

# SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION EDGAR FILING

## US ENERGY CORP

**Form: 10-Q**

**Date Filed: 2019-10-15**

Corporate Issuer CIK: 101594

**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 June 30, 2019**

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 000-06814



**U.S. ENERGY CORP.**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

<b>Wyoming</b> (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	<b>83-0205516</b> (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
<b>950 S Cherry St, Suite 1515, Denver, CO</b> (Address of principal executive offices)	<b>80246</b> (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code:	<b><u>(303) 993-3200</u></b>

**Not Applicable**

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

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

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
<b>Common stock, par value \$0.01</b>	<b>USEG</b>	<b>NASDAQ Capital Market</b>

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit 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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer       Accelerated filer       Non-accelerated filer       Smaller reporting company   
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The registrant had 13,405,838 shares of its common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding as of October 10, 2019.

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**Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Financial Statements**

**U.S. ENERGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>June 30, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>
	(unaudited)	
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 884	\$ 2,340
Oil and natural gas sales receivable	1,357	697
Related party receivable	-	2
Marketable equity securities	541	536
Refundable deposit, net	50	-
Other current assets	211	113
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>3,688</b>
<b>Oil and natural gas properties under full cost method:</b>		
Unevaluated properties	3,756	3,728
Evaluated properties	89,222	88,764
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(84,087)	(83,729)
<b>Net oil and natural gas properties</b>	<b>8,891</b>	<b>8,763</b>
<b>Other assets:</b>		
Property and equipment, net	2,194	2,249
Right-of-use asset	203	-
Other assets	51	78
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,327</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 14,382</b>	<b>\$ 14,778</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,130	\$ 670
Insurance premium finance note payable	89	-
Accrued compensation and benefits	34	63
Current portion of credit facility	-	937
Other current liabilities	55	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,670</b>
<b>Noncurrent liabilities:</b>		
Asset retirement obligations	938	939
Warrant liability	183	425
Other liabilities	173	25
<b>Total noncurrent liabilities</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,389</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)</b>		
<b>Preferred stock:</b> Authorized 100,000 shares, 50,000 shares of Series A Convertible (par value \$0.01) issued and outstanding; liquidation preference of \$3,035 and \$2,856 as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	2,000	2,000
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; unlimited shares authorized; 13,405,838 shares issued and outstanding	134	134
Additional paid-in capital	136,740	136,714
Accumulated deficit	(127,094)	(127,129)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>9,719</b>
<b>Total liabilities, preferred stock and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 14,382</b>	<b>\$ 14,778</b>

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

**U.S. ENERGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30:		June 30:	
	2019	2018 (restated) <sup>(1)</sup>	2019	2018
<b>Revenue:</b>				
Oil	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,292	\$ 3,175	\$ 2,522
Natural gas and liquids	112	281	258	606
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,128</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>				
Oil and gas operations:				
Lease operating expenses	471	554	938	1,074
Production taxes	118	108	216	220
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	202	140	370	285
General and administrative:				
Compensation and benefits, including directors	175	542	454	1,325
Stock-based compensation	13	596	26	610
Professional fees, insurance and other	1,064	476	1,620	797
Bad debt expense	28	-	28	-
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>4,311</b>
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>(199)</b>	<b>(843)</b>	<b>(219)</b>	<b>(1,183)</b>
<b>Other income (expense):</b>				
Realized loss on commodity derivative contracts	-	(169)	-	(348)
Unrealized gain on commodity derivative contracts	-	83	-	137
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(8)	(45)	5	(123)
Warrant revaluation gain (loss)	234	(80)	242	190
Rental property loss	(8)	(20)	(23)	(36)
Recovery of deposit written off	-	-	50	-
Interest, net	1	(20)	(20)	(54)
<b>Total other (expense) income</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>(251)</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>(234)</b>
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 20</b>	<b>\$ (1,094)</b>	<b>\$ 35</b>	<b>\$ (1,417)</b>
Net income (loss)	\$ 20	\$ (1,094)	\$ 35	\$ (1,417)
Accrued preferred stock dividends	(91)	(81)	(178)	(158)
<b>Net loss applicable to common shareholders</b>	<b>\$ (71)</b>	<b>\$ (1,175)</b>	<b>\$ (143)</b>	<b>\$ (1,575)</b>
Basic and diluted weighted shares outstanding	13,405,838	12,744,565	13,405,838	12,448,193
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.13)

(1) The condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was restated to exclude the loss on marketable equity securities of \$78 thousand related to the three months ended March 31, 2018.

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

**U.S. ENERGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES**  
**IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018**  
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
<b>December 31, 2017 (restated) <sup>(1)</sup></b>	11,802,768	\$ 118	\$ 134,632	\$ (126,088)	\$ 8,662
Issuance of shares in at-the-market transactions, net of fees	930,857	9	1,141	-	1,150
Issuance of shares to employees net of shares withheld for taxes	324,866	3	376	-	379
Amortization of stock option awards	-	-	26	-	26
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,417)	(1,417)
<b>June 30, 2018 (restated) <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<u>13,058,491</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 136,175</u>	<u>\$ (127,505)</u>	<u>\$ 8,800</u>
<b>December 31, 2018</b>	13,405,838	\$ 134	\$ 136,714	\$ (127,129)	\$ 9,719
Amortization of stock option awards	-	-	26	-	26
Net income	-	-	-	35	35
<b>June 30, 2019</b>	<u>13,405,838</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 136,740</u>	<u>\$ (127,094)</u>	<u>\$ 9,780</u>

(1) Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2018 have been restated to reflect the reclassification of the Company's Series A preferred stock to temporary equity. In addition, \$903 thousand at December 31, 2017 related to the change in the fair value of marketable equity securities was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to accumulated deficit as a result of the adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2016-01.

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

**U.S. ENERGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018**  
(in thousands)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ 35	\$ (1,417)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion, accretion, and amortization	449	351
Debt issuance cost amortization	7	7
Change in fair value of commodity derivative	-	(137)
(Gain) loss on marketable equity securities	(5)	123
Gain on warrant revaluation	(242)	(190)
Stock-based compensation	26	610
Other	2	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Oil and natural gas sales receivable	(660)	(55)
Transaction deposit	(50)	(124)
Other assets	130	(187)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	183	(328)
Accrued compensation and benefits	(29)	556
Payments on operating lease liability	(25)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(179)</u>	<u>(786)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Oil and natural gas capital expenditures	(221)	(70)
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(7)
Payment received on note receivable	20	-
Net cash used in investing activities:	<u>(201)</u>	<u>(77)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Issuance of common stock, net of fees	-	1,150
Payment on credit facility	(937)	(600)
Shares repurchased for employee tax withholding	-	(206)
Payments on insurance premium note	(139)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(1,076)</u>	<u>344</u>
Net decrease in cash and equivalents	(1,456)	(519)
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	<u>2,340</u>	<u>3,277</u>
Cash and equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 884</u>	<u>\$ 2,758</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information and non-cash activities:</b>		
Cash payments for interest	\$ 24	\$ 85
<b>Investing activities:</b>		
Change in capital expenditure accruals	101	-
Exchange of undeveloped lease acreage for oil and gas properties	379	-
Adoption of lease standard	228	-
Asset retirement obligations	(14)	-
<b>Financing activities:</b>		
Financing of insurance premiums with note payable	228	-

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

**U.S. ENERGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Organization and Operations**

U.S. Energy Corp. (collectively with its wholly owned subsidiary, Energy One LLC, referred to as the "Company" in these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) was incorporated in the State of Wyoming on January 26, 1966. The Company's principal business activities are focused in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and natural gas properties in the United States.

**Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements have been condensed or omitted in accordance with such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been included.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. Our financial condition as of June 30, 2019, and operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, are not necessarily indicative of the financial condition and results of operations that may be expected for any future interim period or for the year ending December 31, 2019.

**Liquidity and Going Concern**

As of June 30, 2019, the Company had cash of \$0.9 million, a working capital surplus of \$1.7 million and an accumulated deficit of \$127.1 million. At October 10, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of \$1.7 million and accounts payable of approximately \$0.4 million. During 2019, the Company has instituted measures to preserve liquidity by reducing the use of third-party contractors, cutting corporate overhead and eliminating other general and administrative costs.

However, our liquidity is affected to a large degree by commodity prices, which have fluctuated significantly during recent years. Currently, the Company does not have any commodity derivative contracts in place to protect it in the event of a downturn in commodity prices. In addition, as described in *Note 8-Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions* the costs associated with the ongoing litigation during 2019 have been a significant use of the Company's existing cash. Continued excessive legal fees associated with litigation could impair the Company's liquidity profile. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to fund operations for the next twelve months and continue as a going concern. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates include oil and natural gas reserves that are used in the calculation of depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment of the carrying value of evaluated oil and natural gas properties; realizability of unevaluated properties; production and commodity price estimates used to record accrued oil and natural gas sales receivables; valuation of warrant instruments; and the cost of future asset retirement obligations. The Company evaluates its estimates on an on-going basis and bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions the Company believes to be reasonable. Due to inherent uncertainties, including the future prices of oil and natural gas, these estimates could change in the near term and such changes could be material.



## Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of U.S. Energy Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary Energy One LLC (“Energy One”). All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation of the accompanying financial statements.

## Adopted and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

*Leases.* In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, followed by other related ASUs that targeted improvements and additional practical expedient options (collectively “ASU 2016-02”). The standard requires lessees to recognize right-of-use assets and lease payment liabilities on the balance sheet for leases representing the Company’s right to use the underlying assets for the lease term. Each lease that is recognized in the balance sheet will be classified as either finance or operating, with such classification affecting the pattern and classification of expense recognition in the consolidated statements of operations and presentation within the statements of cash flows.

The Company evaluated the impacts of ASU 2016-02, which included an analysis of contracts for office leases. As a non-operator of oil and natural gas properties, the Company is not subject to drilling rig agreements, well completion agreements, water handling agreements, or other contracts that include potential lease components. In addition, the scope of ASU 2016-02 does not apply to leases used in the exploration or use of minerals, oil, natural gas or other similar non-regenerative resources. See *Note 3-Leases* for additional information regarding the Company’s adoption of this standard including policy elections and the impact to the condensed consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2019.

*Financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity.* On July 13, 2017, the FASB issued a two-part ASU No. 2017-11, I. Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Down Round Features and II. Replacement of the Indefinite Deferral for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest with a Scope Exception. The ASU is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company assessed the new standard as it relates to warrants issued by the Company in December 2016, which contain a down round feature. The Company determined through an assessment of the warrants in relation to *ASC 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging-Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity*, that there were other provisions in the warrant agreement that precluded equity classification, including an option of the holder to receive the calculated fair value of the warrant from the Company in cash in the event of a “Fundamental Transaction,” as defined in the warrant agreement. Therefore, the Company will continue to classify the warrants as liabilities with changes in fair value recorded in other income in the condensed consolidated statement of operations in the period of the change.

## 2. REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company’s revenues are derived from its interest in the sales of oil and natural gas production. The sales of oil and natural gas are made under contracts that third-party operators of oil and natural gas wells have negotiated with customers. The Company receives payment from the sale of oil and natural gas production between one to three months after delivery. At the end of each period when the performance obligation is satisfied, the variable consideration can be reasonably estimated and amounts due from customers are accrued in oil and natural gas sales receivable in the consolidated balance sheets. Variances between the Company’s estimated revenue and actual payments are recorded in the month the payment is received; however, differences have been and are insignificant. Accordingly, the variable consideration is not constrained. As a non-operator of its oil and natural gas properties, the Company records its share of the revenues and expenses based upon the information provided by the operators within the revenue statements.

The Company does not disclose the values of unsatisfied performance obligations under its contracts with customers as it applies the practical exemption in accordance with ASC 606. The exemption applies to variable consideration that is recognized as control of the product is transferred to the customer. Since each unit of product represents a separate performance obligation, future volumes are wholly unsatisfied and disclosure of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is not required.

The Company's oil and natural gas production is typically sold at delivery points to various purchasers under contract terms that are common in the oil and natural gas industry. Regardless of the contract type, the terms of these contracts compensate the well operators for the value of the oil and natural gas at specified prices, and then the well operators remit payment to the Company for its share in the value of the oil and natural gas sold.

Generally, the Company reports revenue as the gross amount received from the well operators before taking into account production taxes and transportation costs. Production taxes are reported separately and transportation costs are included in lease operating expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The revenues and costs in the condensed consolidated financial statements were reported gross for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, as the gross amounts were known.

The following table presents our disaggregated revenue by major source and geographic area for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>June 30,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	(in thousands)			
<b>Revenue:</b>				
<i>North Dakota</i>				
Oil	\$ 637	\$ 784	\$ 1,159	\$ 1,589
Natural gas and liquids	42	82	93	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 679</b>	<b>\$ 866</b>	<b>\$ 1,252</b>	<b>\$ 1,761</b>
<i>Texas</i>				
Oil	\$ 1,123	\$ 508	\$ 2,016	\$ 933
Natural gas and liquids	70	54	165	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,193</b>	<b>\$ 562</b>	<b>\$ 2,181</b>	<b>\$ 1,062</b>
<i>Louisiana</i>				
Oil	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Natural gas and liquids	-	145	-	305
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 145</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 305</b>
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,872</b>	<b>\$ 1,573</b>	<b>\$ 3,433</b>	<b>\$ 3,128</b>

### 3. LEASES

On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASC 842 using the modified retrospective approach. Results for the reporting periods beginning January 1, 2019 are presented in accordance with ASC 842, while prior period amounts are reported in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 840-Leases. On January 1, 2019, the Company recorded a \$228 thousand right-of-use asset and a \$252 thousand lease liability representing the present value of minimum payment obligations associated with our Denver office operating lease, which has non-cancellable terms in excess of one year. We do not have any financing leases. The Company has elected the following practical expedients available under ASC 842 (i) excluding from the condensed consolidated balance sheet leases with terms that are less than one year, (ii) for agreements that contain both lease and non-lease components, combining these components together and accounting for them as a single lease, (iii) the package of practical expedients, which allows the Company to avoid reassessing contracts that commenced prior to adoption that were properly evaluated under legacy GAAP, and (iv) the policy election that eliminates the need for adjusting prior period comparable financial statements prepared under legacy lease accounting guidance. As such, there was no required cumulative effect adjustment to accumulated deficit at January 1, 2019.

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company did not acquire any right-of-use assets or incur any lease liabilities. The Company's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at their discounted present value on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2019, of \$203 thousand and \$228 thousand, respectively.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
	(in thousands)
Other assets:	
Right-of-use asset	203
Other current liabilities	55
Other noncurrent liabilities	\$ 173

	<u>Right-of Use Asset</u>	<u>Lease Liability</u>
	(in thousands)	
Corporate office lease	\$ 203	\$ 228

The Company recognizes lease expense on a straight line basis excluding short-term and variable lease payments which are recognized as incurred. Short-term lease costs represent payments for our Houston office lease, which has a lease term of one year.

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>	<u>Six Months Ended</u>
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	
	(in thousands)	
Operating lease cost	\$ 17	\$ 34
Short-term lease cost	4	8
Total lease cost	\$ 21	\$ 42

The Company's Denver office operating lease does not contain an implicit interest rate that can be readily determined. Therefore, the Company used the incremental borrowing rate of 8.75% as established under the Company's prior credit facility as the discount rate.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Weighted average lease term (years)	3.6
Weighted average discount rate	8.75%

The future minimum lease commitments as of June 30, 2019 are presented in the table below. Such commitments are reflected at undiscounted values and are reconciled to the discounted present value on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Remainder of 2019	\$ 36
2020	73
2021	75
2022	76
2023	6
Total lease payments	\$ 266
Less: imputed interest	(38)
Total lease liability	\$ 228

The Company owns a 14-acre tract in Riverton, Wyoming with a two-story, 30,400 square foot office building, which served as the Company's corporate headquarters until it relocated to Denver, Colorado in 2015. Currently, the building's eight office suites are rented to non-affiliates and government agencies under operating leases with varying terms from month-to-month to twelve years. The building is included in property and equipment, net on our condensed consolidated balance sheet. The net capitalized cost of the building subject to operating leases at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	<b>June 30, 2019</b>	
	(in thousands)	
Building subject to operating leases	\$	4,012
Less: accumulated depreciation		3,186
Building subject to operating leases, net	<u>\$</u>	<u>826</u>

The future lease maturities of the Company's operating leases as of June 30, 2019 are presented in the table below. Such maturities are reflected at undiscounted values to be received on an annual basis.

	<b>Amount</b>	
	(in thousands)	
Remainder of 2019	\$	81
2020		127
2021		130
2022		134
2023		138
2024		142
Remaining through June 2029		695
Total lease maturities	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,446</u>

The Company recognized the following operating lease income related to its Riverton, Wyoming office building for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>June 30,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	(in thousands)			
Operating lease income	\$ 48	\$ 44	\$ 96	\$ 89

#### 4. COMMODITY PRICE RISK DERIVATIVES

Energy One from time to time enters into commodity price derivative contracts ("economic hedges"). The derivative contracts are typically priced based on West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") quoted prices for crude oil and Henry Hub quoted prices for natural gas. U.S. Energy Corp. guarantees Energy One's obligations under economic hedges. The objective of utilizing the economic hedges is to reduce the effect of price changes on a portion of the Company's future oil production, achieve more predictable cash flows in an environment of volatile oil and natural gas prices and to manage the Company's exposure to commodity price risk. The use of these derivative instruments limits the downside risk of adverse price movements. However, there is a risk that such use may limit the Company's ability to benefit from favorable price movements. Energy One may, from time to time, add incremental derivatives to hedge additional production, restructure existing derivative contracts or enter into new transactions to modify the terms of current contracts in order to realize the current value of its existing positions. The Company does not engage in speculative derivative activities or derivative trading activities, nor does it use derivatives with leveraged features. As of and during the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, the Company did not have any commodity price derivatives. The following table presents the Company's realized and unrealized derivative gains and losses for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in thousands)			
Net derivative gain (loss):				
Realized gains and (losses) :				
Oil	\$ -	\$ (186)	\$ -	\$ (372)
Natural gas	-	17	-	24
Total	\$ -	\$ (169)	\$ -	\$ (348)
Unrealized gains and (losses):				
Oil	\$ -	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ 176
Natural Gas	-	(25)	-	(39)
Total	\$ -	\$ 83	\$ -	\$ 137

#### 5. OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

In May 2019, the Company exchanged approximately 905 leasehold acres of the Georgetown formation and deeper rights in Dimmit and Zavala counties for working interests in certain wells that were drilled by CML Exploration in the first half of 2019. The effective date of the exchange was March 1, 2019.

##### Ceiling Test and Impairment

The reserves used in the ceiling test incorporate assumptions regarding pricing and discount rates over which management has no influence in the determination of present value. In the calculation of the ceiling test as of June 30, 2019, the Company used \$61.45 per barrel for oil and \$3.02 per MMBtu for natural gas (as further adjusted for property, specific gravity, quality, local markets and distance from markets) to compute the future cash flows of the Company's producing properties. The discount factor used was 10%.

There was no impairment for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 of the Company's oil and natural gas properties. Impairment charges in previous years are generally the result of declines in the price of oil and natural gas, additional capitalized well costs and changes in production.

## 6. DEBT

On December 27, 2017, the Company entered into an exchange agreement ("Exchange Agreement") by and among U.S. Energy Corp., Energy One and APEG Energy II, L.P. ("APEG II"), pursuant to which, on the terms and subject to the conditions of the Exchange Agreement, APEG II exchanged \$4.5 million of outstanding borrowings under the Company's credit facility for 5,819,270 newly-issued shares of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.01 per share, with an exchange price of \$0.767, which represented a 1.3% premium over the 30-day volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock on September 20, 2017 (the "Exchange Shares"). Accrued, unpaid interest on the credit facility held by APEG II was paid in cash at the closing of the transaction. As of June 30, 2019, APEG II held approximately 43% of the Company's outstanding common stock.

As of June 30, 2019, there were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility. At December 31, 2018, outstanding borrowings under the credit facility were \$937 thousand. The credit facility was repaid in full on March 1, 2019, and the credit facility matured on July 30, 2019. Borrowings under the credit facility were secured by Energy One's oil and natural gas producing properties. Interest expense on the credit facility for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was \$23 thousand, including amortization of debt issuance costs of \$7 thousand. Interest expense on the credit facility for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$20 thousand and \$59 thousand, respectively, including amortization of debt issuance costs of \$7 thousand and \$7 thousand, respectively. The weighted average interest rate on the credit facility was 8.75% for both the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 and for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2018.

Pursuant to the terms of the credit facility, Energy One was required to comply with customary affirmative covenants and with certain negative covenants. The principal negative financial covenants did not permit (i) the Proved Developed Producing Coverage Ratio to be less than 1.2 to 1; and (ii) the current ratio to be less than 1.0 to 1.0. Additionally, the credit facility prohibited or limited Energy One's ability to incur additional debt, pay cash dividends and other restricted payments, sell assets, enter into transactions with affiliates, and to merge or consolidate with another company. U.S. Energy Corp. was a guarantor of Energy One's obligations under the credit facility. U.S. Energy Corp. and Energy One are currently involved in litigation with APEG II and its general partner, APEG Energy II, GP (together with APEG II, "APEG"). See *Note 8-Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions*.

## 7. WRITE-OFF OF DEPOSIT

In December 2017, the Company entered into a letter of intent with Clean Energy Technology Association, Inc. ("CETA") to purchase an option to acquire 50 shares of CETA, or lease certain oil and natural gas properties inside an area of mutual interest. The Company made a \$250 thousand option payment, which was refundable in the event that the Company and CETA were unable to complete the transaction by August 1, 2018. In February 2018, the Company paid an additional \$124 thousand to CETA. In September 2019, the Company issued CETA a demand letter requesting return of the amounts deposited, at which time CETA made a partial payment of \$50 thousand. While the Company is pursuing collection of the deposit, the Company has established an allowance for the remaining amount due from CETA of \$324 thousand at June 30, 2019 due to the uncertainty of collection of the deposit. See *Note 8-Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions*.

## 8. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Litigation

APEG II and its general partner, APEG Energy II, GP (together with APEG II, "APEG") are involved in litigation with the Company and its former Chief Executive Officer, David Veltri, as described below. APEG II holds approximately 43% of the Company's outstanding common stock and was its secured lender prior to the maturity on July 30, 2019 of a credit facility the Company had with APEG II. The costs associated with the ongoing litigation have been a significant use of the Company's existing cash. While the Company has historically funded all litigation costs out of operating cash flow, continued excessive legal fees associated with litigation could impair the Company's liquidity profile and ability to fund significant drilling obligations.

### *APEG II Litigation*

On February 14, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors received a letter from APEG II, the largest shareholder of the Company and, at that time, the Company's secured lender under the credit facility, urging the Company to work with APEG II and other shareholders to establish a seven-person, independent board of directors, establish a corporate business plan and reduce the Company's corporate general and administrative expenses.

On February 25, 2019, APEG II provided an access termination notice to the Company's bank under its collateral documents, and the bank confirmed to the Company that access to its collateral accounts was terminated. On February 26, 2019, APEG II provided account disposition instructions to the Company's subsidiary's bank instructing the bank to deliver to APEG II all of the funds held in the collateral accounts, which totaled \$1,794,294. The funds were wired by the bank to APEG II on March 1, 2019.

On March 1, 2019, David Veltri, our former Chief Executive Officer and President, filed a lawsuit against APEG II in the Company's name (the "Texas Litigation") by filing an Original Petition and Application for Temporary Restraining Order, Temporary Injunction, Permanent Injunction, and Appointment of Receiver, Case No. 2019-15528 (the "Action"), in the District Court of Harris County Texas, 190th Judicial District (the "State Court"), naming APEG II and its general partner as defendants. The State Court granted the motion for a temporary restraining order ("TRO") and ordered APEG to return immediately the \$1,794,294 in cash previously wired to APEG II.

On March 4, 2019, APEG II filed a Notice of Removal and an Emergency Motion to Stay or Modify State Court Temporary Restraining Order in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, Case No. 4:19-cv-00754 (the "Texas Federal Court"), in order to remove the Texas Litigation from the State Court to the Federal District Court and to stay or modify the TRO. Following a hearing on March 4, 2019, the Texas Federal Court vacated the TRO. On March 7, 2019, at the continued hearing on emergency motions, the Court ordered APEG to return our funds, less the outstanding balance due to APEG II under the credit facility of \$936,620, and the Company received back \$857,674.

On February 25, 2019, the Board held a meeting at which it voted to terminate for cause Mr. Veltri from his position as Chief Executive Officer and President as a result of using Company funds in excess of, and inconsistent with, certain authority granted by the Board and other reasons. Mr. Veltri, along with John Hoffman, a member of the Board, called into question whether or not such action was properly taken at the Board meeting. On March 8, 2019, the Company's Audit Committee, as an official committee of the Board, represented by independent counsel retained by the Audit Committee, intervened by filing in the Texas Litigation an Emergency Motion of the Official Audit Committee of the Board of U.S. Energy Requesting Company Protections Necessary for Releasing Funds Pending Internal Investigation (the "AC Motion"). The AC Motion requested that the Texas Federal Court order that all of the Company's funds, financial, and monetary matters be placed under the control of the Company's Chief Financial Officer and that control of these functions be removed from the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who the Audit Committee believed had been properly terminated by the Board on February 25, 2019.

On March 12, 2019, the Texas Federal Court granted the AC Motion and issued an additional Management Order, ordering that any disbursement made by the Company must be approved in writing by the Audit Committee in advance. Additionally, the Management Order stated that the Company's Chief Financial Officer must be appointed as the sole signatory on all of the Company's bank accounts.

#### *Litigation with Former Chief Executive Officer*

In connection with the above described litigation with APEG II, APEG II then initiated a second lawsuit on March 18, 2019 as a shareholder derivative action in Colorado against Mr. Veltri, the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board, and President, as a result of his refusal to recognize the Board's decision to terminate him for cause (the "Colorado Litigation"). The Company was named as a nominal defendant in the Colorado litigation, Civil Action No. 1:19-cv-00801 before the United States District Court for the District of Colorado (the "Colorado Federal Court"), filed on March 18, 2019.

The APEG II complaint in the Colorado Litigation alleged that Mr. Veltri's employment was terminated by the Board of Directors and sought an injunction and temporary restraining order against Mr. Veltri to prevent him from continuing to act as Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman, which he claimed he was entitled to continue doing. Mr. Veltri currently remains a member of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Meanwhile, APEG II asserted claims against the Company directly in the Texas Litigation, while in roughly the same period, counsel for Mr. Veltri withdrew from the Texas Litigation, leaving the Company without counsel with respect to the claims asserted in the Company's name and the APEG II claims asserted against the Company in the Texas Litigation. The Texas Federal Court ordered the Audit Committee to identify counsel to represent or act in the name of the Company in the Texas Litigation on or by April 30, 2019. On that date, the Audit Committee took over the control of the defense of the Company, prosecution of its claims against APEG II, and filed third-party claims on behalf of the Company against Mr. Veltri and John Hoffman, asserting that Mr. Veltri was responsible for any damages that APEG II claims, including attorneys' fees, and that Mr. Veltri and Mr. Hoffman should be removed from the Board of Directors in accordance with the laws of the State of Wyoming. On May 22, 2019, the Company and APEG II entered into a settlement agreement with Mr. Hoffman pursuant to which Mr. Hoffman agreed to resign from the Board of Directors and committees thereof, and the Company agreed to pay up to \$50,000 of Mr. Hoffman's legal fees incurred with respect to the Texas Litigation. Further, the Company released Mr. Hoffman from any claims related to the Texas Litigation, APEG II released the Company from any claims that may have been caused by Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Hoffman released the Company and two of the Company's current directors from any and all claims Mr. Hoffman may have.

In the Colorado Litigation, the Colorado Federal Court entered an order on May 16, 2019 (the "Order") granting interim preliminary injunctive relief to APEG II against Mr. Veltri, holding that Mr. Veltri, without authorization, continued to hold himself out to be and continued to act as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. Pursuant to the Order, Mr. Veltri was preliminarily enjoined from acting as, or holding himself out to be, the Company's President and/or Chief Executive Officer. Ryan Smith, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, was appointed temporary custodian of the Company with the charge to act as the Company's interim Chief Executive Officer.

On May 30, 2019, and following briefing by the parties to the Colorado Litigation, the Colorado Federal Court issued a subsequent order (the "Second Order") appointing C. Randel Lewis as custodian of the Company pursuant to the Wyoming Business Corporation Act and to take over for Mr. Smith in acting as the Company's interim Chief Executive Officer and to serve on the Board of Directors as Chairman. As noted in the Second Order, two of the Company's Board members had moved in the Board meeting on February 25, 2019 to terminate Mr. Veltri as President and Chief Executive Officer for cause by a vote of two to one. However, there was a dispute among the Board members as to whether the Board meeting was properly called and whether Mr. Veltri should have been allowed to vote on his own termination. The outcome of the vote on Mr. Veltri's termination was in dispute as Mr. Veltri contended that he should have voted on his termination, and had he voted, Mr. Veltri would have voted against his own termination, thus creating a board deadlock preventing his termination. Specifically, Mr. Veltri contended the Board, which consisted of four members at that time, remained deadlocked on the issue, which prompted APEG II to file the above-mentioned suit against Mr. Veltri to have him removed as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. The Second Order noted that the primary purpose of having Mr. Lewis serve as custodian was to resolve the aforementioned Board deadlock. Pursuant to the Second Order, Mr. Lewis, as custodian, was ordered to act in place of the Board to appoint one independent director to replace Mr. Hoffman. On June 13, 2019, Mr. Lewis appointed Catherine J. Boggs to serve as an independent director until the next annual meeting of the Company's shareholders. Following such annual meeting, the Board of Directors is to vote on a new Chief Executive Officer to replace Mr. Lewis in that role, and which tenure may last only so long as it takes the Colorado Federal Court to resolve the disputes in the Colorado Litigation, and Mr. Lewis will be discharged from serving as the Company's custodian, Interim Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Board.

Following the issuance of the Second Order, the Audit Committee of the Company, which had been continuing its investigation into Mr. Veltri's actions while he served as President and Chief Executive Officer, engaged an independent accounting firm to conduct a forensic accounting of the Company's books and records in an effort to determine whether certain of Mr. Veltri's actions regarding his use of Company funds was appropriate and authorized. See "*Audit Committee Investigation*" below. Following the completion of such investigation, the Audit Committee met on June 21, 2019 and voted unanimously to recommend to the Board to reaffirm its termination of Mr. Veltri for cause by ratifying its prior actions at the Board meeting on February 25, 2019. The Board, which following the issuance of the Second Order was reconstituted with all five members as required by the Company's bylaws and the Second Order, met on August 5, 2019 and received a report from the Audit Committee. Following such report, the Board approved and ratified the termination of Mr. Veltri as President and Chief Executive Officer for cause.

Both the Texas Litigation and the Colorado Litigation remain pending. On September 18, 2019, APEG II filed a motion for voluntary dismissal with the Colorado Federal Court seeking to dismiss the Colorado Litigation, to discharge Randle Lewis as Custodian and Interim Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, and reimbursement of its expenses and attorneys' fees that it incurred in connection with the Colorado Litigation. In its motion for dismissal, APEG II stated that its claims (i) to request a declaratory judgment that Mr. Veltri was validly terminated as Chief Executive Officer of the Company by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2019 and (ii) to request an injunction enjoining Mr. Veltri from acting as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company have both been addressed and are now moot. On October 9, 2019, Mr. Veltri filed a request for an additional seven days, up to and including October 16, 2019, to file his response to the motion for dismissal. As of October 10, 2019, the Colorado Federal Court had not yet ruled on APEG II's motion for dismissal or Mr. Veltri's request for extension.



Following the termination of the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board on February 25, 2019, the Company's independent auditors, Plante & Moran PLLC, informed the Audit Committee that the auditors had found at least one instance of irregularities in the submission and payment of expense reports with respect to the former Chief Executive Officer. The Company's Audit Committee engaged independent legal counsel, which engaged an independent accounting firm to conduct a forensic accounting investigation of the Company's expense reporting system in relation to issues raised by the Company's independent auditors regarding potential financial improprieties related to expense reports, including examining expense reports and third-party expenditures made by or through the former Chief Executive Officer or his staff. The investigation was expanded into a forensic investigation of the integrity of the Company's computer-based record keeping after Mr. Veltri and Mr. Hoffman managed to reset the security codes to give them complete control of the Company's books and records temporarily and exclude our other officers and directors from accessing those records during that period, which further raised concerns with respect to material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The scope of the forensic accounting and investigation covered the period from January 1, 2017 through March 31, 2019. The Company's Audit Committee has taken certain steps in response to the forensic accounting investigation. See *Part I, Item 4. Controls and Procedures—Changes in Control Over Financial Reporting—Management's Remediation Plan*.

The forensic accounting investigation was completed on June 13, 2019 and resulted in the finding of a number of irregularities and reimbursements for personal expenses or expenses that were unrelated to furthering the Company's business. An expense report was submitted in October 2018 that included \$1,537 for the registration of a vehicle owned by an affiliated entity of Mr. Hoffman, as well as insurance premiums for the vehicle totaling \$813. Mr. Hoffman repaid the Company in full for such amounts in connection with his resignation and settlement agreement with the Company in May 2019. It is possible that these payments by the Company on behalf of Mr. Hoffman could be deemed to be in violation of Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. However, the Company has not made a determination as of the date hereof if such payments resulted in a violation of that provision. If, however, it is determined these payments violated the prohibitions of Section 402, the Company could be subject to investigation and/or litigation that could involve significant time and costs and may not be resolved favorably. The Company is unable to predict the extent of its ultimate liability with respect to these payments. The costs and other effects of any future litigation, government investigations, legal and administrative cases and proceedings, settlements, judgments and investigations, claims and changes in this matter could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

In addition, the investigation found that the former Chief Executive Officer, David Veltri, had expense reports that consistently lacked detailed receipts and descriptions of the business purpose of each expense. The expense reimbursements did not go through a review process or require Board approval or approval from any other employee, as the Company did not have in place any expense report policy or other process for pre-approving expenses prior to incurring such expense. Mr. Veltri was the sole signatory on the Company's bank accounts and effectively had sole authority to approve his own expense reports when he provided reimbursement checks to himself and controlled all funds of the Company.

The forensic accounting investigation and the Company's internal investigation also identified numerous expense items on Mr. Veltri's expense reports that appeared to be personal in nature, or lacked adequate documentation showing that such expense was for legitimate business purposes. These expense items totaled at least \$81,014, of which \$32,194 was incurred during the year ended December 31, 2017, \$34,203 was incurred during the year ended December 31, 2018 and \$14,617 was incurred during 2019 prior to Mr. Veltri's termination. The Company has reclassified the entire \$81,014 reimbursed to Mr. Veltri as additional compensation and taxable income. In addition, the Company has accrued payroll taxes payable on the additional compensation, however, the Company has not accrued penalties and interest that may be assessed because the amount of such penalties and interest cannot be reasonably determined.

The report also indicated that Mr. Veltri used the Company's vendors for his own personal benefit. Mr. Veltri bypassed the Company's accounts payable process by paying third-party vendors personally through expense reports and then approved his own expense reports, which limited the visibility of the payments and review by the Company's accounting personnel. Mr. Veltri personally obtained reimbursements for several charges incurred by a consultant hired by the Company, which consultant potentially had a conflict of interest with the Company. The reimbursements totaled 2,710, and such reimbursements were highly unusual since the consultant included its expenses directly on its own invoices. The independent accounting firm conducting the forensic accounting investigation called into question other payments made to the consultant because of the vagueness of the work descriptions and project details provided by the consultant, and the independent accounting firm questioned Mr. Veltri's judgment and the legitimacy of the services provided by the consultant for which the Company paid a total of \$38,774. The forensic investigation revealed that Mr. Veltri may have made personal loans to the owners of the consulting firm, which indicates that a conflict of interest existed between Mr. Veltri's personal interests and the Company's best interests.

Mr. Veltri also incurred \$47,156 in third-party professional fees in connection with a potential transaction with a company controlled by a former Board member, which transaction and related expenses in evaluating the potential transaction were not approved by the Board. The professional fees when incurred were treated as unevaluated prospect cost and included in unproved oil and gas properties. At December 31, 2018, the total amount of the fees was impaired and transferred to the full cost pool.

Mr. Veltri also entered into an agreement to acquire some oil and natural gas properties for which the Board authorized \$250,000, which amount was fully refundable, subject to the funds being held in escrow pending the closing of the acquisition. Mr. Veltri wired the funds directly into the seller's account, rather than escrowing such funds, and also paid the seller an additional amount of \$124,328, which amount was not authorized by the Board, as well as \$40,578 for professional services. The transaction never closed. The Company is currently seeking a refund of such funds from the seller, who made a partial payment of \$50,000 in September 2019. While the Company is pursuing collection of the deposit, the Company has established an allowance for the remaining \$324,328 due from the seller due to the uncertainty of collection of the deposit. See *Note 7-Write-off of Deposit*.

Additionally, from time to time, the Company is party to certain legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these events cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not expect these matters to have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

## **9. PREFERRED STOCK**

The Company's articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 100,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value. Shares of preferred stock may be issued with such dividend, liquidation, voting and conversion features as may be determined by the Board of Directors without shareholder approval. The Company is authorized to issue 50,000 shares of Series P preferred stock in connection with a shareholder rights plan that expired in 2011, and no shares of Series P preferred stock are outstanding.

On February 12, 2016, the Company issued 50,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock") to Mt. Emmons Mining Company ("MEM"), a subsidiary of Freeport McMoRan, pursuant to that certain Series A Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Series A Purchase Agreement"). The Series A Preferred Stock was issued in connection with the disposition of the Company's mining segment, whereby MEM acquired the property and replaced the Company as permittee and operator of a water treatment plant (the "Acquisition Agreement"). The Series A Preferred Stock was issued at \$40 per share for an aggregate \$2.0 million. The Series A Preferred Stock liquidation preference, initially \$2.0 million, increases by quarterly dividends of 12.25% per annum (the "Adjusted Liquidation Preference"). At the option of the holder, each share of Series A Preferred Stock may initially be converted into 13.33 shares of the Company's common stock (the "Conversion Rate") for an aggregate of 666,667 shares. The Conversion Rate is subject to anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and certain reorganization events and to price-based anti-dilution protections. At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the aggregate number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock was 793,349 shares, which is the maximum number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion.

The Series A Preferred Stock is senior to other classes or series of shares of the Company with respect to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation. No dividend or distribution will be declared or paid on junior stock, including the Company's common stock, (1) unless approved by the holders of Series A Preferred Stock and (2) unless and until a like dividend has been declared and paid on the Series A Preferred Stock on an as-converted basis. The Series A Preferred Stock does not vote with the Company's common stock on an as-converted basis on matters put before the Company's shareholders. However, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock have the right to approve specified matters as set forth in the certificate of designation and have the right to require the Company to repurchase the Series A Preferred Stock in connection with a change of control. Concurrent with entry into the Acquisition Agreement and the Series A Purchase Agreement, the Company and MEM entered into an Investor Rights Agreement, which provides MEM rights to certain information and Board observer rights. MEM has agreed that it, along with its affiliates, will not acquire more than 16.86% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock. In addition, MEM has the right to demand registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, of the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock.

## 10. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

### At-the-Market Offering

In January 2018, the Company entered into a common stock sales agreement with a financial institution pursuant to which the Company could offer and sell, through the sales agent, common stock representing an aggregate offering price of up to \$2.5 million through an at-the-market continuous offering program. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company issued 930,857 shares of common stock at an average price of \$1.37 for total net proceeds before offering expenses of approximately \$1,275 thousand. Offering expenses, including broker fees and legal costs related to the at-the-market offering totaled \$125 thousand. In January 2019, the Company terminated the at-the-market offering.

### Warrants

In December 2016, the Company completed a registered direct offering of 1,000,000 shares of common stock at a net gross price of \$1.50 per share. Concurrently, the investors received warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$2.05 per share, subject to adjustment, for a period of five years from closing. The total net proceeds received by the Company were approximately \$1.32 million. The fair value of the warrants upon issuance was \$1.24 million, with the remaining \$80 thousand being attributed to common stock. The warrants have been classified as liabilities due to features in the warrant agreement that give the warrant holder an option to require the Company to redeem the warrant at a calculated fair value in the event of a "Fundamental Transaction," as defined in the warrant agreement. The fair value of the warrants was \$183 thousand and \$425 thousand at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Pursuant to the warrant agreement, the warrant exercise price was reduced from \$2.05 to \$1.13 per share as a result of common stock issuances made during the three month period ended March 31, 2018.

### Stock Options

From time to time, the Company may grant stock options under its incentive plan covering shares of common stock to employees of the Company. Stock options, when exercised, are settled through the payment of the exercise price in exchange for new shares of stock underlying the option. These awards typically expire ten years from the grant date.

For both the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, total stock-based compensation expense related to stock options was \$26 thousand. As of June 30, 2019, there was \$19 thousand of unrecognized expense related to unvested stock options, which will be recognized as stock-based compensation expense through November 2019. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, no stock options were granted, exercised, forfeited or expired. Presented below is information about stock options outstanding and exercisable as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Shares	Price <sup>(1)</sup>	Shares	Price <sup>(1)</sup>
Stock options outstanding	320,462	\$ 6.52	320,462	\$ 6.52
Stock options exercisable	292,962	\$ 7.03	265,462	\$ 7.63

(1) Represents the weighted average price.

The following table summarizes information for stock options outstanding and for stock options exercisable at June 30, 2019:

Number of Shares	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable	
	Exercise Price			Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	Range		Weighted Average			
Low	High					
170,000	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.00	8.3	142,500	\$ 0.97
106,290	9.00	12.48	10.62	4.8	106,290	10.62
29,171	13.92	17.10	14.74	3.0	29,171	14.74
15,001	22.62	30.24	24.03	4.0	15,001	24.03
320,462	\$ 0.72	\$ 30.24	\$ 6.52	6.5	292,962	\$ 7.03

In May 2018, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$583 thousand related to 485,168 unrestricted shares of common stock granted to employees. As of June 30, 2019, there was no unrecognized expense related to common stock grants.

#### 11. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company has asset retirement obligations ("ARO") associated with the future plugging and abandonment of proved properties. Initially, the fair value of a liability for an ARO is recorded in the period in which the ARO is incurred with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related asset. The liability is accreted to its present value each period and the capitalized cost is depleted over the life of the related asset. If the liability is settled for an amount other than the recorded amount, an adjustment to the full-cost pool is recognized. The Company had no assets that are restricted for the purpose of settling AROs.

In the fair value calculation for the ARO there are numerous assumptions and judgments including the ultimate retirement cost, inflation factors, credit-adjusted risk-free discount rates, timing of retirement and changes in legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. To the extent future revisions to assumptions and judgments impact the present value of the existing ARO, a corresponding adjustment is made to the oil and natural gas property balance. During the six months ended June 30, 2019, there was an adjustment to the credit adjusted risk free rate used to discount the ARO for a well completed in December 2018. The adjustment decreased the ARO liability and the amount capitalized by \$15 thousand.

The following is a reconciliation of the changes in the Company's liabilities for asset retirement obligations as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 939	\$ 913
Accretion	12	25
Sold/Plugged	-	(18)
New drilled wells	2	19
Change in discount rate	(15)	-
Liabilities incurred	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 938	\$ 939

## 12. INCOME TAXES

The Company estimated the applicable effective tax rate expected for the full fiscal year. The Company's effective tax rate used to estimate income taxes on a current year-to-date basis is 0% for both the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

In December 2017, the Company paid down debt through the issuance of common stock. This issuance represented a 49.3% ownership change in the Company. See *Note 6-Debt*. This change in ownership, combined with other equity events, triggered loss limitations under Internal Revenue Code ("I.R.C.") Section 382. As a result, the Company wrote-off \$29.8 million of gross deferred tax assets in 2017, and an additional \$2.4 million in gross deferred tax assets in 2018. Since the Company maintains a valuation allowance against these tax assets there is no impact to the condensed consolidated statements of operations in either the six month period ended June 30, 2019 or 2018.

Deferred tax assets ("DTAs") are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and for operating losses and tax credit carry forwards. We review our DTAs and valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. As part of our review, we consider positive and negative evidence, including cumulative results in recent years. Consistent with the position at December 31, 2018, the Company maintains a full valuation allowance recorded against all DTAs. The Company therefore had no recorded DTAs as of June 30, 2019. We anticipate that we will continue to record a valuation allowance against our DTAs in all jurisdictions of the Company until such time as we are able to determine that it is "more-likely-than-not" that those DTAs will be realized.

The Company recognizes, measures, and discloses uncertain tax positions whereby tax positions must meet a "more-likely-than-not" threshold to be recognized. During the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, no adjustments were recognized for uncertain tax positions.

The Company does not expect to pay any federal or state income taxes for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019.

## 13. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic net loss per common share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the respective period. Diluted net loss per common share is calculated by dividing adjusted net loss by the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding, which includes the effect of potentially dilutive securities. Potentially dilutive securities for this calculation consist of stock options and warrants, which are measured using the treasury stock method, the conversion feature of the Series A Preferred Stock, and unvested shares of restricted common stock. When the Company recognizes a net loss attributable to common shareholders, as was the case for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, all potentially dilutive shares are anti-dilutive and are consequently excluded from the calculation of dilutive net loss per common share.

The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted net loss per share.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in thousands except per share data)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 20	\$ (1,094)	\$ 35	\$ (1,417)
Accrued dividend on Series A preferred stock	(91)	(81)	(178)	(158)
Loss applicable to common shareholders	\$ (71)	\$ (1,175)	\$ (143)	\$ (1,575)
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	13,405	12,745	13,405	12,448
Dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities	-	-	-	-
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	13,405	12,745	13,405	12,448
Basic net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.13)
Diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.13)

The following table presents the weighted-average common share equivalents excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share due to their anti-dilutive effect:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in thousands)			
Stock options	320	390	320	390
Outstanding warrants	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Series A convertible preferred stock	793	793	793	793
Total	2,113	2,183	2,113	2,183

#### 14. SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATIONS

The Company has exposure to credit risk in the event of nonpayment by joint interest operators of the Company's oil and natural gas properties. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the joint interest operators that accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total oil and natural gas revenue for at least one of the periods presented are as follows:

Operator	2019	2018
A	52%	17%
B	29%	47%
C	9%	14%
D	-%	10%

## 15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining fair value, the Company uses various methods including market, income and cost approaches. Based on these approaches, the Company often utilizes certain assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable inputs. The Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Based on the observability of the inputs used in the valuation techniques the Company is required to provide the following information according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy ranks the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value will be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in less active markets, or other observable inputs that can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 2 also includes derivative contracts whose value is determined using a pricing model with observable market inputs or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity for financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation; also includes observable inputs for nonbinding single dealer quotes not corroborated by observable market data.

The Company has processes and controls in place to attempt to ensure that fair value is reasonably estimated. The Company performs due diligence procedures over third-party pricing service providers in order to support their use in the valuation process. Where market information is not available to support internal valuations, independent reviews of the valuations are performed and any material exposures are evaluated through a management review process.

While the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. The Company has not changed its methodology of determining fair values. The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for complex financial instruments measured at fair value:

### Warrant Valuation Methodologies

The warrants contain a dilutive issuance and other provisions that cause the warrants to be accounted for as a liability. Such warrant instruments are initially recorded and valued as a Level 3 liability and are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings. There were no changes in the methodology to value the warrants. The Company worked with a third-party valuation expert to estimate the value of the warrants at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 using a Lattice model, with the following assumptions:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Number of warrants outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expiration date	June 21, 2022	June 21, 2022
Exercise price	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.13
Stock price	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.67
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Average volatility rate	85%	90%
Risk free interest rate	1.72%	2.47%

An increase in any of the variables would cause an increase in the fair value of the warrants. Likewise, a decrease in any variable would cause a decrease in the value of the warrants. At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the warrants was \$183 thousand and \$425 thousand, respectively.

## Marketable Equity Securities Valuation Methodologies

The fair value of marketable equity securities is based on quoted market prices obtained from independent pricing services. The Company has investments in the marketable equity securities of Anfield Resources Inc. ("Anfield") and Sutter Gold Mining Company ("Sutter"). Anfield is traded in an active market and has been classified as Level 1, while Sutter is traded in a less active market and accordingly has been classified as Level 2.

## Other Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash and equivalents, oil and gas sales receivable, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of those instruments. The recorded amounts for the credit facility discussed in *Note 6—Debt*, and which the Company repaid in full on March 1, 2019 and subsequently matured on July 30, 2019, approximates the fair market value due to the variable nature of the interest rates, and the fact that market interest rates have remained substantially the same since the last amendment to the credit facility.

## Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Recurring measurements of the fair value of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	June 30, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)							
<b>Assets:</b>								
Marketable Equity Securities	\$ 541	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 541	\$ 533	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 536
<b>Liabilities:</b>								
Warrants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 183	\$ 183	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 425	\$ 425

The following table presents a reconciliation of our Level 3 warrants measured at fair value

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018
	(in thousands)	
Fair value liabilities of Level 3 instruments- beginning of period	\$ 425	\$ 1,200
Net gain on warrant valuation	(242)	(775)
Fair value liabilities of Level 3 instruments- end of period	\$ 183	\$ 425

## 16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

APEG II was the secured lender under the Company's credit facility and is involved in litigation with the Company, as described in *Note 8—Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions*. As described above, the costs associated with the ongoing litigation have been a significant use of the Company's existing cash. While the Company has historically funded all litigation costs out of operating cash flow, continued excessive legal fees associated with litigation could impair the Company's liquidity profile and ability to fund significant drilling obligations.



On December 19, 2018, the Company received a notification letter from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") indicating that for 30 consecutive business days the Company's common stock did not maintain a minimum closing bid price of \$1.00 per share as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). Consistent with this rule, Nasdaq initially provided the Company with a compliance period of 180 days, or until June 17, 2019, to regain compliance with this rule. To regain compliance with this rule, the closing bid price of the common stock must meet or exceed \$1.00 per share for at least ten consecutive business days during this 180-day period. On June 19, 2019, Nasdaq notified the Company that, although the Company had not regained compliance with the minimum \$1.00 closing bid price per share requirement, Nasdaq has determined that the Company was eligible for an additional 180-day period, or until December 16, 2019, to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. The second 180-day period relates exclusively to the \$1.00 closing bid price deficiency, and the Company's common stock may be delisted from Nasdaq during the 180-day period for failure to maintain compliance with any other Nasdaq listing requirements for which the Company is currently on notice or which occurs during the 180-day period.

On April 17, 2019, the Company received a letter from Nasdaq notifying the Company that the Company also was not in compliance with the requirement of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) for continued listing as a result of the Company's failure to timely file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. Pursuant to the notice, the Company was required to submit to Nasdaq a plan to regain compliance with Nasdaq's requirements for continued listing within 60 calendar days of the date of the notice (by June 17, 2019). On May 21, 2019, the Company received another notice from Nasdaq notifying the Company that it was not in compliance with the requirement of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) for continued listing on Nasdaq as a result of the delay in filing its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019, and Nasdaq accelerated the date to submit the Company's plan to meet Nasdaq's continued listing requirements to May 23, 2019, which it complied with. On August 16, 2019, Nasdaq again notified the Company that it was not in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) for continued listing due to the delay in filing the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019. Previously, Nasdaq had granted the Company an exception until September 16, 2019 to file its delinquent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, which the Company complied with, and until October 14, 2019 to file its delinquent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2019. Pursuant to the August 16, 2019 notice, Nasdaq also granted the Company an exception to Rule 5250(c)(1) for its failure to file its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2019 until October 14, 2019, subject to the Company updating its plan to regain compliance with Nasdaq's filing requirements. On September 3, 2019, the Company submitted to Nasdaq an update to its plan to regain compliance with Nasdaq's filing requirements for continued listing for the Nasdaq staff to review and consider.

On May 9, 2019, the Company received a letter from Nasdaq notifying it that it was not in compliance with the requirement of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2) for continued listing on Nasdaq as a result of our audit committee being comprised of fewer than three independent directors. It is the position of the audit committee that it was comprised of three independent directors prior to May 9, 2019, and that any action taken to remove two of the members of the audit committee was invalid. Subsequent to May 9, 2019, one of the Company's directors resigned from the Board and from the audit committee. On June 14, 2019, Nasdaq notified the Company that as a result of the appointment of Catherine Boggs to its Board of Directors and audit committee, Nasdaq determined that the Company was in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2).

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

### Forward Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts included in and incorporated by reference into this Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements. When used in this Form 10-Q, the words "will", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "believe", "seek", "estimate" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q include statements regarding our expected future revenue, income, production, liquidity, cash flows, reclamation and other liabilities, expenses and capital projects, future capital expenditures and future transactions. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including those associated with our ability to find oil and natural gas reserves that are economically recoverable, the volatility of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas prices, declines in the values of our properties that have resulted in and may in the future result in additional ceiling test write downs, our ability to replace reserves and sustain production, our estimate of the sufficiency of our existing capital sources, our ability to raise additional capital to fund cash requirements for our participation in oil and gas properties and for future acquisitions, the uncertainties involved in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves, in prospect development and property acquisitions or dispositions and in projecting future rates of production or future reserves, the timing of development expenditures and drilling of wells, hurricanes and other natural disasters and the operating hazards attendant to the oil and gas and minerals businesses. In particular, careful consideration should be given to cautionary statements made in the "Risk Factors" section of our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. The Company undertakes no duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

### General Overview

U.S. Energy Corp. ("U.S. Energy", the "Company", "we" or "us"), is a Wyoming corporation organized in 1966. We are an independent energy company focused on the acquisition and development of oil and natural gas producing properties in the continental United States. Our business activities are currently focused in South Texas and the Williston Basin in North Dakota.

We have historically explored for and produced oil and natural gas through a non-operator business model. As a non-operator, we rely on our operating partners to propose, permit, drill, complete and produce oil and natural gas wells. Before a well is drilled, the operator provides all oil and natural gas interest owners in the designated well the opportunity to participate in the drilling and completion costs and revenues of the well on a pro-rata basis. Our operating partners also produce, transport, market and account for all oil and natural gas production.

### Recent Developments

#### ***Audit Committee Investigation***

Following the termination of our former Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board on February 25, 2019, our independent auditors, Plante & Moran PLLC, informed the Audit Committee that the auditors had found irregularities in the submission and payment of expense reports with respect to our former Chief Executive Officer. Our Audit Committee engaged independent legal counsel, which subsequently engaged an independent accounting firm to conduct a forensic accounting investigation of our expense reporting system in relation to issues raised by our auditors regarding potential financial improprieties related to expense reports, including examining expense reports and third-party expenditures made by or through our former Chief Executive Officer or his staff. The investigation was expanded into a forensic investigation of the integrity of our computer-based record-keeping after Mr. Veltri and Mr. Hoffman managed to reset the security codes to give them complete control of our books and records temporarily and exclude the ability of our other employees, members of management, and other officers and directors to access those records during that period, which further raised concerns with respect to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. The scope of the forensic accounting investigation covered the period from January 1, 2017 through March 31, 2019. Our Audit Committee has taken certain steps in response to the forensic accounting investigation. See *Part I, Item 4 Controls and Procedures—Changes in Control Over Financial Reporting—Management's Remediation Plan*.

The forensic accounting investigation was completed on June 13, 2019 and resulted in the finding of a number of irregularities and reimbursements for personal expenses or expenses that were unrelated to furthering the Company's business. An expense report was submitted in October 2018 that included \$1,537 for the registration of a vehicle owned by an affiliated entity of Mr. Hoffman, as well as insurance premiums for the vehicle totaling \$813. Mr. Hoffman repaid the Company in full for such amounts in connection with his resignation and settlement agreement with the Company in May 2019. It is possible that these payments by the Company on behalf of Mr. Hoffman could be deemed to be in violation of Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. However, we have not made a determination as of the date hereof if such payments resulted in a violation of that provision. If, however, it is determined these payments violated the prohibitions of Section 402, we could be subject to investigation and/or litigation that could involve significant time and costs and may not be resolved favorably. We are unable to predict the extent of our ultimate liability with respect to these payments. The costs and other effects of any future litigation, government investigations, legal and administrative cases and proceedings, settlements, judgments and investigations, claims and changes in this matter could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

In addition, the investigation found that our former Chief Executive Officer, David Veltri, had expense reports that consistently lacked detailed receipts and descriptions of the business purpose of each expense. The expense reimbursements did not go through a review process or require Board approval or approval from any other employee, as we did not have in place any expense report policy or other process for pre-approving expenses prior to incurring such expense. Mr. Veltri was the sole signatory on our bank accounts and effectively had sole authority to approve his own expense reports when he provided reimbursement checks to himself and controlled all funds of the Company.

The forensic accounting investigation and our internal investigation also identified numerous expense items on Mr. Veltri's expense reports that appeared to be personal in nature, or lacked adequate documentation showing that such expense was for legitimate business purposes. These expense items totaled at least \$81,014, of which \$32,194 was incurred during the year ended December 31, 2017, \$34,203 was incurred during the year ended December 31, 2018 and \$14,617 was incurred during 2019 prior to Mr. Veltri's termination. We have reclassified the entire \$81,014 reimbursed to Mr. Veltri as additional compensation and taxable income. In addition, we have accrued payroll taxes payable on the additional compensation, however we have not accrued penalties and interest that may be assessed because the amount of such penalties and interest cannot be reasonably determined.

The report also indicated that Mr. Veltri used the Company's vendors for his own personal benefit. Mr. Veltri bypassed our accounts payable process by paying third-party vendors personally through expense reports and then approved his own expense reports, which limited the visibility of the payments and review by our accounting personnel. Mr. Veltri personally obtained reimbursements for several charges incurred by a consultant hired by the Company, which consultant potentially had a conflict of interest with the Company. The reimbursements totaled \$2,710, and such reimbursements were highly unusual since the consultant included its expenses directly on its own invoices. The independent accounting firm conducting the forensic accounting investigation called into question other payments made to the consultant because of the vagueness of the work descriptions and project details provided by the consultant, and the independent accounting firm questioned Mr. Veltri's judgment and the legitimacy of the services provided by the consultant for which the Company paid a total of \$38,774. The forensic investigation revealed that Mr. Veltri may have made personal loans to the owners of the consulting firm, which indicates that a conflict of interest existed between Mr. Veltri's personal interests and the Company's best interests. The fees paid to the consultant were initially recorded as unevaluated prospect costs. At December 31, 2018, as a result of the Board deciding not to pursue the prospect, the costs were impaired and transferred into the full cost pool.

Mr. Veltri also incurred \$47,156 in third-party professional fees in connection with a potential transaction with a company controlled by a former Board member, which transaction and related expenses in evaluating the potential transaction were not approved by the Board. The professional fees, when incurred, were treated as unevaluated prospect cost and included in unproved oil and gas properties. At December 31, 2018, the total amount of the fees was impaired and transferred to the full cost pool.

Mr. Veltri also entered into an agreement to acquire some oil and natural gas properties for which the Board authorized \$250,000, which amount was fully refundable, subject to the funds being held in escrow pending the closing of the acquisition. Mr. Veltri wired the funds directly into the seller's account, rather than escrowing such funds, and also paid the seller an additional amount of approximately \$124,328, which amount was not authorized by the Board, as well as \$40,578 for professional services. The transaction never closed. The Company is currently seeking a refund of such funds from the seller, who made a partial payment of \$50,000 in September 2019. While the Company is pursuing collection of the deposit, the Company has established an allowance for the remaining approximately \$324,328 due from the seller due to the uncertainty of collection of the deposit. See *Note 7-Write-off of Deposit* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

## **Nasdaq Continued Listing Requirements**

On December 19, 2018, we received a notification letter from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) indicating that for 30 consecutive business days our common stock did not maintain a minimum closing bid price of \$1.00 per share as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). Consistent with this rule, Nasdaq initially provided us with a compliance period of 180 calendar days, or until June 17, 2019, to regain compliance with this rule. To regain compliance with this rule, the closing bid price of our common stock must meet or exceed \$1.00 per share for at least ten consecutive business days during this 180 calendar day period. On June 19, 2019, Nasdaq notified us that, although we have not regained compliance with the minimum \$1.00 closing bid price per share requirement, Nasdaq has determined that we were eligible for an additional 180 calendar day period, or until December 16, 2019, to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. The second 180-day period relates exclusively to the \$1.00 closing bid price deficiency, and we may be delisted during the 180-day period for failure to maintain compliance with any other Nasdaq listing requirements for which we are currently on notice or which occurs during the 180-day period.

On April 17, 2019, we received a letter from the Nasdaq notifying us that we were not in compliance with the requirement of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) for continued listing as a result of our failure to timely file our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. Pursuant to the notice, we were required to submit to Nasdaq a plan to regain compliance with Nasdaq’s requirements for continued listing within 60 calendar days of the date of the notice (by June 17, 2019). On May 21, 2019, we received another notice from Nasdaq notifying us that we were not in compliance with the requirement of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) for continued listing on Nasdaq as a result the delay in filing our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019, and Nasdaq accelerated the date to submit our plan to meet Nasdaq’s continued listing requirements to May 23, 2019, which we complied with. Nasdaq granted us an exception to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) until September 16, 2019 to file our delinquent annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 and until October 14, 2019 to file our delinquent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019. On August 16, 2019, Nasdaq again notified us that we were not in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) for continued listing due to the delay in filing our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019. On September 3, 2019, we submitted to Nasdaq an update to our plan to regain compliance with Nasdaq’s filing requirements for continued listing for the Nasdaq staff to review and consider.

On May 9, 2019, we received a letter from Nasdaq notifying us that we were not in compliance with the requirement of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2) for continued listing on Nasdaq as a result of our audit committee being comprised of fewer than three independent directors. It is the position of Audit Committee that it was comprised of three independent directors prior to May 9, 2019, and that any action taken to remove two of the member of the audit committee was invalid. Subsequent to May 9, 2019, Mr. Hoffman resigned from the Board and from the audit committee. On June 14, 2019, Nasdaq notified us that as a result of the appointment of Catherine Boggs to our Board of Directors and audit committee, Nasdaq determined that we were in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2).

## **Legal Proceedings**

APEG II, our largest shareholder holding approximately 43% of our outstanding common stock, and its general partner, APEG Energy II, GP (together with APEG II, “APEG”) are involved in litigation with us and our former Chief Executive Officer, David Veltri. For more detail regarding such litigation, please see the sections *Litigation—APEG II Litigation* and *Litigation with Former Chief Executive Officer* in *Note 8—Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

## **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) requires us to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. A summary of our significant accounting policies is detailed in *Part II, Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations* of our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on September 16, 2019.

## Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Please refer to the section entitled Adopted and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements under *Note 1 – Organization, Operations and Significant Accounting Policies* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report for additional information on recently issued accounting standards and our plans for adoption of those standards.

## Results of Operations

### Comparison of our Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we recorded net income of \$20 thousand as compared to a net loss of \$1,094 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2018. In the following sections we discuss our revenue, operating expenses and non-operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2018.

*Revenue.* Presented below is a comparison of our oil and gas sales, production quantities and average sales prices for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands, except average sales prices):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
<b>Revenue:</b>				
Oil	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,292	\$ 468	36%
Gas	112	281	(169)	-60%
Total	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,573	\$ 299	19%
<b>Production quantities:</b>				
Oil (Bbls)	29,386	20,248	9,138	45%
Gas (Mcf)	60,141	94,882	(34,741)	-37%
BOE	39,410	36,061	3,349	9%
<b>Average sales prices:</b>				
Oil (Bbls)	\$ 59.89	\$ 63.79	\$ (3.90)	-6%
Gas (Mcf)	1.86	2.96	(1.10)	-37%
BOE	\$ 47.51	\$ 43.61	\$ 3.90	9%

The increase in our oil and gas revenue of \$299 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily attributed to an increase in oil production of 45% due to a well we participated in drilling in Texas, which began production in late December 2018. In addition, prices on a barrels of oil equivalent ("BOE") basis increased by 9%. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2019 the price we received per BOE increased despite the price received for our oil production decreasing by 6% and the price received for our gas production decreasing by 37% due to an oil-weighted shift in our production mix. For the three months ended June 30, 2019, 75% of our production on a BOE basis was from oil as compared to 56% in the comparable period of 2018.

For the three months ended June 30, 2019, we produced 39,410 BOE, or an average of 433 BOE per day, as compared to 36,061 BOE or 396 BOE per day during the comparable period in 2018. This increase was mainly attributable to the previously mentioned Texas oil well. This increase in production was partially offset by a decrease in production from our Louisiana natural gas well, which was shut-in for the entire quarter.

*Oil and Gas Production Costs.* Presented below is a comparison of our oil and gas production costs for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Production taxes	\$ 118	\$ 108	\$ 10	9%
Lease operating expense	471	554	(83)	-15%
Total	\$ 589	\$ 662	\$ (73)	-11%

For the three months ended June 30, 2019, production taxes increased by \$10 thousand compared to the comparable period in 2018. This increase was primarily attributable to the increase in production quantities on a BOE basis and prices received for oil and natural gas sales. During the three months ended June 30, 2019, lease operating expenses decreased by \$83 thousand when compared to the three months ended June 30, 2018 as the result of reduced field activity.

*Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization.* Our depreciation, depletion and amortization (“DD&A”) rate for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was \$4.98 per BOE compared to \$3.70 per BOE for the three months ended June 30, 2018. Our DD&A rate can fluctuate as a result of changes in drilling and completion costs, impairments, divestitures, changes in the mix of our production, the underlying proved reserve volumes and estimated costs to drill and complete proved undeveloped reserves.

*Impairment of Oil and Natural Gas properties.* During the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the net capitalized cost of our oil and natural gas properties did not exceed the full cost ceiling limitation; therefore, we did not record an impairment charge.

*General and Administrative Expenses.* Presented below is a comparison of our general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Compensation and benefits, including directors	\$ 175	\$ 542	\$ (367)	-68%
Stock-based compensation	13	596	(583)	-98%
Professional fees, insurance and other	1,064	476	588	124%
Bad debt expense	28	-	28	N/A
Total	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,614	\$ (334)	-21%

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$334 thousand during three month period ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the three month period ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was primarily attributable to a stock-based award given to executive officers and employees in 2018. No such stock-based award was given in 2019. In addition, compensation and benefits decreased as the result of a decrease in headcount due to the termination of our former President and Chief Executive Officer. This was partially offset by an increase in professional fees as a result of the APEG II litigation. See *Litigation—APEG II Litigation* and *—Litigation with Former Chief Executive Officer* in *Note 8—Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

*Non-Operating Income (Expense)*. Presented below is a comparison of our non-operating income (expense) for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Realized loss on oil price risk derivatives	\$ -	\$ (169)	\$ 169	N/A
Unrealized gain on oil price risk derivatives	-	83	(83)	N/A
Unrealized loss on marketable equity securities	(8)	(45)	37	-82%
Warrant revaluation gain (loss)	234	(80)	314	-393%
Rental property loss	(8)	(20)	12	-60%
Interest, net	1	(20)	21	-105%
<b>Total other income (expense)</b>	<b>\$ 219</b>	<b>\$ (251)</b>	<b>\$ 470</b>	<b>-187%</b>

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we had no outstanding commodity derivative contracts. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, we had a \$169 thousand realized loss and a \$83 thousand unrealized gain on commodity derivatives. Unrealized gains and losses result from changes in the fair value of the derivatives as commodity prices increase or decrease. Unrealized gains and losses are also recognized in the month when derivative contracts are settled in cash through the recognition of a realized gain or loss.

During the three months ending June 30, 2019, we recognized a warrant revaluation gain of \$234 thousand as compared to a loss of \$80 thousand during the three months ending June 30, 2018. The increase was attributable to a decrease in the warrant liability primarily as a result of a decline in the value of our common stock.

Interest, net decreased by \$21 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the comparable period in 2018. The decrease was attributable to the reduction in the principal balance of our credit facility, which was repaid in full on March 1, 2019. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in interest related to insurance premium financing in 2019.

#### Comparison of our Statements of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, we recorded net income of \$35 thousand as compared to a net loss of \$1,417 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2018. In the following sections we discuss our revenue, operating expenses and non-operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018.

*Revenue*. Presented below is a comparison of our oil and gas sales, production quantities and average sales prices for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands, except average sales prices):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
<b>Revenue:</b>				
Oil	\$ 3,175	\$ 2,522	\$ 653	26%
Gas	258	606	(348)	-57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,433</b>	<b>\$ 3,128</b>	<b>\$ 305</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Production quantities:</b>				
Oil (Bbls)	54,739	40,627	14,112	35%
Gas (Mcf)	113,402	197,086	(83,684)	-42%
BOE	73,639	73,474	165	0%
<b>Average sales prices:</b>				
Oil (Bbls)	\$ 58.00	\$ 62.09	\$ (4.09)	-7%
Gas (Mcf)	2.28	3.07	(0.79)	-26%
BOE	\$ 46.62	\$ 42.57	\$ 4.05	10%

The increase in our oil and gas revenue of \$305 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily attributed to an increase in oil production of 35% due to a well we participated in drilling in Texas, which began production in late December 2018. In addition, prices on a BOE basis increased 10%. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 the price we received per BOE increased despite the price received for our oil production decreasing by 7% and the price received for our gas production decreasing by 26% due to an oil-weighted shift in our production mix. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, 74% of our production on a BOE basis was from oil as compared to 55% in the comparable period of 2018.

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, our production on a BOE basis remained consistent with the comparable period of 2018 at 406 BOE per day. We produced 73,639 BOE during the first six months of 2019 compared to 73,474 BOE for the same period in 2018. This increase was mainly attributable to the previously mentioned Texas oil well. This increase in oil production was partially offset by a decrease in gas production from our Louisiana natural gas well, which was shut-in for the entire six months ended June 30, 2019.

*Oil and Gas Production Costs.* Presented below is a comparison of our oil and gas production costs for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Production taxes	\$ 216	\$ 220	\$ (4)	-2%
Lease operating expense	938	1,074	(136)	-13%
Total	\$ 1,154	\$ 1,294	\$ (140)	-11%

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, production taxes remained relatively consistent with the comparable period in 2018 due to production on a BOE basis remaining consistent. During the six months ended June 30, 2019, lease operating expense decreased by \$136 thousand when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018 as the result of reduced field activity.

*Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization.* Our DD&A rate for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$4.87 per BOE compared to \$3.70 per BOE for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Our DD&A rate can fluctuate as a result of changes in drilling and completion costs, impairments, divestitures, changes in the mix of our production, the underlying proved reserve volumes and estimated costs to drill and complete proved undeveloped reserves.

*Impairment of Oil and Natural Gas Properties.* During the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the net capitalized cost of our oil and natural gas properties did not exceed the full cost ceiling limitation; therefore, we did not record an impairment charge.

*General and Administrative Expenses.* Presented below is a comparison of our general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Compensation and benefits, including directors	\$ 454	\$ 1,325	\$ (871)	-66%
Stock-based compensation	26	610	(584)	-96%
Professional fees, insurance and other	1,620	797	823	103%
Bad debt expense	28	-	28	N/A
Total	\$ 2,128	\$ 2,732	\$ (604)	-22%



General and administrative expenses decreased by \$604 thousand during six month period ended June 30, 2019 as compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 2018. The decrease was primarily attributable to a reduction in compensation and benefits due to the reduction in headcount due to the termination of our former President and Chief Executive Officer and the payment of a \$585 thousand bonus to executive officers and employees in 2018. We did not pay any employee bonuses during the six months ended June 30, 2019. In addition, during the six months ended June 30, 2018, we granted stock-based awards to executive officers and employees. No such stock-based award was given in 2019. The decrease in general and administrative costs were partially offset by an increase in professional fees as a result of the APEG II litigation. See *Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings-APEG II Litigation*.

*Non-Operating Income (Expense)*. Presented below is a comparison of our non-operating income (expense) for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	2019	2018	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Realized loss on oil price risk derivatives	\$ -	\$ (348)	\$ 348	N/A
Unrealized gain on oil price risk derivatives	-	137	(137)	N/A
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable equity securities	5	(123)	128	-104%
Warrant revaluation gain	242	190	52	27%
Rental property loss	(23)	(36)	13	-36%
Recovery of deposit written-off	50	-	50	N/A
Interest, net	(20)	(54)	34	-63%
<b>Total other income (expense)</b>	<b>\$ 254</b>	<b>\$ (234)</b>	<b>\$ 488</b>	<b>-209%</b>

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, we had no outstanding commodity derivative contracts. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, we had a \$348 thousand realized loss and a \$137 thousand unrealized gain on commodity derivatives. Unrealized gains and losses result from changes in the fair value of the derivatives as commodity prices increase or decrease. Unrealized gains and losses are also recognized in the month when derivative contracts are settled in cash through the recognition of a realized gain or loss.

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, we recognized a warrant revaluation gain of \$242 thousand as compared to a gain of \$190 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was attributable to a decrease in the warrant liability, primarily as a result of a decline in the value of our common stock.

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, we recognized a gain of \$50 thousand from the partial recovery of a deposit written off in 2018. See *Note 7-Write-Off of Deposit* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

Interest, net decreased by \$34 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the comparable period in 2018. The decrease was attributable to the reduction in the principal balance of our credit facility, which was repaid in full on March 1, 2019. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in interest related to insurance premium financing in 2019.

#### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures- Adjusted EBITDAX**

Adjusted EBITDAX represents income (loss) from continuing operations as further modified to eliminate depreciation, depletion accretion and amortization, stock-based compensation expense, unrealized gains and loss on marketable equity securities, gains and losses on warrant revaluation, income taxes, unrealized commodity price risk derivative gains and losses, interest expense net of interest income, and other items set forth in the table below. Adjusted EBITDAX excludes certain items that we believe affect the comparability of operating results and items that are generally one-time in nature or whose timing and/or amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

Adjusted EBITDAX is a non-GAAP measure that is presented because we believe it provides useful additional information to investors and analysts as a performance measure. In addition, adjusted EBITDAX is widely used by professional research analysts and others in the valuation, comparison, and investment recommendations of companies in the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry, and many investors use the published research of industry research analysts in making investment decisions. Adjusted EBITDAX should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income (loss), income (loss) from operations, net cash provided by operating activities, or profitability or liquidity measures prepared under GAAP. Because adjusted EBITDAX excludes some, but not all items that affect net income (loss) and may vary among companies, the adjusted EBITDAX amounts presented may not be comparable to similar metrics of other companies.

The following table provides reconciliations of income (loss) from continuing operations to adjusted EBITDAX for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	(in thousands)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations (GAAP)	\$ 35	\$ (1,417)
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	370	285
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable equity securities	(5)	123
Gain on warrant revaluation	(242)	(190)
Unrealized gain on commodity price risk derivatives	-	(137)
Stock-based compensation expense	26	610
Interest, net	20	54
<b>Adjusted EBITDAX (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 204</b>	<b>\$ (672)</b>

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth certain measures of our liquidity as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Change</u>
	(in thousands)		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 884	\$ 2,340	\$ (1,456)
Working capital <sup>(1)</sup>	1,735	2,018	(283)
Total assets	14,382	14,778	(396)
Outstanding debt under credit facility	-	937	(937)
Borrowing base under credit facility	-	6,000	(6,000)
Total shareholders' equity	9,779	9,719	60
Select Ratios:			
Current ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	2.3 to 1.0	2.2 to 1.0	
Debt to equity ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	-	0.1 to 1.0	

(1) Working capital deficit is computed by subtracting total current liabilities from total current assets.

(2) The current ratio is computed by dividing total current assets by total current liabilities.

(3) The debt to equity ratio is computed by dividing total debt by total shareholders' equity.

As of June 30, 2019, we have a working capital surplus of \$1,735 thousand compared to a working capital surplus of \$2,018 thousand as of December 31, 2018, a decrease of \$283 thousand. This decrease was primarily attributable to additional legal expenses incurred as a result of the ongoing litigation with APEG II.

Our sole source of debt financing was a revolving credit facility with APEG II, which we repaid in full in March 2019, and the credit facility matured on July 30, 2019. The borrowing base was \$6.0 million as of December 31, 2018. APEG II was the secured lender under the credit facility and is currently involved in litigation with us, as described in *Litigation—APEG II Litigation* and *Litigation with Former Chief Executive Officer* in *Note 8—Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report. As described above, the costs associated with the ongoing litigation have been a significant use of our existing cash. As of October 10, 2019, we have incurred \$1,017 thousand in connection with such litigation. While we have historically funded all litigation costs out of operating cash flow, continued excessive legal fees associated with litigation could impair our liquidity profile and ability to fund significant drilling obligations.

As of June 30, 2019, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$884 thousand. As of October 10, 2019, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,683 thousand and accounts payable of approximately \$369 thousand. Continued ongoing litigation could negatively affect our ability to raise both debt and equity capital going forward and fund our operations. As of October 10, 2019, we have incurred approximately \$1,017 thousand on litigation and the forensic accounting investigation.

If we have needs for financing during the remainder of 2019, alternatives that we will consider in addition to cash flow from ongoing operations would potentially include entering into a new reserve-based credit facility, selling all or a portion of our interests in our oil and natural gas assets, selling our real estate assets in Wyoming, selling our marketable equity securities, issuing shares of our common stock for cash or as consideration for acquisitions, and other alternatives, as we determine how to best fund our capital programs and meet our financial obligations.

## Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018	Change
	(in thousands)		
<b>Net cash provided by (used in):</b>			
Operating activities	\$ (179)	\$ (786)	\$ 607
Investing activities	(201)	(77)	(124)
Financing activities	(1,076)	344	(1,420)

*Operating Activities.* Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$179 thousand as compared to cash used in operating activities \$786 thousand for the comparable period in 2018. The decrease in cash used in operating activities is attributable to a decrease of \$964 thousand in the loss from operations, which was partially offset by a decrease in working capital changes of \$293 thousand.

*Investing Activities.* Cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$201 thousand as compared to \$77 thousand for the comparable period in 2018. The primary use of cash in our investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were oil and natural gas capital expenditures associated with drilling operations in Texas.

*Financing Activities.* Cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$1,076 thousand as compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$344 thousand for the comparable period in 2018. The decrease in cash from investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to the repayment of \$937 thousand outstanding under our credit facility and \$139 thousand for repayment of our insurance premium finance note. The increase in cash from investing activities in the comparable period of 2018 was due to \$1,150 thousand in net proceeds received from shares of our common stock sold in our at-the-market offering program, which was offset by a \$600 thousand principal payment on the credit facility and \$206 thousand paid to repurchase shares to satisfy employee tax withholding on stock-based compensation.

## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As part of our ongoing business, we have not participated in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities ("SPEs"), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

We evaluate our transactions to determine if any variable interest entities exist. If it is determined that we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, that entity will be consolidated in our consolidated financial statements. We have not been involved in any unconsolidated SPE transactions during the periods covered by this report.

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

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information under this Item.

## Item 4. Controls and Procedures

### Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We are required to maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined by Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that required information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required timeframe, as specified in the rules of the SEC. Our disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management, including our interim Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Based on an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of quarter ended June 30, 2019, our interim Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our interim Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In connection with the termination of our former Chief Executive Officer in February 2019 and the dispute related thereto, we have been involved in ongoing litigation to resolve such disputes. See *Litigation—APEG II Litigation* and *Litigation with Former Chief Executive Officer* in *Note 8—Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report. As a result of such ongoing litigation and lack of clarity with respect to the governance of the Company and the ongoing Audit Committee investigation, we were unable to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 as well as our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019.

As previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the SEC on September 16, 2019, in connection with our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting at the end of our last fiscal year, management identified the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 and is in the process of remediation as of June 30, 2019.

We had the following material weaknesses:

- We had inadequate segregation of duties as a result of limited accounting staff and resources, which impacted our ability to prevent or detect material errors in our consolidated financial statements.
- Our accounting staff did not have sufficient technical abilities to prevent or detect material errors in our consolidated financial statements including the implementation of new accounting standards.

- We did not maintain effective controls over our payment approval process to ensure that proper supporting documentation was received and reviewed prior to payments to third parties.
- We did not have effective controls over our information technology to prevent unauthorized access and control of our email and file servers.
- We did not effectively monitor expense reimbursements to ensure that only business expenses are reimbursed to employees on their expense reports.
- We did not have a process in place to identify related parties.
- We did not have a policy in place that requires Board approval prior to us expending material amounts of Company funds in connection with evaluating potential acquisitions or transactions with third parties and vendors.

For a summary of the actions we have taken following the identification of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 as noted above, see *Part I, Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Recent Developments—Audit Committee Investigation* and the discussion below under the heading *Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting—Management's Remediation Plan*.

#### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting .**

With the exception of the remediation efforts described below, there have been no changes to our system of internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2019 and during the subsequent time period through the filing of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our system of controls over financial reporting.

We have designed a remediation plan to strengthen our internal control over financial reporting and have taken, and will continue to take, remediation steps to address the material weaknesses described above. We will also continue to take meaningful steps to enhance our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting.

#### *Management's Remediation Plan*

In response to the material weaknesses identified in *Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures* discussed above, we have developed a plan (the "Remediation Plan") with oversight from our Audit Committee to remediate the material weaknesses and have begun working on implementing the Remediation Plan. Our Remediation Plan implements certain changes to our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act), including, but not limited to, the following efforts:

- Performing a full review of our system of internal control and evaluating the effectiveness of this system on an ongoing basis.
- Adding professionals to our accounting staff who have experience in implementing and maintaining an effective system of internal control.
- Establishing effective segregation of duty controls, including segregation of duties to ensure the approval of disbursement transactions is performed by someone other than the person initiating the transaction.
- Creating and enforcing a written expense reimbursement policy that applies to both employees and Board members that (i) defines allowable expenses, (ii) requires pre-approval of expenditures above \$500 in situations where personal conflicts of interest may exist; (iii) prohibits the payment of vendors and reimbursement through expense reports; (iv) outlines the documentation requirements for reimbursements, including receipts for meals or events exceeding \$50, listing all parties at such meal and the business purposes of each meal or event; (v) requires detailed folios and receipts for all hotel stays; (vi) requires passenger information for all flights and a description of the business purpose of such travel; (vii) defines the levels of approval, including the approval of the Chief Executive Officer's expenses by the chairman of the Audit Committee and other officers' expenses by the Chief Executive Officer; (viii) establishes that all expenses must be submitted within 60 days of incurring the expense or such expense will not be subject to reimbursement; (ix) defines that all employees travel by coach for flights lasting less than three hours and by business class for flights lasting longer than three hours; and (x) defines the type of rental car allowed while traveling.

- Establishing that all checks or wire transfers issued by the Company require the approval of both the Chief Financial Officer and the Controller.
- Establishing a vendor approval process whereby any third-party vendors require approval by both the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer prior to engagement of such third-party vendors.
- Requiring employees and Board members to certify in writing at least annually that all potential conflicts of interest have been disclosed.
- Implementing a policy that prohibits employees from using Company vendors, including attorneys, accountants and consultants, for personal purposes without obtaining prior Board approval.
- Implementing a policy that clearly defines the types of potential projects or transactions that require prior Board approval prior to evaluating such potential project or transaction and incurring material expenses in connection with such evaluation, including due diligence.

Our management believes the foregoing remedial efforts will effectively remediate the material weaknesses that we identified. As we continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, our management may determine to take additional measures to address control deficiencies or determine to modify the Remediation Plan. If not remediated, these control deficiencies could result in material misstatements to our consolidated financial statements in the future.

Additionally, as part of a continuing effort to improve our business processes, management is currently evaluating its existing internal controls and may update certain controls to accommodate any modifications to its business processes or accounting procedures.

## **PART II – OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

APEG II, our largest shareholder holding approximately 43% of our outstanding common stock, and its general partner, APEG Energy II, GP (together with APEG II, "APEG") are involved in litigation with us and our former Chief Executive Officer, David Veltri. For more detail regarding such litigation, please see the sections *Litigation—APEG II Litigation* and *Litigation with Former Chief Executive Officer* in *Note 8—Commitments, Contingencies and Related-Party Transactions* in the Notes to the Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information under this Item.

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

None

### **Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.**

Not applicable.

### **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not applicable.

### **Item 5. Other Information.**

Not applicable.

## Item 6. Exhibits

- 2.1\*\* [Mt. Emmons Mining Company Acquisition Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 12, 2016\)](#)
- 3.1\*\* [Restated Articles of Incorporation \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3, \[333-162607\] filed October 21, 2009\)](#)
- 3.2\*\* [Amended and Restated Bylaws, dated as of August 5, 2019 \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed August 9, 2019\)](#)
- 3.3\*\* [Certificate of Designation for Series A Convertible Preferred Stock \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 12, 2016\)](#)
- 3.4\*\* [Articles of Amendment to Restated Articles of Incorporation \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed June 21, 2016\)](#)
- 4.1\*\* [Common Stock Purchase Warrant \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed December 22, 2016\)](#)
- 4.2\*\* [Standstill Agreement, dated September 28, 2017, by and between U.S. Energy Corp. and APEG Energy II, L.P. \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 5, 2017\)](#)
- 10.1(a)\*\* [BNP Paribas– Credit Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed August 2, 2010\)](#)
- 10.1(b)\*\* [Wells Fargo Bank, National Association – Second Amendment to Credit Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 25, 2013\)](#)
- 10.1(c)\*\* [Wells Fargo Bank, National Association – Third Amendment to Credit Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 16, 2015\)](#)
- 10.1(d)\*\* [Wells Fargo Bank, National Association – Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed August 15, 2016\)](#)
- 10.1(e)\*\* [APEG Energy II, L.P. – Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 3, 2017\)](#)
- 10.1(f)\*\* [BNP Paribas – Mortgage Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed August 2, 2010\)](#)
- 10.1(g)\*\* [Wells Fargo Bank, National Association – Guaranty \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed August 2, 2010\)](#)
- 10.2\*\*† [USE 2001 Officers' Stock Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed September 13, 2002\)](#)
- 10.3\*\*† [2001 Incentive Stock Option Plan \(amended in 2003\) \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed April 15, 2005\)](#)
- 10.4\*\* [2008 Stock Option Plan for Independent Directors and Advisory Board Members \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 13, 2009\)](#)
- 10.5\*\*† [U.S. Energy Corp. Employee Stock Ownership Plan \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's S-8 filed April 13, 2012\)](#)
- 10.6\*\*† [Amended and Restated 2012 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference from Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement on Form DEF14A filed April 28, 2015\)](#)
- 10.6.1\*\* [Form of Grant to the 2012 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5.1 to the Form 10-K filed March 18, 2013\)](#)
- 10.7(a)\*\* † [Executive Employment Agreement – David Veltri \(effective 10-23-15\) \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 10-Q filed August 15, 2016\)](#)
- 10.7(b)\*\*† [Executive Employment Agreement – Ryan Smith \(effective 11-21-18\) \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed November 27, 2018\)](#)
- 10.7(c)\*\* † [Agreement and Release by and among U.S. Energy Corp., Stephen Conrad, Thomas Bandy, Jerry Danni, James Fraser, and Leo Heath dated October 18, 2017 \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8\(h\) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 28, 2018\)](#)
- 10.7(d)\*\*† [Form of Option Agreement between U.S. Energy Corp. and its directors \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8\(i\) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 28, 2018\)](#)
- 10.7(e)\*\* † [Form of Incentive Option Agreement between U.S. Energy Corp. and its executive officers \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8\(j\) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 28, 2018\)](#)
- 10.7(f)\*\* † [Form of Indemnity Agreement between U.S. Energy Corp. and its directors and officers \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8\(k\) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 28, 2018\)](#)
- 10.8\*\* [Series A Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 12, 2016\)](#)
- 10.9\*\* [Investor Rights Agreement \(incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 12, 2016\)](#)

10.10**	<a href="#"><u>Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of December 16, 2016 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed December 22, 2016)</u></a>
10.11**	<a href="#"><u>Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated October 3, 2017, by and among U.S. Energy Corp., Energy One LLC and Statoil Oil and Gas LP (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 10, 2017)</u></a>
10.12**	<a href="#"><u>Exchange Agreement, dated September 28, 2017, by and among U.S. Energy Corp., Energy One LLC, and APEG Energy II, L.P. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 5, 2017)</u></a>
10.13**	<a href="#"><u>Form of Common Stock Sales Agreement by and between U.S. Energy Corp. and Northland Securities Inc., dated January 5, 2018 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 5, 2018)</u></a>
10.14	<a href="#"><u>Final Release and Settlement Agreement among U.S. Energy Corp. and Energy One, LLC, and APEG Energy II, LP, APEG Energy II GP, LLC and John Hoffman, dated May 22, 2019 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2019)</u></a>
14.1**	<a href="#"><u>Code of Ethics and Conduct (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 14.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed August 5, 2019)</u></a>
31.1*	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002</u></a>
31.2*	<a href="#"><u>Certification of principal financial officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002</u></a>
32.1*◆	<a href="#"><u>Certification under Rule 13a-14(b) of Chief Executive Officer</u></a>
32.2*◆	<a href="#"><u>Certification under Rule 13a-14(b) of Chief Financial Officer</u></a>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* Previously Filed

† Exhibit constitutes a management contract or compensatory plan or agreement.

◆ In accordance with SEC Release 33-8238, Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 are being furnished and not filed.



**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

U.S. ENERGY CORP. (Registrant)

Date: October 15, 2019

By: /s/ Ryan L. Smith

RYAN L. SMITH, Chief Financial Officer and principal accounting officer

U.S. ENERGY CORP. (Registrant)

Date: October 15, 2019

By: /s/ C. Randel Lewis

C. RANDEL LEWIS, Interim Chief Executive Officer and principal executive officer



**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, C. Randel Lewis, certify that:

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

Date: October 15, 2019

By: /s/ C. Randel Lewis

**C. Randel Lewis**

**Interim Chief Executive Officer**

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**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Ryan Smith, certify that:

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

Date: October 15, 2019

By: */s/ Ryan Smith*

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**Ryan Smith**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

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**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of U.S. Energy Corp. (the "Company") for the period ended June 30, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 15, 2019

By: /s/ C. Randel Lewis

**C. Randel Lewis**

**Interim Chief Executive Officer**

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**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of U.S. Energy Corp. (the "Company") for the period ended June 30, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 15, 2019

By: /s/ Ryan Smith

**Ryan Smith**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

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