

CLECO CORP
Form 10-K
February 25, 2014

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

Or

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

Commission file number 1-15759

CLECO CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

72-1445282

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

2030 Donahue Ferry Road, Pineville, Louisiana

(Address of principal executive offices)

71360-5226

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (318) 484-7400

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, and associated rights to purchase Preferred Stock

New York Stock Exchange

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

Title of each class

4.50% Cumulative Preferred Stock, \$100 Par Value

Commission file number 1-05663

CLECO POWER LLC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

72-0244480

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

2030 Donahue Ferry Road, Pineville, Louisiana

(Address of principal executive offices)

71360-5226

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (318) 484-7400

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

6.50% Senior Notes due 2035

New York Stock Exchange

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

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Title of each class
Membership Interests

Cleco Power LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation, meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format.

Indicate by check mark if Cleco Corporation is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if Cleco Power LLC is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrants are not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrants: (1) have 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 Registrants were required to file such reports) and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrants were required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of each of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Smaller reporting company

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes No

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(Continuation of cover page)

The aggregate market value of the Cleco Corporation voting stock held by non-affiliates was \$2,766,154,121 as of the last business day of Cleco Corporation's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based on a price of \$46.43 per common share, the closing price of Cleco Corporation's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on such date. Cleco Corporation's Cumulative Preferred Stock is not listed on any national securities exchange, nor are prices for the Cumulative Preferred Stock quoted on any national automated quotation system; therefore, its market value is not readily determinable and is not included in the foregoing amount. As of February 3, 2014, there were no outstanding shares of Cleco Corporation's preferred stock.

As of February 3, 2014, there were 60,474,900 outstanding shares of Cleco Corporation's Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share. As of February 3, 2014, all of Cleco Power's membership interest was owned by Cleco Corporation.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Cleco Corporation's definitive Proxy Statement relating to its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 25, 2014, are incorporated by reference into Part III herein.

This combined Form 10-K is separately filed by Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power. Information in this filing relating to Cleco Power is filed by Cleco Corporation and separately by Cleco Power on its own behalf. Cleco Power makes no representation as to information relating to Cleco Corporation (except as it may relate to Cleco Power) or any other affiliate or subsidiary of Cleco Corporation.

This report should be read in its entirety as it pertains to each respective Registrant. The Notes to the Financial Statements for the Registrants and certain other sections of this report are combined.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

References in this filing, including all items in Parts I, II, III, and IV, to “Cleco” mean Cleco Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Cleco Power, and references to “Cleco Power” mean Cleco Power LLC and its subsidiaries, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Additional abbreviations or acronyms used in this filing, including all items in Parts I, II, III, and IV are defined below:

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM	DEFINITION
401(k) Plan	Cleco Power 401(k) Savings and Investment Plan
ABR	Alternate Base Rate which is the greater of the prime rate, the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50%, or the LIBOR plus 1.0%
Acadia	Acadia Power Partners, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Acadia Power Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Midstream
Acadia Unit 1	Cleco Power’s 580-MW, combined cycle, natural gas-fired power plant located at the Acadia Power Station in Eunice, Louisiana
Acadia Unit 2	Energry Louisiana’s 580-MW, combined cycle, natural gas-fired power plant located at the Acadia Power Station in Eunice, Louisiana
Acadiana Load Pocket	An area in south central Louisiana that has experienced transmission constraints caused by local load and lack of generation. Transmission within the Acadiana Load Pocket is owned by several entities, including Cleco Power.
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
Amended Lignite Mining Agreement	Amended and restated lignite mining agreement effective December 29, 2009
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
APH	Acadia Power Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Midstream
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, an economic stimulus package passed by Congress in February 2009
Attala	Attala Transmission LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation
Brame Energy Center	A facility consisting of Nesbitt Unit 1, Rodemacher Unit 2, and Madison Unit 3
CAA	Clean Air Act
Cajun	Cajun Gas Energy L.L.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of third parties. In conjunction with the disposition of Acadia Unit 2 on April 29, 2011, APH no longer has any ownership interest in Cajun. From February 23, 2010 to April 29, 2011, Cajun was 50% owned by APH and 50% owned by third parties. Prior to February 23, 2010, Cajun was 100% owned by third parties.
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CLE Intrastate	CLE Intrastate Pipeline Company LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Evangeline
Cleco Innovations LLC	Previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation. Dissolved effective June 24, 2013.
Cleco Katrina/Rita	Cleco Katrina/Rita Hurricane Recovery Funding LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Power
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Coughlin	Coughlin Power Station, a 775-MW combined-cycle, natural gas-fired power plant located in St. Landry, Louisiana
CSAPR	The Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
DHLC	Dolet Hills Lignite Company, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of SWEPCO
Diversified Lands	Diversified Lands LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation

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Dodd-Frank Act	The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, signed into law on July 21, 2010.
DOE	United States Department of Energy
Dolet Hills	A 650-MW lignite/natural gas generating unit at Cleco Power's plant site in Mansfield, Louisiana. Cleco Power has a 50% ownership interest in the capacity of Dolet Hills.
EAC	Environmental Adjustment Clause
Entergy	Entergy Corporation
Entergy Arkansas	Entergy Arkansas, Inc.
Entergy Gulf States	Entergy Gulf States Louisiana, L.L.C.
Entergy Louisiana	Entergy Louisiana, LLC
Entergy Mississippi	Entergy Mississippi, Inc.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERO	Electric Reliability Organization
ESPP	Cleco Corporation Employee Stock Purchase Plan
Evangeline	Cleco Evangeline LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Midstream
Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement	Capacity Sale and Tolling Agreement between Evangeline and JPMVEC, which was executed in February 2010 and expired on December 31, 2011
Evangeline Restructuring Agreement	Purchase, Sale and Restructuring Agreement entered into on February 22, 2010, by Evangeline and JPMVEC
Evangeline Tolling Agreement	Capacity Sale and Tolling Agreement between Evangeline and BE Louisiana LLC (as successor to Williams Power Company, Inc.) which was set to expire in 2020 and was terminated in February 2010. In September 2008, BE Louisiana LLC was merged into JPMVEC.
FAC	Fuel Adjustment Clause
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

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ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM	DEFINITION
FTRs	Financial transmission rights are used to provide a financial hedge to manage the risk of congestion cost in the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market.
FRP	Formula Rate Plan
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States
GDP-IPD	Gross Domestic Product – Implicit Price Deflator
Generation Services	Cleco Generation Services LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Midstream
GO Zone	Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-135)
ICT	Independent Coordinator of Transmission
Interconnection Agreement	One of two Interconnection and Real Estate Agreements, one between Attala and Entergy Mississippi, and the other between Perryville and Entergy Louisiana
IRP	Integrated Resource Planning
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISO	Independent System Operator
JPMVEC	J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation. In September 2008, BE Louisiana LLC (an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co.) was merged into JPMVEC.
kWh	Kilowatt-hour(s) as applicable
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offer Rate
Lignite Mining Agreement	Dolet Hills Mine Lignite Mining Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2001
LMP	Locational Marginal Price
LPSC	Louisiana Public Service Commission
LTICP	Cleco Corporation Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan
Madison Unit 3	A 600-MW solid-fuel generating unit at Cleco Power's plant site in Boyce, Louisiana
MATS	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
Midstream	Cleco Midstream Resources LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, a credit rating agency
MSCI EAFE Index	Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australia, Far East Index
MW	Megawatt(s) as applicable
MWh	Megawatt-hour(s) as applicable
NAC	North American Coal Corporation
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NMTC	New Markets Tax Credit
NMTC Fund	USB NMTC Fund 2008-1 LLC was formed to invest in projects qualifying for New Markets Tax Credits and Solar Projects
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Not Meaningful	A percentage comparison of these items is not statistically meaningful because the percentage difference is greater than 1,000%
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
Oxbow	

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	Oxbow Lignite Company, LLC, 50% owned by Cleco Power and 50% owned by SWEPCO
PCAOB	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PEH	Perryville Energy Holdings LLC, previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Midstream. Dissolved effective December 9, 2010.
Perryville	Perryville Energy Partners, L.L.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation
Perryville and PEH Bankruptcy Court	U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Louisiana, Alexandria Division
PLR	Private Letter Ruling
Power Purchase Agreement	Power Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2004, between Perryville and Entergy Services, Inc., as agent for Entergy Louisiana and Entergy Gulf States
PPACA	Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (HR 3590)
PRP	Potentially responsible party
Registrant(s)	Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power
RFP	Request for Proposal
Rodemacher Unit 2	A 523-MW coal/natural gas generating unit at Cleco Power's plant site in Boyce, Louisiana. Cleco Power has a 30% ownership interest in the capacity of Rodemacher Unit 2.
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
Sale Agreement	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2004, between Perryville and Entergy Louisiana
S&P	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a credit rating agency
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SERP	Cleco Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

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ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM	DEFINITION
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
SPP	Southwest Power Pool
SPP RE	Southwest Power Pool Regional Entity
Support Group	Cleco Support Group LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleco Corporation
SWEPCO	Southwestern Electric Power Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Teche	Teche Electric Cooperative, Inc.
VaR	Value-at-Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entity

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking statements” about future events, circumstances, and results. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, future capital expenditures; projections, including with respect to base revenue; business strategies; goals, beliefs, plans and objectives; competitive strengths; market developments; development and operation of facilities; growth in sales volume; meeting capacity requirements; expansion of service to existing customers and service to new customers; future environmental regulations and remediation liabilities; electric customer credits; and the anticipated outcome of various regulatory and legal proceedings. Although the Registrants believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions (some of which may prove to be incorrect) and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results to differ materially from the Registrants’ expectations. In addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with these forward-looking statements, the following list identifies factors that could cause the Registrants’ actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any of the Registrants’ forward-looking statements:

factors affecting utility operations, such as unusual weather conditions or other natural phenomena; catastrophic weather-related damage (such as hurricanes and other storms or severe drought conditions); unscheduled generation outages; unanticipated maintenance or repairs; unanticipated changes to fuel cost, fuel supply costs or availability constraints due to higher demand, shortages, transportation problems, or other developments; fuel mix of Cleco’s generation facilities; decreased customer load; environmental incidents and compliance costs; and power transmission system constraints,

Cleco Corporation’s holding company structure and its dependence on the earnings, dividends, or distributions from its subsidiaries to meet its debt obligations and pay dividends on its common stock,

Cleco Power’s ability to maintain its right to sell wholesale generation at market-based rates within its control area,

Cleco Power’s dependence on energy from sources other than its facilities and future sources of such additional energy,

- nonperformance by and creditworthiness of counterparties under power purchase agreements, or the restructuring of those agreements, including possible termination,

nonperformance by and creditworthiness of the guarantor counterparty of the NMTC Fund,

regulatory factors such as changes in rate-setting policies, recovery of investments made under traditional regulation, recovery of storm restoration costs, the frequency and timing of rate increases or decreases, the results of

periodic NERC and LPSC audits, participation in MISO and the related operating challenges and uncertainties, including increased wholesale competition relative to more suppliers, and the compliance with the ERO reliability standards for bulk power systems by Cleco Power and Evangeline,

reliance on third parties for determination of Cleco Power’s commitments and obligations to markets for generation resources and reliance on third party transmission services,

-

financial or regulatory accounting principles or policies imposed by FASB, the SEC, the PCAOB, FERC, the LPSC, or similar entities with regulatory or accounting oversight,

economic conditions, including the ability of customers to continue paying utility bills, related growth and/or down-sizing of businesses in Cleco's service area, monetary fluctuations, changes in commodity prices, and inflation rates,

the current global and U.S. economic environment, including the potential impact from the automatic reductions in U.S. federal government spending that went into effect in the first quarter of 2013, known as sequestration, the partial U.S. federal government shutdown in October 2013, and the ongoing debates related to the U.S. federal government budget and debt ceiling,

credit ratings of Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power,

ability to remain in compliance with debt covenants,

changing market conditions and a variety of other factors associated with physical energy, financial transactions, and energy service activities, including, but not limited to, price, basis, credit, liquidity, volatility, capacity, transmission, interest rates, and warranty risks,

the availability and use of alternative sources of energy and technologies, such as wind, solar, and distributed generation;

the imposition of energy efficiency requirements or increased conservation efforts of customers,

reliability of Cleco Power's and Midstream's generating facilities,

acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, data security breaches or other attempts to disrupt Cleco's business or the business of third parties, or other man-made disasters,

availability or cost of capital resulting from changes in Cleco's business or financial condition, interest rates, or market perceptions of the electric utility industry and energy-related industries,

changes in tax laws or disallowances of uncertain tax positions that may result in a change to tax benefits or expenses,

employee work force factors, including work stoppages and changes in key executives,

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legal, environmental, and regulatory delays and other obstacles associated with mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations, investments in joint ventures, or other capital projects, including the MATS project, and the transfer of Coughlin to Cleco Power,

costs and other effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations, claims and other matters,

changes in federal, state, or local laws, and changes in tax laws or rates, or regulating policies,

the impact of current or future environmental laws and regulations, including those related to greenhouse gases and energy efficiency that could limit or terminate the operation of certain generating units, increase costs, or reduce customer demand for electricity,

the ability of Cleco Power to recover from its customers the costs of compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including capital expenditures associated with MATS, and

the ability of the Dolet Hills lignite reserve to provide sufficient fuel to the Dolet Hills Power Station until at least 2036.

For more discussion of these factors and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in the Registrants' forward-looking statements, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Results of Operations — Cleco Power — Significant Factors Affecting Cleco Power" and "— Results of Operations — Midstream — Significant Factors Affecting Midstream," in this Annual Report.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Registrants or persons acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the factors identified above.

The Registrants undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of changes in actual results, changes in assumptions, or other factors affecting such statements.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Cleco Corporation was incorporated on October 30, 1998, under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Cleco Corporation is a public utility holding company which holds investments in several subsidiaries, including Cleco Power and Midstream, which are its operating business segments. Cleco Corporation, subject to certain limited exceptions, is exempt from regulation as a public utility holding company pursuant to provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005.

Cleco Power's predecessor was incorporated on January 2, 1935, under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Cleco Power was organized on December 12, 2000. Cleco Power is an electric utility engaged principally in the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity within Louisiana. Cleco Power is regulated by the LPSC and FERC, along with other governmental authorities, which determine the rates Cleco Power can charge its customers. Cleco Power serves approximately 284,000 customers in Louisiana through its retail business and supplies wholesale power in Louisiana and Mississippi. Cleco Power's operations are described below in the consolidated description of Cleco's business segments.

Midstream, which was organized on September 1, 1998, under the laws of the State of Louisiana, is a merchant energy subsidiary that owns and operates a merchant power plant (Coughlin). Prior to April 29, 2011, Midstream also owned an indirect interest in a merchant power plant (Acadia). During 2009, Cleco Power and Entergy Louisiana executed definitive agreements whereby Cleco Power and Entergy Louisiana would each acquire one 580-MW unit of the Acadia Power Station. The transaction with Cleco Power was completed in February 2010, and the transaction with Entergy Louisiana was completed in April 2011. In October 2012, Cleco Power announced that Evangeline was the winning bidder in Cleco Power's 2012 Long-Term RFP. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. During 2013, Cleco Power received FERC and LPSC approval to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. The transfer is expected to occur in March 2014. For more information on Acadia, see Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Other Commitments — Acadia Transactions" and Note 18 — "Acadia Transactions." For more information on Evangeline, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP."

At December 31, 2013, Cleco had 1,205 employees.

Cleco's mailing address is P.O. Box 5000, Pineville, Louisiana 71361-5000, and its telephone number is (318) 484-7400.

Cleco's homepage on the Internet is located at <https://www.cleco.com>. Cleco Corporation's and Cleco Power's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and other filings with the SEC are available, free of charge, through Cleco's website after those reports or filings are filed electronically with or furnished to the SEC. Cleco's filings also can be obtained at the SEC's

Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Cleco's electronically filed reports also can be obtained on the SEC's Internet site located at <http://www.sec.gov>. Cleco's corporate governance guidelines, code of conduct for financial matters, ethics and business standards, and the charters of its board of directors' audit, compensation, finance, and nominating/governance committees are available on its website and available in print to any shareholder upon request. Information on Cleco's website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this Report and does not constitute a part of this Report.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had 963 employees. Cleco Power's mailing address is P.O. Box 5000, Pineville, Louisiana, 71361-5000, and its telephone number is (318) 484-7400.

Cleco Power meets the conditions specified in General Instructions I(1)(a) and (b) to Form 10-K and therefore is permitted to use the reduced disclosure format for wholly owned subsidiaries of reporting companies. Accordingly, Cleco Power has omitted from this Report the information called for by the following Part II items of Form 10-K: Item 6 (Selected Financial Data) and Item 7 (Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations); and the following Part III items of Form 10-K: Item 10 (Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance of the Registrants), Item 11 (Executive Compensation), Item 12 (Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters), and Item 13 (Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence).

OPERATIONS

Cleco Power

Segment Financial Information

Summary financial results of the Cleco Power segment for years 2013, 2012, and 2011 are presented in the following table.

(THOUSANDS)	2013	2012	2011
Revenue			
Electric operations	\$1,047,548	\$944,169	\$1,051,956
Other operations	48,909	48,156	50,948
Electric customer credits	(1,836	) (630	) (6,811
Affiliate revenue	1,338	1,372	1,389
Operating revenue, net	\$1,095,959	\$993,067	\$1,097,482
Depreciation expense	\$135,717	\$125,486	\$115,634
Interest charges	\$82,677	\$80,502	\$97,090
Interest income	\$1,100	\$333	\$630
Federal and state income taxes	\$79,381	\$68,133	\$69,409
Net income	\$150,410	\$146,848	\$142,835
Additions to long-lived assets	\$184,684	\$222,104	\$201,980
Equity investment in investee	\$14,532	\$14,532	\$14,532
Segment assets	\$3,943,712	\$3,871,729	\$3,726,471

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For more information on Cleco Power's results of operations, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Results of Operations — Cleco Power's Results of Operations."

Certain Factors Affecting Cleco Power

As an electric utility, Cleco Power is affected, to varying degrees, by a number of factors influencing the electric utility industry in general. These factors include, among others, fluctuations in the price of fuel, an increasingly competitive business environment, integration of operations into the MISO market, the cost of compliance with environmental and reliability regulations, conditions in the credit markets and global economy, changes in the federal and state regulation of generation, transmission, and the sale of electricity, and the increasing uncertainty of future federal and state regulatory and environmental policies. For a discussion of various regulatory changes and competitive forces affecting Cleco Power and other electric utilities, see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "— Regulatory Matters, Industry Developments, and Franchises" and Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring." For a

discussion of risk factors affecting Cleco Power's business, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors — Transmission Constraints," "— LPSC Audits," "— Hedging and Risk Management Activities," "— Commodity Prices," "— Global Economic Environment and Uncertainty; Access to Capital," "— Future Electricity Sales," "— Cleco Power's Generation and Transmission and Distribution Facilities," "— MISO," "— Reliability and Infrastructure Protection Standards Compliance," "— Environmental Compliance," "— Regulatory Compliance," "— Cleco Power's Rates," "— Retail Electric Service," "— Wholesale Electric Service," "— Weather Sensitivity," "— Cleco Credit Ratings," "— Alternative Generation Technology," "— Insurance," "— Litigation," "— Taxes, Reform," "— Technology and Terrorism Threats," "— Cleco Power LLC's Unsecured and Unsubordinated Obligations," and "— Workforce."

Power Generation

As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's aggregate net electric generating capacity was 2,477 MW. This amount reflects the maximum production capacity these units can sustain over a specified period of time. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to Cleco Power's generating facilities:

GENERATING STATION	YEAR OF INITIAL OPERATION	NAMEPLATE CAPACITY (MW)	NET CAPACITY (MW) ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR GENERATION	GENERATION TYPE
Brame Energy Center					
Nesbitt Unit 1	1975	440	421	natural gas	steam
Rodemacher Unit 2	1982	157	⁽³⁾ 147	coal/natural gas	steam
Madison Unit 3	2010	641	626	petroleum coke/coal/natural gas/biomass capable	steam
Acadia Unit 1	2002	580	568	natural gas	combined cycle
Teche Unit 1	1953	23	17	natural gas	steam
Teche Unit 3	1971	359	335	natural gas	steam
Teche Unit 4	2011	33	34	natural gas	combustion
Dolet Hills Power Station	1986	325	⁽⁴⁾ 321	lignite/natural gas	steam

Franklin Gas Turbine	1973	7	8	natural gas	combustion
Total generating capability		2,565	2,477		

(1) Nameplate capacity is the capacity at the start of commercial operations.

(2) Based on capacity testing of the generating units and operational tests performed between January and August 2013. These amounts do not represent generating unit capacity for MISO planning reserve margins.

(3) Represents Cleco Power's 30% ownership interest in the capacity of Rodemacher Unit 2, a 523-MW generating unit.

(4) Represents Cleco Power's 50% ownership interest in the capacity of Dolet Hills, a 650-MW generating unit.

The following table sets forth the amounts of power generated by Cleco Power for the years indicated.

PERIOD	THOUSAND MWh	PERCENT OF TOTAL ENERGY REQUIREMENTS
2013	9,736	83.8
2012	9,143	81.3
2011	10,025	86.5
2010	8,753	74.7
2009	4,943	46.4

The primary factors causing the increase in power generated at Cleco Power's own facilities in 2013 compared to 2012 were lower petroleum coke and coal prices and the availability of Cleco Power's generating facilities. Also contributing to the increase were higher market prices of power which made self-generation more economical.

Fuel and Purchased Power

Changes in fuel and purchased power expenses reflect fluctuations in types and pricing of fuel used for electric generation, fuel transportation and delivery costs, availability of economical power for purchase, and deferral of expenses for recovery from customers through the FAC in subsequent months. For a discussion of certain risks associated with changes in fuel costs and their impact on utility customers, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors — LPSC Audits" and "— Transmission Constraints."

The following table sets forth the percentages of power generated from various fuels at Cleco Power's electric generating plants, the cost of fuel used per MWh attributable to each such fuel, and the weighted average fuel cost per MWh.

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YEAR	LIGNITE		COAL		NATURAL GAS		BIOMASS		PETROLEUM	
	COST PER MWh	PERCENT OF GENERATION								
2013	\$42.44	15.6	\$29.42	18.2	\$34.60	34.4	\$—	—	\$21.54	31.8
2012	\$36.36	25.2	\$33.03	17.0	\$27.81	45.8	\$17.74	*	\$23.54	12.0
2011	\$30.99	23.6	\$29.48	15.6	\$46.39	33.8	\$65.06	*	\$31.70	27.0
2010	\$27.56	26.9	\$27.35	12.1	\$55.61	40.4	\$—	—	\$23.14	20.6
2009	\$26.04	45.1	\$27.10	21.5	\$105.22	33.1	\$—	—	\$34.64	0.3

* Not meaningful

Power Purchases

During 2013, when the market price of power was more economical than self-generation of power, and when transmission capacity was available, or during an unplanned loss of generation, Cleco Power purchased power from energy marketing companies or neighboring utilities. On December 19, 2013, Cleco Power integrated into MISO. Subsequent to this integration, Cleco Power makes limited economic dispatch decisions and no longer makes routine dispatch decisions regarding its generating assets. During 2013, power purchases were made at prevailing market prices. The cost per MWh of purchased power is highly correlated to natural gas prices.

The following table sets forth the average cost and amounts of power purchased by Cleco Power on the wholesale market.

PERIOD	COST PER MWh	THOUSAND MWh	PERCENT OF TOTAL ENERGY REQUIREMENTS
2013	\$35.10	1,886	16.2
2012	\$27.43	2,098	18.7
2011	\$38.94	1,569	13.5
2010	\$43.66	2,966	25.3
2009	\$34.57	5,712	53.6

For information on Cleco Power's ability to pass on to its customers substantially all of its fuel and purchased power expenses, see "— Regulatory Matters, Industry Developments, and Franchises — Rates."

During 2013, Cleco Power met its capacity requirements with its owned generation, one long-term power purchase agreement, and the Evangeline contract. The long-term power purchase agreement, which expires in April 2018, is for the purchase of 20 MW of power from the Sabine River Authority, which operates a hydroelectric generating plant. The contract with Evangeline is a three-year power purchase agreement providing 730 MW of capacity and energy for a delivery term beginning May 1, 2012, and ending April 30, 2015, or when Coughlin is transferred to Cleco Power, whichever is earlier. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power filed applications with the LPSC and FERC seeking regulatory approval to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received approval from FERC on August 26, 2013, and from the LPSC on December 16, 2013. Cleco Power's FRP extension, which contains the rate treatment of the transfer, is currently under LPSC review with a decision expected by the end of the second quarter of 2014. Cleco expects to meet its 2014 capacity planning requirement with Cleco Power's own generation resources, including Coughlin. For more information on these contracts, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition"

and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP.” Energy prices in the MISO market are based on LMP, which includes a component directly related to congestion on the transmission system. Pricing zones with greater transmission congestion will have higher LMP costs. Physical transmission constraints present in the MISO market could increase energy costs within Cleco Power’s pricing zone.

Coal, Petroleum Coke, and Lignite Supply

Cleco Power uses coal for generation at Rodemacher Unit 2. Cleco Power has an agreement with Cloud Peak Energy to provide the majority of Cleco Power’s coal needs at Rodemacher Unit 2 through 2014. Negotiations for a new contract are expected to be initiated in the spring of 2014. The coal supply agreement is fixed-priced for each year of the contract and provides for the full requirements to support Cleco Power’s minimum planned dispatch of Rodemacher Unit 2. Cleco Power actively manages its inventory levels throughout the year with spot purchases if necessary. With respect to transportation of coal, Cleco Power has an agreement with Union Pacific Railroad Company for transportation of coal from Wyoming’s Powder River Basin to Rodemacher Unit 2 through December 31, 2016. Cleco Power leases approximately 231 railcars to transport its coal under two long-term leases, one expiring in March 2017, and the other expiring in March 2021.

Cleco Power uses a combination of petroleum coke and Illinois Basin Coal for generation at Madison Unit 3. Petroleum coke is a by-product of the oil refinery process and is not considered a fuel specifically produced for a market; however, ample petroleum coke supplies are produced from refineries each year throughout the world, particularly in the Gulf Coast region. During 2013, Cleco received the majority of its petroleum coke supply from refineries located along the lower Mississippi River. Cleco purchased slightly over one million tons of petroleum coke during 2013 and the majority of the petroleum coke purchases were in accordance with existing contracts ranging in terms of three to five years ending December 31, 2014. Negotiations for new contracts for 2015 and beyond are ongoing. Petroleum coke spot purchases are typically short-term in nature ranging from one- to three-month terms. Each of the agreements are priced per the Jacobs Consultancy Petroleum Coke Quarterly Monthly Price Index or the “PACE” Monthly Index.

During 2013, Cleco purchased approximately 150,000 tons of Illinois Basin Coal from Foresight Coal Sales and approximately 420,000 tons from Knight Hawk Coal, LLC. Cleco’s agreement with Foresight Coal Sales, LLC was for delivery of 130,000 tons during the fourth quarter of 2013. The remaining contract of 20,000 tons was delivered in January 2014. Cleco Power continues to use Louisiana waterways such as the Mississippi River and the Red River to deliver both

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petroleum coke and Illinois Basin Coal to the plant site. Savage Services is Cleco Power's exclusive transportation coordinator and provider. The amended and restated logistics agreement signed December 28, 2012 with Savage Services is through August 31, 2017. The term of this agreement will automatically renew for successive periods of two years each unless written notice is provided by either party. The amended agreement contains a provision for early termination upon the occurrence of specified cancellation events. After September 2014, Cleco Power has the option to purchase any or all of the dedicated barges. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's petroleum coke inventory at Madison Unit 3 was approximately 168,000 tons and Cleco Power's Illinois Basin Coal inventory at Madison Unit 3 was approximately 265,000 tons. The total fuel inventory is 433,000 tons (approximately an 86-day supply). Cleco Power uses lignite for generation at the Dolet Hills Power Station. Cleco Power and SWEPCO each own an undivided 50% interest in the other's leased and owned lignite reserves within the Dolet Hills mine in northwestern Louisiana. Additionally, through Oxbow, which is owned 50% by Cleco Power and 50% by SWEPCO, Cleco Power and SWEPCO control approximately 73 million tons of estimated recoverable lignite reserves also located in northwestern Louisiana. Cleco Power and SWEPCO have entered into a long-term agreement with DHLHC for the mining and delivery of lignite reserves at both mines, the operations of which are conducted together by SWEPCO. The Amended Lignite Mining Agreement requires Cleco Power and SWEPCO to purchase the lignite mined and delivered by DHLHC at cost plus a specified management fee. The term of this contract runs until all economically mineable lignite has been mined. The reserves from these mines are expected to be sufficient to fuel the Dolet Hills Power Station until at least 2036. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's investment in Oxbow was \$14.5 million. For information regarding deferred mining costs and obligations associated with this mining agreement see, Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 3 — Regulatory Assets and Liabilities — Mining Costs" and Note 14 — "Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Disclosures about Guarantees." For more information on Oxbow, see Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 12 — Variable Interest Entities — Equity Method VIEs Oxbow."

The continuous supply of coal and lignite may be subject to interruption due to adverse weather conditions or other factors that may disrupt mining operations or transportation to the plant site. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's coal inventory at Rodemacher Unit 2 was approximately 257,000 tons (approximately a 107-day supply), and Cleco Power's lignite inventory at Dolet Hills was approximately 313,000 tons (approximately a 50-day supply).

Natural Gas Supply

During 2013, Cleco Power purchased 29.9 million MMBtus of natural gas for the generation of electricity. The annual and average per-day quantities of gas purchased by Cleco Power from each supplier are shown in the following table.

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIER	2013 PURCHASES (MMBtu)	AVERAGE AMOUNT PURCHASED PER DAY (MMBtu)	PERCENT OF TOTAL NATURAL GAS USED	
Gavilon, LLC	7,156,546	19,607	24.0	%
Chevron Natural Gas	2,661,935	7,293	8.9	%
Crosstex Gulf Coast Marketing	2,010,215	5,507	6.7	%
Southwestern Energy Services	1,749,400	4,793	5.9	%
Shell Energy North America	1,679,821	4,602	5.6	%
ConocoPhillips Company	948,245	2,598	3.2	%
Others	13,652,839	37,404	45.7	%
Total	29,859,001	81,804	100.0	%

Cleco Power owns natural gas pipelines and interconnections at all of its generating facilities which allow it to access various natural gas supply markets and maintain a more economical fuel supply for Cleco Power's customers.

Natural gas was available without interruption throughout 2013. Cleco Power expects to continue to meet its natural gas requirements with purchases on the spot market through daily, monthly, and seasonal contracts with various natural gas suppliers. However, future supplies to Cleco Power remain vulnerable to disruptions due to weather events and transportation issues. Large industrial users of natural gas, including electric utilities, generally have low priority among gas users in the event pipeline suppliers are forced to curtail deliveries due to inadequate supplies. As a result, prices may increase rapidly in response to temporary supply interruptions. Partially addressing potential natural gas fuel curtailments and interruptions during 2013, Cleco contracted for natural gas firm transportation with several interstate pipelines for a period of one year ending in late 2014. Gas storage will also continue to be used to supply gas to Cleco Power's generating facilities in the event of an interruption of supply due to events of force majeure and to operationally balance gas supply to the units. The storage volume is contracted by paying a capacity reservation charge at a fixed rate. There are also variable charges incurred to withdraw and inject gas from storage. Currently, Cleco Power anticipates that its diverse supply options, gas storage, and alternative fuel capability, combined with its solid-fuel generation resources, are adequate to meet its generation needs during any temporary interruption of natural gas supplies. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's gas storage capacity was 1 billion cubic feet.

Sales

Cleco Power's 2013 and 2012 system peak demands, which occurred on August 7, 2013, and June 26, 2012, were 2,278 MW and 2,282 MW, respectively. Sales and system peak demand are affected by weather and are typically highest during the summer air-conditioning season; however, peaks may occur during the winter season as well. In 2013, Cleco Power experienced slightly above normal summer weather conditions and normal winter conditions. In 2012, Cleco Power experienced above normal summer weather conditions and well below normal winter conditions. For information on the effects of future energy sales on Cleco Power's results of operations, financial position, and cash flows, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors — Weather Sensitivity" and "— Future Electricity Sales." For information on the financial effects of seasonal demand on Cleco Power's quarterly operating results, see Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 21 — Miscellaneous Financial Information (Unaudited)."

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Capacity margin is the net capacity resources (either owned or purchased) less native load demand divided by net capacity resources. Each year, members of the SPP submit forecasted native load demand and the forecasted mix of net capacity resources to meet this demand. During 2013, Cleco Power's capacity margin was 34.3%, which was above the SPP's capacity margin benchmark of 12.0%. During 2012, Cleco Power's capacity margin was 34.0%. Cleco Power joined MISO on December 19, 2013, and expects to meet MISO's capacity benchmark of 7.3% in 2014, which is measured differently than the SPP's capacity benchmark.

Capital Investment Projects

For a discussion of Cleco Power's capital investment projects, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Overview — Cleco Power — MATS."

Midstream

Summary financial results of the Midstream segment for 2013, 2012, and 2011 are presented in the following table. The transfer of Coughlin to Cleco Power is expected to occur in March 2014. Subsequent to this transfer, there will be minimal operating activity and operating earnings at Midstream.

(THOUSANDS)	2013	2012	2011
Revenue			
Tolling operations	\$31,670	\$25,559	\$19,004
Other operations	2	3	9
Affiliate revenue	—	—	45
Operating revenue, net	\$31,672	\$25,562	\$19,058
Depreciation expense	\$6,043	\$6,006	\$5,872
Interest charges	\$(331)	\$770	\$(28,996)
Equity income from investees, before tax	\$—	\$—	\$62,053
Federal and state income tax expense	\$7,110	\$6,404	\$44,637
Net income	\$4,372	\$9,155	\$42,792
Additions to long-lived assets	\$4,106	\$8,759	\$8,437
Total segment assets	\$225,832	\$215,342	\$233,891

As of December 31, 2013, Midstream wholly and directly owned three active limited liability companies that operated mainly in Louisiana.

Evangeline, which owns and operates Coughlin, a combined-cycle natural gas-fired power plant and owns a natural gas interconnection that allows for access to the natural gas supply market.

APH, which prior to April 29, 2011, owned a 50% indirect interest in Acadia, a combined-cycle natural gas-fired power plant.

Generation Services, which prior to December 24, 2011, offered power station operations and maintenance services.

Its customers were Evangeline and Acadia. On December 24, 2011, Generation Services' employees were transferred to Midstream.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to Midstream's operating generating facilities.

GENERATING STATION	COMMENCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL OPERATION	NAMEPLATE CAPACITY (MW)	NET CAPACITY (MW)	TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR GENERATION
Coughlin Unit 6	2000	264	255	(1) natural gas
Coughlin Unit 7	2000	511	488	(1) natural gas

Total capacity	775	743
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⁽¹⁾Based on capacity testing of generating units performed in December 2012. These test results were corrected to the appropriate conditions. These amounts do not represent generating unit capacity for MISO planning reserve margins.

Prior to December 31, 2011, Evangeline's capacity was dedicated to one customer, JPMVEC. In February 2010, Evangeline and JPMVEC entered into the Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement. The Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement was an exclusive, market-based tolling agreement for Coughlin's generating Units 6 and 7, expiring December 31, 2011, with an option for JPMVEC to extend the term of the agreement through December 31, 2012. JPMVEC did not exercise the option to extend the tolling agreement. In January 2012, Evangeline began serving Cleco Power 250 MW of capacity and energy under an agreement through April 30, 2012, with the remaining output at Evangeline being marketed through an energy management services agreement with a third party marketer. In December 2011, Evangeline was notified that Cleco Power selected its proposal to fulfill Cleco Power's capacity and energy needs as defined in the Cleco Power RFP for contractual resources beginning in May 2012. The proposal was for a 730-MW product beginning May 1, 2012, and ending April 30, 2015 or when Coughlin is transferred to Cleco Power, whichever is earlier. The definitive agreement for capacity and energy between Evangeline and Cleco Power was executed in January 2012 and was approved by the LPSC in March 2012 and FERC in April 2012. In October 2012, Cleco Power announced that Evangeline was the winning bidder in Cleco Power's 2012 Long-Term RFP. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received approval from FERC and the LPSC on August 26, 2013 and December 16, 2013, respectively, to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. For information on the RFP and the expected transfer of Coughlin to Cleco Power, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP."

During 2009, Acadia executed definitive agreements with both Cleco Power and Entergy Louisiana whereby Cleco Power and Entergy Louisiana would each acquire one 580-MW unit of the Acadia plant. In February 2010, the transaction with Cleco Power was completed and in April 2011, the transaction with Entergy Louisiana was completed. Cleco Power assumed responsibility for operation of both units and continues to operate both units at the Acadia Power Station. For more information on these related transactions and risks and uncertainties, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Results of Operations — Midstream — Significant Factors Affecting Midstream — Earnings are primarily affected by the following factors." For more information on Acadia's transactions with Cleco Power and Entergy Louisiana, see Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation,

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Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Other Commitments — Acadia Transactions,” and Note 18 — “Acadia Transactions.”

In December 2011, Midstream contributed all of its ownership interests in CLE Intrastate to Evangeline. Prior to this transaction, CLE Intrastate’s revenue was generated primarily from a monthly reservation fee paid by Evangeline for access to the Columbia Gulf interconnect and from a transportation fee that varied depending on the amount of gas transported through the interconnect for use by Coughlin.

At December 31, 2013, Midstream had 32 employees. For more information on Midstream’s operations, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Results of Operations — Midstream.”

Customers

No single customer accounted for 10% or more of Cleco’s consolidated revenue or Cleco Power’s consolidated revenue in 2013, 2012, or 2011. For more information regarding Cleco’s sales and revenue, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Results of Operations.”

Capital Expenditures and Financing

For information on Cleco’s capital expenditures, financing and related matters, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Cash Generation and Cash Requirements.”

REGULATORY MATTERS, INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS, AND FRANCHISES

Rates

Cleco Power’s electric operations are subject to the jurisdiction of the LPSC with respect to retail rates, standards of service, accounting, and other matters. Also, Cleco Power is subject to the jurisdiction of FERC with respect to rates for wholesale service, accounting, interconnections with other utilities, and the transmission of power and reliability. Periodically, Cleco Power has sought and received from both the LPSC and FERC increases in base rates to cover increases in operating costs and costs associated with additions to generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. The current amount of Cleco Power’s annual retail earnings is subject to the terms of an FRP established by the LPSC effective February 12, 2010. The FRP allows Cleco Power the opportunity to earn a target return on equity of 10.7%, including returning to retail customers 60.0% of retail earnings between 11.3% and 12.3% and all retail earnings over 12.3%. The amount of credits due to customers, if any, is determined by Cleco Power and the LPSC annually. The capital structure assumes an equity ratio of 51.0%. The 2010 FRP included a mechanism that allowed for the recovery of revenue requirements related to Cleco Power’s acquisition of Acadia Unit 1, which was completed in February 2010, the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project, which was completed in December 2012, and incremental capacity costs above the level included in base rates. The 2010 FRP allows Cleco Power to propose recovery for additional capital projects to the LPSC during its initial four-year term. Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC in the second quarter of 2013

requesting an extension of its current FRP. The request was noticed by the LPSC as Docket No. U-32779 and is currently in the discovery phase. Cleco Power expects LPSC action on this request by the end of the second quarter of 2014. For more information on Cleco Power’s acquisition of Acadia Unit 1 and the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project, see Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 18 — Acadia Transactions — Acadia Unit 1” and Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Acadiana Load Pocket Transmission Project.” For more information on Cleco Power’s FRP, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Overview — Cleco Power — Extension of

FRP.”

The cost of fuel used for electric generation and the cost of power purchased for utility customers are recovered through an LPSC-established FAC that enables Cleco Power to pass on to its customers substantially all such charges. The LPSC FAC General Order issued in November 1997, in Docket No. U-21497 provides that an audit of FAC filings will be performed at least every other year. In February 2012, after an audit of FAC filings, the LPSC Staff’s consultant issued a preliminary audit report recommending a cost disallowance of approximately \$0.4 million plus interest for the years 2003 through 2008. There was no opposition from intervenors to the recommendations of the LPSC Staff’s consultant and the report was approved by the LPSC in July 2012. Cleco Power made refunds of \$0.4 million plus interest to customers during the September 2012 billing cycle. Cleco Power has FAC filings for the years 2009 through 2013 that remain subject to audit.

In July 2009, the LPSC issued Docket No. U-29380 Subdocket A, which provides for an EAC to recover certain costs of environmental compliance as an additional charge on customers’ bills. The costs eligible for recovery are prudently incurred air emissions credits associated with complying with federal, state, and local air emission regulations that apply to the generation of electricity reduced by the sale of such allowances. Also eligible for recovery are variable emission mitigation costs, which are the costs of reagents such as ammonia and limestone that are a part of the fuel mix used to, among other things, reduce air emissions. Cleco Power anticipates incurring environmental compliance expenses beginning in the second quarter of 2015 for additional reagents associated with compliance with MATS. These expenses would be eligible for recovery through Cleco Power’s EAC and subject to review by the LPSC. In November 2011, the LPSC opened Docket No. X-32150 to audit the costs for the periods October 2009 through October 2010. The total amount of environmental expenses included in the audit was approximately \$11.3 million. In April 2012, the LPSC Staff’s consultant issued an audit report recommending no cost disallowance for the review period. There was no opposition from intervenors to the recommendations of the LPSC Staff’s consultant and the report was approved by the LPSC in July 2012. Cleco Power has EAC filings for the years 2010 through 2013 that remain subject to audit.

For more information on Cleco Power’s retail and wholesale rates, including Cleco Power’s FRP, see Item 1A, “Risk Factors — LPSC Audits,” “— Cleco Power’s Rates,” “— Retail Electric Service,” and “— Wholesale Electric Service” and Part 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial

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Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Retail Rates of Cleco Power,” and — “Wholesale Rates of Cleco.”

Franchises

Cleco Power operates under nonexclusive franchise rights granted by governmental units, such as municipalities and parishes (counties), and enforced by state law. These franchises are for fixed terms, which may vary from 10 years to 50 years or more. Historically, Cleco Power has been substantially successful in the timely renewal of franchises as each neared the end of its term. Cleco Power’s next municipal franchise expires in July 2014.

Franchise Renewals

Cleco Power renewed the following franchise agreements during 2012 and 2013.

DATE	CITY/TOWN	TERM	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
April 2012	Oakdale	27 years	3,300
April 2012	Slidell	33 years	15,900
May 2012	Berwick	22 years	2,600
October 2012	Basile	30 years	900
October 2012	Campti	30 years	600
January 2013	Many	30 years	1,659
March 2013	Pine Prairie	40 years	429
April 2013	Hessmer	30 years	453
May 2013	Turkey Creek	40 years	185
June 2013	Forest Hill	30 years	391
July 2013	Cottonport	30 years	1,085
July 2013	Moreauville	30 years	573
August 2013	Mandeville	30 years	7,001
August 2013	Oberlin	30 years	693
December 2013	Leesville	30 years	3,694

Other Franchise Matters

Cleco is currently in litigation with the City of Opelousas, Louisiana concerning rates charged to customers in Opelousas. For more information on the litigation with the City of Opelousas, see Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Litigation — City of Opelousas.”

Industry Developments

For information on industry developments, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring.”

Wholesale Electric Competition

For a discussion of wholesale electric competition, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring — Wholesale Electric Markets.”

Retail Electric Competition

For a discussion of retail electric competition, see Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring — Retail Electric Markets.”

Legislative and Regulatory Changes and Matters

Various federal and state legislative and regulatory bodies are considering a number of issues that could shape the future of the electric utility industry. Such issues include, among others:

- the ability of electric utilities to recover stranded costs,
- the role of electric utilities, independent power producers, and competitive bidding in the purchase, construction, and operation of new generating capacity,
- the pricing of transmission service on an electric utility's transmission system, or the cost of transmission services provided by an RTO/ISO,
- FERC's assessment of market power and utilities' ability to buy generation assets,
- mandatory transmission reliability standards,
- FERC rulemakings encouraging migration of utility operations to RTOs,
- NERC's imposition of additional reliability and cybersecurity standards,
- the authority of FERC to grant utilities the power of eminent domain,
- increasing requirements for renewable energy sources,
- demand response and energy efficiency standards,
- comprehensive multi-emissions environmental regulation in the areas of air, water, and waste,
- regulation of greenhouse gas emissions,
- FERC's increased ability to impose financial penalties,
- the Dodd-Frank Act, and
- the SEC's requirement that financial statements be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board by U.S. issuers for purposes of their filings with the SEC.

The Registrants are unable, at this time, to predict the outcome of such issues or effects on their results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

For information on certain regulatory matters and regulatory accounting affecting Cleco, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters."

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Environmental Quality

Cleco is subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. Violations of these laws and regulations may result in substantial fines and penalties. Cleco has obtained the environmental permits necessary for its operations, and management believes Cleco is in compliance in all material respects with these permits, as well as all applicable environmental laws and regulations. Environmental requirements affecting electric power generation facilities are complex, change frequently, and have become more stringent over time as a result of new legislation, administrative actions, and judicial interpretations. Therefore, the capital costs and other expenditures necessary to comply with existing and new environmental requirements are difficult to determine. Cleco Power may request recovery from its retail customers of the

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costs to comply with environmental laws and regulations. If revenue relief were to be approved by the LPSC, then Cleco Power's retail rates could increase. If the LPSC were to deny Cleco Power's request to recover all or part of its environmental compliance costs, then Cleco Power would bear those costs directly. Such a decision could negatively impact, perhaps significantly, the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. Cleco's capital expenditures related to environmental compliance were \$56.9 million during 2013 and are estimated to be \$56.4 million in 2014. The following table lists capital expenditures, including AFUDC, for environmental matters by subsidiary.

SUBSIDIARY (THOUSANDS)	ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR 2013	PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR 2014	
Cleco Power	\$56,855	\$56,402	*
Evangeline	31	—	
Total	\$56,886	\$56,402	

* Includes capital expenditures projected for Coughlin after March 2014.

Projected environmental capital expenditures for 2014 primarily include \$54.3 million related to compliance with MATS.

Air Quality

Air emissions from each of Cleco's generating units are strictly regulated by the EPA and the LDEQ. The LDEQ has authority over and implements certain air quality programs established by the EPA under the federal CAA, as well as its own air quality regulations. The LDEQ establishes standards of performance and requires permits for electric generating units in Louisiana. All of Cleco's generating units are subject to these requirements.

The EPA has proposed and adopted rules under the authority of the CAA relevant to the emissions of SO₂ and NO_x from Cleco's generating units. The CAA established the Acid Rain Program to address the effects of acid rain and imposed restrictions on SO₂ emissions from certain generating units. The CAA requires these generating units to possess a regulatory "allowance" for each ton of SO₂ emitted beginning in the year 2000. The EPA allocates a set number of allowances to each affected unit based on its historic emissions. As of December 31, 2013, Cleco had sufficient allowances for 2013 operations and expects to have sufficient allowances for 2014 operations under the Acid Rain Program.

The Acid Rain Program also established emission rate limits on NO_x emissions for certain generating units. Cleco Power is able to achieve compliance with the acid rain permit limits for NO_x at all of its affected facilities.

In July 2011, the EPA finalized a rule titled "Federal Implementation Plans to Reduce Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone" known as CSAPR that would require significant reductions in SO₂ and NO_x emissions from electric generating units (EGUs) in 28 states, including Louisiana. Under CSAPR, the EPA set total emissions limits for each state allowing limited interstate trading (and unlimited intrastate trading) of emission allowances among power plants to comply with these limits beginning May 1, 2012. Specifically for Louisiana, CSAPR limited NO_x emissions for the ozone season, which consisted of the months of May through September.

In December 2011, in response to numerous petitions by both state and industry participants, the D.C. Circuit Court of

Appeals issued an order staying implementation of CSAPR pending resolution of legal challenges to the rule. The Court further ordered that the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), a predecessor rule to CSAPR, remain in place while CSAPR was stayed. In August 2012, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals issued a 2-1 opinion vacating and remanding CSAPR. As a result, CSAPR was vacated and CAIR was reinstated in its place for now. The D.C. Circuit Court ordered the EPA to rewrite the rule in an expeditious fashion to address the flaws of CSAPR. In March 2013, the EPA

petitioned the Supreme Court to review the lower court's decision to vacate CSAPR. In June 2013, the Supreme Court announced that it would grant the EPA's petition for a writ of certiorari to hear EPA, et al. v. EME Homer City, et al. A ruling is expected by the summer of 2014. If the EPA is unsuccessful in the appeals process and undertakes rewriting a new rule, it is uncertain what the new rule will entail. It is very likely that any compliance requirements of a new rule will be delayed for at least a year or more. Until then, CAIR will remain in effect.

The EPA also has adopted rules under Section 112 of the CAA governing the emissions of mercury and other hazardous air pollutants from certain EGUs. The EPA established maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for coal-fired EGUs in late 2011, and signed a final rule setting forth national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) from coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generating units on December 16, 2011. The final rule is now known as MATS. MATS requires affected EGUs to meet specific numeric emission standards and work practice standards to address hazardous air pollutants.

MATS imposes strict emission limits on new and existing coal- and liquid oil-fired EGUs for mercury, acid gases (hydrochloric acid, or HCl, as a surrogate), and non-mercury metallic pollutants (filterable particulate matter as a surrogate). Affected EGUs also have to comply with certain work practice standards to control the emission of organic air toxins.

MATS allows existing sources approximately three years to comply with the rule. The compliance deadline is April 16, 2015. A one-year compliance extension is available with approval from the relevant permitting authority, which in Cleco's case is the LDEQ, if that facility is actively installing control equipment to comply with the rule.

Cleco completed its evaluation of control technology options for Dolet Hills, Madison Unit 3, and Rodemacher Unit 2. As noted previously, Cleco has identified the capital expenditures that are necessary to engineer, procure, and install pollution controls and emissions monitoring equipment to ensure Cleco will be in a position to comply with MATS in a timely manner. For information on MATS, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Overview — Cleco Power — MATS."

Greenhouse gases (GHG) and their role in climate change have been the focus of study and legal action, including proposed federal legislation, final and proposed federal rulemakings, and civil actions. Fossil fuel-fired EGUs emit a significant amount of GHG in the combustion process. Congress has attempted to craft specific legislation that would reduce emissions of GHG by utilities, industrial facilities, and other manufacturing sectors of the economy. While Congressional attempts have not been successful, it is possible that federal GHG legislation may be enacted within the next several years.

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In the absence of federal legislation, the EPA has recently adopted a series of rules under the CAA that, taken together, regulate GHG emissions from both mobile and stationary sources. As a result, beginning July 2011, new major stationary sources of GHG emissions and major modifications of existing stationary sources are required to obtain a permit for their GHG emissions. In its May 2010, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V GHG "Tailoring Rule," the EPA set the threshold for new major sources and major modifications of existing sources of GHG emissions and CO₂ equivalents at 100,000 tons and 75,000 tons per year, respectively.

Cleco does not anticipate a modification at any of its existing sources that would trigger PSD and an associated Best Available Control Technology (BACT) demonstration for GHG.

In addition to its program for applying PSD and Title V permitting requirements to the largest stationary sources of GHG, the EPA has also committed to establish New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for GHG emissions from fossil fuel power plants and refineries. In December 2010, the EPA announced that it had settled litigation with states and environmental groups that sought to compel the EPA to establish NSPS. Under the settlement, the EPA committed to issue standards for new and modified facilities, and the power plant settlement also commits the EPA to issue standards for existing facilities. The EPA issued proposed NSPS rules for CO₂ in April 2012. This regulation was never finalized. In September 2013, the EPA re-proposed NSPS rules for CO₂. As with the initial proposal, this proposal only affects new units and contains no requirements for modifications or for existing units. In June 2013, the EPA was directed by the President of the United States to propose by June 2014, and finalize by June 2015, guidelines to the states requiring them to adopt and submit to the EPA for approval standards for existing, unmodified facilities that conform to those guidelines. Once the state standards are approved by the EPA and become effective, existing unmodified facilities must be given a reasonable amount of time to comply with the standards. Cleco cannot predict what these standards will entail or what level of GHG controls the EPA and the state of Louisiana will require.

However, any new rules that require significant reductions of GHG emissions from EGUs could require potentially significant capital expenditures or modifications or curtailment of operations to maintain or achieve compliance.

The enactment of federal or state renewable portfolio standards (RPS) mandating the use of renewable and alternative fuel sources such as wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal could result in certain changes in Cleco's business or its competitive position. These changes could include additional costs for renewable energy credits, alternate compliance payments, or capital expenditures for renewable generation resources. RPS legislation has been enacted in many states and Congress is considering various bills that would create a national RPS. Cleco continues to evaluate the impacts of potential RPS legislation on its businesses based on the RPS programs in other states. Cleco will continue to monitor developments related to RPS at the federal and state levels. For information on Cleco's actions resulting from the LPSC's Renewable Energy Order, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP — Renewable Energy Pilot Program."

As part of its periodic re-evaluation of the protectiveness of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the EPA has adopted rules that strengthen the NAAQS for specific criteria pollutants including ozone, NO₂, and SO₂. In 2008, the EPA issued a NAAQS for ozone of 75 parts per billion (ppb). The EPA subsequently proposed a lower standard, but dropped its proposed reconsideration and is currently moving ahead with states, including Louisiana, to implement the 75 ppb ozone under the 2008 NAAQS. The EPA designated the five-parish area around Baton Rouge as a non-attainment area for ozone under the 2008 NAAQS, which will require that Louisiana establish a state implementation plan to bring those areas back into attainment by 2015. Since NO_x emissions are a precursor to ozone formation, existing fossil fuel-fired EGUs located in or near ozone non-attainment areas could be targeted for installation of additional NO_x emission controls. Cleco does not believe the state plan for implementing the 2008 NAAQS will impact its generating units.

A revised primary NAAQS for NO₂ promulgated by the EPA took effect on April 2010. The EPA established a new one-hour standard at a level of 100 ppb to supplement the existing annual standard. In January 2012, the EPA determined that no area in the country was violating the standard. However, the LDEQ expects to operate new

monitors at two portions of a highway in the Baton Rouge and New Orleans areas. The EPA may redesignate areas based on new data it receives from states. Due to the fact that fossil fuel-fired EGUs are a significant source of NO₂ emissions in the country, a non-attainment designation could result in utilities such as Cleco being required to substantially reduce their NO₂ emissions. However, since the EPA has not yet completed any new designations, Cleco cannot predict the potential impacts of such a rule on its generating units at this time.

The EPA revised the NAAQS for SO₂ in June 2010. The new standard is now a one-hour health standard of 75 ppb, designed to reduce short-term exposures to SO₂ ranging from five minutes to 24 hours. An important aspect of the new SO₂ standard is a revised emission monitoring network combined with a new ambient air modeling approach to determine compliance with the new standard. The EPA designated St. Bernard Parish as a non-attainment area. The EPA expects to use monitoring or modeling data developed in the future to confirm the status of areas that currently have no monitoring data. Classification of those areas currently without adequate data will be deferred until adequate data has been developed. Utilities could be required to substantially reduce their SO₂ emissions to comply with this NAAQS. However, since the EPA has not yet completed all the area designations, Cleco is unable to determine the potential future impacts of this rule on its generating units.

In February 2005, Cleco Power received notices from the EPA requesting information relating to the Brame Energy Center and the Dolet Hills Power Station. The purpose of the data request is to determine whether Cleco Power has complied with New Source Review and NSPS requirements under the CAA in connection with capital expenditures, modifications, or operational changes made at these facilities. Cleco Power has completed its response to the initial data request. Cleco Power is unable to predict whether the EPA will take further action as a result of the information provided.

Water Quality

Cleco's facilities also are subject to federal and state laws and regulations regarding wastewater discharges. Cleco has

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received from the EPA and the LDEQ permits required under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) for wastewater discharges from its generating stations. Wastewater discharge permits have fixed dates of expiration and Cleco applies for renewal of these permits within the applicable time periods.

In March 2011, the EPA proposed regulations which would establish standards for cooling water intake structures at existing power plants and other facilities pursuant to Section 316(b) of the CWA. The standards are intended to protect fish and other aquatic wildlife by minimizing capture both in screens attached to intake structures (impingement mortality), and in the actual intake structures themselves (entrainment mortality). For existing facilities that are designed to draw at least two million gallons per day of water from waters of the United States and use at least 25% of the water they withdraw exclusively for cooling, the proposed standards would (1) set a performance standard, measured as a fish mortality rate due to impingement, or reduce the flow velocity at cooling water intakes to less than 0.5 feet per second, and (2) require entrainment standards to be determined on a case-by-case basis by state delegated permitting authorities. Facilities subject to the proposed standards would have a maximum of eight years to comply with the impingement requirements, although state permitting authorities would have discretion to set a shorter deadline. Compliance with entrainment standards would be required "as soon as possible," by a date to be determined by the same permitting authorities. As presently drafted, portions of the proposed rule could apply to many of Cleco's fossil fuel steam electric generating stations. Until more thorough studies are conducted, including technical and economic evaluations of the control options available and a final rule is issued, Cleco remains uncertain which technology options or retrofits will be required to be installed on its affected facilities. However, the costs of required technology options and retrofits may be significant, especially if closed cycle cooling is required.

The CWA requires the EPA to periodically review and, if appropriate, revise technology based effluent limitations guidelines for categories of industrial facilities, including power generating facilities. The EPA issued proposed revised steam electric effluent limitations guidelines in April 2013 with final guidelines expected in May 2014. The proposed rule is focused on reducing the discharge of metals in waste waters from generation facilities to surface waters. Eight regulatory options listed in the proposed rule are under consideration by the EPA for addressing the metal discharge associated with seven internal waste streams found in power generating plants. Several of the options may require costly technological upgrades at Cleco's existing facilities, particularly, if additional wastewater treatment systems are required to be installed. For example, some of the standards may require installation of treatment equipment for conducting chemical precipitation followed by biological treatment for reduction of dissolved metals. Other standards under consideration in the proposal could require installation of dry ash handling systems at the combustion units in order to eliminate ash transport water. Because there are a number of regulatory options being considered by the EPA, Cleco is unable to predict what the new effluent limitations guidelines will be or how significant the costs may be for Cleco to comply.

Solid Waste Disposal

In the course of operations, Cleco's facilities generate solid and hazardous waste materials requiring management or eventual disposal. The Solid Waste Division of the LDEQ has adopted a permitting system for the management and disposal of solid waste generated by power stations. Cleco has received all required permits from the LDEQ for the on-site disposal of solid waste from its generating stations.

In May 2010, the EPA released a proposed rule for regulating the disposal and management of coal combustion by products or residuals (CCRs) from coal-fired power plants. Rather than offering a single approach, the EPA requested comments on two options for regulating CCRs. The first, known as the "Subtitle C" option, would regulate CCRs as a new special waste subject to many of the requirements for hazardous waste, while the second, known as the "Subtitle D" option, would regulate CCRs in a manner similar to industrial solid waste. Either of the EPA proposed options represents a shift toward more comprehensive and costly requirements for CCR disposal and management, but the Subtitle C option contains significantly more stringent requirements and will require greater capital and operating costs to comply with that rule, if finalized. Both options seem to allow the continued use of ash for certain beneficial

reuses. Depending on the outcome of the final rule, this regulatory proposal could significantly impact the manner and cost in which Cleco Power manages its CCRs. Any stricter requirements imposed on coal ash and associated ash management units by the EPA as a result of this new rule could significantly increase the cost of operating existing units or require them to be significantly upgraded. Until a final rule is promulgated, Cleco is unable to determine how significant the costs associated with potentially stricter requirements are likely to be.

Cleco produces certain wastes that are classified as hazardous at its electric generating stations and at other locations. Cleco does not treat, store long-term, or dispose of these wastes on-site; therefore, no permits are required. Hazardous wastes produced by Cleco are properly disposed of at permitted hazardous waste disposal sites.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The TSCA directs the EPA to regulate the marketing, disposal, manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and use of PCBs. Cleco may continue to operate equipment containing PCBs under the TSCA. Once the equipment reaches the end of its usefulness, the EPA regulates handling and disposal of the equipment and fluids containing PCBs. Within these regulations, the handling and disposal is allowed only through the EPA approved and permitted facilities. Cleco properly disposes its PCB waste material at TSCA permitted disposal facilities.

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

The TRI requires an annual report from industrial facilities on about 650 substances that the facilities release into air, water, and land. The TRI ranks companies based on how much of a particular substance they release on a state and parish (county) level. Annual reports are due to the EPA on July 1 following the reporting year-end. Cleco has submitted required TRI reports on its activities and the TRI rankings are available to the public. The rankings do not result in any federal or state penalties.

Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs)

The possibility that exposure to EMFs emanating from electric power lines, household appliances, and other electric devices may result in adverse health effects or damage to the

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environment has been a subject of some public attention. Lawsuits alleging that the presence of electric power transmission and distribution lines has an adverse effect on health and/or property values have arisen in several states. Cleco Power is not a party in any lawsuits related to EMFs.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

In October 2007, Cleco received a Special Notice for Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) from the EPA pursuant to CERCLA (also known as the Superfund statute). CERCLA establishes several classes of PRPs for a contaminated site and imposes strict, joint and several liability on those PRPs for the cost of response to the contamination. The special notice requested that Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power, along with many other listed PRPs, enter into negotiations with the EPA for the performance of an RI/FS at an area known as the Devil's Swamp Lake site just northwest of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The EPA identified Cleco as one of

many companies that was sending PCB wastes for disposal to the site. The Devil's Swamp Lake site has been proposed to be added to the National Priorities List (NPL) based on the release of PCBs to fisheries and wetlands located on the site, but no final determination has been made. The PRPs began discussing a potential proposal to the EPA in February 2008. The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to PRP's Clean Harbors, Inc. and Baton Rouge Disposal to conduct an RI/FS in December 2009. The Tier 1 part of the study was complete as of June 2012. Field activities for the Tier 2 investigation were completed in July 2012. Currently, the study/remedy selection task continues, and there is no record of a decision. Therefore, management is unable to determine how significant Cleco's share of the costs associated with the RI/FS and possible response action at the facility site, if any, may be and whether or not this will have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors could have a material adverse effect on results and cause results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Registrants.

Transmission Constraints

Transmission constraints could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Energy prices in the MISO market are based on LMP, which includes a component directly related to congestion on the transmission system. Pricing zones with greater transmission congestion will have higher LMP costs. Physical transmission constraints present in the MISO market could increase energy costs within Cleco Power's pricing zone. Cleco Power receives FTRs to mitigate the transmission congestion risk. However, insufficient allocations or FTR costs due to negative congestion flows may result in an unexpected increase in energy costs to Cleco Power.

LPSC Audits

The LPSC conducts fuel audits that could result in Cleco Power making substantial refunds of previously recorded revenue.

Generally, fuel and purchased power expenses are recovered through the LPSC-established fuel adjustment clause, which enables Cleco Power to pass on to its customers substantially all such expenses. Recovery of FAC costs is subject to a periodic fuel audit by the LPSC. The LPSC FAC General Order issued November 6, 1997, in Docket No. U-21497 provides that an audit will be performed at least every other year.

Cleco Power currently has FAC filings for 2009 through 2013 subject to audit. Management is unable to predict or give a reasonable estimate of the possible range of the disallowance, if any, related to these filings. If a disallowance

of fuel costs is ordered resulting in a refund, any such refund could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. The most recent fuel audit completed by the LPSC for the years 2003 through 2008 resulted in Cleco Power making refunds of \$0.4 million plus interest to customers during the September 2012 billing cycle.

The LPSC conducts audits of environmental costs that could result in Cleco Power making substantial refunds of previously recorded revenue.

In July 2009, the LPSC issued Docket No. U-29380 Subdocket A, which provides for an EAC to recover from customers certain costs of environmental compliance. The costs eligible for recovery are prudently incurred air emissions credits associated with complying with federal, state, and local air emission regulations that apply to the generation of electricity reduced by the sale of such allowances. Also eligible for recovery are variable emission mitigation costs, which are the costs of reagents such as ammonia and limestone that are a part of the fuel mix used to, among other things, reduce air emissions. These variable emission mitigation costs were historically recovered through the FAC. Cleco Power anticipates incurring environmental compliance expenses beginning in the second quarter of 2015 for additional reagents associated with compliance with MATS. These expenses would be eligible for recovery through Cleco Power's EAC and subject to review by the LPSC.

Cleco Power has EAC filings for the years 2010 through 2013 that remain subject to audit. Management is unable to predict or give a reasonable estimate of the possible range of the disallowance, if any, related to these filings. If a disallowance of environmental costs is ordered resulting in a refund, any such refund could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. The most recent EAC audit completed by the LPSC for the period October 2009 through October 2010 did not result in any refunds to customers.

Hedging and Risk Management Activities

Cleco Power is subject to market risk associated with fuel cost hedges relating to open natural gas contracts and FTRs. Cleco has risk management policies that cannot eliminate all risk involved in its energy commodity activities. Cleco Power may enter into fuel cost hedge positions to mitigate the volatility in fuel costs passed through to its retail customers. When these positions close, actual gains or losses are deferred and included in the FAC in the month the physical contract settles. Recovery of any of these FAC costs is subject

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to, and may be disallowed as part of, a prudency review or a periodic fuel audit conducted by the LPSC.

As part of the integration into MISO, Cleco Power was awarded FTRs in November 2013. FTRs provide a financial hedge to manage the risk of congestion cost in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. FTRs represent rights to congestion credits or charges along a path during a given time frame for a certain MW quantity.

Cleco Power manages its exposure to energy commodity activities by maintaining risk management policies and establishing and enforcing risk limits and risk management procedures. These risk limits and risk management procedures cannot eliminate all risk associated with these activities, particularly if intentional misconduct is involved.

Financial derivatives reforms could increase the liquidity needs and costs of Cleco Power's commercial trading operations.

In July 2010, Congress enacted federal legislation to reform financial markets that significantly altered the regulation of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, including the commodity swaps used by Cleco Power to hedge and mitigate commodities risk. The law increased regulatory oversight of OTC energy derivatives, including (1) requiring standardized OTC derivatives to be traded on registered exchanges regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), (2) imposing new and potentially higher capital and margin requirements and (3) authorizing the establishment of overall volume and position limits. These requirements could cause Cleco Power's future OTC transactions to be more costly and have an adverse effect on its liquidity due to additional capital requirements. In addition, by standardizing OTC products, these reforms could limit the effectiveness of Cleco Power's hedging programs because Cleco Power would have less ability to tailor OTC derivatives to match the precise risk it is seeking to protect. The law gave the CFTC authority to exempt end users of energy commodities. The end user exemption reduces but does not eliminate the applicability of these measures. Cleco Power qualifies for the end user exemption and intends to apply for it at the appropriate time.

Commodity Prices

Cleco Power is subject to the fluctuation in the market prices of various commodities which may increase the cost of producing power.

Cleco Power purchases natural gas, petroleum coke, lignite, and coal under long-term contracts and on the spot market. Historically, the markets for natural gas, petroleum coke, and coal have been volatile and are likely to remain volatile in the future. Cleco Power's retail and wholesale rates include an FAC that enables it to adjust rates for monthly fluctuations in the cost of fuel and purchased power. However, recovery of any of these FAC costs is subject to, and may be disallowed as part of, a prudency review or a periodic fuel audit conducted by the LPSC or FERC.

Global Economic Environment and Uncertainty; Access to Capital

The global economic environment and uncertainty may have a material adverse impact on Cleco's business and financial condition, pension plan, lenders, and customers.

Although the United States capital and credit markets have generally stabilized after an extended period of volatility and disruption, there is no assurance that conditions will not

deteriorate in the future due to instability in Europe, political uncertainty in the U.S. (including the potential impact from the automatic reductions in U.S. federal government spending that went into effect in the first quarter of 2013 known as sequestration, the partial U.S. federal government shutdown in October 2013, and the persistent debates related to the U.S. federal government budget and debt ceiling) or other unforeseen events both in the U.S. and around the world. Cleco's business and financial condition may be impacted by adverse market conditions or the global economic environment and uncertainty.

Cleco's pension plan portfolio has experienced significant volatility due to market conditions and may experience material losses in the future. The losses, in conjunction with plan funding requirements, could result in required pension plan contributions significantly higher and earlier than previously anticipated. In addition, changes in interest rates affect the liabilities under Cleco's pension plans; as interest rates decrease, the liabilities increase, potentially requiring additional funding. The funding requirements of the obligations related to the pension benefit plans can also increase as a result of changes in, among other things, retirement rates, life expectancy assumptions, or federal regulations. Further, market disruption and volatility could have a material adverse impact on Cleco's lenders or its customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to Cleco or to delay payment of such obligations.

The Registrants depend on access to the capital markets and may face potential liquidity constraints if access becomes restricted, which could make it more difficult to handle future contingencies such as natural disasters or substantial increases in commodity prices. Disruptions in the capital and credit markets may adversely affect the Registrants' ability to meet liquidity needs, access capital to operate and grow their businesses, and the cost of capital.

The Registrants' business is capital intensive and dependent upon their respective ability to access capital at reasonable rates and other terms. At times there are spikes in the price for natural gas and other commodities that increase the Registrants' liquidity requirements. In addition, the Registrants' liquidity needs could significantly increase in the event of a hurricane or other weather-related or unforeseen disaster similar to that experienced in the Registrants' service territory with Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. The occurrence of one or more contingencies, including a delay in regulatory recovery of fuel, purchased power, or storm restoration costs, higher than expected required pension contributions, an acceleration of payments or decreased credit lines, less cash flow from operations than expected, or other unexpected events could cause the financing needs of the Registrants to increase. In addition, accessing the debt capital markets more frequently in these situations may result in an increase in leverage. Material leverage increases could negatively affect the Registrants' capital structure for ratemaking and/or its respective credit ratings, which in turn could negatively affect access to capital markets.

The global capital and credit markets have experienced extreme volatility and disruption in the past. The inability to raise capital on favorable terms, particularly during times of uncertainty in the capital markets, could negatively affect the Registrants' ability to maintain or expand their business. Events beyond the Registrants' control, such as volatility and disruption in global capital and credit markets, may create

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uncertainty that could increase their cost of capital or impair their ability to access the capital markets, including the ability to draw on their respective bank credit facilities. The Registrants are unable to predict the degree of success they will have in renewing or replacing their respective credit facilities as they come up for renewal. Moreover, the size, terms, and covenants of any new credit facilities may not be comparable to, and may be more restrictive than, existing facilities. If the Registrants are unable to access the credit and capital markets on terms that are reasonable, they may have to delay raising capital, issue shorter-term securities, and/or bear an unfavorable cost of capital, which, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on the Registrants' ability to fund capital expenditures or to service debt or on the Registrants' flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions.

Future Electricity Sales

Cleco Power's future electricity sales and corresponding base revenue and cash flows could be adversely affected by general economic conditions.

General economic conditions can negatively impact the businesses of Cleco Power's residential, industrial, and commercial customers resulting in decreased power consumption, which causes a corresponding decrease in revenue. Reduced production or the shut down of any of these customers' facilities could substantially reduce Cleco Power's base revenue.

Energy conservation, energy efficiency efforts, and other factors that reduce energy demand could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Regulatory and legislative bodies have proposed or introduced requirements and incentives to reduce peak energy consumption. Conservation and energy efficiency programs are designed to reduce energy demand. Future electricity sales could be impacted by industrial customers switching to alternative sources of energy, such as solar and wind on-site power generation and retail customers purchasing less electricity due to increased conservation efforts or expanded energy efficiency measures. Unless there is a regulatory solution ensuring recovery, declining usage will result in an under-recovery of fixed costs at Cleco Power's rate regulated business. Macroeconomic factors resulting in low economic growth or contraction within Cleco's service territories could also reduce energy demand. An increase in energy conservation, energy efficiency efforts, and other efforts that reduce energy demand could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Cleco Power's Generation and Transmission and Distribution Facilities

Cleco Power's generation facilities are susceptible to unplanned outages, significant maintenance requirements, and interruption of fuel deliveries.

The operation of power generation facilities involves many risks, including breakdown or failure of equipment, fuel supply interruption, and performance below expected levels of output or efficiency. Almost one-third of Cleco Power's net capacity is at facilities that were originally constructed before 1980. Older

equipment, even if maintained in accordance with good engineering practices, may require significant expenditures to operate at peak capacity or availability, or to comply with environmental permits. Newer equipment can also be subject to premature failures. If Cleco Power fails to make adequate repairs and to properly maintain its facilities, Cleco Power risks incurring more frequent unplanned outages, higher than anticipated operating and maintenance expenditures, increased fuel or MISO related replacement power, penalties, and potentially the loss of revenue related to competitive opportunities. However, the costs of such repairs and maintenance may not be fully recoverable and could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. Cleco Power's generating facilities are fueled primarily by coal, natural gas, petroleum coke, and lignite. The deliverability of these fuel sources may be constrained due to such factors as higher demand, increased regional

supply, production shortages, weather-related disturbances, waterway levels, labor strikes, or lack of transportation capacity. If the suppliers are unable to deliver the contracted volume of fuel, Cleco Power would have to replace any deficiency with alternative sources or replacement energy within the MISO market, which may not be as favorable and could increase the cost to customers. Fuel and MISO procured/settled power expenses, which are recovered from customers through the FAC, are subject to refund until either a prudency review or a periodic fuel audit is conducted by the LPSC.

Competition for access to other natural resources, particularly oil and natural gas, could negatively impact Cleco Power's ability to access its lignite reserves. Land owners may grant other parties access for oil and natural gas drilling in the same area to which Cleco has been granted access for lignite reserves. Placement of drilling rigs and pipelines for developing oil and gas reserves can preclude access to lignite in the same areas making the right of first access critical with respect to extracting lignite. Competition for the right of first access may need to be determined through legal processes. Additionally, Cleco Power could be indirectly liable for the impacts of other companies' activities on lands that have been mined and reclaimed by Cleco Power. Loss of access to lignite reserves or the liability for impacts on reclaimed lands could have material adverse effects to the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

The construction of, and capital improvements to, power generation and transmission and distribution facilities involve substantial risks. Should construction or capital improvement efforts be unsuccessful, the financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity of Cleco Power could be materially affected.

Cleco Power's ability to complete construction of or capital improvements to power generation and transmission and distribution facilities in a timely manner and within budget is contingent upon many variables and subject to substantial risks. These variables include, but are not limited to, engineering and project execution risk and escalating costs for materials, labor, and environmental compliance. Delays in obtaining permits, shortages in materials and qualified labor, suppliers and contractors not performing as set forth under their contracts, changes in the scope and timing of projects, poor quality initial cost estimates, the inability to raise capital on favorable terms, changes in commodity prices affecting revenue, fuel or materials costs, downward changes in the economy, changes in laws or regulations, including

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environmental compliance requirements, and other events beyond the control of Cleco Power may materially affect the schedule, cost, and performance of these projects. If these projects are significantly delayed or become subject to cost overruns or cancellation, Cleco Power could incur additional costs and termination payments, face increased risk of potential write-off of the investment in the project, or may not be able to recover such costs.

MISO

MISO market operations could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, generation revenues, energy supply costs, financial condition, and cash flows. On December 6, 2012, Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC requesting a public interest determination to find in favor of the transfer of functional control of certain transmission assets to MISO, to create an accounting order deferring costs related to Cleco Power's transition into the MISO organization, and to expedite treatment. After receiving approval from the LPSC, Cleco Power integrated into the MISO RTO by transferring functional control of these transmission assets to MISO on December 19, 2013.

Cleco Power is a member of the MISO market region referred to as "MISO South," which encompasses parts of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Cleco Power makes limited economic dispatch decisions and no longer makes routine dispatch decisions regarding its generating assets that affect reliability of the bulk power electric system. Commitment of generation resources and generation volumes to the market is determined by MISO. Costs in the MISO South region are heavily influenced by commodity fuel prices, transmission congestion, dispatch of the generating assets owned not only by Cleco Power, but by all market participants in the MISO South region, and the overall demand and generation availability in the region.

MISO will evaluate forced outage rates to assess each generating unit capacity for planning reserve margins. If Cleco Power is subject to an inordinate amount of forced outages, Cleco Power may not possess sufficient planning reserves to serve its needs and could be forced to purchase capacity from the MISO resource adequacy auction. The costs of such capacity may not be recoverable and could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Reliability and Infrastructure Protection Standards Compliance

Cleco is subject to mandatory reliability and critical infrastructure protection standards. Fines and civil penalties are imposed on those who fail to comply with these standards.

NERC serves as the ERO with authority to establish and enforce mandatory reliability and infrastructure protection standards, subject to FERC approval, for users of the nation's transmission system. FERC enforces compliance with these standards. New standards are being developed and existing standards are continuously being modified.

As these standards continue to be adopted and modified, they may impose additional compliance requirements on Cleco Power and Midstream operations, which may result in an increase in capital expenditures and operating expenses. Failure to comply with these standards can result in the imposition of material fines and civil penalties.

In March 2013, the SPP RE conducted an audit to determine Cleco's compliance with the NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection cybersecurity standard requirements. Cleco submitted mitigation plans and evidence of remedial efforts in connection with the SPP RE's initial findings from the audit. Cleco and the SPP RE agreed to a financial settlement totaling less than \$0.1 million. The SPP RE conducted a NERC Reliability Standard audit in November 2013. The results of that audit have not been finalized. Management is unable to predict the outcome of the audit or whether it will have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Environmental Compliance

Cleco's costs of compliance with environmental laws and regulations are significant. The costs of compliance with new environmental laws and regulations, as well as the incurrence of incremental environmental liabilities, could be significant to the Registrants.

Cleco is subject to extensive environmental oversight by federal, state, and local authorities and is required to comply with numerous environmental laws and regulations related to air quality, water quality, waste management, natural resources, and health and safety. Cleco also is required to obtain and comply with numerous governmental permits in operating its facilities. Existing environmental laws, regulations, and permits could be revised or reinterpreted, and new laws and regulations could be adopted or become applicable to Cleco. For example, the EPA has announced that it plans to propose regulations in 2014 to limit CO₂ emissions from existing electric generating units. Cleco may incur significant capital expenditures or additional operating costs to comply with these revisions, reinterpretations, and new requirements. If Cleco fails to comply, it could be subject to civil or criminal liabilities and fines or may be forced to shut down or reduce production from its facilities. Cleco cannot predict the timing or the outcome of pending or future legislative and rulemaking proposals.

Environmental advocacy groups, other organizations, some government agencies, and the executive branch of the federal government are focusing considerable attention on greenhouse gas emissions from power generation facilities, including CO₂ emissions. Future changes in environmental regulations governing power plant emissions could make some of Cleco's electric generating units uneconomical to maintain or operate and could increase the difficulty of obtaining or maintaining required environmental regulatory approvals, which could have an adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows. In addition, any legal obligation that would require Cleco to substantially reduce its emissions beyond present levels could require extensive mitigation efforts and could raise uncertainty about the future viability of some fossil fuels as an energy source for new and existing electric generation facilities. Cleco cannot predict the timing or the outcome of pending or future legislative and rulemaking proposals.

Cleco Power may request recovery from its customers of its costs to comply with new environmental laws and regulations. If the LPSC were to deny Cleco Power's request to recover all or part of its environmental compliance costs, there could be a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

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Regulatory Compliance

Cleco operates in a highly regulated environment and adverse regulatory decisions or changes in applicable regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' businesses or result in significant additional costs. Cleco's business is subject to extensive federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The LPSC regulates Cleco's retail operations, and FERC regulates Cleco's wholesale operations. The construction, planning, and siting of Cleco's power plants and transmission lines also are subject to the jurisdiction of the LPSC and FERC. Additional regulatory authorities have jurisdiction over some of Cleco's operations and construction projects including the EPA, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, the DOE, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, the LDEQ, the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety, regional water quality boards, and various local regulatory districts.

Cleco must periodically apply for licenses and permits from these various regulatory authorities and abide by their respective orders. Should Cleco be unsuccessful in obtaining necessary licenses or permits or should these regulatory authorities initiate any investigations or enforcement actions or impose penalties or disallowances on Cleco, Cleco's business could be adversely affected. Existing regulations may be revised or reinterpreted and new laws and regulations may be adopted or become applicable to Cleco or Cleco's facilities in a manner that may have a detrimental effect on the Registrants' business or result in significant additional costs because of Cleco's need to comply with those requirements.

Cleco Power's Rates

The LPSC and FERC regulate the rates that Cleco Power can charge its customers.

Cleco Power's ongoing financial viability depends on its ability to recover costs in a timely manner from its LPSC-jurisdictional customers through LPSC-approved rates and its ability to recover its FERC-authorized revenue requirements from its FERC-jurisdictional customers. Cleco Power's financial viability also depends on its ability to recover in rates an adequate return on capital, including long-term debt and equity. If Cleco Power is unable to recover any material amount of its costs in rates in a timely manner or recover an adequate return on capital, the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Cleco Power's revenues and earnings are substantially affected by regulatory proceedings known as rate cases or, in some cases, a request for extension of an FRP. During those cases, the LPSC or FERC determines Cleco Power's rate base, depreciation rates, operation and maintenance costs, and administrative and general costs that Cleco Power may recover from its retail or wholesale customers through its rates. In some instances, the outcome of a rate case or request for extension of an FRP may impact wholesale decisions of Cleco Power. For instance, Cleco Power's obligation to perform under its wholesale agreement with a significant wholesale customer is conditioned upon Cleco Power's receipt of

regulatory approval satisfactory to Cleco Power in its discretion. These proceedings may examine, among other things, the prudence of Cleco Power's operation and maintenance practices, level of subject expenditures, allowed rates of return, and previously incurred capital expenditures. The LPSC and FERC have the authority to disallow costs found not to have been prudently incurred. These regulatory proceedings typically involve multiple parties, including governmental bodies and officials, consumer advocacy groups, and various consumers of energy, who have differing concerns but who have the common objective of limiting rate increases or reducing rates. Rate cases generally have long timelines, which may be limited by statute. Decisions are typically subject to appeal leading to additional uncertainty.

Retail Electric Service

Cleco Power's retail electric rates and business practices are regulated by the LPSC and reviews may result in refunds to customers.

Cleco Power's retail rates for residential, commercial, and industrial customers and other retail sales are regulated by the LPSC, which conducts an annual review of Cleco Power's earnings and regulatory return on equity. Cleco Power could be required to make a substantial refund of previously recorded revenue as a result of the LPSC review and such refund could result in a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Wholesale Electric Service

Cleco Power's wholesale electric rates and business practices are regulated by FERC and Cleco could lose the right to sell at market-based rates.

Cleco Power's wholesale rates are regulated by FERC, which conducts a review of Cleco Power's generation market power every three years in addition to each time generation capacity changes. In January 2012, Cleco filed a Notice of Change of Status with FERC resulting from the termination of the Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement. In connection with this notice, Cleco included an analysis of Cleco's generation market power. In June 2012, Cleco filed its triennial market power analysis with FERC and in January 2014, Cleco Power filed a substitute market power analysis to reflect integration into the MISO market. On February 21, 2014, FERC issued an order to accept Cleco's substitute market power analysis and grant the power marketing entities the authority to continue to charge market-based rates for wholesale power. In the future, if FERC determines Cleco Power possesses generation market power in excess of certain thresholds, Cleco Power could lose the right to sell wholesale generation at market-based rates within its control area, which could result in a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Weather Sensitivity

The operating results of Cleco Power are affected by weather conditions and may fluctuate on a seasonal and quarterly basis.

Weather conditions directly influence the demand for electricity, particularly kWh sales to residential customers. In Cleco Power's service territory, power sales typically peak during the hot summer months. As a result, Cleco Power's

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financial results may fluctuate on a seasonal basis. In addition, Cleco Power has sold less power and, consequently, earned less income when weather conditions were milder. Unusually mild weather in the future could have a material adverse impact on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Severe weather, including hurricanes and winter storms, can be destructive causing outages and property damage that can potentially result in additional expenses, lower revenue, and additional capital restoration costs. Extreme drought conditions can impact the availability of cooling water to support the operations of generating plants, which can also result in additional expenses and lower revenue.

The physical risks associated with global climate change could have a material adverse impact on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

The Registrants recognize that certain groups associate severe weather with global climate change and forecast the possibility that these weather events could have a material impact on future results of operations should they occur more frequently and with greater severity. If there is an actual occurrence of such global climate change, it could result in one or more physical risks, such as an increase in sea level, wind and storm surge damages, wetland and barrier island erosion, risks of flooding and changes in weather conditions, such as changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, and potential increased impacts of extreme weather conditions or storms, could affect the Registrants' operations. The Registrants' assets are in and serve communities that are at risk from sea level rise, changes in weather conditions, storms, and loss of the protection offered by coastal wetlands. A significant portion of the nation's oil and gas infrastructure is located in these areas and is susceptible to storm damage that could be aggravated by wetland and barrier island erosion, which could give rise to fuel supply interruptions and price spikes. These and other physical changes could result in changes in customer demand, increased costs associated with repairing and maintaining generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems resulting in increased maintenance and capital costs (and potential increased financing needs), limits on Cleco Power's ability to meet peak customer demand, increased regulatory oversight, and lower customer satisfaction. Also, to the extent that climate change would adversely impact the economic health of a region or result in energy conservation or demand side management programs, it may adversely impact customer demand and revenues. Such physical or operational risks could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Cleco Credit Ratings

A downgrade in Cleco Corporation's or Cleco Power's credit ratings could result in an increase in their respective borrowing costs and a reduced pool of potential investors and funding sources.

Neither Cleco Corporation nor Cleco Power can assure that its current debt ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that one or more of its debt ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency.

Credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold securities and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. If Moody's and S&P were to downgrade Cleco Corporation's or

Cleco Power's long-term ratings, particularly below investment grade, the value of their debt securities would likely be adversely affected, and the borrowing cost of Cleco Corporation or Cleco Power, as the case may be, would likely increase. In addition, Cleco Corporation or Cleco Power, as the case may be, would likely be required to pay higher interest rates in future debt financings and be subject to more onerous debt covenants, and its pool of potential investors and funding sources could decrease.

Holding Company

Cleco Corporation is a holding company and its ability to meet its debt obligations and pay dividends on its common stock is dependent on the cash generated by its subsidiaries.

Cleco Corporation is a holding company and conducts its operations primarily through its subsidiaries. Substantially all of Cleco's consolidated assets are held by its subsidiaries. Accordingly, Cleco Corporation's ability to meet its debt obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock is largely dependent upon the cash generated by these subsidiaries. Cleco Corporation's subsidiaries are separate and distinct entities and have no obligation to pay any amounts due on Cleco Corporation's debt or to make any funds available for such payment. In addition, Cleco Corporation's subsidiaries' ability to make dividend payments or other distributions to Cleco Corporation may be restricted by their obligations to holders of their outstanding securities and to other general business creditors. Cleco Corporation's right to receive any assets of any subsidiary, and therefore the right of its creditors to participate in those assets, will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors. In addition, even if Cleco Corporation were a creditor of any subsidiary, its rights as a creditor would be subordinated to any security interest in the assets of that subsidiary and any indebtedness of the subsidiary senior to that held by Cleco Corporation. Moreover, Cleco Power, Cleco Corporation's principal subsidiary, is subject to regulation by the LPSC, which may impose limits on the amount of dividends that Cleco Power may pay Cleco Corporation.

Midstream Generation Facility

Midstream's generation facility is susceptible to unplanned outages, significant maintenance requirements, interruption of fuel deliveries, and transmission constraints.

The operation of power generation facilities involves many risks, including breakdown or failure of equipment, fuel interruption, and performance below expected levels of output or efficiency. If adequate expenditures for equipment maintenance are not made, a facility may incur more frequent unplanned outages, higher than anticipated operating and maintenance expenditures, increased fuel costs, and potentially the loss of revenue related to competitive opportunities.

Midstream's generation facility is fueled by natural gas. The deliverability of this fuel source may be constrained due to such factors as higher demand, production shortages, weather-related disturbances, or lack of transportation capacity. Also, physical constraints on the transmission grid may limit the amount of power Midstream's generation facility can deliver.

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Alternative Generation Technology

Changes in technology may have a material adverse impact on the value of the Cleco Power and its subsidiaries' generation facilities.

A basic premise of Cleco's business is that generating electricity at central power plants achieves economies of scale and produces electricity at a relatively low price. There are alternative technologies to produce electricity, most notably fuel cells, microturbines, wind turbines, photovoltaic cells, and other solar generated power. Many companies and organizations conduct research and development activities to seek improvements in alternative technologies. It is possible that technology advances may reduce the cost of alternative methods of electricity production to a level that is equal to or below that of most central station production. Also, as new technologies are developed and become available, the quantity and pattern of electricity purchased by customers could decline, with a corresponding decline in revenues derived by generators. In addition, the current presidential administration and certain members of the U.S. Congress have voiced support for such alternative energy sources. As a result, the value of the Cleco Power and Midstream generation facilities could be significantly reduced.

Insurance

Cleco's insurance coverage may not be sufficient.

Cleco currently has general liability and property insurance in place to cover certain of its facilities in amounts that it considers appropriate. Such policies are subject to certain limits and deductibles and do not include business interruption coverage. Insurance coverage may not be available in the future at current costs or on commercially reasonable terms, and the insurance proceeds received for any loss of, or any damage to, any of Cleco's facilities may not be sufficient to restore the loss or damage without a material adverse impact on Cleco's results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Like other utilities that serve coastal regions, Cleco does not have insurance covering its transmission and distribution system, other than substations, because it believes such insurance to be cost prohibitive. In the future, Cleco may not be able to recover the costs incurred in restoring transmission and distribution properties following hurricanes or other natural disasters through issuance of storm recovery bonds or a change in Cleco Power's regulated rates or otherwise, or any such recovery may not be timely granted. Therefore, Cleco may not be able to restore any loss of, or damage to, any of its transmission and distribution properties without a material adverse impact on its results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Litigation

The outcome of legal proceedings cannot be predicted. An adverse finding could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

The Registrants are party to various litigation matters arising out of their business operations. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined, nor, in many cases, can the liability that could potentially result from a negative outcome in each case presently be reasonably estimated. The liability that the Registrants may ultimately incur with respect to any of these cases in the event of a

negative outcome may be in excess of amounts currently reserved and insured against with respect to such matters and, as a result, these matters may have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Taxes

Changes in taxation as well as the inherent difficulty in quantifying potential tax effects of business decisions could have a material adverse impact on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. The Registrants make judgments regarding the potential tax effects of various financial transactions and results of operations to estimate their obligations to taxing authorities. These tax obligations include income, franchise, real estate, sales and use, and employment-related taxes. These judgments include reserves for potential adverse outcomes regarding tax positions that have been taken. Changes in federal, state, or local tax laws, adverse tax audit results, or adverse tax rulings on positions taken by the Registrants could have a material adverse effect on their results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Health Care Reform

Cleco may experience increased costs arising from health care reform.

In March 2010, the President signed the PPACA, a comprehensive health care law. This law may have a significant impact on health care providers, insurers, and others associated with the health care industry. Cleco continues to evaluate the impact of this comprehensive law on its business and made the required changes to its health plan for 2013 and 2014. Federal and state governments may propose other health care initiatives and revisions to the health care and health insurance systems. It is uncertain what legislative programs, if any, will be adopted in the future, or what action Congress or state legislatures may take regarding other health care reform proposals or legislation. The complexities and ramifications of the new legislation are significant and have begun being implemented through a phased-in approach concluding in 2018. Management is unable to estimate the effects of health care reform and its impact on the Registrants' business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. Accordingly, the PPACA could adversely affect the cost of providing health care coverage generally and could have a material adverse effect on the financial and operational performance of the Registrants.

Technology and Terrorism Threats

Cleco's operational and information systems on which it relies to conduct its business and serve customers could fail to function properly due to technological problems, cyber-attacks, physical attacks on Cleco's assets, acts of terrorism, severe weather, solar events, electromagnetic events, natural disasters, the age and condition of information technology assets, human error, or other reasons that could disrupt Cleco's operations and cause Cleco to incur unanticipated losses and expense.

The operation of Cleco's extensive electricity systems relies on evolving information and operational technology systems and network infrastructures that are becoming more complex as

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new technologies and systems are implemented to modernize capabilities to safely and reliably deliver electric services. Cleco's business is highly dependent on its ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a very large number of tasks and transactions, many of which are highly complex. The failure of Cleco's information and operational systems and networks due to a physical attack, cyber-attack or other cause could significantly disrupt operations; cause harm to the public or employees; result in outages or reduced generating output; result in damage to Cleco's assets or operations or those of third parties; and subject Cleco to claims by customers or third parties, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Cleco's systems, including its financial information, operational systems, advanced metering, and billing systems, require constant maintenance, modification, and updating, which can be costly and increase the risk of errors and malfunction. Any disruptions or deficiencies in existing systems, or disruptions, delays or deficiencies in the modification or implementation of new systems, could result in increased costs, the inability to track or collect revenues, the diversion of management's and employees' attention and resources, and could adversely affect the effectiveness of Cleco's control environment, and/or its ability to timely file required regulatory reports.

Despite implementation of security and mitigation measures, all of Cleco's technology systems are vulnerable to disability or failures due to cyber-attacks, physical attacks on the facilities and equipment needed to operate the technology systems, viruses, human errors, acts of war or terrorism, and other events. If Cleco's information technology systems or network infrastructure were to fail, Cleco might be unable to fulfill critical business functions and serve its customers, which could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' financial conditions, results of operations, and cash flows.

In addition, in the ordinary course of its business, Cleco collects and retains sensitive information including personal identification information about customers and employees, customer energy usage, and other confidential information. The theft, damage, or improper disclosure of sensitive electronic data can subject Cleco to penalties for violation of applicable privacy laws, subject Cleco to claims from third parties, and harm Cleco's reputation.

Cleco Power LLC's Unsecured and Unsubordinated Obligations

Cleco Power LLC's unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, including, without limitation, its senior notes, will be effectively subordinated to any secured debt of Cleco Power LLC, certain unsecured debt of Cleco Power LLC, and any preferred equity of any of Cleco Power LLC's subsidiaries.

Some of Cleco Power LLC's senior notes and its obligations under various loan agreements and refunding agreements with the Rapides Finance Authority, the Louisiana Public Facilities Authority, and other issuers of tax-exempt bonds for the benefit of Cleco Power LLC are unsecured and rank equally with all of Cleco Power LLC's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Power LLC had an aggregate of \$1.21 billion of unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of Cleco Power LLC will be effectively subordinated to, and thus have a junior position to, any secured debt that Cleco Power LLC may have outstanding

from time to time (including any mortgage bonds) with respect to the assets securing such debt. Certain agreements entered into by Cleco Power LLC with other lenders that are unsecured provide that if Cleco Power LLC issues secured debt, these lenders automatically are granted security interest in certain assets of Cleco Power LLC. If such a security interest were to arise, it would subordinate further Cleco Power LLC's unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Power LLC had no secured indebtedness outstanding. Cleco Power LLC may issue mortgage bonds in the future under its Indenture of Mortgage and holders of mortgage bonds would have a prior claim on certain Cleco Power LLC material assets upon dissolution, winding up, liquidation, or reorganization. Additionally, Cleco Power LLC's ability (and the ability of Cleco Power LLC's creditors, including holders of its senior notes) to

participate in the assets of Cleco Power LLC's subsidiary, Cleco Katrina/Rita, is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Katrina/Rita had \$116.1 million of indebtedness outstanding, net of debt discount.

Workforce

Failure to attract and retain an appropriately qualified workforce could have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Certain events, such as an aging workforce without appropriate replacements, mismatch of skill set or complement to future needs, or unavailability of contract resources may lead to operating challenges and increased costs. The challenges include lack of resources, loss of knowledge and a lengthy time period associated with skill development. In this case, costs, including costs for contractors to replace employees, productivity costs and safety costs, may rise. Failure to hire and adequately train replacement employees, including the transfer of significant internal historical knowledge and expertise to the new employees, or the future availability and cost of contract labor may adversely affect the ability to manage and operate the Registrants' businesses. If the Registrants are unable to successfully attract and retain an appropriately qualified workforce, the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

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ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

CLECO CORPORATION

Electric Transmission Substations

As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Corporation, through two wholly owned subsidiaries, owned one transmission substation in Louisiana and one transmission substation in Mississippi.

CLECO POWER

All of Cleco Power's electric generating stations and all other electric operating properties are located in the state of Louisiana. Cleco Power considers all of its properties to be well maintained, in good operating condition, and suitable for their intended purposes. For information on Cleco Power's generating facilities, see Item 1, "Business — Operations — Cleco Power — Power Generation."

Electric Generating Stations

As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Power either owned or had an ownership interest in three steam electric generating stations, two gas turbines, and one combined cycle unit with a combined nameplate capacity of 2,565 MW, and a combined electric net generating capacity of 2,477 MW. The net generating capacity is the result of capacity tests and operational tests performed between January and August 2013, as required by SPP criteria. This amount reflects the maximum production capacity these units can sustain over a specified period of time. For more information on Cleco Power's generating facilities, see Item 1, "Business — Operations — Cleco Power — Power Generation."

Electric Substations

As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Power owned 81 active transmission substations and 220 active distribution substations.

Electric Lines

As of December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's transmission system consisted of approximately 67 circuit miles of 500-kiloVolt (kV) lines; 534 circuit miles of 230-kV lines; 671 circuit miles of 138 kV lines; and 28 circuit miles of 69-kV lines. Cleco Power's distribution system consisted of approximately 3,631 circuit miles of 34.5-kV lines and 8,241 circuit miles of other lines.

General Properties

Cleco Power owns various properties throughout Louisiana, which include a headquarters office building, regional offices, service centers, telecommunications equipment, and other general-purpose facilities.

Title

Cleco Power's electric generating plants and certain other principal properties are owned in fee simple. Electric

transmission and distribution lines are located either on private rights-of-way or along streets or highways by public consent.

Substantially all of Cleco Power's property, plant, and equipment are subject to a lien of Cleco Power's Indenture of Mortgage, which does not impair the use of such properties in the operation of its business. As of December 31, 2013, no mortgage bonds were outstanding under the Indenture of Mortgage. Some of the unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of Cleco Power will be effectively subordinated to, and thus have a junior position to, any mortgage

bonds that Cleco Power may have outstanding from time to time with respect to the assets subject to the lien of the Indenture of Mortgage. Cleco Power may issue mortgage bonds in the future under its Indenture of Mortgage, and holders of mortgage bonds would have a prior claim on certain Cleco Power material assets upon dissolution, winding up, liquidation, or reorganization.

MIDSTREAM

Midstream considers all of its properties to be well maintained, in good operating condition, and suitable for their intended purposes. For information on Midstream's generating facilities, see Item 1, "Business — Operations — Midstream."

Electric Generation

As of December 31, 2013, Midstream, through one wholly owned subsidiary, owned one electric generating station, with a nameplate capacity of 775 MW and an electric net generating capacity of 743 MW. For information on Midstream's generating facilities, see Item 1, "Business — Operations — Midstream."

Title

Midstream's assets are owned in fee simple. In January 2012, Midstream began marketing Coughlin's capacity. Evangeline was one of the successful bidders in Cleco Power's RFP for short-term 2012 resources beginning January 1, 2012. On October 30, 2012, Cleco Power announced that Evangeline was the winning bidder in Cleco Power's 2012 Long-Term RFP, subject to further due diligence, the completion of definitive agreements, and regulatory approvals from the LPSC and FERC. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received approval from FERC and the LPSC on August 26, 2013 and December 16, 2013, respectively, to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. The transaction is expected to occur in March 2014. For more information, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP."

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

CLECO

For information on legal proceedings affecting Cleco, see Part I, Item I, “Business — Environmental Matters — Environmental Quality — Air Quality” and “— Water Quality” and Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Litigation.”

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For information on legal proceedings affecting Cleco Power, see Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Litigation.”

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

The information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K is included in Exhibit 95 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Executive Officers of Cleco

The names of the executive officers of Cleco and certain subsidiaries, their positions held, five-year employment history, ages, and years of service as of February 25, 2014, are as follows. Executive officers are appointed annually to serve for the ensuing year or until their successors have been appointed.

NAME OF EXECUTIVE	POSITION AND FIVE-YEAR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY
Bruce A. Williamson Cleco Corporation	President and Chief Executive Officer since July 2011; Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Dynegy, Inc. from 2004 to 2011.
Cleco Power	Chief Executive Officer since July 2011. (Age 54; two years of service)
Darren J. Olagues Cleco Power	President since August 2013.
Cleco Corporation Cleco Power	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer from July 2012 to August 2013; Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer from November 2011 to July 2012; Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from May 2009 to November 2011.
Midstream	Senior Vice President from July 2007 to May 2009. (Age 43; 6 years of service)
Thomas R. Miller Cleco Corporation Cleco Power	Senior Vice President - Chief Financial Officer since August 2013; Vice President - Treasurer from July 2012 to August 2013; Senior Vice President & Treasurer, Solar Trust of America LLC from October 2010 to July 2012; Vice President, Treasury, Exelon Corporation from June 2002 to August 2010. (Age 53; one year of service)
Wade A. Hoefling Cleco Corporation Cleco Power	Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Director - Regulatory Compliance since April 2008. (Age 58; 7 years of service)
Judy P. Miller Cleco Corporation Cleco Power	Senior Vice President - Corporate Services and Information Technology since August 2013; Senior Vice President - Corporate Services and Internal Audit from November 2011 to August 2013; Corporate Secretary from January 2004 to November 2011. (Age 56; 29 years of service)
Keith D. Crump Cleco Power	Senior Vice President - Commercial Operations since March 2012; Group Vice President from March 2010 to March 2012; Vice President - Regulatory, Retail Operations and Resource Planning from March 2007 to March 2010. (Age 52; 24 years of service)
William G. Fontenot* Cleco Power	Senior Vice President - Utility Operations since March 2012; Group Vice President from March 2010 to March 2012; Vice President - Regulated Generation Development from July 2005 to

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March 2010.
(Age 51; 27 years of service)

Charles A. Mannix Vice President - Tax & Treasurer since August 2013; General Manager of Tax and Strategic
Cleco Corporation Planning from November 2011 to August 2013; Vice President - Tax & Treasurer from March
Cleco Power 2008 to November 2011.
(Age 55; 6 years of service)

Anthony L. Vice President - Transmission & Distribution Operations since October 2012; Vice President -
Bunting Customer Services and Energy Delivery from October 2004 to October 2012.
Cleco Power (Age 54; 22 years of service)

Robert R. LaBorde, Vice President - Strategic Planning, Development and Environmental Policy from November
Jr. 2011 to November 2012; General Manager - Environmental Services from August 2006 to
Cleco Corporation November 2011.

Cleco Power Vice President - Generation Operations since November 2012.
(Age 46; 22 years of service)

Terry L. Taylor Controller and Chief Accounting Officer since November 2011; Assistant Controller from August
Cleco Corporation 2006 to November 2011.
Cleco Power (Age 59; 13 years of service)

Julia E. Callis Associate General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since November 2011; Senior Attorney from
Cleco Corporation August 2007 to November 2011.
Cleco Power (Age 45; 6 years of service)

* In January 2004, Perryville entered into an agreement to sell its 718-MW power plant to Entergy Louisiana. As part of the sales process, Perryville and PEH filed voluntary petitions in the Perryville and PEH Bankruptcy Court for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Mr. Fontenot was a manager of Perryville and/or PEH within the two years preceding the voluntary bankruptcy filing.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANTS' COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND CLECO CORPORATION'S PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

CLECO CORPORATION

Cleco Corporation's common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). For information on the high and low sales prices for Cleco Corporation's common stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape and dividends paid per share during each calendar quarter of 2013 and 2012, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 21 — Miscellaneous Financial Information (Unaudited)." During the year ended December 31, 2013, no shares of common stock were repurchased by Cleco Corporation. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, Cleco Corporation repurchased 200,000 shares and 400,000 shares of common stock, respectively. For information on Cleco Corporation's common stock repurchase program, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 7 — Common and Preferred Stock — Common Stock Repurchase Program."

Dividends, as determined by the Board of Directors of Cleco Corporation, may be declared and paid on the common stock from time to time out of funds legally available, subject to prior rights to dividends on any outstanding series of preferred stock. The provisions of Cleco Corporation's amended and restated articles of incorporation applicable to preferred stock and certain provisions contained in the debt instruments of Cleco under certain circumstances restrict the amount of retained earnings available for the payment of dividends by Cleco Corporation. The most restrictive covenant, which is in Cleco Corporation's credit facility, requires Cleco Corporation's total indebtedness to be less than or equal to 65% of total capitalization. At December 31, 2013, approximately \$862.2 million of retained earnings was unrestricted.

In January 2012 and April 2012, the Board of Directors of Cleco Corporation declared dividends of \$0.3125 per share of common stock. In July 2012, October 2012, and January 2013, dividends of \$0.3375 per share of common stock were declared by the Board of Directors. In April 2013, July 2013, and October 2013, the Board of Directors declared dividends of \$0.3625 per share of common stock.

On January 30, 2014, Cleco Corporation's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.3625 per share of common stock payable on February 18, 2014, to common shareholders of record at the close of business on February

11, 2014. The declaration of dividend payments is at the Board of Directors' sole discretion and future dividends are subject to numerous factors that ordinarily affect the dividend policy, including the result of Cleco's operations and its financial position, as well as general economic and business conditions.

As of February 3, 2014, there were 5,603 holders of record of Cleco Corporation's common stock and the closing price of Cleco Corporation's common stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape was \$48.20 per share.

In January 2011, Cleco Corporation's Board of Directors authorized and approved the redemption of all outstanding shares of the 4.5% cumulative preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption, provided that no shares of such preferred stock were redeemed prior to the repayment in full and termination of the \$150.0 million bank term loan that matured on August 19, 2011. During 2011, the \$150.0 million bank term loan was repaid and on June 24, 2011, Cleco Corporation redeemed all 10,288 outstanding shares of its 4.5% preferred stock. The redemption price was \$101 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date, or \$101.296 per share.

CLECO POWER

There is no market for Cleco Power's membership interests. All of Cleco Power's outstanding membership interests are owned by Cleco Corporation. Distributions on Cleco Power's membership interests are paid when and if declared by Cleco Power's Board of Managers. Any future distributions also may be restricted by any credit or loan agreements that Cleco Power may enter into.

Some provisions in Cleco Power's debt instruments restrict the amount of equity available for distribution to Cleco Corporation by Cleco Power under specified circumstances. The most restrictive covenant requires Cleco Power's total

indebtedness to be less than or equal to 65% of total capitalization. At December 31, 2013, approximately \$666.3 million of member's equity was unrestricted.

During 2013, 2012, and 2011, Cleco Power made \$105.0 million, \$58.0 million, and \$130.0 million of distribution payments to Cleco Corporation, respectively.

Cleco Power received no equity contributions from Cleco Corporation in 2013, 2012, or 2011.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

CLECO

The information set forth in the following table should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Cleco's consolidated financial results for 2010 include the gain on toll settlement due to transactions related to the

termination of the Evangeline Tolling Agreement and the execution of the Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement and also include the gain related to the acquisition of Acadia Unit 1 and half of Acadia Power Station's related common facilities.

Cleco's consolidated financial results for 2011 include the gain related to the disposition of Acadia Unit 2 and the remaining half of Acadia Power Station's related common facilities.

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Five-Year Selected Financial Data
(THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE
AND PERCENTAGES)

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	
Operating revenue (loss), net (excluding intercompany revenue)						
Cleco Power	\$1,094,621	\$991,695	\$1,096,093	\$1,119,084	\$842,227	
Midstream	31,672	25,562	19,013	27,030	8,749	
Other	(29,579)	(23,560)	2,207	2,552	2,782	
Total	\$1,096,714	\$993,697	\$1,117,313	\$1,148,666	\$853,758	
Income before income taxes	\$240,260	\$228,975	\$298,745	\$397,889	\$115,886	
Net income applicable to common stock	\$160,685	\$163,648	\$195,710	\$255,345	\$106,261	
Basic earnings per share applicable to common stock	\$2.66	\$2.71	\$3.24	\$4.23	\$1.77	
Diluted earnings per share applicable to common stock	\$2.65	\$2.70	\$3.22	\$4.20	\$1.76	
Capitalization						
Common shareholders' equity	54.66	% 54.39	% 51.50	% 48.46	% 45.77	%
Preferred stock	—	—	—	0.04	% 0.04	%
Long-term debt	45.34	% 45.61	% 48.50	% 51.50	% 54.19	%
Common shareholders' equity	\$1,586,197	\$1,499,213	\$1,419,857	\$1,317,178	\$1,115,043	
Preferred stock	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,029	\$1,029	
Long-term debt, net	\$1,315,500	\$1,257,258	\$1,337,056	\$1,399,709	\$1,320,299	
Total assets	\$4,215,262	\$4,147,349	\$4,050,202	\$4,161,430	\$3,696,479	
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$1.425	\$1.30	\$1.1225	\$0.975	\$0.90	

CLECO POWER

The information called for by Item 6 with respect to Cleco Power is omitted pursuant to General Instruction I(2)(a) to Form 10-K (Omission of Information by Certain Wholly Owned Subsidiaries).

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Cleco uses its website, <https://www.cleco.com>, as a routine channel for distribution of important information, including news releases, analyst presentations, and financial information. Cleco's website is the primary source of publicly disclosed news about Cleco. Cleco is providing the address to its website solely for the information of investors and does not intend the address to be an active link. The contents of the website are not incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW

Cleco is a regional energy company that conducts substantially all of its business operations through its two primary subsidiaries:

Cleco Power, a regulated electric utility company, which owns nine generating units with a total nameplate capacity of 2,565 MW and serves approximately 284,000 customers in Louisiana through its retail business and supplies wholesale power in Louisiana and Mississippi, and Midstream, a wholesale energy business, owns Evangeline (which owns and operates Coughlin). Evangeline owns two generating units with a total nameplate capacity of 775 MW. During 2013, FERC and LPSC approval was granted to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. The transaction is expected to occur in March 2014. For additional information, see “— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP — 2012 Long-Term RFP for Capacity and Energy Resources.”

Cleco Power

Many factors affect Cleco Power’s primary business of selling electricity. These factors include the presence of a stable regulatory environment, which can impact cost recovery and return on equity, as well as the recovery of costs related to growing energy demand and rising fuel prices; the ability to increase energy sales while containing costs; and the ability to meet increasingly stringent regulatory and environmental standards. Key initiatives that Cleco Power is currently working on include implementation of various environmental controls to comply with the MATS ruling, completion of the transfer of ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline, extension of its current FRP, and integration of operations with MISO. These initiatives are discussed below.

MATS

The MATS rule was finalized in February 2012 and requires affected electric generating units to meet specific numeric emission standards and work practice standards to address hazardous air pollutants. MATS imposes strict emission limits on new and existing coal- and liquid oil-fired electric generating units for mercury, acid gases, and non-mercury metallic pollutants. Cleco Power units impacted by the rule include Rodemacher Unit 2, Madison Unit 3, and Dolet Hills. MATS allows existing sources approximately three years to comply with the rule. The actual compliance deadline is April 16, 2015. Cleco Power completed its evaluation of control technology options and has identified capital expenditures that are required to engineer, procure, and install pollution controls and emissions monitoring equipment to ensure Cleco Power will be in a position to comply with MATS in a timely manner. New equipment to be installed and operational by the

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compliance date at Rodemacher Unit 2 and Dolet Hills includes dry sorbent injection for acid gas control and fabric filters (baghouses) for metal particulate control. In addition, activated carbon injection for mercury control is to be installed and operational by the compliance date at Rodemacher Unit 2, Madison Unit 3, and Dolet Hills. Cleco Power has selected the equipment and work has been initiated at both Dolet Hills and Rodemacher Unit 2, with work at Madison Unit 3 expected to begin in the second quarter of 2014. Work on Dolet Hills is anticipated to be in service by May 2014. Work on Rodemacher 2 is anticipated to be in service by November 2014. Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC in August 2012, requesting authorization to recover the revenue requirements associated with the MATS equipment. The LPSC proceeding is currently in the discovery phase. The MATS project is expected to cost \$265.0 million, of which Cleco Power's portion is \$111.3 million. As of December 31, 2013, \$133.1 million has been spent on the project, of which Cleco Power's portion was \$57.2 million.

Power Supply Options/Coughlin Transfer from Midstream

Cleco Power is continuing to update its IRP to look at future sources of supply to meet its capacity and energy requirements and to comply with new environmental standards. In October 2011, an RFP was issued seeking up to approximately 750 MW of capacity and energy, for a three- or five-year period for supply starting May 1, 2012. Cleco Power selected Evangeline's proposal for a 730-MW product beginning May 1, 2012, and ending April 30, 2015, and received approval from the LPSC and FERC in early 2012. In July 2012, Cleco Power issued a final RFP seeking long-term resources beyond April 2015. In October 2012, Cleco Power announced Evangeline as the winning bidder in Cleco Power's 2012 Long-Term RFP. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received approval from FERC on August 26, 2013, and from the LPSC on December 16, 2013, to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. The transaction is expected to occur in March 2014. For more information on the RFP, see "— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP."

Extension of FRP

On April 26, 2013, Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC to extend its current FRP and to seek rate recovery of Coughlin. Cleco Power requested in its application that the FRP extension be effective through June 2020. The docket is currently in the discovery phase. The procedural schedule was suspended on November 14, 2013 in order to give Cleco Power and staff additional time to evaluate various rate options. Cleco Power expects LPSC action on this request by the end of the second quarter of 2014.

MISO

Cleco Power elected to join MISO in December 2013. In December 2012, Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC indicating Cleco's intent to join MISO, requesting the LPSC to find that transferring control of certain transmission assets to MISO was in the public interest, to create an accounting order deferring costs related to Cleco Power's transition into the MISO market, and to expedite treatment. On June 26, 2013, the LPSC unanimously approved Cleco Power's change of control request. On June 18, 2013, Cleco Power

filed a related application with the LPSC requesting approval of Cleco Power's proposed MISO integration, implementation, and ratemaking plans. On November 13, 2013, the LPSC approved Cleco Power's application. Cleco Power integrated its operations with MISO on December 19, 2013. For more information on MISO, see "— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring" and Part 1, Item 1A, "Risk Factors — MISO."

Cleco Midstream

Evangeline

In December 2011, Evangeline was notified that Cleco Power selected its proposal to fulfill Cleco Power's capacity and energy needs as defined in the Cleco Power RFP for contractual resources beginning in 2012. The proposal was for a 730-MW product beginning May 1, 2012, and ending April 30, 2015. The definitive agreement between Evangeline and Cleco Power was executed in January 2012 and was approved by the LPSC in March 2012 and FERC in April 2012. Midstream was marketing Coughlin's capacity for periods beginning after April 30, 2015, and had been evaluating various options to optimize Coughlin's value. In October 2012, Cleco Power announced that Evangeline was the winning bidder in Cleco Power's 2012 Long-Term RFP. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received authorization from FERC on August 26, 2013. Additionally, at its December 16, 2013 Business and Executive Session, the LPSC voted to approve the transfer of Coughlin to Cleco Power. Cleco Power's FRP extension, which contains the rate treatment of the transfer, is currently under LPSC review with a decision expected by the end of the second quarter of 2014. For more information, see "— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP."

Acadia

In October 2009, Acadia and Entergy Louisiana executed definitive agreements whereby Entergy Louisiana would purchase Acadia Unit 2. On April 29, 2011, Acadia completed its disposition of Acadia Unit 2 to Entergy Louisiana for \$298.8 million. APH's portion of the proceeds from the sale were used to repay Cleco Corporation's \$150.0 million bank term loan. For more information on the Acadia Unit 2 transaction, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 18 — Acadia Transactions — Acadia Unit 2."

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

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Cleco Consolidated Results of Operations —
Year ended December 31, 2013,
Compared to Year ended December 31, 2012

(THOUSANDS)			FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		
	2013	2012	FAVORABLE/(UNFAVORABLE) VARIANCE	CHANGE	
Operating revenue, net	\$1,096,714	\$993,697	\$103,017	10.4	%
Operating expenses	788,382	712,046	(76,336)	(10.7))%
Operating income	\$308,332	\$281,651	\$26,681	9.5	%
Allowance for other funds used during construction	\$4,081	\$6,711	\$(2,630)	(39.2))%
Other income	\$13,857	\$29,117	\$(15,260)	(52.4))%
Other expense	\$(2,861)	\$(4,694)	\$1,833	39.0	%
Federal and state income taxes	\$79,575	\$65,327	\$(14,248)	(21.8))%
Net income applicable to common stock	\$160,685	\$163,648	\$(2,963)	(1.8))%

Consolidated net income applicable to common stock decreased \$3.0 million, or 1.8%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to lower Midstream and corporate earnings, partially offset by higher earnings at Cleco Power.

Operating revenue, net of electric customer credits increased \$103.0 million, or 10.4%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily as a result of higher base revenue and higher fuel cost recovery revenue at Cleco Power.

Operating expenses increased \$76.3 million, or 10.7%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to higher per-unit costs and volumes of fuel used for electric generation, higher purchased power costs, higher maintenance expenses, higher taxes other than income taxes, and higher depreciation expense at Cleco Power.

Allowance for other funds used during construction decreased \$2.6 million, or 39.2%, in 2013 compared to 2012, primarily due to the completion of miscellaneous transmission projects at Cleco Power in 2012 and early 2013.

Other income decreased \$15.3 million, or 52.4%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to lower income in 2013 related to the contractual expiration of underlying indemnifications resulting from the disposition of Acadia Units 1 and 2. Also contributing to this decrease was lower mutual assistance income and lower royalty payments. Partially offsetting these decreases were an increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies and a death benefit recognized on life insurance policies.

Other expense decreased \$1.8 million, or 39.0%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to lower mutual assistance expenses.

Federal and state income taxes increased \$14.2 million, or 21.8%, in 2013 compared to 2012. Tax expense increased primarily due to the change in pre-tax income, excluding AFUDC equity, a decrease in tax credits, lower permanent tax deductions, lower flowthrough of tax benefits, an increase in the liability for uncertain tax positions, and the absence of a favorable settlement with taxing authorities. The effective income tax rate is 33.1% which is different than the federal statutory rate primarily due to permanent tax deductions, flowthrough benefits associated with AFUDC equity, a decrease in the liability for uncertain tax positions, adjustments for tax returns as filed, tax credits, and state tax expense.

In July 2012, Cleco and Cleco Power filed a PLR request with the IRS in order to determine the appropriateness and timing of the special allowance for depreciation for Madison

Unit 3. In December 2012, Cleco received a favorable PLR from the IRS, consistent with the request allowing for the additional first year depreciation deduction in the amount of \$411.0 million as reflected on Cleco's 2011 federal income tax return. Cleco and Cleco Power consider it more likely than not that the income tax losses generated on the 2011 income tax return will be utilized to reduce future payments of income taxes and both Cleco and Cleco Power

expect to utilize the entire net operating loss carryforward within the statutory deadlines. Results of operations for Cleco Power and Midstream are more fully described below.

CLECO POWER

Significant Factors Affecting Cleco Power

Revenue is primarily affected by the following factors:

As an electric utility, Cleco Power is affected, to varying degrees, by a number of factors influencing the electric utility industry in general. These factors include, among others, an increasingly competitive business environment, the cost of compliance with environmental and reliability regulations, conditions in the credit markets and global economy, and changes in the federal and state regulation of generation, transmission, and the sale of electricity. For a discussion of various regulatory changes and competitive forces affecting Cleco Power and other electric utilities, see Part I, Item 1 “Business — Regulatory Matters, Industry Developments, and Franchises — Franchises” and “— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring.” For a discussion of risk factors affecting Cleco Power’s business, see Item 1A, “Risk Factors — Transmission Constraints,” “— LPSC Audits,” “— Hedging and Risk Management Activities,” “— Commodity Prices,” “— Global Economic Environment and Uncertainty; Access to Capital,” “— Future Electricity Sales,” “— Cleco Power’s Generation and Transmission and Distribution Facilities,” “— MISO,” “— Reliability and Infrastructure Protection Standards Compliance,” “— Environmental Compliance,” “— Regulatory Compliance,” “— Cleco Power’s Rates,” “— Retail Electric Service,” “— Wholesale Electric Service,” “— Weather Sensitivity,” “— Cleco Credit Ratios,” “— Alternative Generation Technology,” “— Insurance,” “— Litigation,” “— Taxes,” “— Health Care Reform,” “— Technology Threats,” “— Cleco Power LLC’s Unsecured and Unsubordinated Obligations,” and “— Workforce.”

Cleco Power’s residential customers’ demand for electricity is largely affected by weather. Weather generally is measured in cooling degree-days and heating degree-days. A cooling degree-day is an indication of the likelihood that a consumer will use air conditioning, while a heating degree-day is an indication of the likelihood that a consumer will use heating. An increase in heating degree-days does not produce the same increase in revenue as an increase in cooling degree-days, because alternative heating sources are more available and because winter energy is priced below the rate charged for energy used in the summer. Normal heating degree-days and cooling degree-days are calculated for a month by separately calculating the average actual heating and cooling degree-days for that month over a period of 30 years.

Over the last five years, Cleco Power has experienced moderate growth in retail non-industrial sales and anticipates

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the same over the next five years. For the retail industrial class, Cleco Power expects new industrial load to be added in 2014 and 2015, principally driven by development in the natural gas industry, textile industry, and wood products industry. In addition, Cleco Power also expects to begin providing service to expansions of current customers' operations, as well as service to new retail customers. These expansions of current customers' operations and service to new retail customers is expected to contribute additional base revenue of \$2.4 million in 2014, an additional \$3.4 million in 2015, and an additional \$1.5 million in 2016. Cleco Power's expectations and projections regarding retail sales are dependent upon factors such as weather conditions, natural gas prices, customer conservation efforts, retail marketing and business development programs, and the economy of Cleco Power's service area. For more information, see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Other issues facing the electric utility industry that could affect sales include:

- imposition of federal and/or state renewable portfolio standards,
- imposition of energy efficiency mandates,
- legislative and regulatory changes,
- increases in environmental regulations and compliance costs,
- cost of power impacted by the price movement of natural gas and the addition of new generation capacity,
- transmission congestion costs,
- increase in capital and operations and maintenance costs due to higher construction and labor costs,
- changes in electric rates compared to customers' ability to pay,
- changes in the credit markets and global economy, and
- integration of operations with MISO.

For more information on energy legislation in regulatory matters that could affect Cleco, see "— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Market Restructuring — Wholesale Electric Markets."

Cleco Power's revenues and earnings also are substantially affected by regulatory proceedings known as rate cases. During those cases, the LPSC and FERC determine Cleco Power's rate base, depreciation rates, operation and maintenance costs, and administrative and general costs that Cleco Power may recover from its customers through the rates charged for electric service. These proceedings may examine, among other things, the prudence of Cleco Power's operation and maintenance practices, level of subject expenditures, allowed rates of return, and previously incurred capital expenditures. The LPSC has the authority to disallow costs found not to have been prudently incurred. These regulatory proceedings typically involve multiple parties, including governmental bodies and officials, consumer advocacy groups, and various consumers of energy, who have differing concerns but who have the common objective of limiting rate increases or reducing rates. Rate cases generally have long timelines which may be limited by statute. Decisions are typically subject to appeal, leading to additional uncertainty.

Other expenses are primarily affected by the following factors:

The majority of Cleco Power's non-fuel cost recovery expenses consist of other operations, maintenance, depreciation, and taxes other than income taxes. Other operations expenses are affected by, among other things, the cost of employee benefits, insurance expenses, and the costs associated with energy delivery and customer service. Annual maintenance expenses associated with Cleco Power's plants generally depend upon their physical characteristics, maintenance practices, and the effectiveness of their preventive maintenance programs. Transmission and distribution maintenance expenses are generally affected by the level of repair and rehabilitation of lines to maintain reliability. Depreciation expense primarily is affected by the cost of the facilities in service, the time the facilities were placed in service, and the estimated useful life of the facilities. Taxes other than income taxes generally include payroll taxes, franchise taxes, and ad valorem taxes. Cleco Power anticipates certain non-fuel cost recovery expenses to be higher in 2014 compared to 2013. These expenses include higher plant operations and maintenance expenses, higher

depreciation expense, higher taxes other than income taxes, higher income tax expense, and higher administrative and general expenses. In addition, Cleco Power expects its postretirement benefit expenses to be affected by changes in discount rates, actual returns on plan assets, level of benefits provided, and actuarial assumptions used in the calculations.

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Cleco Power's Results of Operations —
Year ended December 31, 2013,
Compared to Year ended December 31, 2012

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/(UNFAVORABLE)		
	2013	2012	VARIANCE	CHANGE	
Operating revenue					
Base	\$654,015	\$606,577	\$47,438	7.8	%
Fuel cost recovery	393,533	337,592	55,941	16.6	%
Electric customer credits	(1,836	) (630	) (1,206	) (191.4)%
Other operations	48,909	48,156	753	1.6	%
Affiliate revenue	1,338	1,372	(34	) (2.5)%
Operating revenue, net	\$1,095,959	\$993,067	\$102,892	10.4	%
Operating expenses					
Recoverable fuel used for electric generation	\$326,089	\$277,605	\$(48,484	) (17.5)%
Recoverable power purchased for utility customers	67,445	59,989	(7,456	) (12.4)%
FAC non-recoverable fuel and power purchased	13,302	21,338	8,036	37.7	%
Other operations	114,884	115,072	188	0.2	%
Maintenance	85,638	72,386	(13,252	) (18.3)%
Depreciation	135,717	125,486	(10,231	) (8.2)%
Taxes other than income taxes	46,203	33,999	(12,204	) (35.9)%
Gain on sale of assets	—	(2	) (2	) (100.0)%
Total operating expenses	\$789,278	\$705,873	\$(83,405	) (11.8)%
Operating income	\$306,681	\$287,194	\$19,487	6.8	%
Allowance for other funds used during construction	\$4,081	\$6,711	\$(2,630	) (39.2)%
Other income	\$4,883	\$5,847	\$(964	) (16.5)%
Interest charges	\$82,677	\$80,502	\$(2,175	) (2.7)%
Federal and state income taxes	\$79,381	\$68,133	\$(11,248	) (16.5)%
Net income	\$150,410	\$146,848	\$3,562	2.4	%

Cleco Power's net income for 2013 increased \$3.6 million, or 2.4%, compared to 2012. Contributing factors include:

- higher base revenue,
- lower FAC non-recoverable fuel and power purchased, and
- higher other operations revenue.

These were partially offset by:

- higher maintenance expenses,
- higher taxes other than income taxes,
- higher income taxes,
- higher depreciation expense,
- lower allowance for other funds used during construction,

higher interest charges,
 higher electric customer credits, and
 lower other income.

(MILLION kWh)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/ (UNFAVORABLE)	
	2013	2012		
Electric sales				
Residential	3,714	3,624	2.5	%
Commercial	2,672	2,655	0.6	%
Industrial	2,322	2,311	0.5	%
Other retail	134	133	0.8	%
Total retail	8,842	8,723	1.4	%
Sales for resale	2,057	1,934	6.4	%
Unbilled	61	(43)	241.9	%
Total retail and wholesale customer sales	10,960	10,614	3.3	%

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/ (UNFAVORABLE)	
	2013	2012		
Electric sales				
Residential	\$297,158	\$281,378	5.6	%
Commercial	189,807	181,093	4.8	%
Industrial	91,093	85,675	6.3	%
Other retail	10,590	9,908	6.9	%
Surcharge	14,978	9,133	64.0	%
Other	(4,694)	(6,252)	24.9	%
Total retail	\$598,932	\$560,935	6.8	%
Sales for resale	51,922	47,767	8.7	%
Unbilled	3,161	(2,125)	248.8	%
Total retail and wholesale customer sales	\$654,015	\$606,577	7.8	%

The following chart shows how cooling and heating degree-days varied from normal conditions and from the prior period. Cleco Power uses temperature data collected by the NOAA to determine cooling and heating degree-days.

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,						
	2013	2012	NORMAL	2013 CHANGE PRIOR YEAR	NORMAL		
Cooling degree-days	2,954	3,189	2,780	(7.4)%	6.3	%	
Heating degree-days	1,559	1,018	1,554	53.1	0.3	%	

Base

Base revenue increased \$47.4 million, or 7.8%, during 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to higher industrial and wholesale sales, an adjustment to customer surcredits, and increased sales from colder winter weather, which resulted in a \$26.4 million increase to base revenue. Also contributing to this increase was an annual rate adjustment associated with Cleco's FRP which resulted in a \$21.0 million increase to base revenue.

Cleco Power also expects to begin providing service to expansions of current customers' operations, as well as service to new retail customers. These expansions of current customers' operations and service to new retail customers is expected to contribute additional base revenue of \$2.4 million in 2014, an additional \$3.4 million in 2015, and an additional \$1.5 million in 2016. In association with the recovery of expenditures for compliance of anticipated environmental laws, Cleco Power anticipates additional base revenue of \$9.6 million in 2014, \$7.4 million in 2015, and \$0.8 million in 2016. In addition, Cleco Power expects additional wholesale revenue of \$29.6 million in 2014,

primarily due to a new wholesale contract beginning in 2014 and additional services to two

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existing wholesale customers. In 2015, wholesale revenue is expected to decrease \$16.4 million due to the termination of a wholesale contract after December 31, 2014. Additional wholesale revenue of \$1.1 million is expected for 2016. For information on other effects of future energy sales on Cleco Power's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, see "— Significant Factors Affecting Cleco Power" and Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors — Future Electricity Sales."

Fuel Cost Recovery

Fuel cost recovery revenue billed to customers during 2013 compared to 2012 increased \$55.9 million, or 16.6%, primarily due to increases in the per-unit costs of fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers, and higher volumes of fuel used for electric generation. Partially offsetting the increase were lower volumes of power purchased for utility customers.

Electric Customer Credits

Electric customer credits increased \$1.2 million, or 191.4%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to the absence of the reversals of the 2012 cycle accrual and fuel audit reserves, partially offset by adjustments to customer refunds. For more information on the accrual of electric customer credits, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 11 — Electric Customer Credits."

Other Operations

Other operations revenue increased \$0.8 million, or 1.6%, in 2013 compared to 2012, primarily due to \$7.0 million of additional transmission revenue as a result of the implementation of transmission rates approved on February 6, 2013. Partially offsetting this increase was \$6.1 million related to wholesale power sales and \$0.1 million related to lower other miscellaneous revenue.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased \$83.4 million, or 11.8%, in 2013 compared to 2012. Recoverable fuel used for electric generation increased \$48.5 million, or 17.5%, primarily due to higher per unit costs and volumes of fuel used for electric generation as compared to 2012. Recoverable power purchased for utility customers increased \$7.5 million, or 12.4%, primarily due to higher per-unit costs of purchased power. Partially offsetting this increase was lower volumes of purchased power. Fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers generally are influenced by natural gas prices. However, other factors such as scheduled and/or unscheduled outages, unusual maintenance or repairs, or other developments may affect fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers. FAC non-recoverable fuel and power purchased decreased \$8.0 million, or 37.7%, primarily due to lower non-recoverable wholesale power purchases. Maintenance expenses increased \$13.3 million, or 18.3%, during 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to higher generating station outage expenses. Depreciation expense increased \$10.2 million, or 8.2%, largely due to the amortization of the Evangeline capacity costs and other normal recurring additions to fixed assets, partially offset by the deferral of operations and maintenance expenses. Taxes other than income taxes increased \$12.2 million, or 35.9%, primarily due to higher property taxes mainly caused by the expiration of a property

tax exemption at Acadia Unit 1 and accruals on taxes other than income taxes at the state and local level.

Allowance for Other Funds Used During Construction

Allowance for other funds used during construction decreased \$2.6 million, or 39.2%, during 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to the completion of miscellaneous transmission projects at Cleco Power in 2012 and early 2013.

Other Income

Other income decreased \$1.0 million, or 16.5%, during 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to \$1.9 million of lower mutual assistance income, \$0.8 million of lower royalty payments, and \$0.6 million of lower miscellaneous other income. These decreases were partially offset by \$2.3 million of death benefits recognized on corporate-owned life insurance policies.

Interest Charges

Interest charges increased \$2.2 million, or 2.7%, during 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to \$6.7 million related to uncertain tax positions due mainly to the absence of a favorable settlement recorded in 2012, \$1.7 million related to GO Zone bonds, \$0.9 million related to taxes other than income taxes, and \$0.7 million of other miscellaneous interest charges. Partially offsetting these increases were \$2.6 million related to reacquired debt, \$2.2 million related to a reduction to customer surcredits due to a tax settlement, \$1.9 million related to the retirement of senior notes, and \$1.1 million related to the retirement of pollution control bonds.

Income Taxes

Federal and state income taxes increased \$11.2 million, or 16.5%, during 2013 compared to 2012. Tax expense increased primarily due to the change in pre-tax income, excluding AFUDC equity, a decrease in tax credits, lower permanent tax deductions, tax returns filed, lower flowthrough of tax benefits, and the absence of a favorable settlement with taxing authorities. These increases were partially offset by the absence of a decrease in the liability for uncertain tax positions and miscellaneous tax items. The effective income tax rate is 34.5% which is different than the federal statutory rate primarily due to permanent tax deductions, flowthrough benefits associated with AFUDC equity, a decrease in the liability for uncertain tax positions, adjustments for tax returns as filed, tax credits, and state tax expense.

In July 2012, Cleco and Cleco Power filed a PLR request with the IRS in order to determine the appropriateness and timing of the special allowance for depreciation for Madison Unit 3. In December 2012, Cleco received a favorable PLR from the IRS, consistent with the request allowing for the additional first year depreciation deduction in the amount of \$411.0 million as reflected on Cleco's 2011 federal income tax return. Cleco and Cleco Power consider it more likely than not that the income tax losses generated on the 2011 income tax return will be utilized to reduce future payments of income taxes and both Cleco and Cleco Power expect to utilize the entire net operating loss carryforward within the statutory deadlines.

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MIDSTREAM

Significant Factors Affecting Midstream

Earnings primarily are affected by the following factors:

Midstream's 2013 earnings were derived primarily from the power purchase agreement with Cleco Power for Units 6 and 7 that began in May 2012. In December 2011, Evangeline was notified that Cleco Power selected its proposal to fulfill Cleco Power's capacity and energy needs as defined in the Cleco Power RFP for contractual resources beginning in 2012. The proposal was for a 730-MW product beginning May 1, 2012, and ending April 30, 2015. The definitive agreement between Evangeline and Cleco Power was executed in January 2012 and was approved by the LPSC in March 2012 and FERC in April 2012. Midstream was marketing Coughlin's capacity for periods beginning after April 30, 2015 and had been evaluating various options to optimize Coughlin's value. In October 2012, Cleco Power announced that Evangeline was the winning bidder in Cleco Power's 2012 Long-Term RFP. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received approval from FERC and the LPSC on August 26, 2013 and December 16, 2013, respectively, to transfer Coughlin to Cleco Power. Subsequent to this transfer, there will be minimal operating activity and operating earnings at Midstream. For information on the RFP and the expected transfer of Coughlin to Cleco Power, see "— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP." For more information on factors affecting Midstream, see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors — Midstream Generation Facility."

Expenses are primarily affected by the following factors:

Midstream's expenses include depreciation, maintenance, and other operations expenses. Depreciation expense is affected by the cost of the facility in service, the time the facility was placed in service, and the estimated useful life of the facility. Maintenance expenses generally depend on the physical characteristics of the facility, the frequency and duration of the facility's operations, and the effectiveness of preventive maintenance. Other operating expenses mainly relate to administrative expenses, employee benefits, and generation operating expenses. Subsequent to the expected transfer of Coughlin to Cleco Power in March 2014, there will be minimal operating activity and operating earnings at Midstream.

Midstream's Results of Operations —

Year ended December 31, 2013,

Compared to Year ended December 31, 2012

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/(UNFAVORABLE)		
	2013	2012	VARIANCE	CHANGE	
Operating revenue					
Tolling operations	\$31,670	\$25,559	\$6,111	23.9	%
Other operations	2	3	(1	)	(33.3)%
Total operating revenue	\$31,672	\$25,562	\$6,110	23.9	%
Operating expenses					
Fuel used for electric generation	\$—	\$304	\$304	100.0	%
Power purchased for utility customers	—	9	9	100.0	%
Other operations	7,327	7,786	459	5.9	%
Maintenance	11,133	13,693	2,560	18.7	%
Depreciation	6,043	6,006	(37)	(0.6)%
Taxes other than income taxes	2,406	2,559	153	6.0	%

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Loss on sale of assets	847	64	(783)	*	
Total operating expenses	\$27,756	\$30,421	\$2,665		8.8	%
Operating income (loss)	\$3,916	\$(4,859	)	\$8,775	180.6	%
Other income	\$7,250	\$21,216	\$(13,966	)	(65.8)%
Interest (income) charges	\$(331	)	\$770	\$1,101	143.0	%
Federal and state income tax expense	\$7,110	\$6,404	\$(706	)	(11.0)%
Net income	\$4,372	\$9,155	\$(4,783	)	(52.2)%

* Not meaningful

Factors affecting Midstream during 2013 are described below.

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue increased \$6.1 million, or 23.9%, in 2013 compared to 2012, largely as a result of higher tolling revenue at Evangeline resulting from a new power purchase agreement with Cleco Power for Coughlin Units 6 and 7 that began in May 2012 as compared to the power purchase agreement with Cleco Power for Coughlin Unit 6 in effect from January through April 2012. Also contributing to the increase was the absence of availability penalties from Coughlin Unit 7 in June 2012.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses decreased \$2.7 million, or 8.8% in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to lower turbine and routine maintenance expenses at Evangeline. Partially offsetting this decrease was a loss in 2013 on the disposal of assets at Evangeline from higher removal and retirement expenses.

Other Income

Other income decreased \$14.0 million, or 65.8%, in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to lower contractual expirations of underlying indemnifications resulting from the disposition of Acadia Units 1 and 2.

Interest Charges

Interest charges decreased \$1.1 million, or 143.0%, during 2013 compared to 2012 primarily related to a change in uncertain tax positions.

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Income Taxes

Federal and state income taxes increased \$0.7 million, or 11.0%, during 2013 compared to 2012. Tax expense increased primarily due to an increase in the liability for uncertain tax positions and miscellaneous tax items, partially offset by the change in pre-tax income. The effective income tax rate is 61.9% which is different than the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of state income taxes, an increase in the liability for uncertain tax positions, and miscellaneous tax items.

Cleco Consolidated Results of Operations —

Year ended December 31, 2012,

Compared to Year ended December 31, 2011

(THOUSANDS)	2012	2011	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		
			FAVORABLE/(UNFAVORABLE) VARIANCE	CHANGE	
Operating revenue, net	\$993,697	\$1,117,313	\$(123,616)	(11.1))%
Operating expenses	712,046	819,066	107,020	13.1	%
Operating income	\$281,651	\$298,247	\$(16,596)	(5.6))%
Allowance for other funds used during construction	\$6,711	\$4,947	\$1,764	35.7	%
Equity income from investees, before tax	\$—	\$62,050	\$(62,050)	(100.0))%
Other income	\$29,117	\$8,914	\$20,203	226.6	%
Interest charges	\$84,156	\$70,658	\$(13,498)	(19.1))%
Federal and state income taxes	\$65,327	\$102,897	\$37,570	36.5	%
Net income applicable to common stock	\$163,648	\$195,710	\$(32,062)	(16.4))%

Consolidated net income applicable to common stock decreased \$32.1 million, or 16.4%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to the absence of the gain from the disposition of Acadia Unit 2 during 2011, partially offset by the contractual expiration of underlying indemnifications resulting from the disposition of Acadia Units 1 and 2. Also contributing to the decrease were lower corporate earnings. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher Cleco Power earnings.

Operating revenue, net of electric customer credits decreased \$123.6 million, or 11.1%, in 2012 compared to 2011 largely as a result of lower fuel cost recovery revenue at Cleco Power due to lower per unit costs of fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers and lower volumes of fuel used for electric generation. Operating expenses decreased \$107.0 million, or 13.1%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to lower per unit costs and volumes of fuel used for electric generation.

Allowance for other funds used during construction increased \$1.8 million, or 35.7%, in 2012 compared to 2011, primarily due to higher AFUDC accruals related to the AMI Project and miscellaneous transmission projects, partially offset by lower amounts from the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project and the absence of accruals related to the completion of Teche Unit 4.

Equity income from investees decreased \$62.1 million, or 100.0%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to the absence of the gain from the disposition of Acadia Unit 2 during 2011. For more information on the Acadia Unit 2 transaction, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 18 — Acadia Transactions.”

Other income increased \$20.2 million, or 226.6%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to the contractual expiration of

underlying indemnifications resulting from the disposition of Acadia Units 1 and 2 and higher royalty payments.

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Interest charges increased \$13.5 million, or 19.1%, in 2012 compared to 2011 largely due to the absence of a favorable tax settlement recorded in 2011 relating to Evangeline. Partially offsetting this increase was lower interest charges at Cleco Power and lower corporate interest charges related to the repayment of a bank term loan in April 2011.

Federal and state income taxes decreased \$37.6 million, or 36.5%, in 2012 compared to 2011. Tax expense decreased primarily due to the change in pre-tax income, excluding AFUDC equity, the settlement of legacy tax issues, and an increase in tax credits, partially offset by increases for the absence of a valuation allowance reversal recorded in 2011 and tax returns filed. The effective income tax rate is 28.5% which is different than the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effect of state income taxes, tax credits, and the effects of settlements of legacy tax issues.

Results of operations for Cleco Power and Midstream are more fully described below.

Cleco Power's Results of Operations —

Year ended December 31, 2012,

Compared to Year ended December 31, 2011

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/(UNFAVORABLE)		
	2012	2011	VARIANCE	CHANGE	
Operating revenue					
Base	\$606,577	\$605,024	\$1,553	0.3	%
Fuel cost recovery	337,592	446,932	(109,340)	(24.5))%
Electric customer credits	(630)	(6,811)	6,181	90.8	%
Other operations	48,156	50,948	(2,792)	(5.5))%
Affiliate revenue	1,372	1,389	(17)	(1.2))%
Operating revenue, net	\$993,067	\$1,097,482	\$(104,415)	(9.5))%
Operating expenses					
Recoverable fuel used for electric generation	\$277,605	\$379,771	\$102,166	26.9	%
Recoverable power purchased for utility customers	59,989	67,167	7,178	10.7	%
FAC non-recoverable fuel and power purchased	21,338	6,778	(14,560)	(214.8))%
Other operations	115,072	116,988	1,916	1.6	%
Maintenance	72,386	74,603	2,217	3.0	%
Depreciation	125,486	115,634	(9,852)	(8.5))%
Taxes other than income taxes	33,999	32,157	(1,842)	(5.7))%
Gain on sale of assets	(2)	(9)	(7)	(77.8))%
Total operating expenses	\$705,873	\$793,089	\$87,216	11.0	%
Operating income	\$287,194	\$304,393	\$(17,199)	(5.7))%
Allowance for other funds used during construction	\$6,711	\$4,947	\$1,764	35.7	%
Other income	\$5,847	\$3,163	\$2,684	84.9	%
Interest charges	\$80,502	\$97,090	\$16,588	17.1	%
Federal and state income taxes	\$68,133	\$69,409	\$1,276	1.8	%
Net income	\$146,848	\$142,835	\$4,013	2.8	%

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Cleco Power's net income for 2012 increased \$4.0 million, or 2.8%, compared to 2011. Contributing factors include:

- lower interest charges,
- lower electric customer credits,
- lower other operations and maintenance expenses,
- higher other income,
- higher allowance for other funds used during construction,
- higher base revenue, and
- lower income taxes.

These were partially offset by:

- higher FAC non-recoverable fuel and power purchased,
- higher depreciation expense,
- lower other operations revenue, and
- higher taxes other than income taxes.

(MILLION kWh)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/ (UNFAVORABLE)	
	2012	2011		
Electric sales				
Residential	3,624	3,877	(6.5)%
Commercial	2,655	2,650	0.2	%
Industrial	2,311	2,366	(2.3)%
Other retail	133	134	(0.7)%
Total retail	8,723	9,027	(3.4)%
Sales for resale	1,934	1,888	2.4	%
Unbilled	(43	) (139	) 69.1	%
Total retail and wholesale customer sales	10,614	10,776	(1.5)%

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/ (UNFAVORABLE)	
	2012	2011		
Electric sales				
Residential	\$281,378	\$294,076	(4.3)%
Commercial	181,093	179,786	0.7	%
Industrial	85,675	85,965	(0.3)%
Other retail	9,908	9,815	0.9	%
Storm surcharge	9,133	10,695	(14.6)%
Other	(6,252	) (6,426	) 2.7	%
Total retail	\$560,935	\$573,911	(2.3)%
Sales for resale	47,767	45,633	4.7	%
Unbilled	(2,125	) (14,520	) 85.4	%
Total retail and wholesale customer sales	\$606,577	\$605,024	0.3	%

The following chart shows how cooling and heating degree-days varied from normal conditions and from the prior period. Cleco Power uses temperature data collected by the NOAA to determine cooling and heating degree-days.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,

	2012	2011	NORMAL	2012 CHANGE			
				PRIOR YEAR		NORMAL	
Cooling degree-days	3,189	3,255	2,779	(2.0)%	14.8	%
Heating degree-days	1,018	1,510	1,545	(32.6	)%	(34.1)%

Base

Base revenue increased \$1.6 million, or 0.3%, during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to an annual rate adjustment associated with Cleco's FRP which resulted in an \$11.2 million increase to base revenue. Partially offsetting this increase was \$9.6 million primarily due to milder weather.

Fuel Cost Recovery

Fuel cost recovery revenue billed to customers during 2012 compared to 2011 decreased \$109.3 million, or 24.5%, primarily due to decreases in the per-unit costs of fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers, and lower volumes of fuel used for electric generation. Partially offsetting the decrease were higher volumes of power purchased for utility customers.

Electric Customer Credits

Electric customer credits decreased \$6.2 million, or 90.8%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to a change in rate refunds due to customers, partially offset by new transmission rates subject to refund. For more information on the accrual of electric customer credits, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 11 — Electric Customer Credits."

Other Operations

Other operations revenue decreased \$2.8 million, or 5.5%, in 2012 compared to 2011, primarily due to \$5.9 million related to lower mineral lease payments and \$4.9 million related to the absence of a gain on the sale of Cleco Power's fuel oil supply. Partially offsetting these amounts were \$7.0 million related to an increase in wholesale power sales and \$1.0 million related to other miscellaneous revenue.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses decreased \$87.2 million, or 11.0%, in 2012 compared to 2011. Recoverable fuel used for electric generation decreased \$102.2 million, or 26.9%, primarily due to lower per unit costs and volumes of fuel used for electric generation as compared to 2011. Recoverable power purchased for utility customers decreased \$7.2 million, or 10.7%, largely due to lower per-unit costs of purchased power. Partially offsetting this decrease was higher volumes of purchased power. Fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers generally are influenced by natural gas prices, as well as availability of transmission. However, other factors such as scheduled and/or unscheduled outages, unusual maintenance or repairs, or other developments may affect fuel used for electric generation and power purchased for utility customers. FAC non-recoverable fuel and power purchased increased \$14.6 million, or 214.8%, primarily due to higher non-recoverable wholesale power purchases and other capacity payments. Other operations expense decreased \$1.9 million, or 1.6%, primarily due to lower customer service, administrative, and distribution expenses, partially offset by higher generating station and transmission expenses. Maintenance expenses decreased \$2.2 million, or 3.0%, during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to lower generating station and distribution maintenance work performed during 2012. Depreciation expense increased \$9.9 million, or 8.5%, largely due to portions of the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project being placed in service, other normal recurring additions to fixed assets, and the reclassification of the Acadia acquisition adjustment

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amortization. Taxes other than income taxes increased \$1.8 million, or 5.7%, primarily due to higher property taxes.

Allowance for Other Funds Used During Construction

Allowance for other funds used during construction increased \$1.8 million, or 35.7%, during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to higher AFUDC accruals related to the AMI Project and miscellaneous transmission projects, partially offset by lower amounts from the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project and the absence of accruals related to the completion of Teche Unit 4.

Other Income

Other income increased \$2.7 million, or 84.9%, during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to higher royalty payments.

Interest Charges

Interest charges decreased \$16.6 million, or 17.1%, during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to \$12.1 million related to uncertain tax positions, \$7.8 million related to reacquired debt in October and December 2011, \$2.5 million related to the retirement of pollution control bonds in January and May 2012, and \$0.5 million of lower other net miscellaneous interest charges. Partially offsetting these decreases was \$6.3 million related to the issuance of private placement notes in December 2011 and May 2012.

Income Taxes

Federal and state income taxes decreased \$1.3 million, or 1.8%, during 2012 compared to 2011. Tax expense decreased primarily due to the settlement of legacy tax issues, tax returns as filed, and an increase in tax credits, partially offset by the absence of a valuation allowance reversal recorded in 2011 and a decrease in state income tax benefits. The effective income tax rate is 31.7% which is different than the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of state income taxes, tax credits, and the settlement of legacy tax issues.

Midstream's Results of Operations —

Year ended December 31, 2012,

Compared to Year ended December 31, 2011

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		FAVORABLE/(UNFAVORABLE)			
	2012	2011	VARIANCE	CHANGE		
Operating revenue						
Tolling operations	\$25,559	\$19,004	\$6,555	34.5	%	
Other operations	3	9	(6	)	(66.7)%
Affiliate revenue	—	45	(45	)	(100.0)%
Total operating revenue	\$25,562	\$19,058	\$6,504	34.1	%	
Operating expenses						
Fuel used for electric generation	\$304	\$—	\$(304)	—%	
Power purchased for utility customers	9	—	(9)	—%	
Other operations	7,786	8,408	622	7.4	%	
Maintenance	13,693	7,204	(6,489	)	(90.1)%
Depreciation	6,006	5,872	(134	)	(2.3)%
Taxes other than income taxes	2,559	2,399	(160	)	(6.7)%
Loss on sales of assets	64	404	340	84.2	%	
Total operating expenses	\$30,421	\$24,287	\$(6,134)	(25.3)%	
Operating loss	\$(4,859)	\$(5,229)	\$370	7.1%

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Equity income from investees, before tax	\$—	\$62,053	\$(62,053)	(100.0)%	
Other income	\$21,216	\$1,619	\$19,597		*		
Interest charges (income)	\$770	\$(28,996)	\$(29,766)	(102.7)%
Federal and state income tax expense	\$6,404	\$44,637	\$38,233		85.7	%	
Net income	\$9,155	\$42,792	\$(33,637	)	(78.6)%	

* Not meaningful

Factors affecting Midstream during 2012 are described below.

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue increased \$6.5 million, or 34.1%, in 2012 compared to 2011 largely as a result of higher tolling revenue at Evangeline resulting from the power purchase agreement with Cleco Power for Units 6 and 7 that began in May 2012 as compared to the Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement with JPMVEC for Unit 7.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased \$6.1 million, or 25.3%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to higher maintenance expenses. Maintenance expenses increased \$6.5 million, or 90.1%, in 2012 compared to 2011, largely as a result of higher turbine maintenance expenses, higher routine maintenance expenses, and higher fall outage expenses at the Coughlin facility.

Equity Income from Investees

Equity income from investees decreased \$62.1 million, or 100.0%, in 2012 compared to 2011 due to the absence of the gain from the disposition of Acadia Unit 2 during 2011. For more information on the Acadia Unit 2 transactions, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 18 — Acadia Transactions.”

Other Income

Other income increased \$19.6 million in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to the contractual expiration of underlying

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indemnifications resulting from the disposition of Acadia Units 1 and 2.

Interest Charges

Interest charges increased \$29.8 million, or 102.7%, during 2012 compared to 2011 largely as a result of the absence of a favorable tax settlement recorded in 2011 relating to legacy tax issues. For more information on the IRS settlement, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 9 — Income Taxes.”

Income Taxes

Federal and state income taxes decreased \$38.2 million, or 85.7%, during 2012 compared to 2011. Tax expense decreased primarily due to the change in pre-tax income and the settlement of legacy tax issues, partially offset by tax returns as filed. The effective income tax rate is 41.2% which is different than the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of state income taxes and the settlement of legacy tax issues.

CLECO POWER LLC — NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For a narrative analysis of the results of operations explaining the reasons for material changes in the amount of revenue and expense items of Cleco Power between the year ended December 31, 2013, and the year ended December 31, 2012, see “Results of Operations — Cleco Power’s Results of Operations — Year ended December 31, 2013, Compared to Year ended December 31, 2012.”

For a narrative analysis of the results of operations explaining the reasons for material changes in the amount of revenue and expense items of Cleco Power between the year ended December 31, 2012, and the year ended December 31, 2011, see “Results of Operations — Cleco Power’s Results of Operations — Year ended December 31, 2012, Compared to Year ended December 31, 2011.”

The narrative analyses referenced above should be read in combination with Cleco Power’s Financial Statements and the Notes contained in this Form 10-K.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cleco’s critical accounting policies include those accounting policies that are both important to Cleco’s financial condition and results of operations and those that require management to make difficult, subjective, or complex judgments about future events, which could result in a material impact to the financial statements of Cleco Corporation’s segments or to Cleco as a consolidated entity. The financial statements contained in this report are prepared in accordance with GAAP, which require Cleco to make estimates and assumptions. Estimates and assumptions about future events and their effects cannot be made with certainty. Management bases its current estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. On an ongoing basis, these estimates and assumptions are evaluated and, if necessary, adjustments are made when warranted by new or updated information or by a change in circumstances or environment. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. For more information on Cleco’s accounting policies, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the

Financial Statements — Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.”

Cleco believes that the following are the most significant critical accounting policies:

• Cleco accounts for pension and other postretirement benefits under applicable GAAP. To determine assets, liabilities, income, and expense relating to pension and other postretirement benefits, management must make assumptions about future trends. Assumptions and estimates include, but are not limited to, discount rate, expected return on plan assets, future rate of compensation increases, and medical inflation trend rates. These assumptions are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Changes in the rates from year to year and newly-enacted laws could have a material effect on

Cleco's financial condition and results of operations by changing the recorded assets, liabilities, income, expense, or required funding of the pension plan obligation. One component of pension expense is the expected return on plan assets. It is an assumed percentage return on the market-related value of plan assets. The market-related value of plan assets differs from the fair value of plan assets by the amount of deferred asset gains or losses. Actual asset returns that differ from the expected return on plan assets are deferred and recognized in the market-related value of assets on a straight-line basis over a five-year period. The 2013 return on plan assets was 5.7% compared to an expected long-term return of 6.78%. For 2012, the return on plan assets was 15.2% compared to an expected long-term return of 6.6%. For the calculation of the 2014 periodic expense, Cleco is decreasing the expected long-term return on plan assets to 6.76%.

Beginning with the December 31, 2011, measurement of liabilities, management began using a theoretical bond portfolio in order to calculate the discount rate. As a result of the annual review of assumptions, the discount rate increased from 4.19% to 5.14% for the December 31, 2013, measurement of liabilities.

A change in the assumed discount rate creates a deferred actuarial gain or loss. Generally, when the assumed discount rate decreases compared to the prior measurement date, a deferred actuarial loss is created. When the assumed discount rate increases compared to the prior measurement date, a deferred actuarial gain is created. Actuarial gains and losses also are created when actual results, such as compensation increases, differ from assumptions. Deferred actuarial gains and losses are recorded as a regulatory asset or liability. The net of the deferred gains and losses is amortized to pension expense over the average service life of the remaining plan participants, 11 years for Cleco's plan, when it exceeds certain thresholds. This approach to amortization of gains and losses has the effect of reducing the volatility of pension expense. Over time, it is not expected to reduce or increase the pension expense relative to an approach that immediately recognizes losses and gains.

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The following table shows the impact of a 0.5% change in Cleco's pension plan discount rate, salary scale, and rate of return on plan assets.

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTION (THOUSANDS)	CHANGE IN ASSUMPTION	CHANGE IN PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION	CHANGE IN ESTIMATED BENEFIT COST
Discount rate	0.5% increase	\$(25,303	) \$(2,355
	0.5% decrease	28,192	2,577
Salary scale	0.5% increase	\$6,942	\$1,335
	0.5% decrease	(6,272	) (1,203
Expected return on assets	0.5% increase	\$—	\$(1,813
	0.5% decrease	—	1,813

The increase in the discount rate is expected to decrease pension expense by approximately \$7.3 million in 2014 compared to 2013. Since the assumption is evaluated yearly, the decrease may not extend past 2014.

Cleco Power made \$34.0 million in discretionary contributions to the pension plan during 2013 as compared to no contributions in 2012 and \$60.0 million required contributions in 2011. Based on current funding assumptions, management estimates that no pension contributions will be required through 2018. Future discretionary contributions may be made depending on changes in assumptions, the ability to utilize the contribution as a tax deduction, and requirements concerning recognizing a minimum pension liability. Future required contributions are driven by liability funding target percentages set by law which could cause the required contributions to change from year to year. The ultimate amount and timing of the contributions will be affected by changes in the discount rate, changes in the funding regulations, and actual returns on fund assets. Adverse changes in assumptions, or adverse actual events could cause additional minimum contributions.

For more information on pension and other postretirement benefits, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 8 — Pension Plan and Employee Benefits."

Income tax expense and related balance sheet amounts are comprised of a "current" portion and a "deferred" portion. The current portion represents Cleco's estimate of the income taxes payable or receivable for the current year. The deferred portion represents Cleco's estimate of the future income tax effects of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or income tax returns in the current or prior years. Cleco makes assumptions and estimates when it records income taxes, such as its ability to deduct items on its tax returns, the timing of the deduction, and the effect of regulation by the LPSC on income taxes. Cleco's income tax expense and related assets and liabilities could be affected by changes in its assumptions and estimates and by ultimate resolution of assumptions and estimates with taxing authorities. The actual results may differ from the estimated results based on these assumptions and may have a material effect on Cleco's results of

operations. For more information about Cleco Corporation's income taxes, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 9 — Income Taxes."

The provisions of the authoritative guidance relating to uncertain tax positions require management to estimate the reliability of positions taken on tax returns. These estimates could differ significantly from the ultimate outcome. For more information on income taxes, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 9 — Income Taxes."

Cleco is currently involved in certain legal proceedings and management has estimated the probable costs for the resolution of these claims. These estimates are based on an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement assumptions. For more information on legal proceedings affecting Cleco, see Item 8,

“Financial Statements and Supplemental Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees.”

Cleco Power

Cleco Power’s prices are regulated by the LPSC and FERC. By determining what costs can be recovered by Cleco Power through the price it charges its customers, regulatory assets and liabilities are recognized. Future changes made by the regulatory bodies could have a material impact on the operations and financial condition of Cleco Power. Three areas that could be materially impacted by future actions of regulators are:

The LPSC determines the ability of Cleco Power to recover prudent costs incurred in developing long-lived assets. If the LPSC were to rule that the cost of current or future long-lived assets was imprudent and not recoverable, Cleco Power could be required to write down the imprudent cost and incur a corresponding impairment loss. At December 31, 2013, the carrying value of Cleco Power’s long-lived assets was \$2.79 billion. Currently, Cleco Power has concluded that none of its long-lived assets are impaired.

Cleco Power has concluded it is probable that regulatory assets can be recovered from ratepayers in future rates. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had \$481.0 million in regulatory assets, net of regulatory liabilities. Actions by the LPSC could limit the recovery of these regulatory assets, causing Cleco Power to record a loss on some or all of the regulatory assets. For more information on the LPSC and regulatory assets, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — Regulation,” Note 3 — “Regulatory Assets and Liabilities,” and “— Financial Condition — Regulatory and Other Matters — Lignite Deferral.”

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The LPSC determines the amount and type of fuel and purchased power costs that Cleco Power can charge customers through the FAC. Changes in the determination of allowable costs already incurred by Cleco Power could cause material changes in fuel revenue. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, Cleco Power reported fuel revenue of \$393.5 million, \$337.6 million, and \$446.9 million, respectively.

Midstream

Generally, Midstream is most affected by market conditions and changes in contract counterparty credit ratings and financial condition. Currently, Cleco Power is Midstream's only counterparty.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General Considerations and Credit-Related Risks

Credit Ratings and Counterparties

Financing for operational needs and capital expenditure requirements not satisfied by operating cash flows depends upon the cost and availability of external funds through both short- and long-term financing. The inability to raise capital on favorable terms could negatively affect Cleco's or Cleco Power's ability to maintain or expand its businesses. Access to funds is dependent upon factors such as general economic and capital market conditions, regulatory authorizations and policies, Cleco Corporation's and Cleco Power's credit ratings, the cash flows from routine operations, and the credit ratings of project counterparties. After assessing the current operating performance, liquidity, and credit ratings of Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power, management believes that Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power will have access to the capital markets at prevailing market rates for companies with comparable credit ratings. The following table presents the credit ratings of Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power at December 31, 2013.

	SENIOR UNSECURED DEBT		CORPORATE CREDIT
	MOODY'S	S&P	S&P
Cleco Corporation	*Baa3	N/A	BBB+
Cleco Power	*Baa2	BBB+	N/A

*On January 30, 2014, the credit ratings were upgraded by Moody's to Baa2 for Cleco Corporation and Baa1 for Cleco Power.

Cleco notes that credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

At December 31, 2013, Moody's outlook for both Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power was positive and S&P's outlook for both Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power was stable. On July 26, 2013, S&P upgraded Cleco Corporation's corporate credit rating and Cleco Power's unsecured credit rating to BBB+ from BBB. At that time, S&P revised the outlook from positive to stable. On January 30, 2014, the unsecured credit ratings were upgraded by Moody's to Baa2 for Cleco Corporation and Baa1 for Cleco Power. Moody's outlook for both Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power remained positive. Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power pay fees and interest

under their bank credit agreements based on the highest rating held. All-in interest rates under the facilities are 0.25% lower due to the ratings upgrade and savings are dependent upon the level of borrowings. On August 16, 2013, Moody's changed its outlook to positive from stable for both Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power. If Cleco Corporation or Cleco Power's credit rating were to be downgraded by Moody's or S&P, Cleco Corporation and/or

Cleco Power would be required to pay additional fees and incur higher interest rates for borrowings under their respective credit facilities. Cleco Power's collateral for derivatives is based on the lowest rating held. If Cleco Power's credit rating were to be downgraded by Moody's or S&P, Cleco Power would be required to post additional collateral for derivatives.

With respect to open power or natural gas trading positions that Cleco may initiate in the future, Cleco may be required to provide credit support or pay liquidated damages. The amount of credit support that Cleco may be required to provide at any point in the future is dependent on the amount of the initial transaction, changes in the market price of power and natural gas, the changes in open power and gas positions, and changes in the amount counterparties owe Cleco. Changes in any of these factors could cause the amount of requested credit support to increase or decrease. On December 19, 2013, Cleco Power integrated into the MISO market. MISO operates a fully functioning RTO market. The vast majority of the transactions are settled through the day-ahead market; however, MISO also operates a real-time energy market to address the deviations between day-ahead and real-time schedules. MISO required Cleco Power to provide credit support which may increase or decrease due to the timing of the settlement schedules. In December 2013, Cleco Power provided a \$1.0 million letter of credit to MISO pursuant to the credit requirements of FTRs. The letter of credit is automatically renewed each year and reduces Cleco Power's credit facility capacity. For more about MISO, see "— Regulatory and Other Matters — Transmission Rates of Cleco Power."

Global and U.S. Economic Environment

The current economic environment and uncertainty may have an impact on Cleco's business and financial condition. Future actions or inactions of the U.S. federal government, including a failure to increase the government debt limit or another shutdown of the federal government, could increase the actual or perceived risk that the U.S. may not ultimately pay its obligations when due and may disrupt financial markets, including capital markets. Access to capital markets is a significant source of funding for both short- and long-term capital requirements not satisfied by operating cash flows. Market conditions in recent years have limited the availability and have increased the costs of capital for many companies. Although the Registrants have not experienced restrictions in the financial markets, their ability to access the capital markets may be restricted at a time when the Registrants would like, or need, to do so. Any restrictions could have a material impact on the Registrants' ability to fund capital expenditures or debt service, or on their flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. Credit constraints could have a material negative impact on the Registrants' lenders or customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to the Registrants or to delay payment of such obligations. The lower interest rates that the Registrants have been exposed to have been beneficial to recent debt issuances; however, these rates

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have negatively affected interest income for the Registrants' short-term investments.

Fair Value Measurements

Various accounting pronouncements require certain assets and liabilities to be measured at their fair values. Some assets and liabilities are required to be measured at their fair value each reporting period, while others are required to be measured only one time, generally the date of acquisition or debt issuance. Cleco and Cleco Power are required to disclose the fair value of certain assets and liabilities by one of three levels for recognition purposes under GAAP. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as long-term debt, are reported at their carrying values at their date of issuance on the consolidated balance sheets with their fair values as of the balance sheet date disclosed within the three levels. For more information about fair value levels, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 5 — Fair Value Accounting."

Cash Generation and Cash Requirements

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Various agreements to which Cleco is subject contain covenants that restrict its use of cash. As certain provisions under these agreements are met, cash is transferred out of related escrow accounts and becomes available for its intended purposes and/or general corporate purposes. Cleco's restricted cash and cash equivalents consisted of:

(THOUSANDS)	AT DEC. 31,	
	2013	2012
Diversified Lands' mitigation escrow	\$21	\$97
Cleco Katrina/Rita's storm recovery bonds	8,986	8,781
Cleco Power's future storm restoration costs	4,726	5,343
Cleco Power's building renovation escrow	286	—
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$14,019	\$14,221

In connection with the Diversified Lands' mitigation agreement, part of the initial funds plus accrued interest was released from escrow and transferred to the non-restricted cash account.

Cleco Katrina/Rita has the right to bill and collect storm restoration costs from Cleco Power's customers. As cash is collected, it is restricted for payment of administration fees, interest, and principal on storm recovery bonds. During 2013, Cleco Katrina/Rita collected \$20.6 million net of administration fees. In March and September 2013, Cleco Katrina/Rita used \$7.1 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, for scheduled storm recovery bond principal payments and \$3.3 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, for related interest.

In connection with Cleco Power's building modernization project, Cleco Power was required to establish an escrow account with a qualified financial institution and deposit all retainage monies as they accrue under the construction contract. Upon completion of the construction work, the funds including any interest held in the escrow account will be released from escrow and paid to the construction contractor.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, Midstream had no restricted cash and cash equivalents.

Debt

Cleco Consolidated

Cleco had no short-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco's long-term debt outstanding was \$1.33 billion, of which \$17.2 million was due within one year, compared to \$1.35 billion outstanding at December 31, 2012, which included \$91.1 million due within one

year. The long-term debt due within one year at December 31, 2013, represents \$14.9 million of principal payments for the Cleco Katrina/Rita storm recovery bonds and \$2.3 million of capital lease payments.

For Cleco, long-term debt decreased \$15.7 million from December 31, 2012, primarily due to a \$75.0 million repayment of senior notes, \$60.0 million of solid waste disposal bonds reacquired in March 2013, a \$20.0 million decrease in Cleco's credit facility draws, \$13.9 million of scheduled Cleco Katrina/Rita storm recovery bond principal payments made in March and September 2013, and a \$2.2 million decrease in capital lease obligations. These decreases were partially offset by the issuance of \$50.0 million 2008 Series A GO Zone bonds and \$50.0 million 2008 Series B GO Zone bonds in May 2013, \$35.0 million outstanding on a bank term loan entered into in March 2013, a \$20.0 million increase in Cleco Power's credit facility draws, and debt discount amortizations of \$0.4 million. Cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2013, were \$28.7 million combined with \$524.0 million available credit facility capacity (\$245.0 million from Cleco Corporation and \$279.0 million from Cleco Power) for total liquidity of \$552.7 million. Cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2013, decreased \$2.4 million when compared to cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2012. This decrease is primarily due to routine working capital fluctuations, interest payments, payment of property taxes, and a discretionary pension contribution. Partially offsetting this decrease was an increase in customer receipts.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco and Cleco Power were exposed to concentrations of credit risk through their short-term investments classified as cash equivalents. In order to mitigate potential credit risk, Cleco and Cleco Power have established guidelines for short-term investments. For more information on the concentration of credit risk through short-term investments classified as cash equivalents, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 5 — Fair Value Accounting."

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, Cleco had a working capital surplus of \$230.1 million and \$152.7 million, respectively. The \$77.4 million increase in working capital is primarily due to:

\$74.0 million decrease in long-term debt due within one year, as discussed above,

\$14.0 million increase in fuel inventories primarily due to the timing of solid fuel delivery relative to solid fuel consumption which is driven by outage work and economic dispatch,

\$18.0 million increase in customer accounts receivable as a result of higher sales in December 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012,

\$8.6 million increase in energy risk management assets due to FTRs relating to Cleco Power's integration into MISO, and

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\$7.4 million increase in cash surrender value of company and trust-owned life insurance policies.

These increases in working capital were partially offset by:

\$42.1 million net decrease in current tax assets and uncertain tax positions and related interest charges expected to be settled in the next 12 months and

\$7.8 million increase in accounts payable primarily due to higher vendor balances for gas and power purchases.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheet reflected \$2.63 billion of total liabilities compared to \$2.65 billion at December 31, 2012. The \$19.1 million decrease in total liabilities was primarily due to decreases in postretirement benefit obligations, tax credit fund investment, net, long-term debt, and regulatory liabilities. These decreases were partially offset by increases in accumulated deferred federal and state income taxes payable. During 2013, postretirement benefit obligations decreased \$83.3 million primarily due to actuarial gains and a discretionary pension contribution and tax credit fund investment, net decreased \$37.0 million primarily due to the contributions to the NMTC fund. Long-term debt decreased \$15.7 million during 2013, as discussed above. Regulatory liabilities decreased \$8.3 million during 2013, primarily due to Madison Unit 3 construction costs returned to customers. During 2013, accumulated deferred federal and state income taxes and taxes payable increased \$124.9 million as a result of the utilization of the net operating loss and tax depreciation.

Cleco Corporation (Holding Company Level)

Cleco Corporation had no short-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Corporation had \$5.0 million draws outstanding under its \$250.0 million credit facility compared to \$25.0 million outstanding at December 31, 2012. This facility provides for working capital and other needs.

Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power have uncommitted lines of credit with a bank that allow up to \$10.0 million each in short term borrowings, but no more than \$10.0 million in aggregate, to support their working capital needs.

Cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2013, were \$7.4 million. Cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2013, decreased less than \$0.1 million when compared to cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2012, primarily due to routine working capital fluctuations, payment of common stock dividends, credit facility draw repayment, and payment of property taxes. Partially offsetting this decrease was a tax refund.

Cleco Power

There was no short-term debt outstanding at Cleco Power at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's long-term debt outstanding was \$1.33 billion, of which \$17.2 million was due within one year, compared to \$1.32 billion at December 31, 2012, of which \$91.1 million was due within one year. The long-term debt due within one year at December 31, 2013, represents \$14.9 million principal payments for the Cleco Katrina/Rita storm recovery bonds and \$2.3 million of capital lease payments.

For Cleco Power, long-term debt increased \$4.3 million from December 31, 2012, primarily due to the issuance of \$50.0 million 2008 Series A GO Zone bonds and \$50.0 million 2008 Series B GO Zone bonds in May 2013, \$35.0 million outstanding on a bank term loan entered into in March 2013, a \$20.0 million increase in credit facility draws, and debt discount amortization of \$0.4 million. These increases were partially offset by \$75.0 million repayment of senior notes, \$60.0 million solid waste disposal bonds reacquired in March 2013, \$13.9 million of scheduled Cleco Katrina/Rita storm recovery bond principal payments made in March and September 2013, and a \$2.2 million decrease in capital lease obligations.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were \$20.0 million borrowings outstanding under Cleco Power's \$300.0 million credit facility. This facility provides for working capital and other needs.

Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power have uncommitted lines of credit with a bank that allow up to \$10.0 million each in short term borrowings, but no more than \$10.0 million in aggregate, to support their working capital needs.

Cash and cash equivalents available at December 31, 2013, were \$21.1 million combined with \$279.0 million credit facility capacity for total liquidity of \$300.1 million. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$2.3 million, when compared to cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2012, primarily due to routine working capital fluctuations, interest payments, property tax payments, and a discretionary pension contribution. Partially offsetting this decrease was an increase in customer receipts and the revolving credit facility.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, Cleco Power had a working capital surplus of \$192.7 million and \$96.3 million, respectively. The \$96.4 million increase in working capital is primarily due to:

\$74.0 million decrease in long-term debt due within one year, as discussed above,

\$14.0 million increase in fuel inventories primarily due to the timing of solid fuel delivery relative to solid fuel consumption which is driven by outage work and economic dispatch,

\$18.0 million increase in customer accounts receivable as a result of higher sales in December 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012, and

\$8.6 million increase in energy risk management assets due to FTRs relating to Cleco Power's integration into MISO.

These increases in working capital were partially offset by:

\$11.9 million net decrease in current tax assets and uncertain tax positions and related interest charges expected to be settled in the next 12 months and

\$9.0 million increase in accounts payable primarily due to higher vendor balances for gas and power purchases.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power's Consolidated Balance Sheet reflected \$2.57 billion of total liabilities compared to \$2.55 billion at December 31, 2012. The \$21.3 million increase in total liabilities during 2013 was primarily due to increases in accumulated deferred federal and state income taxes, accounts payable, taxes payable, and long-term debt. These increases were partially offset by decreases in

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postretirement benefit obligations and regulatory liabilities. During 2013, accumulated deferred federal and state income taxes increased \$99.8 million primarily due to the utilization of the net operating loss and tax depreciation, accounts payable increased \$9.0 million due to higher vendor balances, and taxes payable increased \$5.4 million primarily due to taxes other than income taxes. Long-term debt increased \$4.3 million during 2013, as discussed above. During 2013, postretirement benefit obligations decreased \$84.7 million primarily due to actuarial gains and a discretionary pension contribution and regulatory liabilities decreased \$8.3 million primarily due to Madison Unit 3 construction costs returned to customers.

Cleco Power's \$60.0 million solid waste disposal facility bonds due 2037, which were issued by the Rapides Finance Authority for the benefit of Cleco Power in November 2007, were required to be mandatorily tendered by the bondholders for purchase on March 1, 2013, pursuant to the terms of the indenture. The bonds were issued in connection with a loan agreement between the Rapides Finance Authority and Cleco Power. On March 1, 2013, Cleco Power purchased all \$60.0 million outstanding bonds at face value plus \$1.6 million of accrued interest, using draws under Cleco Power's revolving credit facility. In connection with the purchase, the interest rate of the bonds will reset each week based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association index. The initial interest rate of the bonds at March 1, 2013, was 0.11% per annum. Interest expense will continue to be recorded with a corresponding amount recorded as interest income, excluding amortization of debt issuance costs. Although the bonds remain outstanding, Cleco Power has the right to redeem and cancel the debt at any time without approval of the Rapides Finance Authority. In accordance with the authoritative guidance, the bonds are considered extinguished and Cleco Power is holding the debt as treasury bonds, resulting in a net presentation on Cleco and Cleco Power's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cleco Power has the option to remarket the bonds for new terms and new interest rates, both to be determined by market conditions.

On March 20, 2013, Cleco Power entered into a bank term loan agreement in the amount of \$60.0 million. Proceeds of the loan agreement were used to repay draws under Cleco Power's revolving credit facility. Cleco Power made a \$25.0 million payment on the loan on May 8, 2013, reducing the balance outstanding to \$35.0 million. The interest rate under the agreement at December 31, 2013, was 0.92%. The rate resets monthly at one month LIBOR, plus 0.75%. The loan matures on May 29, 2015.

On May 3, 2013, Cleco Power remarketed \$50.0 million of its 2008 Series A GO Zone bonds which had previously been purchased by Cleco Power and were being held as treasury bonds. The interest rate at December 31, 2013, was 0.93% which is based on 65% of one month LIBOR, plus 0.82%. The rate resets monthly. The 2008 Series A GO Zone bonds will be subject to remarketing on May 3, 2015. Of the \$50.0 million bonds, \$25.0 million of the proceeds were used to fund the partial repayment of the \$60.0 million solid waste disposal bonds described above and \$25.0 million of the proceeds were used to partially fund the maturity of Cleco Power's \$75.0 million 5.375% senior notes on May 1, 2013.

On May 8, 2013, Cleco Power remarketed \$50.0 million of its 2008 Series B GO Zone bonds which had previously been purchased by Cleco Power and were being held as treasury bonds, at a fixed interest rate of 4.25%. The 2008 Series B GO

Zone bonds mature on December 1, 2038. The proceeds were used to partially fund the maturity of Cleco Power's \$75.0 million 5.375% senior notes on May 1, 2013.

Credit Facilities

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Corporation had \$5.0 million borrowings outstanding under its existing credit facility at an all-in interest rate of 1.445%, leaving an available borrowing capacity of \$245.0 million. Cleco Corporation's credit facility agreement has a maximum capacity of \$250.0 million. At December 31, 2013, the all-in interest rate under the facility was equal to LIBOR plus 1.275% or ABR, plus facility fees of 0.225%. Due to the credit ratings upgrade on January 30, 2014, the all-in interest rate under the facility is equal to LIBOR plus 1.075% or ABR, plus facility fees of 0.175%. The \$5.0 million borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2013 were repaid on January 31, 2014. If Cleco

Corporation's credit ratings were to be downgraded one level, Cleco Corporation would be required to pay an all-in interest rate 0.25% higher under the pricing levels for its credit facility.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had \$20.0 million borrowings outstanding under its existing credit facility at an all-in interest rate of 1.245% and a \$1.0 million letter of credit issued under the credit facility, leaving an available borrowing capacity of \$279.0 million. Cleco Power's credit facility agreement has a maximum capacity of \$300.0 million. The all-in interest rate is equal to LIBOR plus 1.075% or ABR, plus facility fees of 0.175%. Of the \$20.0 million borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2013, \$10.0 million was repaid on January 27, 2014. If Cleco Power's credit ratings were to be downgraded one level, Cleco Power would be required to pay an all-in interest rate 0.25% higher under the pricing levels for its credit facility. For more information about the letter of credit, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees."

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power were in compliance with the covenants in their credit facilities. If Cleco Corporation were to default under the covenants in its credit facility or other debt agreements, it would be unable to borrow additional funds under the facility, and the lenders could accelerate all principal and interest outstanding. Further, if Cleco Power were to default under its credit facility or other debt agreements, Cleco Corporation would be considered in default under its credit facility.

On October 16, 2013, Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power entered into new, amended and restated credit facilities with maturity dates of October 16, 2018. The new facilities replaced the previous facilities, which were to mature on October 7, 2016. In connection with the new credit facility, \$1.0 million of unamortized debt expense for Cleco Corporation's previous credit facility was written off. The new facilities are comprised of the same ten banks, plus one additional bank. The new facilities are priced the same as the old facilities and are for the same amounts.

Midstream

Midstream had no debt outstanding at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

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Cleco Consolidated Cash Flows

Net Operating Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$341.7 million during 2013, \$263.1 million during 2012, and \$310.1 million in 2011. Cash provided by operating activities during 2013 increased \$78.6 million from 2012, primarily due to the following items:

- higher income tax refunds of \$46.8 million,
- lower refund of Madison Unit 3 carrying costs of \$23.8 million,
- lower payments for gas and power purchases of \$15.5 million,
- lower storm expenditures of \$9.1 million,
- lower vendor payments of \$7.4 million, and
- lower payroll of \$5.0 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- higher pension plan contributions of \$34.0 million and
- lower collection of receivables of \$18.8 million.

Cash provided by operating activities during 2012 decreased \$47.0 million from 2011, primarily due to the following items:

- the absence of the return on equity investment in Acadia of \$58.7 million,
- the absence of 2011 fuel oil inventory sales of \$31.5 million,
- higher vendor payments of \$29.2 million,
- higher expenditures for other fuel inventories and related transportation of \$12.4 million,
- the absence of \$10.9 million cash received in exchange for accepting the contingent sale liability related to the Acadia Unit 2 transaction in 2011, and
- lower collection of receivables of \$5.4 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- the absence of pension plan contributions of \$60.0 million,
- lower tax payments of \$47.3 million, and
- lower payments for gas and power purchases of \$11.5 million.

Net Investing Cash Flow

Net cash used in investing activities was \$236.2 million during 2013, \$229.2 million during 2012, and \$103.7 million in 2011. Net cash used in investing activities in 2013 was higher than 2012 primarily due to the following items:

- lower return of investment in the NMTC Fund of \$36.0 million,
- lower transfers of cash from restricted accounts of \$21.4 million, and
- lower property, plant, and equipment grants received of \$15.9 million.

These increases were partially offset by:

• lower additions to property, plant, and equipment, net of AFUDC, of \$53.8 million and
• lower contributions to the NMTC Fund of \$8.6 million.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2012 was higher than 2011 primarily due to the following items:

• absence of the 2011 return of investment in Acadia of \$89.7 million,
• higher additions to property, plant, and equipment, net of AFUDC, of \$40.9 million,
• higher contributions to the NMTC Fund of \$15.7 million, and
• the purchase of restricted investments of \$12.0 million.

These increases were partially offset by:

• higher transfers of cash from restricted accounts of \$16.4 million and
• higher property, plant, and equipment grants received of \$13.9 million.

Net Financing Cash Flow

Net cash used in financing activities was \$107.8 million during 2013, \$96.5 million during 2012, and \$303.9 million in 2011. Net cash used in financing activities in 2013 was higher than 2012 primarily due to the following items:

• higher repurchases of long-term debt of \$60.0 million,
• higher retirements of long-term debt of \$39.6 million,
• higher net payments on the credit facility of \$15.0 million, consisting of higher payments of \$218.0 million and higher draws of \$203.0 million, and
• higher dividends paid on common stock of \$7.5 million.

These increases were partially offset by:

• higher issuance of long-term debt of \$110.0 million and
• the absence of the 2012 repurchase of common stock of \$8.0 million.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2012 was lower than 2011 primarily due to the following items:

• absence of the 2011 repayment of a bank term loan of \$150.0 million,
• the absence of the repurchase of long-term debt of \$132.0 million,
• lower net payments on the credit facility of \$20.0 million, consisting of lower payments of \$90.0 million and lower draws of \$70.0 million,
• the absence of the 2011 settlement of the treasury rate lock of \$18.6 million, and
• lower repurchases of common stock of \$5.0 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

• higher retirements of long-term debt of \$62.1 million,
• lower issuance of long-term debt of \$50.0 million, and

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higher dividends paid on common stock of \$10.8 million.

Cleco Power Cash Flows

Net Operating Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$279.4 million during 2013, \$244.1 million during 2012, and \$251.8 million in 2011. Cash provided by operating activities during 2013 increased \$35.3 million from 2012, primarily due to the following items:

- lower refund of Madison Unit 3 carrying costs of \$23.8 million,
- lower payments for gas and power purchases of \$15.5 million,
- lower storm expenditures of \$9.1 million,
- lower vendor payments of \$7.6 million, and
- lower payroll of \$3.7 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- higher pension plan contributions of \$34.0 million and
- lower collection of receivables of \$18.2 million.

Cash provided by operating activities during 2012 decreased \$7.7 million from 2011, primarily due to the following items:

- the absence of 2011 fuel oil inventory sales of \$31.5 million,
- higher vendor payments of \$27.9 million,
- higher expenditures for other fuel inventories and related transportation of \$12.4 million, and
- lower customer deposits of \$1.5 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- the absence of pension plan contributions of \$60.0 million,
- lower payments for gas and power purchases of \$11.5 million,
- the absence of tax credits purchased in 2011 of \$4.2 million, and
- lower tax payments of \$2.9 million.

Net Investing Cash Flow

Net cash used in investing activities was \$175.8 million during 2013, \$203.6 million during 2012, and \$172.2 million in 2011. Net cash used in investing activities during 2013 was lower than 2012 primarily due to the following items:

- lower additions to property, plant, and equipment, net of AFUDC of \$55.2 million and
- maturities of restricted investments of \$6.8 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- lower transfers of cash from restricted accounts of \$21.5 million and
- lower property, plant, and equipment grants received of \$15.9 million.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2012 was higher than 2011 primarily due to the following items:

• higher additions to property, plant, and equipment, net of AFUDC, of \$52.6 million and
• purchases of restricted investments of \$12.0 million.

These increases were partially offset by:

• higher transfers of cash from restricted accounts of \$16.4 million and
• higher property, plant, and equipment grants received of \$13.9 million.

Net Financing Cash Flow

Net cash used in financing activities was \$105.9 million during 2013, \$84.6 million during 2012, and \$197.0 million in 2011. Net cash used in financing activities during 2013 was higher than 2012 primarily due to the following items:

• higher repurchases of long-term debt of \$60.0 million,
• higher distributions to Cleco Corporation of \$47.0 million, and
• higher retirements of long-term debt of \$39.6 million.

These increases were partially offset by:

• higher issuance of long-term debt of \$110.0 million and
• net draws on the credit facility of \$20.0 million, consisting of draws of \$180.0 million and payments of \$160.0 million.

Net cash used in financing activities during 2012 was lower than 2011 primarily due to following items:

• absence of the 2011 repurchase of long-term debt of \$132.0 million,
• lower distributions to Cleco Corporation of \$72.0 million, and
• the absence of the 2011 settlement of the treasury rate lock of \$18.6 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

• higher repayments of long-term debt of \$62.1 million and
• lower issuance of long-term debt of \$50.0 million.

Capital Expenditures

Cleco allocates its capital expenditure budget among its major first-tier subsidiaries — Cleco Power and Midstream. Cleco Power capital expenditures relate primarily to assets that may be included in Cleco Power's rate base and, if considered prudent by the LPSC, can be recovered from its customers. Those assets also earn a rate of return authorized by the LPSC and are subject to the rate agreement. Such assets consist of improvements to Cleco Power's distribution system, transmission system, and generating stations. Midstream's capital expenditure activities pertain predominately to Coughlin. Coughlin is anticipated to be transferred from Midstream to Cleco Power in March 2014. Therefore, all capital expenditures related to Coughlin after the anticipated transfer date are budgeted at Cleco Power. For additional

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information on the Coughlin transfer, see “— Regulatory and Other Matters — Generation RFP — 2012 Long-Term RFP for Capacity and Energy Resources.”

Cleco believes cash and cash equivalents on hand, together with cash generated from operations, borrowings from credit facilities, and the net proceeds of any issuances of equity or debt securities, will be adequate to fund normal ongoing capital expenditures, working capital, and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future.

Cleco Power’s capital expenditures, excluding AFUDC, totaled \$177.1 million in 2013, \$232.2 million in 2012, and \$179.7 million in 2011. In 2013, 2012, and 2011, 100% of Cleco Power’s capital expenditure requirements were funded internally. In 2014, and for the five-year period ending 2018, Cleco Power expects to be able to internally fund 100% of its capital expenditure requirements. However, though not required, Cleco may issue new debt in order to maintain the capital structure with a debt ratio of 49%. All computations of internally funded capital expenditures exclude AFUDC.

Other subsidiaries had capital expenditures of \$7.5 million, \$6.1 million, and \$17.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Capital expenditures for other subsidiaries in 2014 are estimated to total \$2.0 million. For the five-year period ending 2018, estimated capital expenditures for other subsidiaries are expected to total \$5.0 million.

Cleco’s estimated capital expenditures and debt maturities for 2014 and for the five-year period ending 2018 are presented in the following tables. All amounts exclude AFUDC.

Cleco

PROJECT (THOUSANDS)	2014	%	2014-2018	%	
Other environmental	\$2,000	1	% \$59,000	8	%
MATS	53,000	25	% 53,000	7	%
New business	41,000	19	% 184,000	24	%
General ⁽¹⁾	119,000	55	% 457,000	61	%
Total capital expenditures	\$215,000	100	% \$753,000	100	%
Debt payments	15,000		445,000		
Total capital expenditures and debt payments	\$230,000		\$1,198,000		

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the rehabilitation of older transmission, distribution, and generation assets at Cleco Power, plant maintenance at Coughlin, and hardware and software upgrades at Support Group.

Cleco Power

PROJECT (THOUSANDS)	2014	%	2014-2018	%	
Other environmental	\$2,000	1	% \$59,000	8	%
MATS	53,000	25	% 53,000	7	%
New business	41,000	19	% 184,000	25	%
General ⁽¹⁾	117,000	55	% 452,000	60	%
Total capital expenditures	\$213,000	100	% \$748,000	100	%
Debt payments	15,000		440,000		
Total capital expenditures and debt payments	\$228,000		\$1,188,000		

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the rehabilitation of older transmission, distribution, and generation assets at Cleco Power.

Other Cash Requirements

Cleco Power’s regulated operations and Midstream’s merchant power plant are Cleco’s primary sources of internally generated funds. In March 2014, Cleco Power anticipates completing the transfer of Midstream’s merchant power plant to Cleco Power. After the transfer, Cleco Power’s regulated

operations will be the primary source of internally generated funds. These funds, along with the issuance of additional debt and equity in future years, will be used for general corporate purposes, capital expenditures, and repayment of corporate debt.

Shelf Registrations

On October 31, 2012, a registration statement (No. 333-184695) was declared effective by the SEC and registered the offer and sale of up to \$500.0 million of debt and equity securities for Cleco Corporation. At December 31, 2013, this registration statement had remaining capacity allowing for the issuance of up to \$500.0 million in debt and equity securities.

On October 31, 2012, a registration statement (No. 333-184694) was declared effective by the SEC and registered the offer and sale of up to \$400.0 million of debt securities for Cleco Power. At December 31, 2013, this registration statement had remaining capacity allowing for the issuance of up to \$400.0 million of debt securities.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

In January 2011, Cleco Corporation's Board of Directors approved the implementation of a new common stock repurchase program. This program authorizes management to repurchase, from time to time, shares of common stock so that Cleco's diluted average shares of common stock outstanding remain approximately equal to its diluted average shares of common stock outstanding for 2010. Under this program, purchases may be made on a discretionary basis at times and in amounts as determined by management, subject to market conditions, legal requirements, and other factors. Purchases under the program will not be announced in advance and may be made in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. During the year ended December 31, 2013, no shares of common stock were repurchased by Cleco Corporation. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, Cleco Corporation repurchased 200,000 shares and 400,000 shares of common stock, respectively.

Authorized Preferred Stock Redemption

Cleco Corporation's 4.5% cumulative preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption had an optional redemption price of \$101 per share. In January 2011, Cleco Corporation's Board of Directors authorized and approved the redemption of all outstanding shares of the 4.5% cumulative preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption provided that no shares of such preferred stock were redeemed prior to the repayment in full and termination of the \$150.0 million bank term loan that matured on August 19, 2011. During 2011, the \$150.0 million bank term loan was repaid and on June 24, 2011, Cleco Corporation redeemed all 10,288 outstanding shares of its 4.5% preferred stock. The redemption price was \$101 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date, or \$101.296 per share.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

Cleco, in the course of normal business activities, enters into a variety of contractual obligations. Some of these result in direct obligations that are reflected in Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheets while others are commitments, some firm and some based on uncertainties, that are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. The obligations listed in the following table do not include amounts for ongoing needs for which no contractual obligation existed as of December 31,

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2013, and represent only the projected future payments that Cleco was contractually obligated to make as of December 31, 2013.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS (THOUSANDS)	TOTAL	LESS THAN ONE YEAR	PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD		
			1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
Cleco Corporation					
Long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$7,700	\$5,563	\$1,125	\$1,012	\$—
Operating lease obligations ⁽³⁾	11	11	—	—	—
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	33,117	14,640	9,254	5,140	4,083
Other long-term liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	83,518	50,498	22,528	5,210	5,282
Pension and other benefits obligations ⁽⁶⁾	191,029	6,244	13,466	14,008	157,311
Total Cleco Corporation	\$315,375	\$76,956	\$46,373	\$25,370	\$166,676
Cleco Power					
Long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$2,858,249	\$112,418	\$266,510	\$420,572	\$2,058,749
Capital lease obligations ⁽²⁾	17,316	4,109	9,531	3,676	—
Operating lease obligations ⁽³⁾	53,523	10,560	21,497	11,797	9,669
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	337,115	174,388	154,616	8,088	23
Other long-term liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	233,722	21,689	53,562	50,584	107,887
Total Cleco Power	\$3,499,925	\$323,164	\$505,716	\$494,717	\$2,176,328
Midstream					
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	\$6,613	\$916	\$1,793	\$1,902	\$2,002
Total Midstream	\$6,613	\$916	\$1,793	\$1,902	\$2,002
Total long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$2,865,949	\$117,981	\$267,635	\$421,584	\$2,058,749
Total capital lease obligations ⁽²⁾	\$17,316	\$4,109	\$9,531	\$3,676	\$—
Total operating lease obligations ⁽³⁾	\$53,534	\$10,571	\$21,497	\$11,797	\$9,669
Total purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	\$376,845	\$189,944	\$165,663	\$15,130	\$6,108
Total other long-term liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	\$317,240	\$72,187	\$76,090	\$55,794	\$113,169
Total pension and other benefits obligations ⁽⁶⁾	\$191,029	\$6,244	\$13,466	\$14,008	\$157,311
Total	\$3,821,913	\$401,036	\$553,882	\$521,989	\$2,345,006

⁽¹⁾ Long-term debt existing as of December 31, 2013, is debt that has a final maturity of January 1, 2015, or later (current maturities of long-term debt are due within one-year). Cleco's anticipated interest payments related to long-term debt also are included in this category. Scheduled maturities of debt will total \$14.9 million for 2014 and \$1.30 billion for the years thereafter. For more information regarding Cleco's long-term debt, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 6 — Debt" and "— Debt" above.

⁽²⁾ Capital leases are maintained in the ordinary course of Cleco's business activities. These leases include barges. For more information regarding these leases, see Item 8, "Financial Statement and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Other Commitments — Fuel Transportation Agreement."

⁽³⁾ Operating leases are maintained in the ordinary course of Cleco's business activities. These leases include towboat, railcar, vehicle, office space, operating facilities, and office equipment leases and have various terms and expiration dates from 1 to 15 years. For more information regarding Cleco's operating leases, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 13 — Operating Leases."

(4) Significant purchase obligations for Cleco are:

Fuel Contracts: To supply a portion of the fuel requirements for Cleco Power's generating plants, Cleco has entered into various commitments to obtain and deliver coal, lignite, petroleum coke, and natural gas. Some of these contracts contain provisions for price escalation and minimum purchase commitments. Generally, fuel and purchased power expenses are recovered through the LPSC-established FAC, which enables Cleco Power to pass on to customers substantially all such charges. For more information regarding fuel contracts, see Part I, Item 1, "Business — Operations — Cleco Power — Fuel and Purchased Power."

Power Purchase Agreements: Cleco Power has entered into agreements with energy suppliers for purchased power to meet system load and energy requirements, replace generation from Cleco Power owned units under maintenance and during outages, and meet operating reserve obligations.

Purchase orders: Cleco has entered into purchase orders in the course of normal business activities.

(5) Other long-term liabilities primarily consist of obligations for franchise payments, deferred compensation, facilities use, NMTC Fund obligations, and various operating and maintenance agreements. Although Cleco Corporation's NMTC Fund obligation is a contractual obligation that impacts liquidity, the amount of tax benefits received pursuant to the terms of the NMTC Fund exceeds the amount of its capital contributions.

(6) Pension and other benefits obligations consist of obligations for SERP and other postretirement obligations. In January 2013, Cleco made \$34.0 million in discretionary contributions to the pension plan. For more information regarding Cleco's pension plan, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 8 — Pension Plan and Employee Benefits."

For purposes of this table, it is assumed that all terms and rates related to the above obligations will remain the same and all franchises will be renewed according to the rates used in the table.

Other Commitments

The obligations listed in the following table represent the projected future payments that Cleco may be obligated to make relative to uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2013. For more information on Cleco's uncertain tax positions, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 9 — Income Taxes — Uncertain Tax Positions."

UNCERTAIN TAX POSITIONS (THOUSANDS)	AT DEC. 31, 2013	
Tax liability	5,071	
Interest	88	
Total consolidated*	\$5,159	
Cleco Power	11	(1)
Midstream	5,518	(2)
Other	(370)	(3)

* Uncertain federal and state tax positions as of December 31, 2013, that will be settled at some future date with the IRS and Louisiana Department of Revenue.

(1) Entire amount of \$11 represents interest

(2) Includes interest of \$447

(3) Entire amount of (\$370) represents interest

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Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power have entered into various off-balance sheet commitments, in the form of guarantees and standby letters of credit, in order to facilitate their activities and the activities of Cleco Corporation's subsidiaries and equity investees (affiliates). Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power have also agreed to contractual terms that require them to pay third parties if certain triggering events occur. These contractual terms generally are defined as guarantees in the authoritative guidance.

Cleco Corporation entered into these off-balance sheet commitments in order to entice desired counterparties to contract with its affiliates by providing some measure of credit assurance to the counterparty in the event Cleco's affiliates do not fulfill certain contractual obligations. If Cleco Corporation had not provided the off-balance sheet commitments, the desired counterparties may not have contracted with Cleco's affiliates, or may have contracted with them on terms less favorable to its affiliates.

The off-balance sheet commitments are not recognized on Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheets because management has determined that Cleco's affiliates are able to perform these obligations under their contracts and that it is not probable that payments by Cleco will be required. Cleco's off-balance sheet commitments as of December 31, 2013, are summarized in the following table and a discussion of the off-balance sheet commitments follows the table. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the table to understand the impact of the off-balance sheet commitments on Cleco's financial condition.

(THOUSANDS)	FACE AMOUNT	AT DEC. 31, 2013	
		REDUCTIONS	NET AMOUNT
Cleco Corporation			
Guarantee issued to Entergy Mississippi on behalf of Attala	\$500	\$—	\$500
Guarantee issued to Cleco Power on behalf of Evangeline	\$8,000	—	\$8,000
Cleco Power			
Obligations under standby letter of credit issued to the Louisiana Department of Labor	3,725	—	3,725
Obligations under standby letter of credit issued to MISO	1,000	—	1,000
Total	\$13,225	\$—	\$13,225

In January 2006, Cleco Corporation provided a \$0.5 million guarantee to Entergy Mississippi for Attala's obligations under the Interconnection Agreement. This guarantee will be effective until obligations are performed or extinguished. In April 2012, Cleco Corporation provided an \$8.0 million guarantee to Cleco Power pursuant to the terms of the power purchase agreement between Evangeline and Cleco Power. This guarantee will be effective through 2015 or when Coughlin is transferred to Cleco Power, whichever is earlier.

The State of Louisiana allows employers of certain financial net worth to self-insure their workers' compensation benefits. Cleco Power has a certificate of self-insurance from the Louisiana Office of Workers' Compensation and is required to post a \$3.7 million letter of credit, an amount equal to 110% of the average losses over the previous three years, as surety.

In December 2013, Cleco Power provided a \$1.0 million letter of credit to MISO pursuant to the credit requirements of FTRs. The letter of credit is automatically renewed each year and reduces Cleco Power's credit facility capacity.

Disclosures about Guarantees

Cleco Corporation provided a limited guarantee and an indemnification to Entergy Louisiana and Entergy Gulf States for Perryville's performance, indemnity, representation, and warranty obligations under the Sale Agreement, the Power Purchase Agreement, and other ancillary agreements related to the sale of the Perryville facility in 2004. This is a continuing guarantee and all obligations of Cleco Corporation shall continue until the guaranteed obligations have

been fully performed or otherwise extinguished. The discounted probability-weighted liability under the guarantees and indemnifications recognized on Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013, was \$0.2 million. The maximum amount of the potential payment to Entergy Louisiana and Entergy Gulf States is \$42.4 million. Currently, management does not expect to be required to pay Entergy Louisiana and Entergy Gulf States under the guarantee.

In February 2010, Cleco Power acquired Acadia Unit 1 and limited guarantees and indemnifications were provided to Cleco Power. The maximum amount of the potential payment to Cleco Power for indemnifications was \$30.0 million, except for indemnifications relating to the fundamental organizational structure of Acadia against which there was no maximum amount. Cleco Corporation was obligated to pay a maximum of \$10.0 million if the claims were not paid to Cleco Power pursuant to the guarantee. An indemnification liability of \$13.5 million which represents the fair value of these indemnifications was recorded on Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The indemnification liabilities were reduced through expiration of the contractual life or through a reduction in the probability of a claim arising. The indemnification obligation had a term of approximately three years. As these underlying indemnifications expired, income was recognized on Cleco's Consolidated Statements of Income. At December 31, 2013, the contractual life of the indemnification had expired and there was no remaining liability. For the year ended December 31, 2013, income of \$0.4 million was recognized and for the year ended December 31, 2012, income of \$7.2 million was recognized. For more information regarding this transaction, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Disclosures about Guarantees."

In April 2011, Acadia completed its disposition of Acadia Unit 2 to Entergy Louisiana. Limited guarantees and indemnifications were provided to Entergy Louisiana and an indemnification liability of \$21.8 million, which represents the fair value of these indemnifications, was recorded on Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The indemnification liabilities are reduced through expiration of the contractual life or through a reduction in the probability of a claim arising. The indemnification obligation is expected to have a term of three years. After the three-year period, a residual value of approximately \$0.2 million will remain. At December 31, 2013, an indemnification liability of \$0.9 million remained, which represents the risk of payment, as a contingent sale obligation recorded on Cleco's Consolidated Balance Sheet. For the year ended December 31, 2013, income of \$6.9 million was recognized and for the year ended December 31, 2012, income of \$14.0 million was recognized. The maximum amount of the potential payment to Entergy Louisiana for the indemnifications is the purchase price of \$298.8 million, except for the liabilities retained by Acadia, for

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which there is no maximum amount. Cleco Corporation is obligated to pay the same maximum amounts as Acadia if Acadia is unable to pay claims to Entergy Louisiana pursuant to the guarantee. For more information regarding this transaction, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 14 — Litigation, Other Commitments and Contingencies, and Disclosures about Guarantees — Disclosures about Guarantees.”

As part of the Amended Lignite Mining Agreement, Cleco Power and SWEPCO, joint owners of Dolet Hills, have agreed to pay the loan and lease principal obligations of the lignite miner, DHLC, when due if they do not have sufficient funds or

credit to pay. Any amounts paid on behalf of the miner would

be credited by the lignite miner against future invoices for lignite delivered. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had a liability of \$3.8 million related to the amended agreement. The maximum projected payment by Cleco Power under this obligation is estimated to be \$98.1 million; however, the Amended Lignite Mining Agreement does not contain a cap.

The projection is based on the forecasted loan and lease obligations to be incurred by DHLC, primarily for purchases of equipment. Cleco Power has the right to dispute the incurrence of loan and lease obligations through the review of the mining plan before the incurrence of such loan and lease obligations. The Amended Lignite Mining Agreement is not expected to terminate pursuant to its terms until 2036 and

does not affect the amount the Registrants can borrow under their credit facilities. Currently, management does not expect to be required to pay DHLC under the guarantee.

In its bylaws, Cleco Corporation has agreed to indemnify directors, officers, agents, and employees who are made a party to a pending or completed suit, arbitration, investigation, or other proceeding whether civil, criminal, investigative, or administrative, if the basis of inclusion arises as the result of acts conducted in the discharge of their official capacity. Cleco Corporation has purchased various insurance policies to reduce the risks associated with the indemnification. In its operating agreement, Cleco Power provides for the same indemnification as described above with respect to its managers, officers, agents, and employees.

Generally, neither Cleco Corporation nor Cleco Power has recourse that would enable them to recover amounts paid under their guarantee or indemnification obligations. The one exception is the insurance contracts associated with the indemnification of directors, managers, officers, agents, and employees. There are no assets held as collateral for third parties that either Cleco Corporation or Cleco Power could obtain and liquidate to recover amounts paid pursuant to the guarantees or indemnification obligations.

The following table summarizes the expected amount of commitment termination per period of off-balance sheet commitments and on-balance sheet guarantees discussed above:

(THOUSANDS)	NET AMOUNT COMMITTED	AT DEC. 31, 2013 AMOUNT OF COMMITMENT EXPIRATION PER PERIOD			
		LESS THAN ONE YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
Off-balance sheet commitments	\$ 13,225	\$3,725	\$8,000	\$1,000	\$500
On-balance sheet guarantees	4,906	—	900	—	4,006
Total	\$ 18,131	\$3,725	\$8,900	\$1,000	\$4,506

Regulatory and Other Matters

Inflation

Annual inflation rates, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index, have averaged approximately 2.23% during the three years ended December 31, 2013. Cleco believes inflation, at this level, does not materially affect its results of operations or financial condition. However, under established regulatory practice, historical costs have traditionally formed the basis for recovery from customers. As a result, Cleco Power's cash flows designed to provide recovery of historical plant costs may not be adequate to replace property, plant, and equipment in future years.

Generation RFP

Renewable Energy Pilot Program

In November 2010, the LPSC established a two-part renewable energy pilot program implementation plan consisting of a research component and an RFP component. Cleco Power is meeting the requirements of the research component by developing eight self-build renewable energy projects, each with a maximum nameplate rating of 300 kilowatts or less. The RFP component of the program requires each LPSC jurisdictional utility to conduct an RFP for new long-term renewable resources, while prohibiting the utilities from bidding self-build projects into the long-term RFP. Cleco Power's requirement is 43 MW of renewable energy with a minimum

term of 10 years and a maximum term of 20 years, and can reasonably be expected to be deliverable within the 2011-2014 time period. Because Madison Unit 3 is designed to burn biomass fuel, with minor modifications, in addition to its primary fuel, Cleco Power conducted an RFP for biomass fuel along with identifying the costs to co-fire biomass fuel in Madison Unit 3 pursuant to an exception. In August 2012, Cleco Power filed a written report with the LPSC regarding co-firing biomass fuel in Madison Unit 3. At its August 21, 2013 meeting, the LPSC determined Cleco met the requirements relating to the renewable energy pilot program.

RFP for Contractual Resources Beginning in May 2012

In September 2011, Cleco Power issued a draft RFP for capacity and energy resources and conducted a technical and bidders conference on October 13, 2011. The final RFP seeking up to approximately 750 MW of capacity and energy for a three-or-five year term was published on October 21, 2011. In March 2012, Cleco Power received approval from the LPSC for a three-year power purchase agreement providing 730 MW of capacity and energy with Evangeline for a delivery term beginning May 1, 2012 and ending April 30, 2015. Because Cleco Power and Evangeline are affiliates, Cleco Power also received approval from FERC to make power sales between affiliates pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act.

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2012 Long-Term RFP for Capacity and Energy Resources

In May 2012, Cleco Power issued a draft RFP seeking up to approximately 800 MW beginning May 2015 to meet long-term capacity and energy needs due to load growth, environmental regulations, and the expiration of the Evangeline power purchase agreement. Cleco Power conducted a technical and bidders conference in May 2012, issued its final RFP in July 2012, and received proposals from potential suppliers in August 2012. In October 2012, Cleco Power announced Evangeline as the winning bidder in the Cleco Power 2012 Long-Term RFP, subject to further due diligence, the completion of definitive agreements, and regulatory approvals from the LPSC and FERC. In December 2012, Cleco Power and Evangeline executed definitive agreements to transfer ownership and control of Coughlin from Evangeline to Cleco Power. Cleco Power received approval from FERC on August 26, 2013 and from the LPSC on December 16, 2013. The transaction is expected to occur in March 2014.

Environmental Matters

For information on environmental matters, see Part I, Item 1, “Business — Environmental Matters.”

Retail Rates of Cleco Power

Retail rates regulated by the LPSC accounted for approximately 88% and 89% of Cleco Power’s 2013 and 2012 revenue, respectively.

Fuel Rates

The cost of fuel used for electric generation and the cost of power purchased for utility customers are recovered through an LPSC-established FAC that enables Cleco Power to pass on to its customers substantially all such charges. The LPSC FAC General Order issued in November 1997, in Docket No. U-21497 provides that an audit of FAC filings will be performed at least every other year. In February 2012, after an audit of FAC filings, the LPSC Staff’s consultant issued a preliminary audit report recommending a cost disallowance of approximately \$0.4 million plus interest for the years 2003 through 2008. There was no opposition from intervenors to the recommendations of the LPSC Staff’s consultant and the report was approved by the LPSC in July 2012. Cleco Power made refunds of \$0.4 million plus interest to customers during the September 2012 billing cycle. Cleco Power has FAC filings for the years 2009 through 2013 that remain subject to audit.

Environmental Rates

In July 2009, the LPSC issued Docket No. U-29380 Subdocket A, which provides for an EAC to recover certain costs of environmental compliance as an additional charge on customers’ bills. The costs eligible for recovery are prudently incurred air emissions credits associated with complying with federal, state, and local air emission regulations that apply to the generation of electricity reduced by the sale of such allowances. Also eligible for recovery are variable emission mitigation costs, which are the costs of reagents such as ammonia and limestone that are a part of the fuel mix used to, among other things, reduce air emissions. Cleco Power anticipates incurring environmental compliance expenses beginning in the second quarter of 2015 for additional reagents associated with compliance with MATS. These expenses would be eligible for recovery through Cleco Power's EAC and subject to review by the LPSC. In November 2011, the LPSC opened Docket No. X-32150 to audit the costs

for the periods October 2009 through October 2010. The total amount of environmental expenses included in the audit was approximately \$11.3 million. In April 2012, the LPSC Staff’s consultant issued an audit report recommending no cost disallowance for the review period. There was no opposition from intervenors to the recommendations of the LPSC Staff’s consultant and the report was approved by the LPSC in July 2012. Cleco Power has EAC filings for the years 2010 through 2013 that remain subject to audit.

Base Rates

The current amount of Cleco Power's annual retail earnings is subject to the terms of an FRP established by the LPSC effective February 12, 2010. The FRP allows Cleco Power the opportunity to earn a target return on equity of 10.7%, including returning to retail customers 60.0% of retail earnings between 11.3% and 12.3% and all retail earnings over 12.3%. The amount of credits due to customers, if any, is determined by Cleco Power and the LPSC annually. Credits are typically included on customers' bills the following summer, but the timing of the refunds is ultimately at the discretion of the LPSC. The capital structure assumes an equity ratio of 51.0%. The 2010 FRP included a mechanism that allowed for the recovery of revenue requirements related to Cleco Power's acquisition of Acadia Unit 1, which was completed in February 2010. The 2010 FRP also includes a mechanism allowing for recovery of revenue requirements for the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project, which was completed in December 2012, and incremental capacity costs above the level included in base rates. The 2010 FRP allows Cleco Power to request recovery of additional capital project costs during its initial four-year term. Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC in the second quarter of 2013 requesting an extension of its current FRP. The request was noticed by the LPSC as Docket No. U-32779 and is currently in the discovery phase. Cleco Power expects LPSC action on this request by the end of the second quarter of 2014.

For information concerning amounts accrued and refunded by Cleco Power as a result of the FRP and information on the LPSC Staff's FRP reviews, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 11 — Electric Customer Credits."

Energy Efficiency

In August 2009, the LPSC opened a docket to study the promotion of energy efficiency by jurisdictional electric and natural gas utilities. On September 20, 2013, the LPSC issued their General Order adopting amended energy efficiency rules, which were previously rescinded by the LPSC's order on March 28, 2013. On September 30, 2013, Cleco Power filed its formal intent to participate in the Phase I - Quick Start Process as defined in the LPSC's Order. Phase I is intended to expedite the implementation of energy efficiency programs by requiring each participating utility to begin offering initial programs by October 2014. The new rules are not expected to have a material impact on the results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows of Cleco Power.

Wholesale Rates of Cleco

Cleco's wholesale electric power sales are regulated by FERC via cost- and market-based tariffs.

FERC requires a utility to pass a screening test as a condition for securing and/or retaining approval to sell electricity in wholesale markets at market-based rates. An

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updated market power analysis is to be filed with FERC every three years or upon the occurrence of a change in status as defined by FERC regulation.

In January 2012, Cleco filed a Notice of Change of Status with FERC resulting from the termination of the Evangeline 2010 Tolling Agreement. In connection with this notice, Cleco included an analysis of Cleco's generation market power. In June 2012, Cleco filed its triennial market power analysis with FERC and in January 2014, Cleco filed a substitute market power analysis to reflect integration into the MISO market. On February 21, 2014, FERC issued an order to accept Cleco's substitute market power analysis and grant the power marketing entities the authority to continue to charge market-based rates for wholesale power.

Transmission Rates of Cleco Power

Cleco has electric transmission rates that are regulated by FERC via a cost-based, pro forma OATT, a FERC-approved document outlining rates, charges, rules, and conditions under which a utility provides electric transmission service. The pro forma OATT was instituted by FERC in 1996 with the issuance of Order Nos. 888 and 889. These orders required FERC-regulated electric utilities to offer third parties access to transmission under terms and conditions comparable to the terms and conditions followed by the utilities for use of their own systems. The goal of these orders is to ensure that the provision of transmission service is reasonable and not unduly discriminatory or preferential. In March 2012, Cleco Power filed a request with FERC for revisions to its OATT. The revisions were proposed to allow adoption of a formula rate methodology for transmission delivery and ancillary services provided by Cleco Power under the OATT and the existing bilateral Electric System Interconnection Agreements that preceded the OATT. The formula rates permit recovery of Cleco Power's FERC-jurisdictional investments in transmission and other assets placed in service since the existing rates were established. In May 2012, FERC issued an order accepting the rates for scheduling, system control and dispatch service, and the loss factors effective June 1, 2012. The remaining proposed rates were suspended for the maximum five-month statutory period and were effective November 1, 2012, subject to refund. On February 6, 2013, Cleco Power received notification that FERC had approved its settlement agreement filed in December 2012. This settlement agreement allows for a return on equity of 10.5%, with an equity ratio of 53%. In accordance with the settlement, Cleco Power discounted the charges produced by the formula rate by 10% until December 19, 2013, the date Cleco Power commenced operations under the MISO tariff.

In July 2011, FERC issued Order No. 1000 that reforms the electric transmission planning and cost allocation requirements for public utility transmission providers. The rule builds on the reforms of Order No. 890 and corrects remaining deficiencies with respect to transmission planning processes and cost allocation methods. Cleco Power is currently reviewing the new requirements and business practices. Management is unable, at this time, to determine if this order will have a material adverse effect on the Registrants' results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

In December 2012, Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC requesting a public interest determination to find in favor of the transfer of functional control of certain transmission assets to MISO. MISO operates a fully functioning RTO market with two major market processes: the Day-Ahead Energy and

Operating Reserves Market and the Real-Time Energy and Operating Reserves Market. These markets use market-based mechanisms to manage transmission congestion across the MISO market area. The Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market is a forward market that simultaneously clears energy and operating reserves on a co-optimized basis for each hour of the next operating day. Consumers and market participants submit schedules, load bids, and day-ahead wholesale offers for each hour of the following operating day. MISO then analyzes the offers and bids in light of projected transmission constraints and calculates the resulting day-ahead LMP for each pricing node on the MISO system for each hour of the day. As part of this process, MISO determines market participants' obligations to supply or take energy, based on bids received. The vast majority of transactions in the MISO markets are cleared through the day-ahead market; however, MISO also operates a real-time energy market to address deviations between day-ahead and real-time schedules. On June 18, 2013, Cleco Power filed an application with the

LPSC requesting approval of Cleco Power's proposed MISO integration, implementation, and ratemaking plans. On June 26, 2013, the LPSC unanimously approved Cleco Power's MISO change of control request. On November 13, 2013, the LPSC approved Cleco Power's application. In its application, Cleco Power proposed to defer and collect its integration costs from jurisdictional customers through the FRP. Costs to integrate into MISO are estimated at \$8.1 million. Cleco Power integrated its operations with MISO on December 19, 2013.

For more information about the risks associated with Cleco Power's integration into MISO, see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors — MISO."

Market Restructuring

Wholesale Electric Markets

Regional Transmission Organization

In 1999, FERC issued Order No. 2000, which established a general framework for all transmission-owning entities in the nation to voluntarily place their transmission facilities under the control of an appropriate RTO. Cleco Power integrated its operations with MISO on December 19, 2013. For more information about Cleco Power's integration into MISO, see

"— Transmission Rates of Cleco Power."

Electric Reliability Organization

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 added Section 215 to the Federal Power Act, which provides for a uniform system of mandatory, enforceable reliability standards. In 2006, FERC named NERC as the ERO that will be required to develop and enforce the mandatory reliability standards.

In March 2013, the SPP RE conducted an audit of Cleco to determine Cleco's compliance with the NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection cybersecurity standard requirements. Cleco submitted mitigation plans and evidence of remedial efforts in connection with the SPP RE's initial findings from the audit. Cleco and the SPP RE agreed to a financial settlement totaling less than \$0.1 million. The SPP RE audit team conducted a NERC Reliability Standard audit in November 2013. The results have not been finalized. Management is unable to predict the outcome of the audit or whether it will have a material adverse effect on Cleco Power's results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

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For a discussion of risks associated with FERC's regulation of Cleco Power's wholesale electric business, see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors — Reliability and Infrastructure Protection Standards Compliance."

Retail Electric Markets

Currently, the LPSC does not provide exclusive service territories for electric utilities under its jurisdiction. Instead, retail service is obtained through a long-term nonexclusive franchise. The LPSC uses a "300-foot rule" for determining the supplier for new customers. The "300-foot rule" requires a customer to take service from the electric utility that is within 300 feet of the respective customer. If the customer is beyond 300 feet from any existing utility service, they may choose their electric supplier. The "300-foot rule" is currently under review by the LPSC in Docket No. R-32763. Management is unable to predict the time of completion and cannot determine the impact any potential rulemaking may have on the results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows of Cleco Power. The application of the current rule has led to competition with neighboring utilities for retail customers at the borders of Cleco Power's service areas. Such competition has led to complaints by competitors that Cleco Power has violated the 300-foot rule. Several complaints have been made by competitors who operate as rural electric cooperatives and, if the LPSC were to rule in favor of such competitors, Cleco Power may be fined. Management does not believe any such fines, if imposed, would have a material impact on Cleco Power's financial condition. Cleco Power also competes in its service area with suppliers of alternative forms of energy, some of which may be less costly than electricity for certain applications. Cleco Power could experience some competition for electric sales to industrial customers in the form of cogeneration or from independent power producers.

Lignite Deferral

Cleco Power operates a generating unit jointly owned with SWEPCO that uses lignite as its fuel source. Cleco Power (along with SWEPCO) maintains a Lignite Mining Agreement with DHLIC, the operator of the Dolet Hills mine. As ordered then by the LPSC, Cleco Power's retail customers began receiving fuel cost savings through the year 2011 while actual mining costs incurred above a certain percentage of the benchmark price were deferred, and can be recovered from retail customers through the FAC only when the actual mining costs are below a certain percentage of the benchmark price.

In 2006, Cleco Power recognized that there was a possibility it may not recover all or part of the lignite mining costs it had deferred and sought relief from the LPSC. In December 2007, the LPSC approved a settlement agreement between Cleco Power, SWEPCO, and the LPSC Staff authorizing Cleco Power to recover the existing deferred mining cost balance, including interest, over approximately 11.5 years. The settlement also established a new benchmark utilizing the contract's escalators to assure a minimum 2% savings to customers compared to the costs under the prior mining contract. Under the settlement, the benchmarking was scheduled to end after April 2011. Cleco Power did not record any additional deferred fuel costs under the new benchmarking method.

In connection with its approval of the Oxbow Lignite Mine acquisition, in 2009 the LPSC agreed to discontinue benchmarking and the corresponding potential to defer future

lignite mining costs while preserving the recovery of the legacy deferred fuel balance previously authorized. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, Cleco Power had \$14.0 million and \$16.6 million, respectively, in deferred costs remaining uncollected.

Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)

In accordance with the General Order in LPSC Docket No. R-30021, Cleco Power filed a request with the LPSC to initiate an IRP process on October 21, 2013. The IRP process includes conducting stakeholder meetings and receiving feedback from stakeholders. Cleco Power is currently scheduled to publish a draft IRP in December 2014 and a final report in July 2015.

Acadiana Load Pocket Transmission Project

In September 2008, Cleco Power entered into an agreement with two other utilities to upgrade and expand interconnected transmission systems in south central Louisiana in an area known as the Acadiana Load Pocket. At December 31, 2012, Cleco Power had spent \$123.7 million on the project. A return on and recovery of the costs associated with the completed portions of the Acadiana Load Pocket transmission project are included in base rates. The project was completed in December 2012.

AMI Project

In October 2009, Cleco Power received notification of its selection to receive a \$20.0 million grant from the DOE to deploy advanced metering infrastructure technology for Cleco Power's customers. Cleco Power applied to the DOE under a small grant process, which capped the grant award at \$20.0 million. The DOE selected 100 smart-grid initiatives out of approximately 400 applications for funding under the smart-grid investment grant program that is a part of the ARRA. In May 2010, Cleco Power accepted the terms of the \$20.0 million grant from the DOE and the DOE assistance agreement was executed.

Cleco Power filed an application with the LPSC in June 2010 and requested expedited approval of the project. The LPSC requested that Cleco Power levelize the impact to customers' bills by utilizing deferrals of initial revenue requirement in the early years, which would then reverse as net cost savings materialize later in the project cycle. The project was approved by the LPSC in February 2011. The project cost is \$71.4 million. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had incurred \$71.2 million in project costs, of which \$20.0 million has been reimbursed by the DOE.

Implementing advanced metering technology allows Cleco Power to better manage its electric system and provides remote meter reading through the meter's communicating capabilities. The primary benefit is savings gained through operational efficiencies. Another benefit is increased information about customer usage, which will provide Cleco Power better distribution system planning data, better response to customer usage questions, ability to detect meter tampering, and faster detection and restoration of system outages. Future benefits could include providing customers with near real-time energy usage information and rate options. These benefits may also require other significant capital investments. Cleco Power is currently utilizing AMI capabilities to conduct a customer demand response study employing time-of-use rates. The installation of the advanced meters was substantially completed in May 2013, and the system is now fully functional.

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Franchises

For information on franchises, see Part I, Item 1, “Business — Regulatory Matters, Industry Developments, and Franchises — Franchises.”

Recent Authoritative Guidance

For a discussion of recent authoritative guidance, see Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — Recent Authoritative Guidance.”

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK RISK OVERVIEW

Market risk inherent in Cleco’s market risk-sensitive instruments and positions includes potential changes arising from changes in interest rates and the commodity market prices of power, FTRs, and natural gas in the industry on different energy exchanges.

Cleco applies the authoritative guidance as it relates to derivatives and hedging to determine whether the market risk-sensitive instruments and positions are required to be marked-to-market. Generally, Cleco Power’s market risk-sensitive instruments and positions qualify for the normal-purchase, normal-sale exception to mark-to-market accounting since Cleco Power takes physical delivery and the instruments and positions are used to satisfy customer requirements. When positions close, actual gains or losses are included in the FAC and reflected on customers’ bills as a component of the FAC.

Cleco’s exposure to market risk, as discussed below, represents an estimate of possible changes in the fair value or future earnings that would occur, assuming possible future movements in the interest rates and commodity prices of power, FTRs, and natural gas. Management’s views on market risk are not necessarily indicative of actual results, nor do they represent the maximum possible gains or losses. The views do represent, within the parameters disclosed, what management estimates may happen.

Cleco monitors credit risk exposure through reviews of counterparty credit quality, aggregate counterparty credit exposure, and aggregate counterparty concentration levels. Cleco manages these risks by establishing appropriate credit and concentration limits on transactions with counterparties and requiring contractual guarantees, cash deposits or letters of credit from counterparties or their affiliates, as deemed necessary. Cleco Power has agreements in place with various counterparties that authorize the netting of financial buys and sells and contract payments to mitigate credit risk for transactions entered into for risk management purposes.

Access to capital markets is a significant source of funding for both short- and long-term capital requirements not satisfied by operating cash flows. Market conditions during past years have limited the availability and have increased the costs of capital for many companies. Future actions or inactions of the U.S. federal government, including a failure to increase the government debt limit or another shutdown of the federal government, could increase the actual or perceived risk that the U.S. may not ultimately pay its obligations when due and may disrupt financial markets, including capital markets. The inability to raise capital on favorable terms could negatively affect Cleco’s ability to maintain and expand its businesses. After assessing the current operating performance, liquidity, and credit ratings of Cleco, management believes that it will have access to the capital markets at prevailing market rates for companies with comparable credit ratings. Cleco Corporation and Cleco Power pay fees and interest under their respective credit

facilities based on the highest rating held. If Cleco Corporation or Cleco Power’s credit rating were to be downgraded by Moody’s and S&P, Cleco Corporation and/or Cleco Power would be required to pay additional fees and incur higher interest rates for borrowings under their respective credit facilities. Cleco Power’s collateral for derivatives is based on the lowest rating held. If Cleco Power’s credit rating were to be downgraded by Moody’s or S&P, Cleco Power would be required to pay additional collateral for derivatives.

Interest Rate Risks

Cleco monitors its mix of fixed- and variable-rate debt obligations in light of changing market conditions and from time to time may alter that mix, for example, refinancing balances outstanding under its variable-rate credit facility with fixed-rate debt. For details, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 6 — Debt." Calculations of the changes in fair market value and interest expense of the debt securities are made over a one-year period.

Sensitivity to changes in interest rates for variable-rate obligations is computed by assuming a 1% change in the current interest rate applicable to such debt.

At December 31, 2013, the carrying value of Cleco's long-term fixed-rate debt was approximately \$1.22 billion, with a fair market value of approximately \$1.31 billion. The \$88.8 million difference between the carrying value of the debt and the market value is driven by the spread between the stated rate of Cleco's debt as compared to the current market yield for debt with similar risk profiles, maturities, and terms as Cleco's debt. Fair value was determined using quoted market prices. A 1% increase in the average interest rates would result in a corresponding decrease of approximately \$114.7 million in the fair value of these instruments. If these instruments are held to maturity, no change in stated value will be realized.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco had no short-term variable rate debt and \$110.0 million of long-term variable rate debt. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Corporation had \$5.0 million borrowings outstanding under its \$250.0 million credit facility at an all-in interest rate of 1.445%. At December 31, 2013, the all-in interest rate under the facility was equal to LIBOR plus 1.275% or ABR, plus facility fees of 0.225%. Due to the credit ratings upgrade on January 30, 2014, the all-in interest rate under the facility is equal to LIBOR plus 1.075% or ABR, plus facility fees of 0.175%. Each 1% increase in the all-in interest rate applicable to such debt would have resulted in a decrease in Cleco's pre-tax earnings of \$0.1 million.

Commodity Price Risks

Management believes Cleco has controls in place to minimize the risks involved in its financial and energy commodity activities. Independent controls over energy commodity functions consist of a middle office (risk management), a back office (accounting), and regulatory compliance staff, as well as monitoring by a risk management committee comprised of officers, who are approved by Cleco Corporation's Board of

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Directors. Risk limits are recommended by the Risk Management Committee and monitored through a daily risk report that identifies the current VaR, current market conditions, and concentration of energy market positions. Cleco Power provides fuel for generation and purchases power to meet the power demands of customers. Cleco Power may enter into positions to mitigate the volatility in customer fuel costs, as encouraged by various LPSC orders. These positions are marked-to-market with the resulting gain or loss recorded on the balance sheet as a component of the accumulated deferred fuel asset or liability and a component of the energy risk management assets or liabilities. When these positions close, actual gains or losses will be included in the FAC and reflected in customers' bills as a component of the fuel cost adjustment. As part of the integration into MISO, Cleco Power was awarded FTRs in November 2013. FTRs provide a financial hedge to manage the risk of congestion cost in the Day-Ahead Energy Market. FTRs represent rights to congestion credits or charges along a path during a given time frame for a certain MW quantity. At December 31, 2013, Cleco's Balance Sheet reflected open FTR positions of \$9.0 million in Energy risk management assets and \$0.4 million in Energy risk management liabilities. There were no open natural gas positions at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

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Please refer to "— Risk Overview" for a discussion of market risk inherent in Cleco Power's market risk-sensitive instruments.

Cleco Power has entered into various fixed- and variable-rate debt obligations. For details, see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to the Financial Statements — Note 6 — Debt." Please refer to "— Interest Rate Risks" for a discussion of how Cleco Power monitors its mix of fixed- and variable-rate debt obligations and the manner of calculating changes in fair market value and interest expense of its debt obligations.

As of December 31, 2013, the carrying value of Cleco Power's long-term fixed-rate debt was approximately \$1.22 billion, with a fair market value of approximately \$1.31 billion.

The \$88.8 million difference between the carrying value of the debt and the market value of such debt is driven by the spread between the stated rate of Cleco Power's debt as compared to the current market yield for debt with similar risk profiles, maturities, and terms as Cleco Power's debt. Fair value was determined using quoted market prices. A 1% increase in the average interest rates applicable to such debt would result in a corresponding decrease of approximately \$114.7 million in the fair values of these instruments. If these instruments are held to maturity, no change in stated value will be realized.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had no short-term variable rate debt and \$105.0 million of long-term variable-rate debt.

On March 20, 2013, Cleco Power entered into a bank term loan agreement in the amount of \$60.0 million. At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had \$35.0 million outstanding under the bank term loan. The interest rate under the agreement at December 31, 2013, was 0.92%. The rate resets monthly at one-month LIBOR, plus 0.75%. Each 1% increase in the interest rate applicable to such debt would have resulted in a decrease in Cleco Power's pre-tax earnings of \$0.4 million.

On May 3, 2013, Cleco Power remarketed \$50.0 million of its 2008 Series A GO Zone bonds which had previously been purchased by Cleco Power and were being held as treasury bonds. The interest rate at December 31, 2013, was 0.93% which is based on 65% of one month LIBOR, plus 0.82%. The rate resets monthly. The 2008 Series A GO Zone bonds will be subject to remarketing on May 3, 2015. Each 1% increase in the interest rate applicable to such debt would have resulted in a decrease in Cleco Power's pre-tax earnings of \$0.5 million.

At December 31, 2013, Cleco Power had \$20.0 million borrowings outstanding under its \$300.0 million credit facility at an all-in interest rate of 1.245%. The all-in interest rate is equal to LIBOR plus 1.075% or ABR, plus facility fees of 0.175%. Each 1% increase in the all-in interest rate applicable to such debt would have resulted in a decrease in Cleco Power's pre-tax earnings of \$0.2 million.

Please refer to “— Commodity Price Risks” for a discussion of controls, transactions, VaR, and market value maturities associated with Cleco Power’s energy commodity activities.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Cleco Corporation
Pineville, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Cleco Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in common shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cleco Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 25, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 25, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of
Directors of Cleco Corporation:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cleco Corporation (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2012 present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our

audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 19, 2013

CLECO CORPORATION
CLECO POWER

2013 FORM 10-K

CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Income

(THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenue			
Electric operations	\$1,047,548	\$944,169	\$1,051,956
Tolling operations	—	—	19,004
Other operations	51,002	50,158	52,962
Affiliate revenue	—	—	202
Gross operating revenue	1,098,550	994,327	1,124,124
Electric customer credits	(1,836)	(630)	(6,811)
Operating revenue, net	1,096,714	993,697	1,117,313
Operating expenses			
Fuel used for electric generation	329,874	280,553	383,254
Power purchased for utility customers	45,292	53,134	70,462
Other operations	121,646	120,898	123,849
Maintenance	97,441	86,488	82,076
Depreciation	142,860	132,407	122,578
Taxes other than income taxes	50,469	38,515	36,356
Loss on sale of assets	800	51	491
Total operating expenses	788,382	712,046	819,066
Operating income	308,332	281,651	298,247
Interest income	1,105	346	891
Allowance for other funds used during construction	4,081	6,711	4,947
Equity income from investees, before tax	—	—	62,050
Other income	13,857	29,117	8,914
Other expense	(2,861)	(4,694)	(5,646)
Interest charges			
Interest charges, including amortization of debt expense, premium, and discount, net	85,570	86,448	72,445
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(1,316)	(2,292)	(1,787)
Total interest charges	84,254	84,156	70,658
Income before income taxes	240,260	228,975	298,745
Federal and state income tax expense	79,575	65,327	102,897
Net income	160,685	163,648	195,848
Preferred dividends requirements	—	—	26
Preferred stock redemption costs	—	—	112
Net income applicable to common stock	\$160,685	\$163,648	\$195,710
Average number of basic common shares outstanding	60,434,510	60,370,588	60,488,740
Average number of diluted common shares outstanding	60,720,090	60,628,129	60,833,564
Basic earnings per share			
Net income applicable to common stock	\$2.66	\$2.71	\$3.24
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income applicable to common stock	\$2.65	\$2.70	\$3.22

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

CLECO CORPORATION
CLECO POWER

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CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income	\$160,685	\$163,648	\$195,848
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Postretirement benefits gain (loss) (net of tax expense of \$3,137 in 2013 and tax benefit of \$4,230 in 2012 and \$344 in 2011)	5,016	(6,565)	(508)
Net gain (loss) on cash flow hedges (net of tax expense of \$925 in 2013 and \$1,460 in 2012, and tax benefit of \$10,002 in 2011)	1,478	2,334	(15,993)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	6,494	(4,231)	(16,501)
Comprehensive income, net of tax	\$167,179	\$159,417	\$179,347

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

CLECO CORPORATION
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CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(THOUSANDS)	AT DEC. 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$28,656	\$31,020
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	8,986	8,781
Customer accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$849 in 2013 and \$1,105 in 2012)	50,567	39,293
Other accounts receivable	46,981	37,741
Taxes receivable, net	—	34,612
Unbilled revenue	31,166	28,662
Fuel inventory, at average cost	60,913	46,867
Material and supplies inventory, at average cost	62,811	58,232
Energy risk management assets	9,020	—
Accumulated deferred federal and state income taxes, net	94,179	79,353
Accumulated deferred fuel	—	7,833
Cash surrender value of company-/trust-owned life insurance policies	64,720	57,346
Prepayments	9,204	5,951
Regulatory assets - other	5,975	11,095
Other current assets	404	552
Total current assets	473,582	447,338
Property, plant, and equipment		
Property, plant, and equipment	4,326,522	4,140,194
Accumulated depreciation	(1,351,223)	(1,311,273)
Net property, plant, and equipment	2,975,299	2,828,921
Construction work in progress	107,841	180,540
Total property, plant, and equipment, net	3,083,140	3,009,461
Equity investment in investees	14,540	14,540
Prepayments	4,510	4,261
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,033	5,440
Restricted investments	12,829	10,852
Regulatory assets - deferred taxes, net	229,173	210,445
Regulatory assets - other	249,677	289,570
Net investment in direct financing lease	13,523	13,542
Intangible asset	106,007	120,545
Other deferred charges	23,248	21,355
Total assets	\$4,215,262	\$4,147,349

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

(Continued on next page)

CLECO CORPORATION
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CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(THOUSANDS)	AT DEC. 31,	
	2013	2012
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Long-term debt due within one year	\$17,182	\$91,140
Accounts payable	110,544	102,695
Customer deposits	48,456	45,553
Provision for rate refund	3,533	4,165
Taxes payable	18,680	—
Interest accrued	12,188	12,957
Accumulated deferred fuel	3,869	—
Energy risk management liabilities	382	—
Interest rate risk management liability	—	2,627
Regulatory liabilities - other	—	8,255
Deferred compensation	11,081	9,626
Uncertain tax positions	4,610	686
Other current liabilities	12,948	16,926
Total current liabilities	243,473	294,630
Long-term liabilities and deferred credits		
Accumulated deferred federal and state income taxes, net	869,150	762,992
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits	5,144	6,252
Postretirement benefit obligations	103,483	186,746
Restricted storm reserve	17,646	16,285
Uncertain tax positions	—	2,184
Tax credit fund investment, net	41,840	78,840
Contingent sale obligations	900	8,150
Other deferred credits	31,929	34,799
Total long-term liabilities and deferred credits	1,070,092	1,096,248
Long-term debt, net	1,315,500	1,257,258
Total liabilities	2,629,065	2,648,136
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholders' equity		
Common shareholders' equity		
Common stock, \$1 par value, authorized 100,000,000 shares, issued 61,047,006 and 60,961,570 shares and outstanding 60,454,520 and 60,355,545 shares at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	61,047	60,962
Premium on common stock	422,624	416,619
Retained earnings	1,149,003	1,075,074
Treasury stock, at cost, 592,486 and 606,025 shares at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(20,601)	(21,072)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(25,876)	(32,370)
Total shareholders' equity	1,586,197	1,499,213
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$4,215,262	\$4,147,349

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

CLECO CORPORATION
CLECO POWER

2013 FORM 10-K

CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 160,685	\$ 163,648	\$ 195,848
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	161,047	162,430	160,765
Return on equity investment in investees	—	—	58,665
Income from equity investments	—	—	(62,050)
Unearned compensation expense	6,446	6,180	7,416
Allowance for other funds used during construction - equity	(4,081)	(6,711)	(4,947)
Net deferred income taxes	65,989	19,930	23,618
Deferred fuel costs	5,630	(12,222)	653
Cash surrender value of company-/trust-owned life insurance	(3,669)	(3,300)	1,687
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(26,357)	(11,543)	(19,146)
Unbilled revenue	(2,504)	1,468	14,520
Fuel, materials and supplies inventory	(18,626)	(9,539)	35,442
Prepayments	(3,502)	(59)	1,520
Accounts payable	(1,656)	(23,016)	(3,618)
Customer deposits	12,213	11,167	12,693
Postretirement benefit obligations	(24,541)	7,485	(55,529)
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	(30,524)	(31,043)	(43,131)
Contingent sale obligations	—	—	10,900
Other deferred accounts	(5,547)	(15,695)	4,305
Taxes accrued	53,197	9,786	5,171
Interest accrued	(768)	(6,676)	(38,103)
Energy risk management assets and liabilities, net	—	38	4,646
Other operating	(1,742)	777	(1,264)
Net cash provided by operating activities	341,690	263,105	310,061
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(188,614)	(245,033)	(202,405)
Allowance for other funds used during construction - equity	4,081	6,711	4,947
Property, plant, and equipment grants	729	16,647	2,788
Insurance reimbursement for property loss	1,306	5,454	4,482
Return of equity investment in investees	—	—	89,654
Premiums paid on company-/trust-owned life insurance	(3,705)	(2,973)	(2,972)
Return of equity investment in tax credit fund	1,619	37,652	33,430
Contributions to tax credit fund	(51,011)	(59,645)	(43,921)
Transfer of cash from restricted accounts	201	21,607	5,220
Purchase of restricted investments	(8,782)	(11,966)	—
Maturity of restricted investments	6,816	—	—
Other investing	1,144	2,382	5,061
Net cash used in investing activities	(236,216)	(229,164)	(103,716)

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CLECO CORPORATION
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CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Financing activities			
Retirement of short-term debt	—	—	(150,000)
Draws on credit facility	228,000	25,000	95,000
Payments on credit facility	(228,000)	(10,000)	(100,000)
Issuance of long-term debt	160,000	50,000	100,000
Retirement of long-term debt	(113,969)	(74,368)	(12,269)
Repurchase of long-term debt	(60,000)	—	(132,000)
Repurchase of common stock	—	(8,007)	(13,009)
Settlement of treasury rate lock	—	—	(18,636)
Settlement of interest rate swap	(3,269)	—	—
Dividends paid on common stock	(86,376)	(78,844)	(68,023)
Other financing	(4,224)	(278)	(4,960)
Net cash used in financing activities	(107,838)	(96,497)	(303,897)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,364)	(62,556)	(97,552)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	31,020	93,576	191,128
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$28,656	\$31,020	\$93,576
Supplementary cash flow information			
Interest paid (net of amount capitalized)	\$77,296	\$80,823	\$95,487
Income taxes (refunded) paid, net	\$(47,374)	\$(624)	\$46,636
Supplementary non-cash investing and financing activities			
Accrued additions to property, plant, and equipment	\$18,627	\$16,102	\$17,525
Issuance of common stock – ESPP	\$318	\$340	\$328
Non-cash additions to property, plant, and equipment	\$1,280	\$21,559	\$7,824

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

CLECO CORPORATION
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CLECO CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Common Shareholders' Equity

COMMON STOCK	TREASURY STOCK	PREMIUM ON COMMON STOCK	RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
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