
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER S EQUITY													
Current liabilities													
Accounts payable	\$	\$	2,378	\$	55,472	\$	1,196	\$		\$	59,046		
Royalties and production taxes					129,158		2,758				131,917		
Accrued expenses		3,245	2,087		35,652		480				41,463		
Due to related parties		6,191	489,645				45,419		(541,255)				
Current portion of tax agreement liability		13,504									13,504		
Current portion of federal coal lease obligations					58,958						58,958		
Other liabilities			72		1,493		966		(18)		2,513		
Total current liabilities		22,940	494,182		280,733		50,819		(541,273)		307,401		
Noncurrent liabilities													
Tax agreement liability, net of current portion		90,091									90,091		

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Senior notes		596,974				596,974
Federal coal lease obligations, net of current portion			63,970			63,970
Asset retirement obligations, net of current portion			175,275	70,806		246,081
Other liabilities			62,400	3,142	(14,683)	50,859
Total liabilities	113,030	1,091,156	582,378	124,767	(555,956)	1,355,376
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)						
Total equity	1,002,049	1,068,270	1,784,892	(44,124)	(2,809,038)	1,002,049
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,115,080	\$ 2,159,426	\$ 2,367,270	\$ 80,643	\$ (3,364,994)	\$ 2,357,425

[Table of Contents](#)**CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****(in thousands)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (891)	\$ (71,744)	\$ 119,157	\$ (4,408)	\$	\$ 42,115
Investing activities						
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(3,012)	(11,667)			(14,680)
Cash paid for capitalized interest			(4,066)			(4,066)
Investments in marketable securities		(8,159)				(8,159)
Maturity and redemption of investments		88,845				88,845
Investment in port access contract rights			(37,100)			(37,100)
Investment in development projects			(3,522)			(3,522)
Contributions made to subsidiary			(1,750)		1,750	
Distribution received from subsidiary			1,486		(1,486)	
Other			(1,830)			(1,830)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		77,674	(58,449)		264	19,488
Financing activities						
Principal payments of federal coal leases			(58,958)			(58,958)
Issuance of senior notes		200,000				200,000
Repayment of senior notes		(300,000)				(300,000)
Payment of deferred financing costs		(14,683)				(14,683)
Contributions received from parent				1,750	(1,750)	
Distributions made to parent				(1,486)	1,486	
Other	891		(1,196)			(305)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	891	(114,683)	(60,154)	264	(264)	(173,946)
		(108,753)	554	(4,144)		(112,343)

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		226,993		496	4,144
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	\$	\$	118,240	\$	1,050
				\$	\$
					\$
					119,290

Table of Contents**CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****(in thousands)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013					
	Parent Guarantor (CPE Inc.)	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (2)	\$ 25,345	\$ 128,034	\$ (8,462)	\$	\$ 144,915
Investing activities						
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(3,313)	(32,450)	(3)		(35,765)
Cash paid for capitalized interest			(23,330)			(23,330)
Investments in marketable securities		(46,372)				(46,372)
Maturity and redemption of investments		46,067				46,067
Investment in port throughput agreement						
Investment in development projects			(4,087)			(4,087)
Return of partnership escrow deposit				4,468		4,468
Contributions made to subsidiary			(7,600)		7,600	
Distribution received from subsidiary			4,468		(4,468)	
Other		(28)	118	12		102
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(3,646)	(62,881)	4,477	3,132	(58,917)
Financing activities						
Principal payments of federal coal leases			(63,191)			(63,191)
Payment of deferred financing costs			(865)			(865)
Contributions received from parent				7,600	(7,600)	
Distributions made to parent				(4,468)	4,468	
Other	2		(424)			(422)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2		(64,480)	3,132	(3,132)	(64,478)
		21,699	673	(853)		21,520

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Net increase (decrease) in
cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents											
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		195,076		2,615		197,691					
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		\$	\$	216,775	\$	673	\$	1,762	\$	\$	219,211

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CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, potential, should, will, would. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they discuss our current plans, strategies, prospects, and expectations concerning our business, operating results, financial condition, and other similar matters. While we believe that these forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made, there may be events in the future that we are not able to predict accurately or control, and there can be no assurance that future developments affecting our business will be those that we anticipate. Additionally, all statements concerning our expectations regarding future operating results are based on current forecasts for our existing operations and do not include the potential impact of any future acquisitions. The factors listed under Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (our 2013 Form 10-K), as well as any cautionary language in this report, describe the known material risks, uncertainties, and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially and adversely from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements. Additional factors or events that may emerge from time to time, or those that we currently deem to be immaterial, could cause our actual results to differ, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained herein. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law. The following factors are among those that may cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from our forward-looking statements:

- the prices we receive for our coal, our ability to effectively execute our forward sales strategy, and changes in utility purchasing patterns;
- competition with other producers of coal, including the current oversupply of thermal coal in the marketplace, impacts of currency exchange rate fluctuations, and government energy and tax policies that make foreign coal producers more competitive for international transactions;
- competition with natural gas and other non-coal energy resources, which may be increased as a result of energy and tax policies, regulations and subsidies or other government incentives that encourage or mandate use of alternative energy sources;
- coal-fired power plant capacity, including the impact of climate change or other environmental regulations, energy policies, political dynamics, NGO activities, and other factors that may cause domestic and international electric utilities to continue to phase out or close existing coal-fired power plants, reduce construction of any new coal-fired power plants, or reduce consumption of PRB coal;
- market demand for domestic and foreign coal, electricity and steel;
- our ability to maintain and grow our logistics revenue and export sales;

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- railroad, export terminal and other transportation performance, costs and availability, including the availability of sufficient and reliable rail capacity to transport PRB coal and the development of additional export terminal capacity, our ability to access additional capacity on commercially reasonable terms, and the impact of rail and terminal take-or-pay commitments;
- domestic and international economic conditions;
- timing of reductions or increases in customer coal inventories;
- weather conditions or weather-related damage that impacts demand for coal, our mining operations, our customers, or transportation infrastructure;
- risks inherent to surface coal mining;
- our ability to successfully acquire coal and appropriate land access rights at attractive prices and in a timely manner and our ability to effectively resolve issues with conflicting mineral development that may impact our mine plans;

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- our ability to produce coal at existing and planned volumes and to effectively manage the costs of our operations;
- our plans and objectives for future operations and the development of additional coal reserves, including risks associated with acquisitions;
- the impact of current and future environmental, health, safety and other laws, regulations, treaties or governmental policies, or changes in interpretations thereof, and third-party regulatory challenges, including those affecting our coal mining operations or our customers coal usage, carbon and other gaseous emissions or ash handling, or the logistics, transportation, or terminal industries, as well as related costs and liabilities;
- the impact of required regulatory processes and approvals to lease and obtain permits for coal mining operations or to transport coal to domestic and foreign customers, including third-party legal challenges;
- any increases in rates or changes in regulatory interpretations or assessment methodologies with respect to royalties or severance and production taxes;
- inaccurately estimating the costs or timing of our reclamation and mine closure obligations;
- disruptions in delivery or increases in pricing from third-party vendors of raw materials and other consumables which are necessary for our operations, such as explosives, petroleum-based fuel, tires, steel, and rubber;
- our assumptions concerning coal reserve estimates;
- our relationships with, and other conditions affecting, our customers (including our largest customers who account for a significant portion of our total revenue) and other counterparties, including economic conditions and the credit performance and credit risks associated with our customers and other counterparties, such as traders, brokers, and lenders under our credit agreement and financial institutions with whom we maintain accounts or enter hedging arrangements;
- the results of our hedging strategies for commodities, including our current hedging programs for coal sales and diesel fuel costs;

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- the terms and restrictions of our indebtedness;
- liquidity constraints, including those resulting from the cost or unavailability of financing due to credit market conditions or our compliance with the financial covenants in our debt agreements;
- our liquidity, results of operations, and financial condition generally, including amounts of working capital that are available; and
- other factors, including those discussed in Item 1A of our 2013 Form 10-K.

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

Explanatory Note

This Item 2 may contain forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. When considering these forward-looking statements you should keep in mind the cautionary statements in this report and our other Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings, including Risk Factors in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (2013 Form 10-K). Please see Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements elsewhere in this document.

This Item 2 is intended to help the reader understand our results of operations and financial condition. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report and our other SEC filings, including our audited consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of our 2013 Form 10-K and Exhibit 99.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.

Overview

We are one of the largest producers of coal in the United States of America (U.S.) and the Powder River Basin (PRB), based on our 2013 coal sales. We operate some of the safest mines in the coal industry. According to Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) data, in 2013, we had one of the lowest employee all injury incident rates among the largest U.S. coal producing companies.

We currently operate solely in the PRB, the lowest cost region of the major coal producing regions in the U.S., where we operate three wholly-owned surface coal mines, the Antelope Mine, the Cordero Rojo Mine and the Spring Creek Mine. We also have two major development projects, the Youngs Creek project and the Crow project. On September 12, 2014, we completed the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in Decker Coal Company (Decker) to an affiliate of Ambre Energy Limited (Ambre Energy). For further information regarding this transaction, please see Note 3 to our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1.

Our Antelope and Cordero Rojo mines are located in Wyoming and our Spring Creek Mine is located in Montana. Our mines produce subbituminous thermal coal with low sulfur content, and we sell our coal primarily to domestic and foreign electric utilities. We do not produce any metallurgical coal. Thermal coal is primarily consumed by electric utilities and industrial consumers as fuel for electricity generation and steam output. In 2013, the coal we produced generated approximately 4% of the electricity produced in the U.S. As of December 31, 2013, we controlled approximately 1.2 billion tons of proven and probable reserves.

In 2012, we acquired the Youngs Creek project. This project contains substantial undeveloped coal and complementary surface assets in the Northern PRB adjacent to our Spring Creek Mine. As the Youngs Creek project is an undeveloped surface mine project, we are not yet able to classify these mineral rights as proven and probable reserves. In 2013, we entered an option to lease agreement and a corresponding exploration agreement with the Crow Tribe of Indians. This coal project (Crow project) is located on the Crow Indian Reservation in southeast Montana, near our Spring Creek Mine and Youngs Creek project. We are in the process of evaluating the development options for the Youngs Creek

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project and the Crow project, and believe that their proximity to the Spring Creek Mine represents an opportunity to optimize our mine developments in the Northern PRB. For purposes of this report, the term "Northern PRB" refers to the area within the PRB that lies within Montana and the northern part of Sheridan County, Wyoming. Our Spring Creek Mine, the Youngs Creek project and the Crow project are located in the Northern PRB.

Since 2008, we have grown our sales of PRB coal into the Asian export market. In 2013, our logistics business was the largest U.S. exporter of thermal coal into South Korea. We continue to seek ways to increase our future export capacity through existing and proposed Pacific Northwest export terminals. In August 2014, we paid \$37.0 million to secure additional committed capacity at the fully-utilized Westshore Terminals Limited Partnership port ("Westshore"), in British Columbia. As a result, we increased our long-term committed capacity from 2.8 million tons to 6.3 million tons initially and increasing to 7.2 million tons in 2019 and extended the term of our throughput agreement by two years through the end of 2024. For further information regarding this transaction, please see Note 7 to our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1.

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As part of the Decker transaction, we were granted a throughput option for up to 7.7 million tons per year at the proposed Millennium Bulk Terminals coal export facility in Washington State. The proposed new coal export facility is currently in the permitting stage and is planned to be developed in two phases. Our option covers up to 3.3 million tons per year of capacity during the first phase of development and an additional 4.4 million tons per year once the second phase capacity is reached. Our throughput capacity will have an initial term of 10 years, with four renewal options for five-year terms. Our option is exercisable following the successful completion of the ongoing permit process for the terminal, the timing and outcome of which are uncertain.

We also have a throughput option agreement with SSA Marine, which provides us with an option for up to 17.6 million tons of capacity per year through the planned dry bulk cargo Gateway Pacific Terminal at Cherry Point in Washington State. Our potential share of capacity will depend upon the ultimate capacity of the terminal and is subject to the terms of the option agreement. The terminal will accommodate cape size vessels. Our option is exercisable following the successful completion of the ongoing permit process for the terminal, the timing and outcome of which are uncertain.

Segment Information

We have reportable segments of Owned and Operated Mines; Logistics and Related Activities; and Corporate and Other.

Our Owned and Operated Mines segment is characterized by the predominant focus on thermal coal production where the sale occurs at the mine site and where title and risk of loss pass to the customer at that point. This segment includes our Antelope Mine, Cordero Rojo Mine, and Spring Creek Mine. Sales in this segment are primarily to domestic electric utilities; although a portion is made to our Logistics and Related Activities segment. Sales between reportable segments are based on prevailing market prices. Our mines utilize surface mining extraction processes and are all located in the PRB. The gains and losses resulting from our domestic coal futures contracts and WTI collar derivative financial instruments are reported within this segment.

Our Logistics and Related Activities segment is characterized by the services we provide to our international and domestic customers where we deliver coal to the customer at a terminal or the customer's plant or other delivery point, remote from our mine site. Services provided include: the purchase of coal from third parties or from our owned and operated mines as well as the contracting and coordination of the transportation and other handling services from third-party operators—typically rail and terminal companies. Title and risk of loss are retained by the Logistics and Related Activities segment through the transportation and delivery process. Title and risk of loss pass to the customer in accordance with the contract and typically occur at a vessel loading terminal, a vessel unloading terminal or an end use facility. Risk associated with rail and terminal take-or-pay agreements is also borne by the Logistics and Related Activities segment. The gains and losses resulting from our international coal forward derivative financial instruments are reported within this segment. Port access contract rights and related amortization are also included in this segment.

Our Corporate and Other segment includes results relating to broker activity, our share of the Decker Mine operations, which was sold on September 12, 2014, and unallocated corporate costs and assets. All corporate costs, except Board of Directors related expenses, are allocated to the segments based upon their relative percentage of certain financial metrics.

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Eliminations represent the purchase and sale of coal between reportable segments and the associated elimination of intercompany profit or loss in inventory.

Core Business Operations

Our key business drivers include the following:

- the volume of coal sold from our owned and operated mines;
- the price for which we sell our coal;
- the costs of mining, including labor, repairs and maintenance, fuel, explosives, depreciation of capital equipment, and depletion of coal leases;

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- capital expenditures to acquire property, plant and equipment;
- the volume of deliveries coordinated by our Logistics and Related Activities segment to customer contracted destinations;
- the revenue we receive for our logistics services;
- the costs for logistics services, rail, and port charges for coal sales made on a delivered basis, including demurrage; and
- the results of our coal forward and futures contracts.

The volume of coal that we sell in any given year is driven by global and domestic demand for coal-generated electric power. Demand for coal-generated electric power may be affected by many factors including weather patterns, natural gas prices, railroad performance, coal-fired generating capacity and utilization, environmental and legal challenges, political and regulatory factors, energy policies, international and domestic economic conditions, and other factors discussed in this Item 2 and in our 2013 Form 10-K.

The price at which we sell our coal is a function of the demand relative to the supply for coal. We typically enter into multi-year contracts with our customers which helps mitigate the risks associated with any short-term imbalance in supply and demand. We typically seek to enter each year with expected production effectively fully sold. This strategy helps us run our mines at predictable production rates, which helps us control operating costs.

As is common in the PRB, coal seams at our existing mines naturally deepen, resulting in additional overburden to be removed at additional cost. In line with the worldwide mining industry, we have experienced increased operating costs for mining equipment, diesel fuel and supplies, and employee wages and salaries. At September 30, 2014, we used costless collars to help manage certain exposures to diesel fuel prices.

We incur significant capital expenditures to maintain, update and expand our mining equipment, surface land holdings and coal reserves. In line with the worldwide mining industry trends, the cost of capital equipment is generally increasing. In addition, as the costs of acquiring federal coal leases and associated surface rights increase, our depletion costs also increase. As of December 31, 2013, we controlled approximately 1.2 billion tons of proven and probable coal reserves.

The volume of coal sold on a delivered basis is influenced by international and domestic market conditions. Our ability to increase our international coal sales volumes is currently limited by available port capacity.

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Coal sold on a delivered basis to customer contracted destinations, including sales to Asian customers, involves us arranging and paying for logistics services, which can include rail, rail car hire, and port charges including any demurrage incurred and other costs. These logistics costs are affected by volume, various scheduling considerations, and negotiated rates for rail and port services. We are also incurring costs to investigate and pursue development of additional port opportunities.

We entered into coal forward and futures contracts that are scheduled to settle at various dates between 2014 and 2016 to hedge a portion of our export and domestic coal sales prices.

Current Considerations

Owned and Operated Mines Segment

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the domestic coal market was negatively impacted by the continued poor performance by the railroads and the very mild summer weather. Slow shipments have forced some utilities to conserve coal to ensure they have adequate stockpiles going into the winter. Despite these efforts, stockpiles of PRB coal are at their lowest levels since 2006, which we believe will help prices recover once shipments improve. For the remainder of this year, we expect our utility customers to continue to focus on ensuring the delivery of their contracted coal.

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During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Cordero Rojo Mine was impacted by a significant rain storm that caused flooding and damage to some equipment, which slowed shipments during the quarter and increased our costs. We have incurred \$3.0 million of insurance deductible costs related to this incident and expect any remaining amounts will be covered by insurance. The additional one-off costs increased our average cost per ton by approximately \$0.14 for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Several production tax audits currently are in progress related to federal and state taxes including periods back to 2005. From time to time, we receive audit assessments, which may result in adjustments to our estimates of taxes and related interest and penalties. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we revised our estimates and increased our accruals by \$7.5 million. Although minor in comparison to the approximately \$2.9 billion that we have paid in production taxes in the last nine years, the \$7.5 million increased our average cost per ton sold by approximately \$0.35 for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Logistics and Related Activities Segment

Internationally, growing demand from Asia, including India, China, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Vietnam, is currently being met by increased supply from international projects commissioned several years ago, leading to current weak pricing. During 2014, we continued to see strong interest in Spring Creek coal in our primary focused markets of South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan as they work to increase generation in the face of growing demand and reduced nuclear generation. These countries are moving ahead with numerous projects to build additional modern coal-fired generation, which will be designed to consume high-grade subbituminous coal, including our benchmark Spring Creek coal.

Internationally, there have been a number of coal regulatory developments in various Asian countries, including in China. Although it is difficult to predict the ultimate impact of these new regulations on demand for PRB coal and international pricing, we believe the overall direction of these regulatory developments is positive for higher quality coals and will not diminish the need for coal-fired generation to support growing and developing economies. While international coal markets are currently oversupplied, we remain optimistic that the addition of new coal-fired generation in Asia, along with tightening regulatory initiatives to focus on higher quality coal supplies, will support longer term pricing and demand for PRB coal.

This anticipated demand growth and improved prices is why in August 2014, we paid \$37.0 million to Coal Valley Resources, Inc. (CVRI), a recently acquired unit of Westmoreland Coal Company, to terminate its throughput agreement with Westshore. As a result, we increased our long-term committed capacity at Westshore from 2.8 million tons to 6.3 million tons initially and increasing to 7.2 million tons in 2019 and extended the term of our throughput agreement by two years through the end of 2024. At current international pricing levels, we are experiencing negative physical Logistics and Related Activities margins on our export sales. However, we have positive Adjusted EBITDA due to our hedge positions, and we continue to benefit from the margins realized by our Owned and Operated Mines segment.

Corporate and Other Segment

On September 12, 2014, we completed the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in the Decker Mine to Ambre Energy. Under the terms of the agreement, Ambre Energy acquired our 50% interest in the Decker Mine and related assets and assumed all reclamation and other liabilities, giving Ambre Energy 100% ownership of the Decker Mine. Ambre Energy also fully replaced our \$66.7 million in outstanding reclamation and lease bonds relating to our 50% interest in Decker's reclamation and lease liabilities. As we no longer have any ownership interest and all

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Decker liabilities have been assumed by Ambre Energy, Ambre Energy is now fully responsible for reclamation at the end of the Decker Mine's life. As a result, we released the related \$72.2 million of asset retirement obligation.

In addition, an affiliate of Ambre Energy granted us an option for up to 7.7 million tons per year of its throughput capacity at the proposed Millennium Bulk Terminals coal export facility. The proposed new coal export facility at Millennium Bulk Terminals in Washington State, which is owned 62% by an affiliate of Ambre Energy and 38% by Arch Coal, is currently in the permitting stage. It is planned to be developed in two phases: the first phase is planned to have capacity of 27.6 million tons per year with the second phase taking annual capacity to 48.5 million tons. Our option covers up to 3.3 million tons per year of Ambre Energy's share of the first phase and 4.4 million tons per year of its share of the second phase. Our throughput capacity will have an initial term of 10 years, with four renewal options for five-year terms.

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Our option is exercisable following the successful completion of the ongoing permit process for the terminal, which is uncertain.

As a result of this transaction, we recognized a gain on sale, after tax, of the Decker Mine interest of \$46.8 million. For further information, see Note 3 in our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1.

In August 2014, we entered into an acceleration and release agreement with Rio Tinto whereby we agreed to pay \$45.0 million to Rio Tinto to terminate the TRA. This payment settles all future liabilities that would have been owed under the TRA. At the date of signing, we carried an undiscounted liability of \$103.6 million in respect of our estimated future obligations under the TRA and anticipated making cash payments of approximately \$14 million each year in 2014 and 2015 and additional payments in subsequent years.

The termination of the TRA resulted in a non-cash gain during the three months ended September 30, 2014 of \$58.6 million before tax and \$37.1 million after adjustments to the associated deferred tax assets. We continue to retain the deferred tax assets related to the step up in tax basis as a result of the 2009 IPO and 2010 Secondary Offering transactions. As such, we now expect to benefit from 100% of the increased tax depreciation.

On September 5, 2014, we entered into the First Amendment to the Credit Agreement (the Amendment). The Amendment adjusted the financial covenants under the Credit Agreement based on EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement). See Liquidity and Capital Resources below for additional information.

2015 Outlook

For 2015, due to lower domestic shipments from previously announced reductions in 8400 Btu production from our Cordero Rojo Mine and the current oversupply of thermal coal in both the domestic and international coal markets leading to weak coal pricing in the short term, 2015 results are expected to be lower than 2014 results.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters

Federal, state and local authorities regulate the U.S. coal mining industry with respect to various matters, including air quality standards, water pollution, plant and wildlife protection, the discharge of materials into the environment and the effects of mining on surface and groundwater quality and availability. These laws and regulations have had, and will continue to have, a significant adverse effect on our production costs and our competitive position relative to certain other sources of electricity generation. Future laws, regulations or orders, including those relating to global climate change, may cause coal to become a less attractive fuel source, thereby reducing coal's share of the market for fuels and other energy sources used to generate electricity. See Global Climate Change below and Part I Item I. Business Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters in our 2013 Form 10-K.

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On June 2, 2014, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced its proposed New Source Performance Standards under the Clean Air Act for reducing carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil-fired power plants. This proposed rule aims to cut carbon dioxide emissions from existing power plants by 30% from the 2005 levels by 2030. The EPA has announced its plans to finalize the rule by June 1, 2015, and further proposes that states will have until June 30, 2016 to submit plans to implement the finalized rule. For now, this rule has just been proposed, and we are not in a position to determine what the outcome of any rulemaking process or legal challenges to the rule will be. Nine states have already filed a legal challenge to the proposed rulemaking. Nevertheless, if the EPA were to finalize the rule along the lines of the proposal, the market for coal would be decreased, potentially significantly. While we believe that we are similarly situated with other producers of coal relative to any final rule that may be adopted by the EPA, we are not in a position to make any meaningful determination about the extent of the impacts to our operations at this early stage in the rulemaking process.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standard meaning prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). A quantitative reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to income (loss) from continuing operations, or net income (loss), as applicable, and Adjusted EPS to EPS (as defined below) is found in the tables below.

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EBITDA represents income (loss) from continuing operations, or net income (loss), as applicable, before (1) interest income (expense) net, (2) income tax provision, (3) depreciation and depletion, (4) amortization, and (5) accretion. Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA as further adjusted for specifically identified items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. For the periods presented herein, the specifically identified items are: (1) adjustments to exclude the updates to the tax agreement liability, including tax impacts of the IPO and Secondary Offering and the termination of the TRA in August 2014, (2) adjustments for derivative financial instruments, excluding fair value mark-to-market gains or losses and including cash amounts received or paid, (3) adjustments to exclude the gain from the sale of our 50% non-operating interest in the Decker Mine, and (4) adjustments to exclude a significant broker contract that expired in the first quarter of 2010.

Adjusted EPS represents diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to controlling interest, or diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to controlling interest from continuing operations, as applicable (EPS), adjusted to exclude (i) the estimated per share impact of the same specifically identified items used to calculate Adjusted EBITDA as described above, and (ii) the cash and non-cash interest expense associated with the early retirement of debt and refinancing transactions. All items are adjusted at the statutory tax rate of approximately 37%.

Adjusted EBITDA is an additional tool intended to assist our management in comparing our performance on a consistent basis for purposes of business decision making by removing the impact of certain items that management believes do not directly reflect our core operations. Adjusted EBITDA is a metric intended to assist management in evaluating operating performance, comparing performance across periods, planning and forecasting future business operations and helping determine levels of operating and capital investments. Period-to-period comparisons of Adjusted EBITDA are intended to help our management identify and assess additional trends potentially impacting our company that may not be shown solely by period-to-period comparisons of income (loss) from continuing operations or net income (loss). Our chief operating decision maker uses Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of segment performance. Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA is also used as part of our incentive compensation program for our executive officers and others.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS are also useful to investors, analysts and other external users of our consolidated financial statements in evaluating our operating performance from period to period and comparing our performance to similar operating results of other relevant companies. Adjusted EBITDA allows investors to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, taxes, depreciation and depletion, amortization and accretion and other specifically identified items that are not considered to directly reflect our core operations. Similarly, we believe our use of Adjusted EPS provides an appropriate measure to use in assessing our performance across periods given that this measure provides an adjustment for certain specifically identified significant items that are not considered to directly reflect our core operations, the magnitude of which may vary significantly from period to period and, thereby, have a disproportionate effect on the earnings per share reported for a given period.

Our management recognizes that using Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS as performance measures has inherent limitations as compared to income (loss) from continuing operations, net income (loss), EPS or other U.S. GAAP financial measures, as these non-GAAP measures exclude certain items, including items that are recurring in nature, which may be meaningful to investors. Adjusted EBITDA excludes interest expense and interest income; however, as we have historically borrowed money in order to finance transactions and operations and have invested available cash to generate interest income, interest expense and interest income are elements of our cost structure and influence our ability to generate revenue and returns for stockholders. Adjusted EBITDA excludes depreciation and depletion and amortization; however, as we use capital and intangible assets to generate revenue, depreciation, depletion and amortization are necessary elements of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Adjusted EBITDA also excludes accretion expense; however, as we are legally obligated to pay for costs associated with the reclamation and closure of our mine sites, the periodic accretion expense relating to these reclamation costs is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Adjusted EBITDA excludes income taxes; however, as we are organized as a corporation, the payment of taxes is a necessary element of our operations. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS exclude the tax impacts of the IPO and Secondary Offering; however, this represented our current estimate of payments on the tax agreement liability that we were required to make to Rio Tinto prior to the August 2014 termination of the TRA and changes to the realizability of our deferred tax assets based on changes in our estimated future taxable income. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS exclude fair value mark-to-market gains or losses for derivative financial instruments; however, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS include cash amounts received or paid on derivative financial instruments. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS exclude income statement amounts attributable to our significant broker contract that expired in the first quarter of 2010; however,

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this historically represented a positive contribution to our operating results. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS exclude the gain from the sale of the Decker

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Mine; however, the release of the reclamation and other liabilities is a significant benefit to us. Finally, Adjusted EPS excludes the cash and non-cash interest expense associated with the early retirement of debt and refinancing transactions; however, as we pay for costs associated with financing transactions, the related interest expense is a necessary element of our costs.

As a result of these exclusions, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS should not be considered in isolation and do not purport to be alternatives to income (loss) from continuing operations, net income (loss), EPS or other U.S. GAAP financial measures as a measure of our operating performance.

When using Adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure, management intends to compensate for these limitations by comparing it to income (loss) from continuing operations or net income (loss) in each period to allow for the comparison of the performance of the underlying core operations with the overall performance of the company on a full-cost, after-tax basis. Using Adjusted EBITDA and income (loss) from continuing operations or net income (loss) to evaluate the business assists management and investors in (a) assessing our relative performance against our competitors and (b) ultimately monitoring our capacity to generate returns for stockholders.

Because not all companies use identical calculations, our presentations of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Moreover, our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA is different than EBITDA as defined in our debt financing agreements.

A quantitative reconciliation for each of the periods presented of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA and EPS to Adjusted EPS is found within this Item 2.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

Summary

The following table summarizes key results (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2014	2013	Amount	Percent
Total tons sold	22.0	24.2	(2.2)	(9.1)
Total revenue	\$ 342.3	\$ 374.8	\$ (32.5)	(8.7)
Net income (loss)	\$ 91.1	\$ 18.0	\$ 73.1	406.1
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 45.7	\$ 70.9	\$ (25.2)	(35.5)
Adjusted EPS (1)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.34	\$ (0.32)	(94.1)

(1) Non-GAAP measure; please see definition above and reconciliation below.

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The following tables present a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, diluted earnings (loss) per common share to Adjusted EPS, and segment Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) (in millions, except per share amounts):

Adjusted EBITDA

Net income (loss)	\$	91.1	\$	18.0
Interest expense		12.7		9.0
Depreciation and depletion		25.8		26.9
EBITDA		174.1		57.0
Derivative financial instruments:				
Inclusion of cash amounts received (paid)(3)		5.0		3.2
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest		(74.3)		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	45.7	\$	70.9

-
- (1) Changes to related deferred taxes are included in income tax expense.
- (2) Derivative fair value mark-to-market (gains) losses reflected on the statement of operations.
- (3) Derivative cash gains and losses reflected within operating cash flows.

Adjusted EPS

Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$	1.49	\$	0.29
Derivative financial instruments:				

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Inclusion of cash amounts received (paid)	0.06	0.03
Refinancing transaction:		
Exclusion of non-cash interest for deferred finance fee write-off		
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	(0.78)	
Adjusted EPS	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.34

Table of ContentsAdjusted EBITDA by Segment

Owned and Operated Mines			
Depreciation and depletion	(26.0)		(25.0)
Derivative financial instruments:			
Inclusion of cash amounts (received) paid	2.9	0.6	
Other	0.1		(2.7)
Adjusted EBITDA			
	1.4		2.1
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market gains (losses)	4.0	(0.1)	
Total derivative financial instruments	(4.0)		(3.8)
Adjusted EBITDA			
	1.0		3.1
Accretion	(0.9)		(1.3)
Other	(0.1)		
Adjusted EBITDA			
	(0.3)		(0.1)
Consolidated operating income	85.8		33.8
Interest expense	(12.7)		(9.0)
Other, net			2.7
Net income (loss)	\$ 91.1	\$	18.0

Table of Contents*Results of Operations**Revenue*

The following table presents revenue (in millions except per ton amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013	Amount		Percent
Owned and Operated Mines					
Realized price per ton sold	\$ 13.12	\$ 13.03	\$ 0.09		0.7
Tons sold	21.5	23.1	(1.6)		(6.9)
Coal revenue	\$ 282.6	\$ 301.6	\$ (19.0)		(6.3)
Other revenue	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.3		10.0
Logistics and Related Activities					
Total tons delivered	1.6	1.4	0.2		14.3
Asian export tons	1.2	1.3	(0.1)		(7.7)
Revenue	\$ 65.6	\$ 70.2	\$ (4.6)		(6.6)
Corporate and Other					
Revenue	\$ 7.8	\$ 15.7	\$ (7.9)		(50.3)
Eliminations of Intersegment Sales					
Revenue	\$ (17.0)	\$ (15.9)	\$ (1.1)		(6.9)
Total Consolidated					
Revenue	\$ 342.3	\$ 374.8	\$ (32.5)		(8.7)

Revenue from our Owned and Operated Mines segment decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to 2013 due to fewer tons sold, partially offset by a slightly higher realized price per ton sold. Lower shipments for the three months ended September 30, 2014 were primarily due to continued rail service interruptions and flooding at the Cordero Rojo Mine. The lack of adequate rail service to both our domestic utility customers and our international logistics customers was attributed to over-committed rail resources and intermittent weather-related disruptions.

The volume of Asian deliveries through Westshore decreased in the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to 2013 due to continued rail service issues on the northwest rail corridor. Along with weak international market prices for seaborne coal, this resulted in lower revenue from our Logistics and Related Activities segment. Our Asian delivered sales are priced broadly in line with a number of relevant international coal indices adjusted for energy content and other quality and delivery criteria. These indices include the Newcastle benchmark price, which was lower in 2014 compared to 2013. Based on the comparative quality and transport costs, our delivered sales are generally priced at approximately 60% to 75% of the forward Newcastle price. The decrease in revenue from our international logistics customers was partially offset by a higher volume of domestic deliveries coordinated in the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to 2013.

Revenue from our Corporate and Other segment decreased primarily due to lower broker revenue.

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Cost of Product Sold

The following table presents cost of product sold (in millions, except per ton amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013	Amount		Percent
Owned and Operated Mines					
Average cost per ton sold	\$ 10.44	\$ 9.78	\$ 0.66		6.7
Cost of product sold (produced coal)	\$ 224.8	\$ 226.3	\$ (1.5)		(0.7)
Other cost of product sold	3.0	2.7	0.3		11.1
Logistics and Related Activities					
Cost of product sold	70.8	70.1	0.7		1.0
Corporate and Other					
Cost of product sold	6.6	12.5	(5.9)		(47.2)
Eliminations of Intersegment Sales					
Cost of product sold	(16.9)	(15.7)	(1.2)		(7.6)
Total Consolidated					
Cost of product sold	\$ 288.3	\$ 296.0	\$ (7.7)		(2.6)

The cost of product sold for our Owned and Operated Mines segment decreased primarily as a result of fewer tons sold resulting in savings in fuel, explosives, and maintenance costs, partially offset by \$3.0 million in insurance deductible costs accrued related to the flooding event at the Cordero Rojo Mine and \$7.5 million in additional non-income based taxes accrued in the quarter. These additional costs impacted the average cost per ton sold by \$0.49. The remaining difference is due to the impact of fewer tons sold on generally fixed costs and higher health benefit costs.

The increase in cost of product sold for our Logistics and Related Activities segment related to the increase in domestic deliveries was almost entirely offset by the reduction in the volume of Asian tons delivered through Westshore in three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013.

Cost of product sold for our Corporate and Other segment decreased primarily due to the reduction in our broker activity in the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013.

Operating Income

The following table presents operating income (in millions):

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	Three Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2014	2013		Amount		Percent
Owned and Operated Mines						
Operating income (loss)	\$ 14.2	\$ 35.9	\$	(21.7)		(60.4)
Logistics and Related Activities						
Operating income (loss)	(2.6)	(1.7)		(0.9)		(52.9)
Corporate and Other						
Operating income (loss)	74.5	(0.2)		74.7		*
Eliminations of Intersegment Sales						
Operating income (loss)	(0.3)	(0.1)		(0.2)		(200.0)
Total Consolidated						
Operating income (loss)	\$ 85.8	\$ 33.8	\$	52.0		153.8

* Not meaningful

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In addition to the revenue and cost of product sold factors previously discussed, operating income for our Owned and Operated Mines segment decreased due to the \$3.3 million higher mark-to-market loss related to our domestic coal futures contracts and WTI collars in the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013.

The increase in operating loss for our Logistics and Related Activities segment due to the revenue and cost of product sold factors previously discussed was partially offset by a gain of \$4.0 million recognized on our international coal forward contracts in the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to a loss of \$0.1 million in 2013.

Operating income for our Corporate and Other segment increased primarily due to the gain recognized on the sale of the Decker Mine interest, partially offset by the revenue and cost of product sold factors previously discussed.

Other Income (Expense)

The following table presents other expense (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013		Amount	Percent
Other income (expense)	\$ 45.9	\$ (16.7)	\$	62.6	374.9

Other income for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013 increased primarily as a result of the adjustment to the tax agreement liability due to the acceleration and release agreement signed with Rio Tinto, which terminated the TRA and resulted in a gain of \$58.6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the tax agreement expense of \$10.5 million recognized in 2013. The gain was partially offset by an increase in interest expense of \$3.7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013 due to a reduction of \$8.2 million of interest capitalized in the current period, partially offset by lower interest on our senior notes.

Income Tax Provision

The following table presents income tax provision (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013		Amount	Percent
Income tax benefit (expense)	\$ (40.7)	\$ 0.8	\$	(41.5)	*
Effective tax rate	30.9%	(4.6)%		35.5	*

* Not meaningful

Our statutory income tax rate, including state income taxes, is approximately 37%. The difference between the statutory income tax rate and our effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 is due to the release of our deferred tax valuation allowances due to the termination of the TRA and permanent differences between book and tax treatments.

Table of Contents**Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013***Summary*

The following table summarizes key results (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013		Amount	Percent
Total tons sold	63.7	66.4		(2.7)	(4.1)
Total revenue	\$ 982.3	\$ 1,042.9	\$	(60.6)	(5.8)
Net income (loss)	\$ 73.3	\$ 38.1	\$	35.2	92.4
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 130.3	\$ 156.5	\$	(26.2)	(16.7)
Adjusted EPS (1)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.43	\$	(0.51)	(118.6)

(1) Non-GAAP measure; please see definition in Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS section above and reconciliation below.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS

The following tables present a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, diluted earnings (loss) per common share to Adjusted EPS, and segment Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) (in millions, except per share amounts):

Adjusted EBITDA

	2014	Nine Months Ended September 30,	2013
Net income (loss)	\$	73.3	\$ 38.1
Interest income		(0.2)	(0.3)
Interest expense		64.5	29.8
Income tax (benefit) expense		30.7	10.5
Depreciation and depletion		81.9	75.6
Accretion		12.1	12.2
EBITDA		262.3	165.9
Tax agreement expense (benefit) (1)		(58.6)	10.5
Derivative financial instruments:			
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market losses (gains) (2)	\$ (16.1)		\$ (25.6)
Inclusion of cash amounts received (paid)(3)	16.9		5.7

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Total derivative financial instruments	0.8	(19.9)
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	(74.3)	
Expired significant broker contract		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 130.3	\$ 156.5

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- (1) Changes to related deferred taxes are included in income tax expense.
 - (2) Derivative fair value mark-to-market (gains) losses reflected on the statement of operations.
 - (3) Derivative cash gains and losses reflected within operating cash flows.

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	2014	Nine Months Ended September 30,	2013
Diluted earnings per common share	\$	1.20	\$ 0.62
Tax agreement expense including tax impacts of IPO and Secondary Offering		(0.74)	0.01
Derivative financial instruments:			
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market gains	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.27)	
Inclusion of cash amounts received	0.17	0.06	
Total derivative financial instruments		(0.00)	(0.21)
Refinancing transaction:			
Exclusion of cash interest for early retirement of debt	0.15		
Exclusion of non-cash interest for deferred finance fee write-off	0.08		
Total refinancing transaction		0.23	
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest		(0.78)	
Expired significant broker contract			
Adjusted EPS	\$	(0.08)	\$ 0.43
Weighted-average dilutive shares outstanding (in millions)		61.2	61.1

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Adjusted EBITDA by Segment

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Owned and Operated Mines		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 126.7	\$ 145.8
Depreciation and depletion	(80.8)	(72.2)
Accretion	(8.8)	(8.4)
Derivative financial instruments:		
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market gains (losses)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (0.5)
Inclusion of cash amounts (received) paid	2.0	0.7
Total derivative financial instruments		0.2
Other	(0.3)	(2.4)
Operating income (loss)	36.8	63.0
Logistics and Related Activities		
Adjusted EBITDA	4.5	6.2
Derivative financial instruments:		
Exclusion of fair value mark-to-market gains (losses)	18.1	26.1
Inclusion of cash amounts (received) paid	(18.9)	(6.4)
Total derivative financial instruments	(0.8)	19.7
Operating income (loss)	3.7	25.9
Corporate and Other		
Adjusted EBITDA	0.6	4.9
Depreciation and depletion	(1.1)	(3.4)
Accretion	(3.3)	(3.8)
Gain on sale of Decker Mine interest	74.3	
Other		(0.8)
Operating income (loss)	70.5	(3.1)
Eliminations		
Adjusted EBITDA	(1.5)	(0.4)
Operating loss	(1.5)	(0.4)
Consolidated operating income	109.4	85.5
Interest income	0.2	0.3
Interest expense	(64.5)	(29.8)
Tax agreement (expense) benefit	58.6	(10.5)
Other, net	(0.3)	2.5
Income tax (expense) benefit	(30.7)	(10.5)
Earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, net of tax	0.6	0.6
Net income (loss)	\$ 73.3	\$ 38.1

Table of Contents*Results of Operations**Revenue*

The following table presents revenue (in millions except per ton amounts):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013	Amount		Percent
Owned and Operated Mines					
Realized price per ton sold	\$ 13.07	\$ 13.06	\$ 0.01		0.1
Tons sold	62.6	64.3	(1.7)		(2.6)
Coal revenue	\$ 818.0	\$ 839.5	\$ (21.5)		(2.6)
Other revenue	\$ 9.7	\$ 8.9	\$ 0.8		9.0
Logistics and Related Activities					
Total tons delivered	4.0	4.2	(0.2)		(4.8)
Asian export tons	3.2	3.6	(0.4)		(11.1)
Revenue	\$ 178.8	\$ 203.2	\$ (24.4)		(12.0)
Corporate and Other					
Revenue	\$ 20.4	\$ 33.4	\$ (13.0)		(38.9)
Eliminations of Intersegment Sales					
Revenue	\$ (44.6)	\$ (42.1)	\$ (2.5)		(5.9)
Total Consolidated					
Revenue	\$ 982.3	\$ 1,042.9	\$ (60.6)		(5.8)

Revenue from our Owned and Operated Mines segment decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to 2013 due to fewer tons shipped. Although customer demand has been strong, shipments for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were lower primarily due to weather, including the flooding event at the Cordero Rojo Mine, and rail service interruptions. The lack of adequate rail service to both our domestic utility customers and our international logistics customers was attributed to over committed rail resources and intermittent weather-related disruptions.

The volume of Asian deliveries through Westshore decreased in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to 2013 due to rail service issues on the northwest rail corridor. Along with weak international market prices for seaborne coal, this resulted in lower revenue from our Logistics and Related Activities segment. Our Asian delivered sales are priced broadly in line with a number of relevant international coal indices adjusted for energy content and other quality and delivery criteria. These indices include the Newcastle benchmark price, which is lower in 2014 compared to 2013. Based on the comparative quality and transport costs, our delivered sales are generally priced at approximately 60% to 75% of the forward Newcastle price. The decrease in revenue from our international logistics customers was partially offset by a higher volume of domestic deliveries coordinated in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to 2013.

Revenue from our Corporate and Other segment decreased primarily due to lower broker revenue.

Table of Contents*Cost of Product Sold*

The following table presents cost of product sold (in millions except per ton amounts):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013	Amount		Percent
Owned and Operated Mines					
Average cost per ton sold	\$ 10.52	\$ 10.29	\$ 0.23		2.2
Cost of product sold (produced coal)	\$ 658.0	\$ 661.9	\$ (3.9)		(0.6)
Other cost of product sold	8.0	8.0			
Logistics and Related Activities					
Cost of product sold	188.4	197.4	(9.0)		(4.6)
Corporate and Other					
Cost of product sold	19.2	28.1	(8.9)		(31.7)
Eliminations of Intersegment Sales					
Cost of product sold	(43.2)	(41.8)	(1.4)		(3.3)
Total Consolidated					
Cost of product sold	\$ 830.4	\$ 853.6	\$ (23.2)		(2.7)

The cost of product sold for our Owned and Operated Mines segment decreased primarily as a result of lower direct operating costs related to fewer tons sold in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013 partially offset by \$3.0 million in insurance deductible costs related to the flooding event at the Cordero Rojo Mine and \$7.5 million in additional non-income based taxes accrued in the quarter. These additional costs impacted the average cost per ton sold by \$0.17. In addition, we have experienced higher diesel prices compared to 2013.

Cost of product sold for our Logistics and Related Activities segment decreased primarily due to a reduction in the volume of Asian tons delivered through Westshore, partially offset by higher than normal demurrage costs as continued rail interruptions slowed deliveries to Westshore causing delays loading vessels.

Cost of product sold for our Corporate and Other segment decreased primarily due to the lower broker tons sold.

Operating Income

The following table presents operating income (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	Change
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	2014	2013	Amount	Percent
Owned and Operated Mines				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 36.8	\$ 63.0	\$ (26.2)	(41.6)
Logistics and Related Activities				
Operating income (loss)	3.7	25.9	(22.2)	(85.7)
Corporate and Other				
Operating income (loss)	70.5	(3.1)	73.6	2,374.2
Eliminations of Intersegment Sales				
Operating income (loss)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(1.1)	(275.0)
Total Consolidated				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 109.4	\$ 85.5	\$ 23.9	28.0

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In addition to the revenue and cost of product sold factors previously discussed, operating income for our Owned and Operated Mines segment decreased due to higher depreciation and depletion primarily caused by mining in higher cost lease areas.

In addition to the revenue and cost of product sold factors previously discussed, operating income for our Logistics and Related Activities segment decreased due to lower gains recognized on the mark-to-market impact from our international coal forward contracts as a result of declining international coal market prices.

Operating income for our Corporate and Other segment increased primarily due to the gain recognized on the sale of the Decker Mine interest, partially offset by the revenue and cost of product sold factors previously discussed.

Other Income (Expense)

The following table presents other income (expense) (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013		Amount	Percent
Other income (expense)	\$ (6.0)	\$ (37.5)	\$	31.5	84.0

Other expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 2013 decreased primarily as a result of the adjustment to the tax agreement liability due to the acceleration and release agreement signed with Rio Tinto, which terminated the TRA. This gain was partially offset by a \$34.7 million increase in interest expense consisting of \$21.5 million related to the early retirement of debt and refinancings and \$24.0 million due to less interest capitalized in 2014 as compared to 2013, partially offset by \$6.5 million lower interest on our senior notes and \$3.9 million lower imputed interest on our federal coal lease obligations.

Income Tax Provision

The following table presents income tax provision (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013		Amount	Percent
Income tax benefit (expense)	\$ (30.7)	\$ (10.5)	\$	(20.2)	(192.4)
Effective tax rate	29.7%	21.9%		7.8	35.6

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Our statutory income tax rate, including state income taxes, is approximately 37%. Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 is different due to the release of our deferred tax valuation allowances due to the termination of the TRA and permanent differences between book and tax treatments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119.3	\$ 231.6
Investments in marketable securities		80.7
Total	\$ 119.3	\$ 312.3

In addition to our cash and cash equivalents, our primary sources of liquidity are cash from our operations, investments in marketable securities, and borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility and Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility (A/R Securitization Program). In addition, we organized a capital leasing program that could grow over time from its current balance of \$9.4 million up to \$150 million for some of our capital equipment purchases subject to

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the conditions in the master lease agreement. These programs provide flexibility and liquidity to our capital structure. For further details on the A/R Securitization Program and credit facility, see below. For further details on the capital leasing program, see Note 12 to our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1. Cash from operations depends on a number of factors beyond our control, such as the market price for our coal, revenue for our logistics services, the quantity of coal required by our customers, coal-fired electricity demand, regulatory changes and energy policies impacting our business, our costs of operations including the market price we pay for diesel fuel and other input costs, as well as costs of logistics including rail and port charges, and other risks and uncertainties, including those discussed in Item 1A Risk Factors in our 2013 Form 10-K.

Investments in marketable securities include highly-liquid securities that are investment grade. Our investment policy has the objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss and is intended to limit our credit exposure to any single issuer. Individual securities have various maturity dates; however, it is our expectation that we could sell any individual security in the secondary market on short notice allowing for improved liquidity.

Certain of our subsidiaries are parties to the A/R Securitization Program. In January 2013, we formed Cloud Peak Energy Receivables LLC (the SPE), a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote wholly-owned subsidiary to purchase, subject to certain exclusions, in a true sale, trade receivables generated by certain of our subsidiaries without recourse (other than customary indemnification obligations for breaches of specific representations and warranties), and then transfer undivided interests in up to \$75 million of those accounts receivable to a financial institution for cash borrowings for our ultimate benefit. The total borrowings are limited by eligible accounts receivable, as defined under the terms of the A/R Securitization Program. At September 30, 2014, the A/R Securitization Program would have allowed for \$41 million of borrowing capacity. There were no borrowings outstanding from the A/R Securitization Program at September 30, 2014.

On February 21, 2014, Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC entered into a five-year Credit Agreement with PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders (the Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement provides us with a senior secured revolving credit facility with a capacity of up to \$500 million that can be used to borrow funds or issue letters of credit. The borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement is reduced by the amount of letters of credit issued, which may be up to \$250 million. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, we may elect to increase the size of the revolving credit facility and/or request the addition of one or more new tranches of term loans in an amount up to the greater of (i) \$200 million or (ii) our EBITDA (which is defined in the Credit Agreement) for the preceding four fiscal quarters. The Credit Agreement provides for the designation of a foreign restricted subsidiary as a borrower, subject to certain conditions and approvals.

On September 5, 2014, we entered into the First Amendment to the Credit Agreement (the Amendment). The Amendment adjusted the financial covenants under the Credit Agreement, which now require us to maintain (a) a ratio of EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement) to consolidated net cash interest expense equal to or greater than 1.50 to 1 from September 30, 2014 to maturity (reducing this from the prior requirement under the Credit Agreement to maintain a ratio equal to or greater than 2.00 to 1), and (b) a ratio of senior secured funded debt less unrestricted cash and marketable securities (net secured debt) to EBITDA equal to or less than 4.00 to 1 from September 30, 2014 to maturity (increasing this from the prior requirement under the Credit Agreement to maintain a ratio equal to or less than (i) 3.00 to 1 through December 31, 2015, (ii) 2.75 to 1 from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, and (iii) 2.50 to 1 from January 1, 2017 to maturity). This credit facility and capital leases are considered senior secured funded debt under the covenant calculations whereas federal coal lease obligations, accounts receivable securitizations, and senior notes are not considered senior secured funded debt.

The Credit Agreement replaced our previous \$500 million amended and restated credit agreement dated June 3, 2011. There were no borrowings outstanding under the previous credit facility at the time of replacement or at December 31, 2013. At the time of replacement, we recorded a charge of \$2.2 million in interest expense to write off certain deferred financing costs as certain banks of the syndicate changed. We recorded \$9.7 million of new deferred financing costs related to the Credit Agreement and related Amendment. The aggregate deferred

financing costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis to interest expense over the five-year term of the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement also contains other non-financial covenants, including covenants related to our ability to incur additional debt or take other corporate actions. The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default with customary grace periods and thresholds. Our ability to access the available funds under the credit facility may be prohibited

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in the event that we do not comply with the covenant requirements or if we default on our obligations under the Credit Agreement.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin of 2.00% to 2.75%, depending on our net total leverage to EBITDA ratio. We pay the lenders a commitment fee between 0.375% and 0.50% per year, depending on our net total leverage to EBITDA ratio, on the unused amount of the credit facility. Letters of credit issued under the credit facility, unless drawn upon, will incur a per annum fee from the date at which they are issued between 2.00% and 2.75% depending on our net total leverage to EBITDA ratio. Letters of credit that are drawn upon are converted to loans. In addition, in connection with the issuance of a letter of credit, we are required to pay the issuing bank a fronting fee of 0.125% per annum.

Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets and substantially all of the assets of certain of our subsidiaries, subject to certain permitted liens and customary exceptions for similar coal financings. Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are also supported by a guarantee by Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and by our domestic restricted subsidiaries.

Under the Credit Agreement, the subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. are permitted to make distributions to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. to enable it to pay (i) federal, state and local income and certain other taxes it incurs that are attributable to the business and operations of its subsidiaries and (ii) amounts on the tax agreement liability, which was terminated in August 2014. In addition, as long as no default under the Credit Agreement exists, the subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. also may make annual distributions to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. to fund dividends or repurchases of Cloud Peak Energy Inc.'s stock and additional distributions in accordance with certain distribution limits in the Credit Agreement. Finally, the subsidiaries of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. may make loans to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. subject to certain limitations in the Credit Agreement.

As of September 30, 2014, no borrowings or letters of credit were outstanding under the credit facility, and we were in compliance with the covenants contained in the Credit Agreement. Our aggregate borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement and the A/R Securitization Program was approximately \$541 million at September 30, 2014.

During the first quarter of 2014, we issued \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% Senior Notes due 2024 (2024 Notes) at an issue price of 100% of the face amount. We used the net proceeds, together with cash on hand, to repurchase and redeem \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our previously existing 8.25% Senior Notes due 2017 (2017 Notes) at a total cost of approximately \$314 million, including the premium paid in excess of par. There are no mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments for the 2024 Notes and interest payments are due semi-annually on March 15 and September 15, beginning on September 15, 2014. Subject to certain limitations, we may redeem some or all of the 2024 Notes by paying specified redemption prices in excess of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, prior to March 15, 2022, or by paying their principal amount thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

The senior notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and all of our existing and future restricted subsidiaries that guarantee our debt under our credit facility. See Note 12 of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1. Substantially all of our current consolidated subsidiaries, excluding Cloud Peak Energy Receivables LLC, are considered to be restricted subsidiaries and guarantee the senior notes.

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The indentures governing the senior notes, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred equity; pay dividends or distributions; repurchase equity or repay subordinated indebtedness; make investments or certain other restricted payments; create liens; sell assets; enter into agreements that restrict dividends, distributions, or other payments from restricted subsidiaries; enter into transactions with affiliates; and consolidate, merge, or transfer all or substantially all of their assets and the assets of their restricted subsidiaries on a combined basis.

Upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a change in control as defined in the indentures, holders of our notes could require us to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

We are required to make semi-annual interest payments on our senior notes.

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The indentures governing the senior notes also impose limitations on the ability of Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC and its subsidiaries to make distributions, and to extend loans and advances, to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. Such limitations, taken as a whole, are less restrictive than those contained in the Credit Agreement.

The limitations in both the Credit Agreement and the indentures have not had, nor are they expected to have, a negative impact upon the ability of Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC to make distributions to Cloud Peak Energy Inc.

We believe our sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our primary ordinary course uses of cash for the next 12 months, which include our costs of coal production and logistics services, coal lease installment payments for LBAs and other coal tracts, capital expenditures, and interest on our debt.

Through September 30, 2014, we made payments of \$69.4 million on committed LBAs. No additional payments are required for the remainder of 2014. We will continue to explore opportunities to increase our reserve base by acquiring additional coal and surface rights. If we are successful in future bids for coal rights and other growth strategies, our cash flows could be significantly impacted as we would be required to make associated payments.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, capital expenditures were \$15.9 million, including assets acquired under capital leases. Our anticipated capital expenditures (excluding capitalized interest and federal lease payments), which we expect will be between \$20 million and \$30 million in 2014, include our estimates of expenditures necessary to keep our equipment fleets updated to maintain our mining productivity and competitive position and the addition of new equipment as necessary.

As a result of amending our agreement with Westshore to increase our committed capacity, we substantially increased our rail and terminal take-or-pay commitments to \$688.1 million through 2024, of which \$119.0 million relates to 2015. See Note 14 to our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1.

If we do not have sufficient resources from ongoing operations to satisfy our obligations or the timing of payments on our obligations does not coincide with cash inflows from operations, we may need to use our cash on hand or borrow under our line of credit. If the obligation is in excess of these amounts, we may need to seek additional borrowing sources or take other actions. Depending upon existing circumstances at the time, we may not be able to obtain additional funding on acceptable terms or at all. In addition, our existing debt instruments contain restrictive covenants, which may prohibit us from borrowing under our revolving credit facility or pursuing certain alternatives to obtain additional funding.

We regularly monitor the capital and bank credit markets for opportunities that we believe will improve our balance sheet, and may engage, from time to time, in financing or refinancing transactions as market conditions permit. Future activities may include, but are not limited to, public or private debt or equity offerings, the purchase of our outstanding debt for cash in open market purchases or privately negotiated refinancing, extension and exchange transactions or public or private exchange offers or tender offers. Any financing or refinancing transaction may occur on a stand-alone basis or in connection with, or immediately following, other transactions.

Overview of Cash Transactions

We started 2014 with \$312.3 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and investments in marketable securities. We issued \$200 million of 2024 Notes and used the proceeds along with \$114 million of cash on hand to repay the \$300 million of 2017 Notes. In addition, we paid \$14.7 million in financing costs related to the bond issuance and refinancing the credit facility, \$45.0 million to terminate the TRA and \$37.1 million for port access rights at Westshore. After capital expenditures and generating cash from our operating activities, we concluded the nine months ended September 30, 2014 with cash and cash equivalents of \$119.3 million.

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Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Change	
	2014	2013	Amount		Percent
	(dollars in millions)				
Beginning balance - cash and cash equivalents	\$ 231.6	\$ 197.7			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	42.1	144.9	\$ (102.8)		(70.9)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	19.5	(58.9)	\$ 78.4		133.1
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(173.9)	(64.5)	\$ (109.4)		*
Ending balance - cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119.3	\$ 219.2			
Beginning balance - marketable securities	\$ 80.7	\$ 80.3		**	
Ending balance - marketable securities	\$	\$ 80.6		**	

* Not meaningful

** Decrease in marketable securities discussed in investing activities below.

The decrease in cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013 was due to a \$63.1 million decrease in net income as adjusted for noncash items primarily related to the lower operating income, \$14.2 million of additional costs associated with the early retirement of debt and refinancings, and net increase in interest expense due to lower interest capitalized partially offset by lower senior note interest. In addition, there was a decrease in working capital of \$39.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013, primarily caused by the \$45.0 million payment made to Rio Tinto to terminate the TRA, partially offset by additional cash received on derivative financial instruments.

The increase in cash provided by investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013 was primarily related to the net redemption of investments in marketable securities of \$80.7 million and lower purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized interest, partially offset by the \$37.1 million investment in port access contract rights.

The increase in cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013 was primarily due to the net repayment and issuance of senior notes of \$100 million and additional deferred financing costs of \$13.8 million partially offset by lower principal payments on Federal coal leases.

Global Climate Change

Enactment of currently proposed or future laws or regulations regarding emissions from the combustion of coal by the U.S. or some of its states or by other countries, or other actions to limit such emissions, like the creation of mandatory use requirements for renewable fuel sources, could result in electricity generators further switching from coal to other fuel sources. Public concern and the political environment may also continue to materially and adversely impact future coal demand and usage to generate electricity, regardless of applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Additionally, the creation and issuance of subsidies designed to encourage use of alternative energy sources could decrease the demand of coal as an energy source. The potential financial impact on us as a result of these factors will depend upon the degree to which electricity generators diminish their reliance on coal as a fuel source as a result thereof. That, in turn, will depend on a number of factors, including the appeal and design of the subsidies being offered, the specific requirements imposed by any such laws or regulations such as mandating use by utilities of renewable fuel sources, the time periods over which those laws or regulations would be phased in and the state of commercial development and deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies. In view of the significant uncertainty surrounding each of these factors, it is not possible for us to reasonably predict the impact that any such laws or regulations may have on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. See Item 1 Business Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters Global Climate Change and Item 1A Risk Factors of our 2013 Form 10-K for additional discussion regarding how climate change and other environmental regulatory matters may materially adversely impact our business.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts. These estimates and assumptions are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements. Accounting measurements at interim dates inherently involve greater reliance on estimates than at year-end. The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of results that can be expected for the full year. Please refer to the section entitled "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2013 Form 10-K for a discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Newly Adopted Accounting Standards and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for a discussion of newly adopted accounting standards and recently issued accounting pronouncements.

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

We define market risk as the risk of economic loss as a consequence of the adverse movement of market rates and prices or credit standings. We believe our principal market risks are commodity price risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Commodity Price Risk

Market risk includes the potential for changes in the market value of our coal portfolio. Historically, we have principally managed the commodity price risk for our coal contract portfolio through the use of long-term coal supply agreements of varying terms and durations. As of September 30, 2014, we had committed to sell approximately 90 million tons during 2014, of which 89 million tons are under fixed-price contracts. A \$1 change to the average coal sales price per ton for these 1 million unpriced tons would result in an approximate \$1 million change to coal sales revenue. In addition, we entered into certain forward financial contracts linked to Newcastle coal prices to help manage our exposure to variability in future international coal prices. As of September 30, 2014, we held coal forward contracts for approximately 1.0 million tons which will settle between 2014 and 2016, of which 0.5 million tons have been fixed under offsetting contracts. A \$1 change to the market index price per ton for the open coal forward contracts would result in an approximate \$0.5 million change to operating income (expense). As of September 30, 2014, we held domestic coal futures contracts for approximately 2.5 million tons, which will settle between 2014 and 2016. A \$1 change to the market index price per ton for these futures contracts would result in an approximate \$2.5 million change to operating income (expense).

We also face price risk involving other commodities used in our production process, primarily diesel fuel. Based on our projections of our usage of diesel fuel for the next 12 months, and assuming that the average cost of diesel fuel increases by 10%, we would incur additional fuel costs of approximately \$9.8 million over the next 12 months. In addition as of September 30, 2014, we used costless collars to manage certain exposures to diesel fuel prices. As the band of the collar is greater than 10%, it had no impact on this calculation at September 30, 2014. The terms of the

program are disclosed in Note 5 to our notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1. While we would not receive the full benefit of price decreases beyond the collars, the collars mitigate the risk of extreme crude oil price increases and thereby increased diesel costs that would otherwise have a negative impact on cash flow.

Interest Rate Risk

Our Credit Agreement and A/R Securitization Program are subject to an adjustable interest rate. See Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources. We had no outstanding borrowings under our credit facility or A/R Securitization Program as of September 30, 2014. If we borrow funds under the revolving credit facility or A/R Securitization Program, we may be subject to increased sensitivity to interest rate movements. The \$9.4 million of borrowings under the capital lease program are also subject to variable interest rates although any change to the rate would not have a significant impact on cash flow. Any future debt arrangements that we enter into may also have adjustable interest rates that may increase our sensitivity to interest rate movements.

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Credit Risk

We are exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by our counterparties, which may include end-use customers, trading houses, brokers, and financial institutions that serve as counterparties to our derivative financial instruments and hold our investments. We attempt to manage this exposure by entering into agreements with counterparties that meet our credit standards and that are expected to fully satisfy their obligations under the contracts. These steps may not always be effective in addressing counterparty credit risk.

When appropriate (as determined by our credit management function), we have taken steps to reduce our credit exposure to customers that do not meet our credit standards or whose credit has deteriorated. These steps include obtaining letters of credit and requiring prepayments for shipments. See Item 1A Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Industry *We are exposed to counterparty risk with our customers, trading partners, financial institutions, and other parties with whom we conduct business.* in our 2013 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to senior management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of September 30, 2014, and has concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the most recent fiscal quarter, there have been no changes to our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings.*

See Note 14 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report relating to certain legal proceedings, which information is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors.*

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A of our 2013 Form 10-K. The risks described in our 2013 Form 10-K are not the only risks we may face. If any of those risk factors, as well as other risks and uncertainties that are not currently known to us or that we currently believe are not material, actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. In our judgment, there were no material changes in the risk factors as previously disclosed in Item 1A of our 2013 Form 10-K.

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

None.

Item 3. *Defaults Upon Senior Securities.*

None.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures.*

The information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K is included in Exhibit 95.1 to this Form 10-Q.

Item 5. Other Information.

On July 9, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved and adopted amendments to the Company's Amended and Restated Bylaws. The amendments:

- articulate the Board's authority to postpone, reschedule, adjourn, recess or cancel a meeting of stockholders that had previously been scheduled by the Board;
- articulate the authority of the chairman of the meeting of stockholders to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of the meeting and to determine whether a matter of business was properly brought before the meeting;
- clarify that meetings of stockholders need not be held in accordance with parliamentary procedure;
- provide how abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted in elections of directors;
- clarify the duties of inspectors of election;
- provide a time period of not earlier than 120 days nor later than 90 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting during which notice of any stockholder proposed business or nominations must be provided to the Company to create a predictable window for submission of such notices;

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- provide that a stockholder proposing business or a nomination at an annual or special meeting, or such stockholder's qualified representative, must appear at the meeting to present such business or nomination;
- include certain qualifications and undertakings for directors; and
- provide that, unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for certain legal actions.

The amendments to the Amended and Restated Bylaws include other changes intended to clarify and conform various provisions of the Amended and Restated Bylaws to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

The foregoing summary of the amendments does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Amended and Restated Bylaws. A copy of the Amended and Restated Bylaws is attached as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 11, 2014, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. Exhibits.

See Exhibit Index at page 66 of this report.

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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.

CLOUD PEAK ENERGY INC.

Date: October 29, 2014

By:

/s/ MICHAEL BARRETT
Michael Barrett
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

The exhibits below are numbered in accordance with the Exhibit Table of Item 601 of Regulation S-K. The headings below are for convenience only and do not modify in any way the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission with regard to exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description of Documents
<i>Acquisition Agreements</i>	
2.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2012, among Arrowhead I LLC, Chevron USA Inc., CONSOL Energy Inc., Consolidation Coal Company and Reserve Coal Properties Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 2, 2012 (File No. 001-34547))
2.2	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2012, among Chevron USA Inc. and Arrowhead I LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 2, 2012 (File No. 001-34547))
2.3	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2012, among CONSOL Energy Inc., Consolidation Coal Company, Reserve Coal Properties Company and Arrowhead I LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 2, 2012 (File No. 001-34547))
<i>Corporate Documents</i>	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. effective as of November 25, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 14, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. effective as of July 9, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 11, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
<i>Indentures</i>	
4.1	Indenture, dated as of November 25, 2009, by and among Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC (and its subsidiaries listed on the signature page), Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp., Wilmington Trust Company and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 2, 2009 (File No. 001-34547))
4.2	Form of Exchange Notes (included in Exhibit 4.2 hereto)
4.3	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 10, 2014, to the Indenture, dated as of November 25, 2009, among Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp., Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, and Citibank N.A., as securities administrator (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 11, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
4.4	Indenture, dated as of March 11, 2014, among Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp., the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 11, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))

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Exhibit Number	Description of Documents
4.5	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 11, 2014, to the Indenture, dated as of March 11, 2014, among Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp., the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 11, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
4.6	Form of 6.375% Senior Notes due 2024 (included in Exhibit 4.6 as Exhibit A thereto)
4.7	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 25, 2014, to the Indenture, dated as of November 25, 2009, among Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, Cloud Peak Energy Finance Corp., Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, and Citibank N.A., as securities administrator (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
<i>Other Exhibits</i>	
10.1	Agreement, dated August 7, 2014, between Cloud Peak Energy Logistics LLC and Coal Valley Resources, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 8, 2014{File No. 001-34547))
10.2	Acceleration and Release Agreement, dated August 19, 2014, between Cloud Peak Energy Inc. and Rio Tinto Energy America Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 20, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
10.3	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated September 5, 2014, between Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Cloud Peak Energy Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 10, 2014 (File No. 001-34547))
12.1*	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
95.1*	Mine Safety Disclosure
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Document

* Filed or furnished herewith, as applicable

