

CIMAREX ENERGY CO
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2008

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

For the Quarterly Period ended March 31, 2008

Commission File No. 001-31446

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

1700 Lincoln Street, Suite 1800

Denver, Colorado 80203-4518

(303) 295-3995

**Incorporated in the
State of Delaware**

**Employer Identification
No. 45-0466694**

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). (Check One)

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a 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 .

The number of shares of Cimarex Energy Co. common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2008 was 82,850,823.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Table of Contents

PART I

Page

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

<u>Item 1</u>	<u>Financial Statements</u>	
	<u>Consolidated balance sheets (unaudited) as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated statements of operations (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	4
	<u>Consolidated statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	5
	<u>Notes to consolidated financial statements</u>	6
<u>Item 2</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	17
<u>Item 3</u>	<u>Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	28
<u>Item 4</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	29
<u>PART II</u>		

<u>Item 6</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	30
<u>Signatures</u>		31

In this report, we use terms to discuss oil and gas producing activities as defined in Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X. We express quantities of natural gas in terms of thousand cubic feet (Mcf), million cubic feet (MMcf) or billion cubic feet (Bcf). MMBtu is one million British Thermal Units, a common energy measurement. Oil is quantified in terms of barrels (Bbls), thousands of barrels (MBbls) and millions of barrels (MMBbls). Oil is compared to natural gas in terms of equivalent thousand cubic feet (Mcf) or equivalent million cubic feet (MMcfe). One barrel of oil is the energy equivalent of six Mcf of natural gas. Information relating to our working interest in wells or acreage, net oil and gas wells or acreage is determined by multiplying gross wells or acreage by our working interest therein. Unless otherwise specified, all references to wells and acres are gross.

PART I

ITEM 1 - Financial Statements

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2008		December 31, 2007
	(In thousands, except share data)		
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 147,287	\$	123,050
Restricted cash	724		
Short-term investments	9,364		14,391
Receivables, net	355,976		315,327
Inventories	40,785		29,642
Deferred income taxes	79		5,697
Derivative instruments			12,124
Other current assets	10,489		64,346
Total current assets	564,704		564,577
Oil and gas properties at cost, using the full cost method of accounting:			
Proved properties	5,851,042		5,545,977
Unproved properties and properties under development, not being amortized	362,416		364,618
	6,213,458		5,910,595
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(2,060,047)		(1,938,863)
Net oil and gas properties	4,153,411		3,971,732
Fixed assets, net	94,440		90,584
Goodwill	691,432		691,432
Other assets, net	94,461		44,469
	\$ 5,598,448	\$	5,362,794
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 72,294	\$	52,671
Accrued liabilities	234,664		240,387
Derivative instruments	6,773		
Revenue payable	145,474		131,513
Total current liabilities	459,205		424,571
Long-term debt	486,968		487,159
Deferred income taxes	1,121,923		1,076,223
Other liabilities	132,310		115,554
Stockholders equity:			
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 15,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued			
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 83,929,645 and 83,620,480 shares issued, respectively	839		836
Treasury stock, at cost, 1,078,822 shares held	(40,628)		(40,628)
Paid-in capital	1,848,532		1,842,690
Retained earnings	1,593,627		1,448,763

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

Accumulated other comprehensive income	(4,328)	7,626
	3,398,042	3,259,287
	\$ 5,598,448	\$ 5,362,794

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
(In thousands, except per share data)		
Revenues:		
Gas sales	\$ 258,955	\$ 196,290
Oil sales	195,450	97,164
Gas gathering, processing and other	21,371	12,639
Gas marketing, net	1,300	782
	477,076	306,875
Costs and expenses:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	125,556	108,884
Asset retirement obligation	1,594	2,591
Production	52,052	45,005
Transportation	8,309	5,934
Gas gathering and processing	10,041	7,311
Taxes other than income	30,607	20,627
General and administrative	11,584	12,651
Stock compensation, net	2,275	2,670
Other operating, net	1,036	(271)
	243,054	205,402
Operating income	234,022	101,473
Other (income) and expense:		
Interest expense	8,420	9,165
Capitalized interest	(4,606)	(5,091)
Amortization of fair value of debt	(191)	(947)
Other, net	(3,017)	(3,449)
Income before income tax expense	233,416	101,795
Income tax expense	83,581	37,167
Net income	\$ 149,835	\$ 64,628
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.84	\$ 0.79
Diluted	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.77
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	81,286	82,222
Diluted	85,200	84,393

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 149,835	\$ 64,628
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	125,556	108,884
Asset retirement obligation	1,594	2,591
Deferred income taxes	55,663	37,167
Stock compensation, net	2,275	2,670
Other	(223)	(542)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in receivables, net	(40,649)	6,311
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(6,437)	1,115
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,307	(35,245)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(676)	(1,110)
Net cash provided by operating activities	315,245	186,469
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Oil and gas expenditures	(284,281)	(252,371)
Proceeds from sale of assets	104	349
Sales of short-term investments	5,000	
Other expenditures	(8,994)	(2,303)
Net cash used by investing activities	(288,171)	(254,325)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in bank debt		66,000
Dividends paid	(4,953)	(3,365)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and other	2,116	7,524
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,837)	70,159
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	24,237	2,303
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	123,050	5,048
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 147,287	\$ 7,351

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared by Cimarex Energy Co. pursuant to rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, certain disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and normally included in annual reports on Form 10-K have been omitted. Although management believes that our disclosures in these interim financial statements are adequate, they should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, summary of significant accounting policies, and footnotes included in our 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A-1.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods shown.

Full Cost Accounting Method and Ceiling Limitation

We use the full cost method of accounting for our oil and gas operations. All costs associated with property acquisition, exploration, and development activities are capitalized. Exploration and development costs include dry hole costs, geological and geophysical costs, direct overhead related to exploration and development activities, and other costs incurred for the purpose of finding oil and gas reserves. Salaries and benefits paid to employees directly involved in the exploration and development of properties, as well as other internal costs that can be directly identified with acquisition, exploration, and development activities, are also capitalized. Under the full cost method of accounting, no gain or loss is recognized upon the disposition of oil and gas properties unless such disposition would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves.

At the end of each quarter, we make a full cost ceiling limitation calculation, whereby net capitalized costs related to proved properties less associated deferred income taxes may not exceed an amount equal to the present value discounted at ten percent of estimated future net revenues from proved reserves less estimated future production and development costs and related income tax expense. Future net revenues used in the calculation of the full cost ceiling limitation consider significant changes in quantities and are determined based on current oil and gas prices which are adjusted for designated cash flow hedges. Increases and decreases in proved reserve estimates, due to quantity revisions or fluctuations in commodity prices, will result in corresponding changes to the full cost ceiling limitation. If net capitalized costs subject to amortization exceed this limit, the excess would be charged to expense. However, if commodity prices increase after period end and before issuance of the financial statements, the higher commodity prices will be used to determine if the capital costs are in fact impaired as of the end of the period.

Depletion of proved oil and gas properties is computed on the units-of-production method, whereby capitalized costs, as adjusted for future development costs and asset retirement obligations, are amortized over the total estimated proved reserves. The costs of wells in progress and

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

certain unevaluated properties are not being amortized. On a quarterly basis, we evaluate such costs for inclusion in the costs to be amortized resulting from the determination of proved reserves, impairments, or reductions in value. To the extent that the evaluation indicates these properties are impaired, the amount of the impairment is added to the capitalized costs to be amortized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to production expense in the period incurred.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

Use of Estimates

We make certain estimates and assumptions to prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses during the reporting period and in disclosures of commitments and contingencies. We analyze our estimates, including those related to oil and gas revenues, reserves and properties, as well as goodwill and contingencies, and base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The more significant areas requiring the use of management's estimates and judgments relate to the estimation of proved oil and gas reserves, the use of these oil and gas reserves in calculating depletion, depreciation, and amortization, the use of the estimates of future net revenues in computing ceiling test limitations and estimates of future abandonment obligations used in recording asset retirement obligations, and the assessment of goodwill. Estimates and judgments are also required in determining reserves for bad debt, impairments of undeveloped properties, purchase price allocation, and valuation of deferred tax assets.

Certain amounts in prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2008 financial statement presentation.

2. Financial Instruments

Derivatives

In 2006, we entered into derivative contracts to mitigate a portion of our potential exposure to adverse market changes in an environment of volatile gas prices. Using zero-cost collars with Mid-Continent weighted average floor and ceiling prices of \$7.00 to \$10.17 for 2007 and \$7.00 to \$9.90 for 2008, we hedged 29.2 million MMBtu and 14.6 million MMBtu of our anticipated Mid-Continent gas production for 2007 and 2008, respectively. At March 31, 2008, the remaining contracts outstanding represented approximately 24% of our current anticipated Mid-Continent gas production for 2008.

Under the collar agreements, we receive the difference between an agreed upon index price and a floor price if the index price is below the floor price. We pay the difference between the agreed upon contracted ceiling price and the index price only if the index price is above the contracted ceiling price.

No amounts are paid or received if the index price is between the contracted floor and ceiling prices. These contracts have been designated for hedge accounting treatment as cash flow hedges.

Settlements received during the quarters ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 equaled \$1.0 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, which were recorded in gas sales and increased the average realized price for the periods by \$0.03 and \$0.18 per Mcf, respectively. During the periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, we recognized an unrealized loss of \$354 thousand and \$78 thousand, respectively, related to the ineffective portion of the derivative contracts.

At December 31, 2007, the fair value of the remaining contracts was \$12.1 million, recorded as a current asset and an unrealized gain of \$7.7 million (net of deferred income taxes) was included in other comprehensive income.

At March 31, 2008, the fair value calculation of the remaining contracts resulted in a current liability of approximately \$6.8 million. An unrealized loss (net of deferred income taxes) of \$4.1 million was recorded in other comprehensive income. These contracts will expire during the remaining nine months of 2008. We believe that we have sufficient production volumes such that the hedge contract transactions will occur as expected.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

Short-term Investments

In the fourth quarter of 2007, we invested \$16 million in a securities fund. The investments, which are expected to be liquidated within the next twelve months, are classified as current assets, available-for-sale and are marked-to-market at the end of each period, through other comprehensive income. As of March 31, 2008, we had liquidated \$6.3 million of the investments with a realized loss of \$87 thousand. We also recorded an unrealized loss of \$298 thousand in other comprehensive income, resulting in a fair value attributable to the investments of \$9.4 million.

Debt

Our revolving credit facility provides for \$500 million of long-term committed credit. The carrying amount of the credit facility approximates the fair value because the interest rates on the credit facility are variable. At March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, there were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our other debt instruments:

	March 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
7.125% Notes due 2017(1)	\$ 350,000	\$ 347,375	\$ 350,000	\$ 346,504
Floating rate convertible notes due 2023 (face value \$125,000)	\$ 136,968	\$ 238,000	\$ 137,159	\$ 183,395

(1) The fair values for the fixed rate notes were based on their last traded value before period end.

The carrying amounts for the convertible notes do not reflect \$49.6 million of Paid in Capital attributable to the fair value of our common stock at the time we acquired the convertible notes. There is not an observable market for these notes. The fair values of the convertible notes were based on the closing price per share for our common stock, which was \$54.74 at March 31, 2008 and \$42.53 at December 31, 2007. Therefore, the calculated fair value includes value attributable to both the face amount of the notes and the conversion feature.

Other Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of our cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. Adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, had no material impact on our financial statements.

Most of our accounts receivable balances are uncollateralized and result from transactions with other companies in the oil and gas industry. Concentration of customers may impact our overall credit risk because our customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions within the industry. At March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, our aggregate allowance for doubtful accounts for trade, oil and gas sales, and gas gathering, processing, and marketing receivables was \$5.8 million.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

3. Capital Stock*Stock-based Compensation*

Our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan was approved by stockholders in May 2003 and is effective until October 1, 2012. The plan provides for grants of stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units to non-employee directors, officers and other eligible employees. A total of 12.7 million shares of common stock may be issued under the Plan.

Restricted Stock and Units

During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we issued a total of 237,000 restricted shares to non-employee directors, officers, and other employees. Included in that amount are 228,000 shares issued to certain executives that are subject to market condition-based vesting determined by our stock price performance relative to a defined peer group's stock price performance. After three years of continued service, an executive will be entitled to vest in 50% to 100% of the award. The material terms of performance goals applicable to these awards were approved by stockholders in May 2006. The remaining shares granted in 2008 have service-based vesting schedules of five years.

The following table presents restricted stock activity as of March 31, 2008, and changes during the year:

Outstanding as of January 1, 2008	1,289,695
Vested	
Granted	237,000
Canceled	(8,600)
Outstanding as of March 31, 2008	1,518,095

The following table presents restricted unit activity as of March 31, 2008 and changes during the year:

Outstanding as of January 1, 2008	701,915
Converted to Stock	

Granted	
Canceled	
Outstanding as of March 31, 2008	701,915
Vested included in outstanding	565,839

Vesting of restricted stock and units granted in years before 2006 is exclusively related to continued service of the grantee for one to five years. In certain cases, a three-year required holding period following vesting also applies. A restricted unit represents a right to an unrestricted share of common stock upon completion of defined vesting and holding periods. The restricted stock and stock unit agreements provide that grantees are entitled to receive dividends on unvested shares.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

Compensation costs for service-based vesting restricted shares or units is based upon amortization of the grant-date market value of the award. The fair value of the market condition-based restricted stock awards is based on the grant-date market value of the award, utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the percentage of awards that will vest at the end of a three-year period. Compensation costs related to the restricted stock and units is recognized ratably over the applicable vesting period. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, total compensation costs (including capitalized amounts) equaled \$3.6 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

Unamortized compensation costs related to unvested restricted shares and units at March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$34.5 million and \$30.3 million, respectively.

Stock Options

Options granted under our plan expire ten years from the grant date and vest in one-fifth increments on each of the first five anniversaries of the grant date. The plan provides that all grants have an exercise price equal to the average of the high and low prices of our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on the date of grant. Upon the exercise of stock options granted after October 1, 2002, grantees are required to hold at least 50 percent of the profit shares, as defined in the plan, until the eighth anniversary of the grant date.

There were no stock options granted to employees during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

Information about outstanding stock options is summarized below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000)
Outstanding as of January 1, 2008	1,459,265	\$ 17.26		
Exercised	(80,765)	11.87		
Granted				
Canceled				
Outstanding as of March 31, 2008	1,378,500	\$ 17.58	4.4 Years	\$ 51,226
Exercisable as of March 31, 2008	1,307,040	\$ 16.57	4.2 Years	\$ 49,893

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$3.2 million and \$8.6 million, respectively.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

Compensation costs for stock options is determined pursuant to SFAS No. 123R. Historical amounts may not be representative of future amounts as additional options may be granted. We recognize compensation costs related to stock options ratably over the vesting period. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, compensation costs (including capitalized amounts) equaled \$82 thousand and \$496 thousand, respectively.

We estimate the fair value of options as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of our common stock. We also use historical data to estimate the probability of option exercise, expected years until exercise and potential forfeitures. The risk-free interest rate we use is the five-year U.S. Treasury bond in effect at the date of the grant.

Cash received from option exercises during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$958 thousand and \$4.4 million, respectively. The related tax benefits realized from option exercises totaled \$1.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, and were recorded to paid-in capital.

The following summary reflects the status of non-vested stock options granted to employees and directors as of March 31, 2008 and changes during the year:

	Shares		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested as of January 1, 2008	71,460	\$	15.57
Vested			
Granted			
Forfeited			
Non-vested as of March 31, 2008	71,460	\$	15.57

As of March 31, 2008, there was \$950 thousand of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted under our stock incentive plan. We expect to recognize that cost pro rata over a weighted-average period of 3.3 years. The weighted average exercise price of the non-vested stock options is \$36.09.

Stockholder Rights Plan

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

We have a stockholder rights plan. The plan is designed to improve the ability of our board to protect the interests of our stockholders in the event of an unsolicited takeover attempt. For every outstanding share of Cimarex common stock, there exists one purchase right (the Right). Each Right represents a right to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock. The Rights will become exercisable only in the event a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 15 percent or more of our common stock, or a person or group commences a tender offer or exchange offer that, if successfully consummated, would result in such person or group beneficially owning 15 percent or more of our common stock. The purchase price for each one one-hundredth of a share of Preferred Stock pursuant to the exercise of a Right is \$60.00, subject to adjustment in certain cases to prevent dilution.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

We generally will be entitled to redeem the Rights under certain circumstances at \$0.01 per Right at any time before the close of business on the tenth business day after there has been a public announcement of the acquisition of beneficial ownership by any person or group of 15 percent or more of our common stock. The Rights may not be exercised until our Board's right to redeem the stock has expired. Unless redeemed earlier, the Rights expire on February 23, 2012.

Dividends and Stock Repurchases

In December 2005, the Board of Directors declared our first quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share. A \$0.04 per share cash dividend was also declared to stockholders in every quarter through the third quarter of 2007. In December 2007, the dividend was increased to \$0.06 per share. Future dividend payments will depend on our level of earnings, financial requirements, and other factors considered relevant by the Board of Directors.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2008

	Total Number of Shares purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January, 2008	None	NA	None	2,635,700
February, 2008	None	NA	None	2,635,700
March, 2008	None	NA	None	2,635,700(1)

(1) In December 2005, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to four million shares of our common stock. The authorization is currently set to expire on December 31, 2009. Through December 31, 2007, we had repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,364,300 shares at an overall average price of \$39.05. Purchases may be made in both the open market and through negotiated transaction, and purchases may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice. There were no shares repurchased in the first quarter of 2008, or since the quarter ended September 30, 2007.

A summary of our common stock activity for the three months ended March 31, 2008, follows:

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

	Issued	Number of Shares (in thousands) Treasury	Outstanding
December 31, 2007	83,621	(1,079)	82,542
Restricted shares issued under compensation plans, net of cancellations	228		228
Option exercises, net of cancellations	81		81
March 31, 2008	83,930	(1,079)	82,851

4. Asset Retirement Obligations

We recognize the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made, and the associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. Oil and gas producing companies incur this liability which includes costs related to the plugging of wells, the removal of facilities and equipment, and site restorations, upon acquiring or drilling a successful well.

The following table reflects the components of the change in the carrying amount of the asset retirement obligation for the three months ended March 31, 2008 (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2008	\$	113,054
Liabilities incurred		969
Liability settlements and disposals		(142)
Accretion expense		1,594
Revisions of estimated liabilities		(6,702)
Balance as of March 31, 2008		108,773
Current asset retirement obligation		7,270
Long-term asset retirement obligation	\$	101,503

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

5. Long-Term Debt

Debt at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Bank debt	\$	\$
7.125% Notes due 2017	350,000	350,000
Floating rate convertible notes due 2023 (face value \$125,000)	136,968	137,159
Total long-term debt	\$ 486,968	\$ 487,159

Our revolving credit facility provides for \$500 million of long-term committed credit. The facility is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2010 and is secured by mortgages on certain oil and gas properties and the stock of certain wholly-owned operating subsidiaries. At March 31, 2008, there were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility. We had letters of credit for approximately \$2.7 million posted against the borrowing base, leaving an unused borrowing amount of approximately \$497.3 million at March 31, 2008.

The credit facility agreement contains both financial and non-financial covenants which we are in compliance with at period end.

In May, 2007 we sold \$350 million of 7.125% senior unsecured notes that will mature May 1, 2017. The notes were sold to the public at par. Net proceeds from the sale were used to redeem our 9.6% notes and reduce outstanding borrowings under our credit facility. Interest is payable May 1 and November 1 of each year. The first interest payment was made on November 1, 2007. The notes are redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at any time on and after May 1, 2012 at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) plus accrued interest, if any, thereon to the date of redemption.

Year	Percentage
2012	103.6%
2013	102.4%
2014	101.2%
2015 and thereafter	100.0%

At any time prior to May 1, 2010, we may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings of our shares of common stock at a redemption price of 107.125% of the principal amount of the notes, together with accrued and

unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

At any time prior to May 1, 2012, we may also redeem all, but not part, of the notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest plus a make-whole premium.

If a specified change of control occurs, subject to certain conditions, we must make an offer to purchase the notes at a purchase price of 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of the purchase.

The floating rate convertible senior notes were assumed in the Magnum Hunter merger and mature on December 15, 2023. At acquisition, the notes were recorded at a fair market value of \$144.7 million, with an additional \$49.6 million attributable to the conversion feature of the notes recorded in Paid in Capital.

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

The notes are senior unsecured obligations and bear interest at an annual rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate, reset quarterly. The interest rate in effect on March 31, 2008 was 2.8%.

Holders of the convertible notes may surrender their notes for conversion into a combination of cash and shares of our common stock upon the occurrence of certain circumstances, including if the price of our common stock has been trading above the fixed conversion price of \$28.75 per share. On March 31, 2008, the closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$54.74. To date, no holders have surrendered their notes for conversion. In addition to the holders' right to redeem the notes if our common stock price is above the conversion price, the holders also have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of the notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount (plus accrued interest) on December 15, 2008, 2013, and 2018. The indenture agreement also provides us with an option to redeem some or all of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount and shares for the value of the convertible feature (plus accrued interest) anytime after December 22, 2008.

6. Income Taxes

The components of our provision for income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Current provision (benefits)	\$ 27,918	\$ (15,354)
Deferred taxes	55,663	52,521
	\$ 83,581	\$ 37,167

We adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes, on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 resulted in no impact to our consolidated financial statements and we have no unrecognized tax benefits that would impact our effective rate.

As of March 31, 2008, we made no provisions for interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions. The tax years 2004-2007 remain open to examination by the Internal Revenue Service of the United States. We file tax returns with various state taxing authorities which remain open for tax years 2003-2007 for examination.

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

Our provision for income taxes differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to state income taxes, non-deductible expenses, and special deductions. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was 35.8%.

7. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2008		2007
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest expense	\$	2,211	\$ 13,835
Interest capitalized		4,606	5,091
Income taxes		26,423	2
Cash received for income taxes		179	692

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

8. Earnings per Share and Comprehensive Income**Earnings per Share**

The calculations of basic and diluted net earnings per common share are presented below (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net Income available to common stockholders for basic diluted shares	\$ 149,835	\$ 64,628
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	81,286	82,222
Incremental shares from assumed exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock and units	1,789	1,296
Incremental shares from assumed conversion of the convertible senior notes	2,125	875
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	85,200	84,393
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.84	\$ 0.79
Diluted	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.77

The following table presents the amounts of outstanding stock options, restricted stock and units as follows:

	March 31,	
	2008	2007
Stock options	1,378,500	1,555,451
Restricted stock	1,518,095	1,005,779
Restricted units	701,915	696,641

All stock options and restricted units and shares were considered potentially dilutive securities for each of the periods presented except for those determined to be anti-dilutive as follows (in thousands):

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

Three Months Ended
March 31,

	2008	2007
Stock options	30,300	90,900
Restricted stock	5,495	24,205
	35,795	115,105

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is a term used to refer to net income plus other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income is comprised of revenues, expenses, gains and losses that under generally accepted accounting principles are reported as separate components of stockholders equity instead of net income.

The components of comprehensive income are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net Income	\$ 149,835	\$ 64,628
Other comprehensive income:		
Cash flow hedges		
Decrease in fair value	(17,550)	(30,894)
Settlements reflected in gas sales	(992)	(5,108)
Sub-total	(18,542)	(36,002)
Related income tax effect	6,791	13,287
Total cash flow hedges	(11,751)	(22,715)
Change in fair value of short-term investments and other, net of tax	(203)	(30)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 137,881	\$ 41,883

9. *Commitments and Contingencies****Litigation***

In the normal course of business, we have various litigation related matters and associated accruals. Though some of the related claims may be significant, the resolution of them we believe, individually or in aggregate, would not have a material adverse effect on our company.

Other

At March 31, 2008, we had commitments of \$138.8 million relating to construction of a gas processing facility adjacent to our Riley Ridge gas field in Sublette County, Wyoming. Pursuant to the terms of our operating agreement with our partners in this project, we will be reimbursed by them for approximately 43% of the construction costs, which will effectively reduce our net cash commitment to \$79.8 million.

We have approximately \$148.7 million of contractual commitments related to our drilling obligations at March 31, 2008.

At March 31, 2008, we had firm sales contracts to deliver approximately 3.4 Bcf of natural gas over the next twelve months. If this gas is not delivered, our financial commitment would be approximately \$28.2 million. This commitment will fluctuate due to price volatility and actual volumes delivered. However, we believe no financial commitment will be due based on our reserves and current production levels.

We have other various delivery commitments in the normal course of business, none of which are individually material. In aggregate these commitments have a maximum amount that would be payable, if no gas is delivered, of approximately \$2.6 million.

All of the noted commitments were routine and were made in the normal course of our business.

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

Throughout this Form 10-Q, we make statements that may be deemed forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements concerning our outlook with regard to timing and amount of future production of oil and gas, price realizations, amounts, nature and timing of capital expenditures for exploration and development, plans for funding operations and capital expenditures, drilling of wells, operating costs and other expenses, marketing of oil and gas and other statements of expectations, beliefs, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends, and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. The forward-looking statements in this report are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in the price we receive for our oil and gas production, reductions in the quantity of oil and gas sold due to decreased industry-wide demand and/or curtailments in production from specific properties due to mechanical, marketing or other problems, operating and capital expenditures that are either significantly higher or lower than anticipated because the actual cost of identified projects varied from original estimates and/or from the number of exploration and development opportunities being greater or fewer than currently anticipated, and increased financing costs due to a significant increase in interest rates. In addition, exploration and development opportunities that we pursue may not result in productive oil and gas properties. There are also numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves, projecting future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. These and other risks and uncertainties affecting us are discussed in greater detail in this report and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

OVERVIEW

We are an independent oil and gas exploration and production company with operations entirely located in the United States. We have determined that our business is comprised of only one segment because our gathering, processing and marketing activities are ancillary to our production operations and are not separately managed.

First quarter 2008 financial and operating highlights:

- First quarter oil and gas production volumes averaged 476.2 million cubic feet equivalent per day (MMcfe/d), up from 441.5 MMcfe/d for first quarter 2007.
- First quarter oil and gas sales totaled \$454.4 million, a 55% increase compared to the same period of 2007.
- First quarter cash flow from operating activities increased 69% to \$315.2 million from first quarter 2007.

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

- First quarter net income was \$149.8 million versus \$64.6 million for the same period in 2007.
- First quarter drilling totaled 126 gross (76 net) wells, completing 95% as producers.
- We currently have 36 operated rigs running.

We seek to achieve profitable growth in proved reserves and production primarily through exploration and development. We generally fund our growth with cash flow provided by our operating activities. To achieve a consistent rate of growth and mitigate risk, we maintain a blended portfolio of low, moderate, and higher risk exploration and development projects. To further mitigate risk, we have chosen to seek geologic and geographic diversification by operating in multiple basins. Our oil and gas reserves and operations are mainly located in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Louisiana and Wyoming.

To supplement our growth and to provide for new drilling opportunities, we also consider mergers and acquisitions. In first quarter 2008 we purchased \$1.0 million of assets, for the year 2007 we purchased \$40.9 million of assets, with the largest acquisition being in the Texas Panhandle area for \$35.8 million. This transaction added over 50 locations to our already active Texas Panhandle drilling program and eight Bcfe of proved reserves. In 2005 we acquired Magnum Hunter Resources, Inc, in a stock-for-stock merger with a total transaction value of approximately \$2.1 billion. Magnum Hunter was an independent oil and gas exploration and production company with operations concentrated in the Permian Basin of West Texas and New Mexico and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From time to time we also consider selling certain assets. During first quarter 2008 we had no asset sales, for the year 2007, we sold \$177.0 million of non-core properties. The two largest sales were \$87.5 million for our West Texas Spraberry oil properties and \$53.5 million for our Gulf of Mexico Main Pass area operated properties. We continue to evaluate alternatives for the rest of our Gulf of Mexico assets.

Oil and Gas Prices

While our revenues are a function of both production and prices, wide swings in prices have had the greatest impact on our results of operations. Our average realized gas price increased from \$6.73 per Mcf in first quarter 2007 to \$8.38 per Mcf in 2008; and oil prices increased from \$55.22 per barrel in first quarter 2007 to \$94.38 per barrel in 2008. In addition to supply and demand, oil and gas prices are affected by seasonal, economic and geo-political factors that we can neither control nor predict. However, we have made limited use of hedging transactions to somewhat reduce price risk as discussed further below.

		Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2008	2007
Gas Prices:			
Average Henry Hub price (\$/Mcf)	\$	8.03	\$ 6.77
Average realized sales price including hedge effect (\$/Mcf)	\$	8.38	\$ 6.73
Effect of hedges (\$/Mcf)	\$	0.03	\$ 0.18
Oil Prices:			
Average WTI Cushing price (\$/Bbl)	\$	97.90	\$ 58.16
Average realized sales price (\$/Bbl)	\$	94.38	\$ 55.22

On an energy equivalent basis, 71% of our 2008 aggregate production was natural gas. A \$0.10 per Mcf change in our average realized gas sales price would have resulted in approximately a \$3.1 million change in our gas revenues. Similarly 29% of our production was crude oil. A \$1.00 per barrel change in our average realized crude oil sales price would have resulted in approximately a \$2.1 million change in our oil revenues.

To mitigate a portion of our exposure to potentially adverse gas market changes, in July 2006 we entered into certain derivative contracts covering approximately 24% of our overall 2007 gas production and

about 12% of our estimated 2008 gas volumes. We executed cash flow effective hedges by purchasing \$7.00/MMBtu put options on a portion of our 2007 and 2008 Mid-Continent gas production. We used the proceeds from selling call options on the same volume of gas to pay for the puts, thus establishing what is commonly known as a zero-cost collar. We hedged 29.2 million MMBtu and 14.6 million MMBtu for 2007 and 2008, respectively. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 3 of this report for additional information regarding our derivative instruments.

Production and other operating expenses

The costs associated with finding and producing oil and gas are substantial. Some of these costs vary with oil and gas prices, some trend with production volume and some are a function of the number of wells we own. At the end of 2007, we owned interests in 12,841 wells.

Production expense generally consists of the cost of power and fuel, direct labor, third-party field services, compression, water disposal, and certain maintenance activity necessary to produce oil and gas from existing wells.

Transportation expense is comprised of costs paid to move oil and gas from the wellhead to a specified sales point. In some cases we receive a payment from purchasers which is net of transportation costs, and in other instances we separately pay for transportation. If costs are netted in the proceeds received, both the gross revenues and gross costs are shown in sales and expenses, respectively.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) of our producing properties is computed using the units-of-production method. Because the economic life of each producing well depends upon the assumed price for future sales of production, fluctuations in oil and gas prices may impact the level of proved reserves used in the calculation. Higher prices generally have the effect of increasing reserves, which reduces depletion expense, while lower prices generally have the effect of decreasing reserves, which increases depletion expense. In addition, changes in estimates of reserve quantities and estimates of future development costs or reclassifications from unproved properties to proved properties will impact depletion expense.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related benefits, office rent, legal fees, consultants, systems costs and other administrative costs incurred in our offices and not directly associated with exploration, development or production activities. While we expect these costs to increase with our growth, we also expect such increases to be proportionately smaller than our production growth.

Production taxes are assessed by state and local taxing authorities pertaining to production, revenues or the value of properties. These typically include production severance, ad valorem and excise taxes.

Significant expenses that generally do not trend with production

Stock compensation expense consists of non-cash charges resulting from the issuance of restricted stock and restricted stock units to certain employees and the expensing of stock options resulting from the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, *Share Based Payment*. Net stock compensation expense in the first three months of 2008 was \$2.3 million compared to \$2.7 million in the first three months of 2007.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*Quarter ended March 31, 2008 vs. March 31, 2007*

Net income for the first quarter of 2008 was \$149.8 million, or \$1.76 per diluted share. This compares to net income of \$64.6 million, or \$0.77 per diluted share for the same period in 2007. The change in net income is generally the result of higher oil and gas sales.

Oil and Gas Sales

(In thousands or as indicated)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent Change Between 2008/2007	Price/Volume Analysis		
	2008	2007		Price	Volume	Variance
Gas sales	\$ 258,955	\$ 196,290	32%	\$ 51,002	\$ 11,663	\$ 62,665
Oil sales	195,450	97,164	101%	81,100	17,186	98,286
Total oil and gas sales	\$ 454,405	\$ 293,454		\$ 132,102	\$ 28,849	\$ 160,951
Total gas volume MMcf	30,910	29,177	6%			
Gas volume MMcf per day	339.7	324.2				
Average gas price per Mcf	\$ 8.38	\$ 6.73	25%			
Effect of hedges per Mcf	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.18				
Total oil volume thousand barrels	2,071	1,760	18%			
Oil volume barrels per day	22,757	19,552				
Average oil price per barrel	\$ 94.38	\$ 55.22	71%			

Oil and gas sales for the first quarter of 2008 totaled \$454.4 million, compared to \$293.5 million in 2007. Of the \$161 million increase in sales between the two periods, \$28.8 million related to higher production volumes and \$132.1 million resulted from higher prices.

Compared to the first quarter of 2007, our first quarter 2008 oil production increased by 18% to an average of 22,757 barrels per day in 2008. This increase resulted in \$17.2 million of incremental revenues. Gas volumes averaged 339.7 MMcf per day in 2008 compared to 324.2 MMcf per day in the first quarter of 2007, resulting in an increase in revenues of \$11.7 million. Total 2008 oil and gas production volumes were 476.2 MMcf per day, up 34.7 MMcf per day from 2007.

Average realized gas prices increased by 25% to \$8.38 per Mcf for the three months ended March 31, 2008, compared to \$6.73 per Mcf for the first quarter of 2007. This price increase boosted gas sales by \$51.0 million between the two periods. Included in our 2008 realized gas price is \$1.0 million of cash receipts (a positive \$0.03 per Mcf effect) from settlement of cash flow hedges on 40,000 MMBtu per day of Mid-Continent gas production. Included in our 2007 realized gas price is \$5.1 million of cash receipts (a positive \$0.18 per Mcf effect) from settlement of cash flow hedges on 80,000 MMBtu per day of Mid-Continent gas production. We currently have 40,000 MMBtu per day of our Mid-Continent gas production hedged for 2008 at a floor price of \$7.00/MMBtu.

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

Realized oil prices averaged \$94.38 per barrel during the first quarter of 2008, compared to \$55.22 per barrel for the same period in 2007. The increase in oil sales resulting from this 71% improvement in oil prices totaled \$81.1 million.

Changes in realized gas and oil prices were mostly the result of overall market conditions.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Gas Gathering, Processing, Marketing and Other (in thousands):		
Gas gathering, processing and other revenues	\$ 21,371	\$ 12,639
Gas gathering and processing costs	(10,041)	(7,311)
Gas gathering, processing and other margin	\$ 11,330	\$ 5,328
Gas marketing revenues, net of related costs	\$ 1,300	\$ 782

We sometimes transport, process and market third-party gas that is associated with our gas. In the first quarter of 2008, third-party gas gathering, processing and other contributed \$11.3 million of pre-tax cash operating margin (revenues less direct cash expenses) versus \$5.3 million in 2007. Our gas marketing margin (revenues less purchases) increased to \$1.3 million in the first quarter of 2008 from \$0.8 million in the first quarter of 2007. Increases in net margins from gas gathering, processing, marketing and other activities are the direct result of increased volumes and overall market conditions.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Variance Between 2008/2007
	2008	2007	
Operating costs and expenses (in thousands):			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 125,556	\$ 108,884	\$ 16,672
Asset retirement obligation	1,594	2,591	(997)
Production	52,052	45,005	7,047
Transportation	8,309	5,934	2,375
Taxes other than income	30,607	20,627	9,980
General and administrative	11,584	12,651	(1,067)
Stock compensation	2,275	2,670	(395)
Other operating, net	1,036	(271)	1,307
	\$ 233,013	\$ 198,091	\$ 34,922

Total operating costs and expenses (not including gas gathering, marketing and processing costs, or income tax expense) increased to \$233.0 million in the first quarter of 2008 compared to \$198.1 million in the first quarter of 2007.

DD&A was the largest component of the increase between periods. DD&A equaled \$125.6 million in the first quarter of 2008 compared to \$108.9 million in the same period of 2007. On a unit of production basis, DD&A was \$2.90 per Mcfe in 2008 compared to \$2.74 per Mcfe for 2007. The increase stems from replacement costs for reserves added being higher than costs of reserves produced. Service costs to drill and complete wells have been increasing and we are drilling deeper and more complex wells.

Production costs rose \$7.1 million from \$45.0 million (\$1.13 per Mcfe) in the first quarter of 2007 to \$52.1 million (\$1.20 per Mcfe) in the first quarter of 2008. The increase between periods is primarily due to higher direct labor and overhead costs, compression costs, and greater water disposal costs than in the past. These higher costs are caused by increased industry demand for services and experienced personnel as well as our positive drilling results which have increased our number of producing properties.

Transportation costs increased from \$5.9 million in the first quarter of 2007 to \$8.3 million in the first quarter of 2008. The increase is the result of higher sales volumes and that expiring contracts are being renewed with increased current market rates.

General and administrative (G&A) expenses decreased \$1.1 million from \$12.7 million in the first quarter of 2007 to \$11.6 million in the first quarter of 2008. The decrease between periods is primarily due to increased overhead recoveries and allocations charged to production expense.

Other income and expense

Interest expense decreased from \$9.2 million to \$8.4 million. This change resulted from a \$2.4 million decrease in interest expense on bank debt as we had no borrowings on our credit facility during the first quarter of 2008. This decrease was partially offset by a \$1.6 million increase in interest expense on senior debt due to an increase in long-term borrowings. This increase resulted from the sale of \$350 million 7.125% senior unsecured notes (net of the decrease of long-term debt of \$195.0 million due to the redemption of our 9.6% notes) in May 2007.

Other, net decreased from \$3.4 million of income in the first quarter of 2007 to \$3.0 million of income in the first quarter of 2008. Components consist of miscellaneous income and expense items that will vary from period to period, including income and loss in equity investees, gain or loss on sale of inventory and interest income. The change from 2007 to 2008 consisted of a \$1.1 million decrease in miscellaneous income items in 2008 that was primarily offset by an increase in interest income in the current quarter.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense totaled \$83.6 million, of which \$27.9 million is current, for the first quarter of 2008 versus \$37.2 million for the first quarter of 2007. Tax expense equaled a combined federal and state effective income tax rate of 35.8% and 36.5% in the first quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

Our primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are cash flow from operating activities, occasional property sales, borrowings under our bank credit facility and public offerings of debt securities. Our primary uses of funds are exploration and development, property acquisitions, common stock dividends and occasional share repurchases.

Exploration and development expenditures and dividend payments have generally been funded by cash flow provided by operating activities. We believe that our cash flow from operating activities and other capital resources will be adequate to fund our remaining planned 2008 capital expenditures.

Analysis of Cash Flow Changes

Cash flow provided by operating activities for the three months of 2008 was \$315.2 million, compared to \$186.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The increase in first quarter 2008 resulted primarily from higher gas prices, higher oil prices and increased production.

Cash flow used in investing activities for the three months of 2008 was \$288.2 million, compared to \$254.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. Changes in the cash flow used in investing activities are generally the result of changes in our exploration and development programs, acquisitions and property sales. The increase from first quarter 2007 to 2008 was mostly caused by increased oil and gas expenditures resulting from increased activity in our drilling and exploitation programs.

Net cash flow used in financing activities in the three months of 2008 was \$2.8 million versus \$70.2 million provided in the three months of 2007. The significant use in first quarter 2008 was for dividends paid. The cash provided in 2007 resulted primarily from borrowings on our credit facility.

Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth certain historical information regarding capitalized expenditures by us in our oil and gas acquisition, exploration, and development activities (in thousands):

	For Three Months Ended	
	2008	2007
Acquisitions:		
Proved	\$ 1,045	\$ 23
Unproved	1,045	23
Exploration and development:		
Land and seismic	23,171	21,143
Exploration and development	283,784	224,362
	306,955	245,505
Property sales		(250)
	\$ 308,000	\$ 245,278

Our exploration and development expenditures increased 25 percent in first quarter 2008 compared to first quarter 2007. The increase in 2008 resulted primarily from an increase in exploration activity in our Permian Basin and Mid-Continent regions. Overall, we drilled a total of 126 gross (76 net) wells during the first three months of 2008 versus 110 gross (62 net) wells in the same period of 2007.

We have made, and will continue to make, expenditures to comply with environmental and safety regulations and requirements. These costs are considered a normal recurring cost of our ongoing operations and not an extraordinary cost of compliance. We do not anticipate that we will be required to expend amounts that will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or operations, nor are we aware of any pending regulatory changes that would have a material impact.

Financial Condition

Total assets increased by \$0.2 billion in the first quarter of 2008 from \$5.4 billion at the beginning of the year to reach \$5.6 billion by quarter end. This change was due to the increase in our net oil and gas assets primarily because of our drilling program. As of March 31, 2008, stockholders' equity totaled \$3.4 billion, up from \$3.3 billion at December 31, 2007. The increase resulted primarily from first quarter net income of \$149.8 million.

Dividends

In December 2005, the Board of Directors declared the Company's first quarterly cash dividend of \$.04 per share payable to shareholders. A dividend has been authorized in every quarter since then. On December 12, 2007 the Board of Directors increased the regular cash dividend on our common stock from \$.04 to \$.06 per common share.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

In December 2005, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to four million shares of common stock. During 2007 we repurchased a total of 1,114,200 shares at an average purchase price of \$37.93. Cumulative purchases through December 31, 2007 total 1,364,300 shares at an average price of \$39.05. No purchases have been made in the first quarter of 2008.

Working Capital

Working capital decreased \$34.5 million from year-end 2007 to \$105.5 million at quarter-end 2008. Working capital decreased primarily because of an increase in revenue payable of \$14.0 million due to increased production and prices and an increase in accounts payable of \$19.6 million mostly due to the timing of payments.

Our receivables are a major component of our working capital and are made up of a diverse group of companies including major energy companies, pipeline companies, local distribution companies and end-users in various industries. The collection of receivables during the period presented has been timely. Historically, losses associated with uncollectible receivables have not been significant.

Financing

Debt at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Bank debt	\$	\$
7.125% Notes due 2017	350,000	350,000
Floating rate convertible notes due 2023 (face value \$125,000)	136,968	137,159
Total long-term debt	\$ 486,968	\$ 487,159

Our revolving credit facility provides for \$500 million of long-term committed credit. The facility is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2010 and is secured by mortgages on certain oil and gas properties and the stock of certain wholly-owned operating subsidiaries. At March 31, 2008, there were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility. We had outstanding letters of credit for approximately \$2.7 million posted against the borrowing base, leaving an unused borrowing amount of approximately \$497.3 million.

The credit facility agreement contains both financial and non-financial covenants. We are in compliance with these covenants and do not view them as materially restrictive.

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

In May 2007 we sold \$350 million of new 7.125% senior unsecured notes that will mature May 1, 2017. The notes were sold to the public at par. Net proceeds from the sale were used to redeem our 9.6% notes and reduce borrowings under our credit facility. Interest on the new notes is payable May 1 and November 1 of each year. The first interest payment was made on November 1, 2007. The notes are redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at any time on and after May 1, 2012 at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) plus accrued interest, if any, thereon to the date of redemption.

Year	Percentage
2012	103.6%
2013	102.4%
2014	101.2%
2015 and thereafter	100.0%

At any time prior to May 1, 2010, we may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings of our shares of common stock at a redemption price of 107.125% of the principal amount of the notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

At any time prior to May 1, 2012, we may also redeem all, but not part, of the notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest plus a make-whole premium.

If a specified change of control occurs, subject to certain conditions, we must make an offer to purchase the notes at a purchase price of 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of the purchase.

The floating rate convertible senior notes were assumed in the Magnum Hunter merger and mature on December 15, 2023. The notes are senior unsecured obligations and bear interest at an annual rate equal to three-month LIBOR, reset quarterly. The interest rate in effect on March 31, 2008 was 2.8%.

Holders of the convertible notes may surrender their notes for conversion into a combination of cash and shares of our common stock upon the occurrence of certain circumstances, including if the price of our common stock has been trading above the fixed conversion price of \$28.75 per share. On March 31, 2008, the closing price of our common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange was \$54.74. There is not an observable market for the notes. Based on the closing price per share of our common stock, management estimates the fair value of the notes at March 31, 2008 was approximately \$238.0 million (or \$1,904 per bond).

In addition to the holders' right to redeem the notes if our common stock price is above the conversion price, the holders also have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of the notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount (plus accrued interest) on December 15, 2008, 2013, and 2018. The indenture agreement also provides us with an option to redeem some or all of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount and shares for the value of the convertible feature (plus accrued interest) anytime after December 22, 2008.

Contractual Obligations and Material Commitments

At March 31, 2008, we had contractual obligations and material commitments as follows:

Contractual obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years (In thousands)	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt(1)	\$ 475,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 475,000
Fixed-Rate interest payments (1)	236,906	24,938	49,875	49,875	112,218
Operating leases	31,634	5,664	10,708	10,042	5,220
Drilling commitments	148,718	148,718			
Gas processing facility(2)	69,149	17,250	51,899		
Asset retirement obligation	108,773	7,270	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other liabilities	6,910	33	58	51	6,768

(1) See Item 3: Interest Rate Risk for more information regarding fixed and variable rate debt.

(2) At March 31, 2008, we had committed to construction of a gas processing facility adjacent to our Riley Ridge gas field in Sublette County, Wyoming. The total estimated remaining cost of the facility is \$138.8 million, of which \$69.1 million is subject to a construction contract for the facility. Pursuant to the terms of our operating agreement with our partners in this project, we will be reimbursed by them for approximately 43% of all costs related to the facility.

(3) We have excluded the long term asset retirement obligations because we are not able to precisely predict the timing of these amounts.

At March 31, 2008, we had a firm sales contract to deliver approximately 3.4 Bcf of natural gas over the next twelve months. If this gas is not delivered, our financial commitment would be approximately \$28.2 million. This commitment may fluctuate due to either price volatility or volumes delivered. However, we do not anticipate that a financial commitment will be due.

We have other various delivery commitments in the normal course of business, none of which are individually material. In aggregate these commitments have a maximum amount that would be payable, if no gas is delivered, of approximately \$2.6 million.

All of the noted commitments were routine and were made in the normal course of our business.

Edgar Filing: CIMAREX ENERGY CO - Form 10-Q

Based on current commodity prices and anticipated levels of production, we believe that the estimated net cash generated from operations, coupled with the cash on hand and amounts available under our existing bank credit facility will be adequate to meet future liquidity needs, including satisfying our financial obligations and funding our operations and exploration and development activities.

2008 Outlook

Our exploration and development expenditures program for 2008 are projected to range from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion. Though there are a variety of factors that could curtail, delay or even cancel some of our planned operations, we believe our projected program is likely to occur. The majority of projects are in hand, drilling rigs are being scheduled, and the historical results of our drilling efforts warrant pursuit of the projects. Approximately 43% of the expenditures will be in the Mid-Continent area, 38% in the Permian Basin, 16% in the Gulf Coast area, and 3% in our other areas.

Production estimates for 2008 range from 475 to 490 MMcfe per day. Revenues from production will be dependent not only on the level of oil and gas actually produced, but also the prices that will be realized. During 2007, our realized prices averaged \$7.05 per Mcf of gas and \$69.71 per barrel of oil. Prices can be very volatile and the possibility of 2008 realized prices being different than they were in 2007 is high.

Costs of operations on a per Mcfe basis for 2008 are currently estimated as follows:

	2008
Production expense	\$ 1.20 - \$ 1.30
Transportation expense	0.17 - 0.20
DD&A and Asset retirement obligation	2.85 - 3.00
General and Administrative	0.26 - 0.30
Production taxes (% of oil and gas revenue)	6.50% - 7.50%

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We consider accounting policies related to oil and gas reserves, full cost accounting, goodwill, derivatives, contingencies and asset retirement obligations to be critical policies and estimates. These critical policies and estimates are summarized in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our annual report on Form 10-K/A-1 for the year ended December 31, 2007, and in the footnote disclosures included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report.

Recent Accounting Developments

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has proposed a new Staff Position that will impact the accounting for the components of convertible debt that can be settled wholly or partly in cash upon conversion. The new requirements would apply not only to new instruments, but also would be applied retrospectively to previously issued convertible instruments. The debt and equity components of the instruments would be accounted for separately. The value assigned to the debt component would be the estimated value of similar debt without a conversion feature as of the issuance date, with the remaining proceeds recorded as additional paid-in capital. The debt component would be recorded at a discount and would subsequently be accreted to its par value, thereby reflecting an overall market rate of interest in the income statement. This proposal would be effective for both new and previously issued instruments for current and comparative periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the effects of implementing this proposal on our financial statements.

In March 2008 the FASB issued FASB Statement 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* that requires companies to disclose the fair value of derivative instruments and their gains or losses in tabular format. Information about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements, counterparty credit risk, and strategies/objectives of the company for using derivative instruments must also be disclosed. The Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008.

ITEM 3. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The term market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in oil and gas prices, interest rates and value of our short-term investments. The disclosures are not meant to be precise indicators of expected future losses, but rather indicators of reasonably possible losses.

Price Fluctuations

Our major market risk is pricing applicable to our oil and gas production. The prices we receive for our production are based on prevailing market conditions and are influenced by many factors that are beyond our control. Pricing for oil and gas production has been volatile and unpredictable.

Currently, we are largely accepting the volatility risk that the change in prices presents. None of our future oil production is subject to hedging. With regard to our future natural gas production, based on contracts currently in place, we have 40,000 MMBtu per day of gas production in 2008 that is subject to zero-cost collars (with weighted average floor and ceiling prices of \$7.00 to \$9.90) This amount represents approximately 12% of our estimated 2008 gas production (eight percent of our total Mcfe production).

While hedging limits the downside risk of adverse price movements, it may also limit future revenues from favorable price movements. Mid-Continent gas would have to be above the \$9.90 ceiling for us to have any downside risk. At March 31, 2008, the weighted average Mid-Continent prices for the 2008 contracts approximated \$9.20. These contracts are not expected to have a material effect on our realized gas prices for 2008. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this report for additional information regarding our derivative instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

At March 31, 2008, we had total debt outstanding of \$487 million. Of this amount, \$350 million is senior unsecured notes that bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.125% and will mature on May 1, 2017. The remaining debt is \$125 million of unsecured convertible senior notes (face value) that mature on December 2023. These convertible notes bear interest at an annual rate equal to three-month LIBOR, reset quarterly. The book value of our debt approximates the current fair value.

We consider our interest rate exposure to be minimal because as of March 31, 2008 about 74% of our long-term debt obligations were at fixed rates. A 1% increase in the three-month LIBOR rate would increase annual interest expense by \$1.25 million. This sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk excludes accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities because of the short-term maturity of such instruments. See Note 2 and Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this report for additional information regarding debt.

Market Value of Investments

The term market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in oil and gas prices, interest rates and

We currently have \$9.4 million invested in a securities fund. We expect to liquidate our investment in this fund within the next 12 months. A five percent change in these investments' market value would have a \$0.5 million impact on our investments.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e)) as of March 31, 2008 and concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in reports filed with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms. The disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow such persons to make timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all fraud. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Based on the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Therefore, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide such reasonable assurances of achieving our desired control objectives, and our CEO and CFO have concluded, as of March 31, 2008, that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in achieving that level of reasonable assurance.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2008, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 6 EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certification of F. H. Merelli, Chief Executive Officer of Cimarex Energy Co. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Paul Korus, Chief Financial Officer of Cimarex Energy Co. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of F. H. Merelli, Chief Executive Officer of Cimarex Energy Co. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- 32.2 Certification of Paul Korus, Chief Financial Officer of Cimarex Energy Co. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

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.

May 6, 2008

CIMAREX ENERGY CO.

/s/ Paul Korus
Paul Korus
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ James H. Shonsey
James H. Shonsey
Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)