

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 001-35333

ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

45-6259461

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

**The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Trustee
Global Corporate Trust**

919 Congress Avenue, Suite 500

Austin, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

78701

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **1-512-236-6555**

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Units of Beneficial Interest

New York Stock Exchange

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

None

(Title of class)

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates (24,400,000 Units of Beneficial Interest) computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$90,524,000.

As of March 6, 2017, 33,000,000 Units of Beneficial Interest of the Trust were outstanding.

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References to the “Trust” in this document refer to Enduro Royalty Trust, while references to “Enduro” in this document refer to Enduro Resource Partners LLC.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Form 10-K, including without limitation the statements under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Risk Factors,” regarding the financial position, business strategy, production and reserve growth, and other plans and objectives for the future operations of Enduro and regarding future matters relating to the Trust are forward-looking statements. Such statements may be influenced by factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those projected. No assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. When used in this document, the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends” or similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. The following important factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-K, could affect the future results of the energy industry in general, and Enduro and the Trust in particular, and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements:

- risks associated with the drilling and operation of oil and natural gas wells;
- the amount of future direct operating expenses and development expenses;
- the effect of existing and future laws and regulatory actions;
- the effect of changes in commodity prices or alternative fuel prices;
- the December 31, 2013 maturity of all hedge contracts previously entered into by Enduro related to the Underlying Properties and the prohibition on the Trust’s entry into any new hedging arrangements under the terms of the Conveyance;
- conditions in the capital markets;
- competition from others in the energy industry;

- uncertainty of estimates of oil and natural gas reserves and production; and
- cost inflation.

You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K. The Trust does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to the forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-K or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, unless the securities laws require the Trust to do so.

This Form 10-K describes other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations of Enduro and the Trust, including under the caption “Risk Factors.” All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to Enduro or the Trust or persons acting on behalf of Enduro or the Trust are expressly qualified in their entirety by such factors. The Trust assumes no obligation, and disclaims any duty, to update these forward-looking statements.

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GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN OIL AND NATURAL GAS TERMS

In this Form 10-K the following terms have the meanings specified below.

Bbl—One barrel of 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used herein in reference to crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons.

Boe—One barrel of oil equivalent, computed on an approximate energy equivalent basis that one Bbl of crude oil equals approximately six Mcf of natural gas.

Btu—A British Thermal Unit, a common unit of energy measurement.

Completion—The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or natural gas, or in the case of a dry hole, the reporting of abandonment to the appropriate agency.

Development Well—A well drilled into a proved oil or natural gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Differential—The difference between a benchmark price of oil and natural gas, such as the NYMEX crude oil spot, and the wellhead price received.

Estimated future net revenues—Also referred to as “estimated future net cash flows.” The result of applying current prices of oil and natural gas to estimated future production from oil and natural gas proved reserves, reduced by estimated future expenditures, based on current costs to be incurred, in developing and producing the proved reserves, excluding overhead.

Farm-in or farm-out agreement—An agreement under which the owner of a working interest in an oil or natural gas lease typically assigns the working interest or a portion of the working interest to another party who desires to drill on the leased acreage. Generally, the assignee is required to drill one or more wells in order to earn its interest in the acreage. The assignor usually retains a royalty or reversionary interest in the lease. The interest received by an assignee is a “farm-in” while the interest transferred by the assignor is a “farm-out.”

Field—An area consisting of either a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs, all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition.

GAAP—Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Gross acres or gross wells—The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which a working interest is owned.

MBbl—One thousand barrels of crude oil or condensate.

MBoe—One thousand barrels of oil equivalent.

Mcf—One thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

MMBoe—One million barrels of oil equivalent.

MMBtu—One million British Thermal Units.

MMcf—One million cubic feet of natural gas.

Net acres or net wells—The sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross acres or wells, as the case may be.

Net profits interest—A nonoperating interest that creates a share in gross production from an operating or working interest in oil and natural gas properties. The share is measured by net profits from the sale of production after deducting costs associated with that production.

Net revenue interest—An interest in all oil and natural gas produced and saved from, or attributable to, a particular property, net of all royalties, overriding royalties, Net Profits Interests, carried interests, reversionary interests and any other burdens to which the interest is subject.

Plugging and abandonment—Activities to remove production equipment and seal off a well at the end of a well’s economic life.

Proved developed reserves—Reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

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Proved reserves—Under SEC rules, proved reserves are defined as:

Those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time. The area of the reservoir considered as proved includes (i) the area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and (ii) adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data. In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons, LKH, as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty. Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil, HKO, elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty. Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when (i) successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favorable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and (ii) the project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities. Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.

Proved undeveloped reserves—Proved reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

PV-10— A non-GAAP financial measure of the present value of estimated future net revenues to be generated from the production of proved reserves, net of estimated future production and development costs, using prices and costs as of the date of estimation without future escalation, without giving effect to income taxes, discounted at 10% per annum.

Recompletion—The completion for production of an existing wellbore in another formation from which that well has been previously completed.

Reservoir—A porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible oil or natural gas that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is individual and separate from other reservoirs.

Working interest—The right granted to the lessee of a property to explore for and to produce and own oil, natural gas, or other minerals. The working interest owners bear the exploration, development, and operating costs on either a cash, penalty, or carried basis.

Workover—Operations on a producing well to restore or increase production.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Enduro Royalty Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust formed in May 2011 pursuant to a trust agreement dated May 3, 2011 (as amended and restated on November 3, 2011, the “Trust Agreement”) among Enduro Resource Partners LLC (“Enduro”), as trustor, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (the “Trustee”), as trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company (the “Delaware Trustee”), as Delaware Trustee.

The Trust was created to acquire and hold for the benefit of the Trust unitholders a net profits interest representing the right to receive 80% of the net profits from the sale of oil and natural gas production from certain properties in the states of Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico held by Enduro as of the date of the conveyance of the net profits interest to the Trust (the “Net Profits Interest”). The properties in which the Trust holds the Net Profits Interest are referred to as the “Underlying Properties.” Enduro is a Delaware limited liability company engaged in the production and development of oil and natural gas from properties located in the Rockies, the Permian Basin of west Texas and southeastern New Mexico, and the Arklatex region of Texas and Louisiana.

In connection with the closing of the initial public offering of units of beneficial interest in the Trust (“Trust Units”) in November 2011, Enduro Operating LLC, a Texas limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Enduro (“Enduro Operating”), and Enduro Texas LLC, a Texas limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Enduro (“Enduro Texas”), merged, with each entity surviving the merger. By virtue of the merger, Enduro Texas retained all rights, title and interest to the Net Profits Interest. Enduro Operating and Enduro Texas entered into a Conveyance of Net Profits Interest, dated effective as of July 1, 2011 (as supplemented to date, the “Conveyance”), to effect the transfer of the Net Profits Interest from Enduro Operating to Enduro Texas.

On November 8, 2011, Enduro Texas merged with and into the Trust (the “Trust Merger”) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated November 3, 2011 (the “Trust Merger Agreement”). Under the terms of the Trust Merger Agreement, the Trust continued as the surviving entity, and the limited liability company interest in Enduro Texas held by Enduro prior to the effective time of the Trust Merger converted into the right to receive 33,000,000 Trust Units. Further, by virtue of the Trust Merger, the Trust retained all right, title and interest to the Net Profits Interest (including the right to enforce the Conveyance against Enduro Operating, as grantor). On November 8, 2011, the Trust, Enduro Operating and Enduro Texas entered into a

Supplement to Conveyance of Net Profits Interest to acknowledge that The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, is deemed the grantee under the Conveyance and a party thereto.

Immediately following the Trust Merger, Enduro completed an initial public offering of 13,200,000 Trust Units at a price to the public of \$22 per unit.

In October 2013, Enduro completed a secondary offering of 11,200,000 Trust Units at a price to the public of \$13.85 per unit. The Trust did not sell any Trust Units in the offering and did not receive any proceeds from the offering. After the completion of the secondary offering, Enduro owned 8,600,000 Trust Units, or 26% of the issued and outstanding Trust Units.

The Net Profits Interest is passive in nature and neither the Trust nor the Trustee has any management control over or responsibility for costs relating to the operation of the Underlying Properties. The Net Profits Interest entitles the Trust to receive 80% of the net profits from the sale of oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties during the term of the Trust. The Trust Agreement provides that the Trust's business activities are limited to owning the Net Profits Interest and any activity reasonably related to such ownership, including activities required or permitted by the terms of the Conveyance. As a result, the Trust is not permitted to acquire other oil and natural gas properties or net profits interests or otherwise to engage in activities beyond those necessary for the conservation and protection of the Net Profits Interest.

The Trust has no employees. Administrative functions are performed by the Trustee pursuant to the Trust Agreement. The Trustee has no authority over or responsibility for, and no involvement with, any aspect of the oil and gas operations or other activities on the Underlying Properties. The duties of the Trustee are specified in the Trust Agreement and by the laws of the state of Delaware, except as modified by the Trust Agreement. The Trustee's principal duties consist of:

- collecting cash attributable to the Net Profits Interest;
- paying expenses, charges and obligations of the Trust from the Trust's assets;
- distributing distributable cash to the Trust unitholders;
- causing to be prepared and distributed a tax information report for each Trust unitholder and preparing and filing tax returns on behalf of the Trust;
- causing to be prepared and filed reports required to be filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and by the rules of any securities exchange or quotation system on which the Trust Units are listed or admitted to trading;
- causing to be prepared and filed a reserve report by or for the Trust by independent reserve engineers as of December 31 of each year in accordance with criteria established by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC");
- establishing, evaluating and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;
- enforcing the Trust's rights under certain agreements; and
- taking any action it deems necessary or advisable to best achieve the purposes of the Trust.

In connection with the formation of the Trust, the Trust entered into several agreements with Enduro that impose obligations upon Enduro, including the Conveyance and a Registration Rights Agreement. The Trustee has the power and authority under the Trust Agreement to enforce these agreements on behalf of the Trust. Additionally, the Trustee may from time to time supplement or amend the Conveyance and the Registration Rights Agreement without the approval of Trust unitholders in order to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any defective or inconsistent provisions, to grant any benefit to all of the Trust unitholders, to comply with changes in applicable law or to change the name of the Trust. Such supplement or amendment, however, may not materially adversely affect the interests of the Trust unitholders.

The Trustee may create a cash reserve to pay for future liabilities of the Trust and may authorize the Trust to borrow money to pay administrative or incidental expenses of the Trust that exceed its cash on hand and available reserves. The Trustee may authorize the Trust to borrow from any person, including the Trustee, the Delaware Trustee or an affiliate thereof, although none of the Trustee, the Delaware Trustee nor any affiliate thereof intends to lend funds to the Trust. The Trustee may also cause the Trust to mortgage its assets to secure payment of the indebtedness. The terms of such indebtedness and security interest, if funds were loaned by the Trustee, Delaware Trustee or an affiliate thereof, would be similar to the terms that such entity would grant to a similarly situated commercial customer with whom it did not have a fiduciary relationship. Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, Enduro provided the Trust with a \$1 million letter of credit to be used by the Trust in the event that its cash on hand (including available cash reserves) is not sufficient to pay ordinary course administrative expenses. If the Trust requires more than the \$1 million under the letter of credit to pay administrative expenses, Enduro has agreed to loan funds to the Trust necessary to pay such expenses. If the Trust borrows funds or draws on the letter of credit, no further distributions will be made to Trust unitholders until such amounts borrowed or drawn are repaid.

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Each month, the Trustee pays Trust obligations and expenses and distributes to the Trust unitholders the remaining proceeds received from the Net Profits Interest. The cash held by the Trustee as a reserve against future liabilities or for distribution at the next distribution date may be held in a noninterest-bearing account or may be invested in:

- interest-bearing obligations of the United States government;
- money market funds that invest only in United States government securities;
- repurchase agreements secured by interest-bearing obligations of the United States government; or

- bank certificates of deposit.

The Trust is not subject to any pre-set termination provisions based on a maximum volume of oil or natural gas to be produced or the passage of time. The Trust will dissolve upon the earliest to occur of the following:

- the Trust, upon approval of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units, sells the Net Profits Interest;
- the annual cash proceeds received by the Trust attributable to the Net Profits Interest are less than \$2 million for each of any two consecutive years;
- the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units vote in favor of dissolution; or
- the Trust is judicially dissolved.

Upon dissolution of the Trust, the Trustee would sell all of the Trust's assets, either by private sale or public auction, and, after payment or the making of reasonable provision for payment of all liabilities of the Trust, distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the Trust unitholders.

Marketing and Post-Production Services

Pursuant to the terms of the Conveyance, Enduro has the responsibility to market, or cause to be marketed, the oil and natural gas production attributable to the Net Profits Interest in the Underlying Properties. The terms of the Conveyance restrict Enduro from charging any fee for marketing production attributable to the Net Profits Interest other than fees for marketing paid to non-affiliates. Accordingly, a marketing fee is not deducted (other than fees paid to non-affiliates) in the calculation of the Net Profits Interest's share of net profits. The net profits to the Trust from the sales of oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties attributable to the Net Profits Interest is determined based on the same price that Enduro receives for sales of oil and natural gas production attributable to Enduro's interest in the Underlying Properties. However, if the oil or natural gas is processed, the net profits receive the same processing upgrade or downgrade as Enduro.

The operators of the Underlying Properties sell the oil produced from the Underlying Properties to third-party crude oil purchasers. Oil production from the Underlying Properties is typically transported by truck from the field to the closest gathering facility or refinery. The operators sell the majority of the oil production from the Underlying Properties under contracts using market sensitive pricing. The price received by the operators for the oil production from the Underlying Properties is usually based on a regional price applied to equal daily quantities in the month of delivery that is then reduced for differentials based upon delivery location and oil quality. Natural gas produced by the operators is marketed and sold to third-party purchasers. The natural gas is sold pursuant to contracts with such third parties, and the sales contracts are in their secondary terms and are on a month-to-month basis. The contract prices are based on a published regional index price, after adjustments for Btu content, transportation and related charges.

The following purchasers individually accounted for ten percent or more of sales from the Underlying Properties that were included in calculating the Trust's "Income from net profits interest" for the periods presented. The table provides the percentage represented by the purchasers during the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014	
ConocoPhillips	32%	30%	33%	
Occidental Petroleum	19%	16%	17%	
Navajo Refining	13%	12%	13%	
Pioneer Natural Resources	6%	10%	4%	

Competition and Markets

The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive. Enduro competes with major oil and natural gas companies and independent oil and natural gas companies for oil and natural gas, equipment, personnel and markets for the sale of oil and natural gas. Many of these competitors are financially stronger than Enduro, but even financially troubled competitors can affect the market because of their need to sell oil and natural gas at any price to attempt to maintain cash flow. Because Enduro and the third party operators of the Underlying Properties are subject to competitive conditions in the oil and natural gas industry, the Trust's Net Profits Interest is indirectly subject to those same competitive conditions.

Oil and natural gas compete with other forms of energy available to customers, primarily based on price. These alternate forms of energy include electricity, coal and fuel oils. Changes in the availability or price of oil, natural gas or other forms of energy, as well as business conditions, conservation, legislation, regulations and the ability to convert to alternate fuels and other forms of energy may affect the demand for oil and natural gas.

Future prices for oil and natural gas will directly impact Trust distributions, estimates of reserves attributable to the Trust's interests and estimated and actual future net revenues to the Trust. In view of the many uncertainties that affect the supply and demand for oil and natural gas, neither the Trust nor Enduro can make reliable predictions of future oil and natural gas supply and demand or future product prices. Nevertheless, lower product prices generally will result in lower distributions, lower estimates of reserves attributable to the Trust's interests and lower estimated and actual future net revenues to the Trust.

All of the Trust's assets are located in the United States. The operators of the Underlying Properties sell the oil and natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties to third-party purchasers in the United States. Demand for natural gas generally is higher in the winter months, but otherwise seasonal factors do not affect the Trust.

Description of Trust Units

Each Trust Unit is a unit of beneficial interest in the Trust and is entitled to receive cash distributions from the Trust on a pro rata basis. Each Trust unitholder has the same rights regarding his or her Trust Units as every other Trust unitholder has regarding his or her units. The Trust Units are in book-entry

form only and are not represented by certificates. The Trust had 33,000,000 Trust Units outstanding as of March 6, 2017.

Distributions and Income Computations

Each month, the Trustee determines the amount of funds available for distribution to the Trust unitholders. Available funds are the excess cash, if any, received by the Trust from the Net Profits Interest and other sources (such as interest earned on any amounts reserved by the Trustee) that month, over the Trust's liabilities for that month. Available funds are reduced by any cash the Trustee decides to hold as a reserve against future liabilities. The holders of Trust Units as of the applicable record date (generally the last business day of each calendar month) are entitled to monthly distributions payable on or before the 10th business day after the record date. In the event that the net profits for any computation period is a negative amount, the Trust will receive no payment for that period, and any such negative amount plus accrued interest will be deducted from gross profits in the following computation period for purposes of determining the net profits for that following computation period.

Unless otherwise advised by counsel or the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the Trustee will treat the income and expenses of the Trust for each month as belonging to the Trust unitholders of record on the monthly record date. Trust unitholders generally will recognize income and expenses for tax purposes in the month the Trust receives or pays those amounts, rather than in the month the Trust distributes the cash to which such income or expenses (as applicable) relate. Minor variances may occur. For example, the Trustee could establish a reserve in one month that would not result in a tax deduction until a later month.

Transfer of Trust Units

Trust unitholders may transfer their Trust Units in accordance with the Trust Agreement. The Trustee will not require either the transferor or transferee to pay a service charge for any transfer of a Trust Unit. The Trustee may require payment of any tax or other governmental charge imposed for a transfer. The Trustee may treat the owner of any Trust Unit as shown by its records as the owner of the Trust Unit. The Trustee will not be considered to know about any claim or demand on a Trust Unit by any party except the record owner. A person who acquires a Trust Unit after any monthly record date will not be entitled to the distribution relating to that monthly record date. Delaware law and the Trust Agreement govern all matters affecting the title, ownership or transfer of Trust Units.

Periodic Reports

The Trustee files all required Trust federal and state income tax and information returns. The Trustee prepares and mails to Trust unitholders annual reports that Trust unitholders need to correctly report their share of the income and deductions of the Trust. The Trustee also causes to be prepared and filed reports that are required to be filed under the Exchange Act and by the rules of any securities exchange or quotation system on which the Trust Units are listed or admitted to trading, and also causes the Trust to comply with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, including but not limited to, establishing, evaluating and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 thereof.

Each Trust unitholder and his or her representatives may examine, for any proper purpose, during reasonable business hours, the records of the Trust and the Trustee, subject to such restrictions as are set forth in the Trust Agreement.

Liability of Trust Unitholders

Under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, Trust unitholders are entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. The courts in jurisdictions outside of Delaware, however, might not give effect to such limitation.

Voting Rights of Trust Unitholders

The Trustee or Trust unitholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding Trust Units may call meetings of Trust unitholders. The Trust is responsible for all costs associated with calling a meeting of Trust unitholders, unless such meeting is called by the Trust unitholders in which case the Trust unitholders are responsible for all costs associated with calling such meeting. Meetings must be held in such location as is designated by the Trustee in the notice of such meeting. The Trustee must send notice of the time and place of the meeting and the matters to be acted upon to all of the Trust unitholders at least 20 days and not more than 60 days before the meeting. Trust unitholders representing a majority of Trust Units outstanding must be present or represented to have a quorum. Each Trust unitholder is entitled to one vote for each Trust Unit owned. Abstentions and broker non-votes shall not be deemed to be a vote cast.

Unless otherwise required by the Trust Agreement, a matter may be approved or disapproved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Trust Units present in person or by proxy at a meeting where there is a quorum. This is true even if a majority of the total Trust Units did not approve it. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units is required to:

- dissolve the Trust;
- amend the Trust Agreement (except with respect to certain matters that do not adversely affect the rights of Trust unitholders in any material respect); or
- approve the sale of all or any material part of the assets of the Trust (including the sale of the Net Profits Interest).

In addition, certain amendments to the Trust Agreement may be made by the Trustee without approval of the Trust unitholders.

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Computation of Net Profits

The provisions of the Conveyance governing the computation of the net profits are detailed and extensive. The following information summarizes the material provisions of the Conveyance related to the computation of the net profits, but is qualified in its entirety by the text of the Conveyance, which is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Net Profits Interest

The amounts paid to the Trust for the Net Profits Interest are based on, among other things, the definitions of "gross profits" and "net profits" contained in the Conveyance and described below. Under the Conveyance, net profits are computed monthly, and 80% of the aggregate net profits attributable to the sale of oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties for each calendar month will be paid to the Trust on or before the end of the following

month. Enduro will not pay to the Trust any interest on the net profits held by Enduro prior to payment to the Trust, provided that such payments are timely made.

“Gross profits” means the aggregate amount received by Enduro from and after July 1, 2011 from sales of oil and natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties that are not attributable to a production month that occurs prior to June 1, 2011 (after deducting the appropriate share of all royalties and any overriding royalties, production payments and other similar charges (in each case, in existence as of June 1, 2011) and other than certain excluded proceeds, as described in the Conveyance), including all proceeds and consideration received (i) directly or indirectly, for advance payments, (ii) directly or indirectly, under take-or-pay and similar provisions of production sales contracts (when credited against the price for delivery of production) and (iii) under balancing arrangements. Gross profits do not include consideration for the transfer or sale of any Underlying Property by Enduro or any subsequent owner to any new owner, unless the Net Profits Interest is released (as is permitted under certain circumstances). Gross profits also do not include any amount for oil or natural gas lost in production or marketing or used by the owner of the Underlying Properties in drilling, production and plant operations.

“Net profits” means, as more fully set forth in the Conveyance, gross profits less the following costs, expenses and, where applicable, losses, liabilities and damages all as actually incurred by Enduro and attributable to the Underlying Properties on or after July 1, 2011 but that are not attributable to a production month that occurs prior to July 1, 2011 (as such items are reduced by any offset amounts, as described in the Conveyance):

- with the exception of certain costs and expenses related to 20 wells located in the Haynesville Shale identified in the Conveyance, all costs for (i)drilling, development, production and abandonment operations, (ii)all direct labor and other services necessary for drilling, operating, producing and maintaining the Underlying Properties and workovers of any wells located on the Underlying Properties, (iii)treatment, dehydration, compression, separation and transportation, (iv)all materials purchased for use on, or in connection with, any of the Underlying Properties and (v)any other operations with respect to the exploration, development or operation of hydrocarbons from the Underlying Properties;
- all losses, costs, expenses, liabilities and damages with respect to the operation or maintenance of the Underlying Properties for (i)defending, prosecuting, handling, investigating or settling litigation, administrative proceedings, claims, damages, judgments, fines, penalties and other liabilities, (ii)the payment of certain judgments, penalties and other liabilities, (iii)the payment or restitution of any proceeds of hydrocarbons from the Underlying Properties, (iv)complying with applicable local, state and federal statutes, ordinance, rules and regulations, (v)tax or royalty audits and (vi)any other loss, cost, expense, liability or damage with respect to the Underlying Properties not paid or reimbursed under insurance;
- all taxes, charges and assessments (excluding federal and state income, transfer, mortgage, inheritance, estate, franchise and like taxes) with respect to the ownership of, or production of hydrocarbons from, the Underlying Properties;
- all insurance premiums attributable to the ownership or operation of the Underlying Properties for insurance actually carried with respect to the Underlying Properties, or any equipment located on any of the Underlying Properties, or incident to the operation or maintenance of the Underlying Properties;
- all amounts and other consideration for (i)rent and the use of or damage to the surface, (ii)delay rentals, shut-in well payments and similar payments and (iii)fees for renewal, extension, modification, amendment, replacement or supplementation of the leases included in the Underlying Properties;
- all amounts charged by the relevant operator as overhead, administrative or indirect charges specified in the applicable operating agreements or other arrangements covering the Underlying Properties or Enduro’s operations with respect thereto;
- to the extent that Enduro is the operator of certain of the Underlying Properties and there is no operating agreement covering such portion of the Underlying Properties, those overhead, administrative or indirect charges that are allocated by Enduro to such portion of the Underlying Properties;
- if, as a result of the occurrence of the bankruptcy or insolvency or similar occurrence of any purchaser of hydrocarbons produced from the Underlying Properties, any amounts previously credited to the determination of the net profits are reclaimed from Enduro, then the amounts reclaimed;
- all costs and expenses for recording the Conveyance and, at the applicable times, terminations and/or releases thereof;
- all administrative hedge costs paid from and after July 1, 2011 (in respect of hedges existing prior to the date of the Conveyance, as further described in the Conveyance);
- all hedge settlement costs paid from and after July 1, 2011 (in respect of hedges existing prior to the date of the Conveyance, as further described in the Conveyance);
- amounts previously included in gross profits but subsequently paid as a refund, interest or penalty; and
- at the option of Enduro (or any subsequent owner of the Underlying Properties), amounts reserved for approved development expenditure projects, including well drilling, recompletion and workover costs, which amounts will at no time exceed \$2.0 million in the aggregate, and will be subject to the limitations described below (provided that such costs shall not be debited from gross profits when actually incurred).

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As mentioned above, the costs deducted in the net profits determination will be reduced by certain offset amounts. The offset amounts are further described in the Conveyance, and include, among other things, certain net proceeds attributable to the treatment or processing of hydrocarbons produced from the Underlying Properties, all of the hedge payments received by Enduro from and after July 1, 2011 from hedge contract counterparties upon settlement of hedge contracts and certain other non-production revenues, including salvage value for equipment related to plugged and abandoned wells. If the offset amounts exceed the costs during a monthly period, the ability to use such excess amounts to offset costs will be deferred and utilized as offsets in the next

monthly period to the extent such amounts, plus accrued interest thereon, together with other offsets to costs, for the applicable month, are less than the costs arising in such month.

The Trust is not liable to the owners of the Underlying Properties or the operators for any operating capital or other costs or liabilities attributable to the Underlying Properties. The Trustee expects to make distributions to Trust unitholders monthly; however, in the event that the net profits for any computation period is a negative amount, the Trust will receive no payment for that period, and any such negative amount plus accrued interest will be deducted from gross profits in the following computation period for purposes of determining the net profits for that following computation period.

The Trust uses the modified cash basis of accounting to report Trust receipts of the Net Profits Interest and payments of expenses incurred. The Net Profits Interest represents the right to receive revenues (oil and natural gas sales), less direct operating expenses (lease operating expenses and production and property taxes) and development expenses of the Underlying Properties plus any payments made or net of payments received in connection with the settlement of certain hedge contracts, multiplied by 80%. Cash distributions of the Trust will be made based on the amount of cash received by the Trust pursuant to terms of the Conveyance.

Commodity Hedges

The Trust is exposed to fluctuations in energy prices in the normal course of business due to the Net Profits Interest in the Underlying Properties. The revenues derived from the Underlying Properties depend substantially on prevailing crude oil prices and, to a lesser extent, natural gas prices. As a result, commodity prices affect the amount of cash flow available for distribution to the Trust unitholders. Lower prices may also reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that Enduro and its third party operators can economically produce. In 2011, to mitigate the negative effects of a possible decline in oil and natural gas prices on distributable income to the Trust and to achieve more predictable cash flows, Enduro entered into hedge contracts with respect to approximately half of expected oil and natural gas production for 2013. Enduro did not enter into any hedge contracts relating to oil and natural gas volumes expected to be produced after 2013 and the terms of the Conveyance of the Net Profits Interest prohibit Enduro from entering into new hedging arrangements burdening the Trust. Hedge contracts related to 2013 production matured on December 31, 2013; however, as the Trust uses the modified cash basis of accounting, hedge receipts related to 2013 production continued to be included in the distribution until the distribution paid in April 2014. All production attributable to 2014 and thereafter for the Trust is unhedged.

The amounts received by Enduro from the hedge contract counterparty upon settlement of the hedge contracts reduced the operating expenses related to the Underlying Properties in calculating net profits. In addition, the aggregate amounts paid by Enduro on settlement of the hedge contracts related to the Underlying Properties reduced the amount of net profits paid to the Trust. See “—Computation of Net Profits—Net Profits Interest.”

Additional Provisions

If a controversy arises as to the sales price of any production, then for purposes of determining gross profits:

- any proceeds that are withheld for any reason (other than at the request of Enduro) are not considered received until such time that the proceeds are actually collected;
- amounts received and promptly deposited with a non-affiliated escrow agent will not be considered to have been received until disbursed to Enduro by the escrow agent; and
- amounts received and not deposited with an escrow agent will be considered to have been received.

The Trustee is not obligated to return any cash received from the Net Profits Interest. Any overpayments made to the Trust by Enduro due to adjustments to prior calculations of net profits or otherwise will reduce future amounts payable to the Trust until Enduro recovers the overpayments plus interest at a prime rate (as described in the Conveyance).

The Conveyance generally permits Enduro to transfer without the consent or approval of the Trust unitholders all or any part of its interest in the Underlying Properties, subject to the Net Profits Interest. The Trust unitholders are not entitled to any proceeds of a sale or transfer of Enduro's interest. Except in certain cases where the Net Profits Interest is released, following a sale or transfer, the Underlying Properties will continue to be subject to the Net Profits Interest, and the gross profits attributable to the transferred property will be calculated, paid and distributed by the transferee to the Trust. Enduro will have no further obligations, requirements or responsibilities with respect to any such transferred interests.

In addition, Enduro may, without the consent of the Trust unitholders, require the Trust to release the Net Profits Interest associated with any lease that accounts for less than or equal to 0.25% of the total production from the Underlying Properties in the prior 12 months, provided that the Net Profits Interest covered by such releases cannot exceed, during any 12-month period, an aggregate fair market value to the Trust of \$500,000. These releases will be made only in connection with a sale by Enduro to a non-affiliate of the relevant Underlying Properties and are conditioned upon an amount equal to the fair value to the Trust of such Net Profits Interest being treated as an offset amount against costs and expenses. Enduro has not sold any of the Underlying Properties.

As the designated operator of a property included in the Underlying Properties, Enduro may enter into farm-out, operating, participation and other similar agreements to develop the property, but any transfers made in connection with such agreements will be made subject to the Net Profits Interest. Enduro may enter into any of these agreements without the consent or approval of the Trustee or any Trust unitholder.

Enduro has the right to release, surrender or abandon its interest in any Underlying Property that will no longer produce (or be capable of producing) hydrocarbons in paying quantities (determined without regard to the Net Profits Interest). Upon such release, surrender or abandonment, the portion of the Net Profits Interest relating to the affected property will also be released, surrendered or abandoned, as applicable. Enduro also has the right to abandon an interest in the Underlying Properties if (a) such abandonment is necessary for health, safety or environmental reasons or (b) the hydrocarbons that would have been produced from the abandoned portion of the Underlying Properties would reasonably be expected to be produced from wells located on the remaining portion of the Underlying Properties.

Enduro must maintain books and records sufficient to determine the amounts payable for the Net Profits Interest to the Trust. Monthly and annually, Enduro must deliver to the Trustee a statement of the computation of the net profits for each computation period. The Trustee has the right to inspect and review the books and records maintained by Enduro during normal business hours and upon reasonable notice. Enduro has further agreed to provide the Trust and Trustee with all information and services as are reasonably necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Trust, including such accounting, bookkeeping and informational services as may be necessary for the preparation of reports the Trust is required to prepare or file in accordance with applicable tax and securities laws, exchange listing rules and other requirements, including reserve reports and tax returns. Following the sale of all or any portion of the

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Federal Income Tax Matters

The following is a summary of certain U.S. income tax matters that may be relevant to the Trust unitholders. This summary is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to changes that may or may not be retroactively applied. No attempt has been made in the following summary to comment on all U.S. federal income tax matters affecting the Trust or the Trust unitholders.

The summary has limited application to non-U.S. persons and persons subject to special tax treatment such as, without limitation: banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions; Trust unitholders subject to the alternative minimum tax; tax-exempt organizations; dealers in securities or commodities; regulated investment companies; real estate investment trusts; traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings; non-U.S. Trust unitholders that are “controlled foreign corporations” or “passive foreign investment companies”; persons that are S-corporations, partnerships or other pass-through entities; persons that own their interest in the Trust Units through S-corporations, partnerships or other pass-through entities; persons that at any time own more than 5% of the aggregate fair market value of the Trust Units; expatriates and certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States; U.S. Trust unitholders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; persons who hold the Trust Units as a position in a hedging transaction, “straddle”, “conversion transaction” or other risk reduction transaction; or persons deemed to sell the Trust Units under the constructive sale provisions of the Code. Each Trust unitholder should consult his own tax advisor with respect to his particular circumstances.

Classification and Taxation of the Trust

Tax counsel to the Trust advised the Trust at the time of formation that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in its opinion, the Trust would be treated as a grantor trust and not as an unincorporated business entity. No ruling has been or will be requested from the IRS or another taxing authority. The remainder of the discussion below is based on tax counsel’s opinion, at the time of formation, that the Trust will be classified as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a grantor trust, the Trust is not subject to U.S. federal income tax at the trust level. Rather, each Trust unitholder is considered for federal income tax purposes to own its proportionate share of the Trust’s assets directly as though no Trust were in existence. The income of the Trust is deemed to be received or accrued by the Trust unitholder at the time such income is received or accrued by the Trust, rather than when distributed by the Trust. Each Trust unitholder is subject to tax on its proportionate share of the income and gain attributable to the assets of the Trust and is entitled to claim its proportionate share of the deductions and expenses attributable to the assets of the Trust, subject to applicable limitations, in accordance with the Trust unitholder’s tax method of accounting and taxable year without regard to the taxable year or accounting method employed by the Trust.

The Trust files annual information returns, reporting to the Trust unitholders all items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit. The Trust allocates these items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit to Trust unitholders based on record ownership on the monthly record dates. It is possible that the IRS or another taxing authority could disagree with this allocation method and assert that income and deductions of the Trust should be determined and allocated on a daily or prorated basis, which could require adjustments to the tax returns of the unitholders affected by this issue and result in an increase in the administrative expense of the Trust in subsequent periods.

Under current law, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income of individuals is 39.6%, and the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains (generally, gains from the sale or exchange of certain investment assets held for more than one year) and qualified dividends of individuals is 20%. Such marginal tax rates may be effectively increased due to the phaseout of personal exemptions and the limitations on itemized deductions. The highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to corporations is 35%, and such rate applies to both ordinary income and capital gains.

Section 1411 of the Code imposes a 3.8% Medicare tax on certain investment income earned by individuals, estates, and trusts. For these purposes, investment income generally will include a unitholder’s allocable share of the trust’s interest and royalty income plus the gain recognized from a sale of trust units. In the case of an individual, the tax is imposed on the lesser of (i) the individual’s net investment income from all investments, or (ii) the amount by which the individual’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds specified threshold levels depending on such individual’s federal income tax filing status. In the case of an estate or trust, the tax is imposed on the lesser of (i) undistributed net investment income, or (ii) the excess adjusted gross income over the dollar amount at which the highest income tax bracket applicable to an estate or trust begins.

If a taxpayer disposes of any “Section 1254 property” (certain oil, gas, geothermal or other mineral property), and the adjusted basis of such property includes adjustments for depletion deductions under Section 611 of the Code, the taxpayer generally must recapture the amount deducted for depletion as ordinary income (to the extent of gain realized on the disposition of the property). This depletion recapture rule applies to any disposition of property that was placed in service by the taxpayer after December 31, 1986. Detailed rules set forth in Sections 1.1254-1 through 1.1254-6 of the U.S. Treasury Regulations govern dispositions of property after March 13, 1995. The IRS likely will take the position that a unitholder must recapture depletion upon the disposition of a unit.

Classification of the Net Profits Interest

Tax counsel to the Trust advised the Trust at the time of formation that, for federal income tax purposes, based upon the reserve report and representations made by the Trust regarding the expected economic life of the Underlying Properties and the expected duration of the Net Profits Interest, in its opinion the Net Profits Interest attributable to proved developed reserves will and the Net Profits Interest attributable to proved undeveloped reserves should be treated as continuing, nonoperating economic interests in the nature of royalties payable out of production from the mineral interests they burden. No assurance can be given that the IRS or another taxing authority will not assert that the Net Profits Interest should be treated differently. Any such different treatment could affect the amount, timing and character of income, gain or loss in respect of an investment in Trust Units.

Reporting Requirements for Widely-Held Fixed Investment Trusts

The Trustee assumes that some Trust Units are held by middlemen, as such term is broadly defined in the Treasury regulations (and includes custodians, nominees, certain joint owners and brokers holding an interest for a custodian street name, collectively referred to herein as “middlemen”). Therefore, the

Trustee considers the Trust to be a non-mortgage widely held fixed investment trust (“WHFIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., 919 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701, telephone number 1-512-236-6545, is the representative of the Trust that will provide the tax information in accordance with applicable Treasury regulations governing the information reporting requirements of the Trust as a WHFIT. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the middlemen holding Trust Units on behalf of unitholders, and not the Trustee of the Trust, are solely responsible for complying with the information reporting requirements under the Treasury regulations with respect to such Trust Units, including the issuance of IRS Forms 1099 and certain written tax statements. Unitholders whose Trust Units are held by middlemen should consult with such middlemen regarding the information that will be reported to them by the middlemen with respect to the Trust Units. Any generic tax information provided by the Trustee of the Trust is intended to be used only to assist Trust unitholders in the preparation of their federal and state income tax returns.

Available Trust Tax Information

In compliance with the Treasury regulations reporting requirements for WHFITs and the dissemination of Trust tax reporting information, the Trustee provides a generic tax information reporting booklet which is intended to be used only to assist Trust unitholders in the preparation of their federal and state income tax returns. This tax information booklet can be obtained at www.enduroroyaltytrust.com.

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Environmental Matters and Regulation

General. For purposes of the discussion in this section, the oil and natural gas production operations conducted on the properties that are subject to the Net Profits Interest are referred to as “Enduro’s operations.” Enduro’s oil and natural gas exploration and production operations are subject to stringent and comprehensive federal, regional, state and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. These laws and regulations may impose significant obligations on Enduro’s operations, including requirements to:

- obtain permits to conduct regulated activities;
- limit or prohibit drilling activities on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands and other protected areas;
- restrict the types, quantities and concentration of materials that can be released into the environment in the performance of drilling, completion and production activities;
- initiate investigatory and remedial measures to mitigate pollution from former or current operations, such as restoration of drilling pits and plugging of abandoned wells; and
- apply specific health and safety criteria addressing worker protection.

Failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may result in the assessment of significant administrative, civil and criminal sanctions, including monetary penalties, the imposition of joint and several liability, investigatory and remedial obligations, and the issuance of injunctions limiting or prohibiting some or all of Enduro’s operations. Moreover, these laws, rules and regulations may restrict the rate of oil and natural gas production below the rate that would otherwise be possible. The regulatory burden on the oil and natural gas industry increases the cost of doing business in the industry and consequently affects profitability. Enduro has advised the Trustee that it believes that it is in substantial compliance with all existing environmental laws and regulations applicable to its current operations and that its continued compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse effect on the cash distributions to the Trust unitholders. However, the clear trend in environmental regulation is to place more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment, and thus, any changes in environmental laws and regulations or re-interpretation of enforcement policies that result in more stringent and costly construction, drilling, water management, completion, emission or discharge limits or waste handling, disposal or remediation obligations could have a material adverse effect on Enduro’s development expenses, results of operations and financial position. Enduro may be unable to pass on those increases to its customers. Moreover, accidental releases or spills may occur in the course of Enduro’s operations, and there can be no assurance that Enduro will not incur significant costs and liabilities as a result of such releases or spills, including any third-party claims for damage to property, natural resources or persons.

The following is a summary of certain existing environmental, health and safety laws and regulations to which Enduro’s business operations are subject.

Hazardous substance and wastes. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or “CERCLA,” also known as the Superfund law, and comparable state laws impose liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct on certain classes of persons who are considered to be responsible for the release of a “hazardous substance” into the environment. Under CERCLA, these “responsible persons” may include the owner or operator of the site where the release occurred, and entities that transport, dispose of or arrange for the transport or disposal of hazardous substances released at the site. These responsible persons may be subject to joint and several strict liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies. CERCLA also authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and, in some instances, third parties to act in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur. It is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third-parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. Enduro generates materials in the course of its operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or “RCRA,” and comparable state laws regulate the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, disposal and cleanup of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Under the auspices of the EPA, most states administer some or all of the provisions of RCRA, sometimes in conjunction with their own, more stringent requirements. Drilling fluids, produced waters and most of the other wastes associated with the exploration, production and development of crude oil or natural gas are currently regulated under RCRA’s non-hazardous waste provisions. However, it is possible that certain oil and natural gas exploration and production wastes (“E&P Wastes”) now classified as non-hazardous could be classified as hazardous wastes in the future. In September 2010, the Natural Resources Defense Council filed a petition with the EPA to request reconsideration of the exemption of E&P Wastes from regulation as hazardous waste under RCRA (which could also affect E&P Wastes’ regulation under other environmental laws, including CERCLA). In May 2016, several environmental groups sued the EPA for failing to update its rules for the management of wastes from oil and gas exploration and production under RCRA. In December 2016, the court entered a consent decree that resolved the litigation and under which EPA must propose, by no later than March 15, 2019, revisions to the rules for management of oil and gas exploration and production wastes, or sign a determination that a revision of

the rules is not necessary. The consent decree further obligates EPA to take final action on any such proposed rule changes no later than July 15, 2021. Any such change could result in an increase in the costs to manage and dispose of wastes, which could have a material adverse effect on the cash distributions to the Trust unitholders. In addition, Enduro generates industrial wastes in the ordinary course of its operations that may be regulated as hazardous wastes.

The properties upon which Enduro conducts its operations have been used for oil and natural gas exploration and production for many years. Although Enduro may have utilized operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes may have been disposed of or released at or from the real properties upon which Enduro conducts its operations, or at or from other, offsite locations, where these petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes have been taken for recycling or disposal. In addition, the properties upon which Enduro conducts its operations may have been operated by third parties or by previous owners or operators whose treatment and disposal of hazardous substances, wastes or hydrocarbons was not under Enduro's control. These properties and the petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes disposed or released at or from these properties may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under such laws, Enduro could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes, to clean up contaminated property and to perform remedial operations such as restoration of pits and plugging of abandoned wells to prevent future contamination or to pay some or all of the costs of any such action.

Water discharges. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the "Clean Water Act," and analogous state laws impose restrictions and strict controls with respect to the discharge of pollutants, including spills and leaks of oil, into federal and state waters. The discharge of pollutants into "waters of the United States" is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by EPA or an analogous state agency. The term "waters of the United States" has been broadly defined to include certain inland water bodies, including certain wetlands and intermittent streams. The EPA issued a final rule in May 2015 that attempts to clarify the federal jurisdictional reach over waters of the United States, but this rule has been stayed nationwide by the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals as that appellate court and numerous district courts ponder lawsuits opposing implementation of the rule. In February 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order directing the EPA Administrator to review the "waters of the United States" rule and to publish for notice and comment a proposed rule rescinding or revising the rule. Federal and state regulatory agencies can impose administrative, civil and criminal penalties for non-compliance with discharge permits or other requirements of the Clean Water Act and analogous state laws and regulations. Spill prevention, control and countermeasure ("SPCC") plan requirements imposed under the Clean Water Act require appropriate containment berms and similar structures to help prevent the contamination of waters of the United States in the event of a hydrocarbon tank spill, rupture or leak. In addition, the Clean Water Act and analogous state laws required individual permits or coverage under general permits for discharges of storm

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water runoff from certain types of facilities. In June 2016, the EPA issued a final rule implementing wastewater pretreatment standards that prohibit onshore unconventional oil and gas extraction facilities from sending wastewater to publicly owned treatment works ("POTWs"). This restriction of disposal options for hydraulic fracturing waste and other changes to Clean Water Act requirements may result in increased costs to Enduro. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended, or OPA, amends the Clean Water Act and establishes strict liability and natural resource damages liability for unauthorized discharges of oil into waters of the United States. OPA requires owners or operators of certain onshore facilities to prepare Facility Response Plans for responding to a worst case discharge of oil into waters of the United States.

In addition, naturally occurring radioactive material ("NORM") is brought to the surface in connection with oil and gas production. Concerns have arisen over traditional NORM disposal practices (including discharge through publicly owned treatment works into surface waters), which may increase the costs associated with management of NORM.

Hydraulic fracturing. Various federal and state initiatives are underway to regulate, or further investigate, the environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing, a practice that involves the pressurized injection of water, chemicals and other substances into rock formation to stimulate production of oil and natural gas. The U.S. Congress has considered legislation to amend the federal Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") to subject hydraulic fracturing operations to regulation under the SDWA's Underground Injection Control Program and to require the disclosure of chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process. Any such legislation could make it easier for third parties opposed to hydraulic fracturing to initiate legal proceedings against companies. In addition, the federal government is currently undertaking several studies of hydraulic fracturing's potential impacts. The Secretary of Energy Advisory Board published their ninety-day report that included a number of recommendations. In December 2016, the EPA issued a final report on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The report did not find widespread, systematic impacts to drinking water from hydraulic fracturing; at the same time, the report acknowledged information gaps that limited EPA's ability to fully assess the potential impacts to drinking water resources. In addition, in June 2016, the EPA issued a final rule implementing wastewater pretreatment standards that prohibit onshore unconventional oil and gas extraction facilities from sending wastewater to publicly owned treatment works ("POTWs"). EPA is conducting a related study of oil and gas extraction wastewater at private wastewater treatment facilities. In March 2015, the federal Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") released a final rule establishing new or more stringent standards for performing hydraulic fracturing operations on federal and tribal lands. Several states, trade groups and companies have challenged the legality of the BLM rule in federal court. On September 30, 2015, the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming issued a preliminary injunction, blocking BLM from enforcing the new rules nationwide, and on June 21, 2016, the court issued a final ruling striking down the BLM rule. The U.S. Department of Interior has appealed the decision to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

On August 16, 2012 the EPA published final rules that extend New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants ("NESHAPs") to certain exploration and production operations. The final rule requires the use of reduced emission completions or "green completions" on all hydraulically-fractured gas wells constructed or refractured after January 1, 2015. The EPA received numerous requests for reconsideration of these rules from both industry and the environmental community, and court challenges to the rules were also filed. In response to some of these challenges, the EPA amended the rule to extend compliance dates for certain storage vessels, and may issue additional revised rules in response to additional such requests in the future. Only a portion of these new rules appear to affect our operations at this time by requiring new air emissions controls, equipment modification, maintenance, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting. Although these new requirements will increase our operating and capital expenditures and it is possible that the EPA will adopt further regulation that could further increase our operating and capital expenditures, we do not currently expect such existing and new regulations will have a material adverse impact on our operations or financial results.

Some states have adopted, and other states are considering adopting, regulations that could restrict or impose additional requirements relating to hydraulic fracturing in certain circumstances, including the disclosure of information regarding the substances used in the hydraulic fracturing process. Such federal or state legislation could require the disclosure of chemical constituents used in the fracturing process to state or federal regulatory authorities who could then make such information publicly available. Disclosure of chemicals used in the fracturing process could make it easier for third parties opposing hydraulic fracturing to initiate legal proceedings against producers and service providers based on allegations that specific chemicals used in the fracturing process could adversely affect groundwater. In addition, if hydraulic fracturing is regulated at the federal level, Enduro's and the third party operators'

fracturing activities could become subject to additional permit requirements or operational restrictions and also to associated permitting delays and potential increases in costs. In December 2014, the Governor of New York announced that the state would maintain its moratorium on hydraulic fracturing in the state. Further, some local governments, including in Texas, have imposed moratoria on drilling permits within city limits so that local ordinances may be reviewed to assess their adequacy to address such activities. No assurance can be given as to whether or not similar measures might be considered or implemented in the jurisdictions in which the Underlying Properties are located.

Air emissions. The federal Clean Air Act and comparable state laws restrict the emission of air pollutants from many sources through air emissions permitting programs and also impose various monitoring and reporting requirements. These laws and regulations may require Enduro to obtain pre-approval for the construction or modification of certain projects or facilities expected to produce or significantly increase air emissions, obtain and strictly comply with stringent air emissions permit requirements or incur development expenses to install and utilize specific equipment or technologies to control emissions. In January 2015, the White House announced a goal to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40-45% from 2012 emission levels by 2025. In May 2016, the EPA finalized rules to reduce methane emissions from new, modified or reconstructed sources in the oil and gas sector. The EPA also announced in March 2016 that it intends to reduce methane emissions for existing sources, with a proposed rule expected in 2017; however, in March 2017, EPA Administrator Pruitt formally withdrew the Information Collection Request (ICR) that EPA had issued as the initial step in developing methane rules for existing oil and gas sources. In November 2016, the BLM issued final rules to reduce methane emissions from venting, flaring, and leaks during oil and gas operations on public lands. In addition, in May 2016, the EPA finalized rules regarding criteria for aggregating multiple small surface sites into a single source for air-quality permitting purposes applicable to the oil and natural gas industry. This rule could cause small facilities, on an aggregate basis, to be deemed a major source, thereby triggering more stringent air permitting requirements. These requirements could increase the costs of development and production, reducing the profits available to the Trust and potentially impairing the economic development of the Underlying Properties. Obtaining permits has the potential to delay the development of oil and natural gas projects. Federal and state regulatory agencies may impose administrative, civil and criminal penalties for non-compliance with air permits or other requirements of the federal Clean Air Act and associated state laws and regulations.

Climate change. Recent scientific studies have suggested that emissions of certain gases, commonly referred to as “greenhouse gases” or “GHGs,” and including carbon dioxide and methane, may be contributing to warming of the Earth’s atmosphere. In response to the scientific studies, international negotiations to address climate change have occurred. In December 2015, the United States participated in the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France. The Paris Agreement (adopted at the conference) calls for nations to undertake efforts with respect to global temperatures and GHG emissions. If ratified, the Paris Agreement will take effect in 2020. The United States ratified the Paris Agreement in September 2016; however, the country’s future participation in the Paris Agreement is uncertain.

Both houses of Congress have actively considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, and many states have already taken legal measures to reduce emissions of GHGs, primarily through the planned development of GHG emission inventories and/or regional GHG cap and trade programs. Most of these cap and trade programs work by requiring either major sources of emissions or major producers of fuels to acquire and surrender emission allowances, with the number of allowances available for purchase reduced each year until the overall GHG emission reduction goal is achieved. These allowances would be expected to escalate significantly in cost over time. Although it is not possible at this time to predict when Congress may pass climate change legislation, any future federal or state laws that may be adopted to address GHG emissions could require Enduro to incur increased operating costs and could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas Enduro produces.

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In December 2009, the EPA published its findings that emissions of GHGs present an endangerment to public health and the environment, which has allowed the EPA to adopt and implement regulations that restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act. For example, the EPA adopted regulations under Prevention of Significant Deterioration (“PSD”) and Title V permitting programs for GHG emissions from certain large stationary sources. In June 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court held that GHG emissions alone cannot trigger an obligation to obtain a federal air permit, but the Court upheld EPA’s authority to regulate GHG emissions from major stationary sources where emissions of traditional criteria pollutants exceed federal permitting thresholds. In November 2010, the EPA published its final rule expanding the existing GHG monitoring and reporting rule to include onshore and offshore oil and natural gas production facilities and onshore oil and natural gas processing, transmission, storage and distribution facilities. These requirements became applicable in 2012 for emissions occurring in 2011. The Underlying Properties may be subject to these requirements or become subject to them in the future. And in May 2016, the EPA finalized rules to reduce methane emissions from new, modified or reconstructed sources in the oil and gas sector.

Because regulation of GHG emissions is relatively new, further regulatory, legislative and judicial developments are likely to occur. Such developments may affect how these GHG initiatives will impact Enduro’s operations. In addition to these regulatory developments, recent judicial decisions that have allowed certain tort claims alleging property damage to proceed against GHG emissions sources may increase Enduro’s litigation risk for such claims. The adoption of any future regulations that require reporting of GHGs or otherwise limit emissions of GHGs from the equipment and operations of Enduro could require Enduro to incur costs to monitor and report on GHG emissions or reduce emissions of GHGs associated with its operations, and such requirements also could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that Enduro produces.

Legislation or regulations that may be adopted to address climate change could also affect the markets for Enduro’s products by making its products more or less desirable than competing sources of energy. To the extent that its products are competing with higher greenhouse gas emitting energy sources, Enduro’s products would become more desirable in the market with more stringent limitations on greenhouse gas emissions. In August 2015, the EPA issued standards designed to limit GHG emissions from new power plants as well as the Clean Power Plan aimed at reducing GHG emissions from existing power plants. In February 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the implementation of the Clean Power Plan pending judicial review, and President Trump has been vocal in opposition to the Clean Power Plan. To the extent that its products are competing with lower greenhouse gas emitting energy, Enduro’s products would become less desirable in the market with more stringent limitations on greenhouse gas emissions. Enduro cannot predict with any certainty at this time how these possibilities may affect its operations.

Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the Earth’s atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, floods and other climatic events. If any such effects were to occur, they could adversely affect or delay demand for the oil or natural gas produced by Enduro or otherwise cause Enduro to incur significant costs in preparing for or responding to those effects.

National Environmental Policy Act. Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production activities on federal lands are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended (“NEPA”). NEPA requires federal agencies, including the Department of the Interior, to evaluate major agency actions

having the potential to significantly impact the environment. In the course of such evaluations, an agency will prepare an Environmental Assessment that assesses the potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of a proposed project and, if necessary, will prepare a more detailed Environmental Impact Statement that may be made available for public review and comment. However, for those current activities as well as for future or proposed exploration and development plans on federal lands, governmental permits or authorizations that are subject to the requirements of NEPA are required. This process has the potential to delay the development of oil and natural gas projects.

Endangered Species Act. The federal Endangered Species Act restricts activities that may affect endangered and threatened species or their habitats. The designation of previously unidentified endangered or threatened species could cause Enduro to incur additional costs or become subject to operating delays, restrictions or bans in the affected areas. For example, as a result of a settlement reached in 2011, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services has published a work plan for listing more than 450 species as endangered or threatened over the next several years.

Employee health and safety. The operations of Enduro are subject to a number of federal and state laws and regulations, including the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA") and comparable state statutes, whose purpose is to protect the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA community right-to-know regulations under Title III of the federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and comparable state statutes require that information be maintained concerning hazardous materials used or produced in operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens.

Where You Can Find Other Information

We maintain a website at <http://www.enduroroyaltytrust.com>. The Trust's filings under the Exchange Act are available at our website and are also available electronically from the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, the Trust will provide electronic copies of its recent filings free of charge to the Trust unitholders upon request to the Trustee.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Prices of oil and natural gas fluctuate, and lower prices could reduce proceeds to the Trust and cash distributions to unitholders.

The Trust's reserves and monthly cash distributions are highly dependent upon the prices realized from the sale of oil and natural gas. Oil and natural gas prices can fluctuate widely on a month-to-month basis in response to a variety of factors that are beyond the control of the Trust and Enduro. These factors include, among others:

- regional, domestic and foreign supply and perceptions of supply of oil and natural gas;
- the level of demand and perceptions of demand for oil and natural gas;
- political conditions or hostilities in oil and natural gas producing regions;
- anticipated future prices of oil and natural gas and other commodities;
- weather conditions and seasonal trends;
- technological advances affecting energy consumption and energy supply;
- U.S. and worldwide economic conditions;
- the price and availability of alternative fuels;
- the proximity, capacity, cost and availability of gathering and transportation facilities;
- the volatility and uncertainty of regional pricing differentials;
- governmental regulations and taxation;
- energy conservation and environmental measures; and
- acts of force majeure.

Lower oil and natural gas prices will reduce profits to which the Trust is entitled and may ultimately reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that is economically viable to produce from the Underlying Properties. As a result, the operators of the Underlying Properties could determine during periods of low commodity prices to shut-in or curtail production from wells on the Underlying Properties, or even plug and abandon marginal wells that otherwise may have been allowed to continue to produce for a longer period under conditions of higher prices. Specifically, an operator may abandon any well or property if it reasonably believes that the well or property can no longer produce oil or natural gas in commercially paying quantities. This could result in termination of the Net Profits Interest relating to the abandoned well or property.

The Underlying Properties are sensitive to decreasing commodity prices. The commodity price sensitivity is due to a variety of factors that vary from well to well, including the costs associated with water handling and disposal, chemicals, surface equipment maintenance, downhole casing repairs and reservoir pressure maintenance activities that are necessary to maintain production. As a result, decreasing commodity prices may cause the expenses of certain wells to exceed the well's revenue, in which case the operator may decide to shut-in the well or plug and abandon the well. This scenario could reduce future cash distributions to Trust unitholders.

Enduro has not entered into any hedge contracts relating to oil and natural gas volumes expected to be produced, and the terms of the Conveyance of the Net Profits Interest prohibit Enduro from entering into new hedging arrangements burdening the Trust. As a result, all production in which the Trust has an interest is unhedged, and the amount of the cash distributions is subject to the possibility of greater fluctuations due to changes in oil and natural gas prices.

Actual reserves and future production may be less than current estimates, which could reduce cash distributions by the Trust and the value of the Trust Units.

The value of the Trust Units and the amount of future cash distributions to the Trust unitholders will depend upon, among other things, the accuracy of the reserves and future production estimated to be attributable to the Trust's interest in the Underlying Properties. It is not possible to measure underground accumulations of oil and natural gas in an exact way, and estimating reserves is inherently uncertain. Ultimately, actual production and revenues for the Underlying Properties could vary both positively and negatively and in material amounts from estimates. Furthermore, direct operating expenses and development expenses relating to the Underlying Properties could be substantially higher than current estimates. Petroleum engineers are required to make subjective estimates of underground accumulations of oil and natural gas based on factors and assumptions that include:

- historical production from the area compared with production rates from other producing areas;
- oil and natural gas prices, production levels, Btu content, production expenses, transportation costs, severance and excise taxes and development expenses; and
- the assumed effect of expected governmental regulation and future tax rates.

Changes in these assumptions and amounts of actual direct operating expenses and development expenses could materially decrease reserve estimates. In addition, the quantities of recovered reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties may decrease in the future as a result of future decreases in the price of oil or natural gas.

The reserve report estimating the Trust's proved reserves, future production and income attributable to the Trust's interests in the Underlying Properties as of December 31, 2016 was prepared, in accordance with applicable regulations, using an average of the NYMEX first-day-of-the-month commodity price during the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2016 as required by the SEC. The applicable prices for 2016 were \$42.75 per Bbl of oil and \$2.48 per Mcf of natural gas.

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Third party operators are the operators of substantially all of the wells on the Underlying Properties and, therefore, Enduro is not in a position to control the timing of development efforts, the associated costs or the rate of production of the reserves on such properties.

As of December 31, 2016, substantially all of the wells on the Underlying Properties were operated by third party operators. As a result, Enduro has limited ability to exercise influence over, and control the risks or costs associated with, the operations of these properties. The failure of a third party operator to adequately or efficiently perform operations, a third party operator's breach of the applicable operating agreements or a third party operator's failure to act in ways that are in Enduro's or the Trust's best interests could reduce production and revenues. Further, none of the third party operators of the Underlying Properties is obligated to undertake any development activities, so any development and production activities will be subject to their reasonable discretion. The success and timing of drilling and development activities on properties operated by the third party operators, therefore, depends on a number of factors that will be largely outside of Enduro's control, including:

- the timing and amount of capital expenditures, which could be significantly more than anticipated;
- the availability of suitable drilling equipment, production and transportation infrastructure and qualified operating personnel;
- the third party operators' expertise, operating efficiency and financial resources;
- approval of other participants in drilling wells;
- the selection of technology;
- the selection of counterparties for the sale of production; and
- the rate of production of the reserves.

The third party operators may elect not to undertake development activities, or may undertake such activities in an unanticipated fashion, which may result in significant fluctuations in capital expenditures and amounts available for distribution to Trust unitholders.

Developing oil and natural gas wells and producing oil and natural gas are costly and high-risk activities with many uncertainties that could adversely affect future production from the Underlying Properties. Any delays, reductions or cancellations in development and producing activities could decrease revenues that are available for distribution to Trust unitholders.

The process of developing oil and natural gas wells and producing oil and natural gas on the Underlying Properties is subject to numerous risks beyond the Trust's, Enduro's and the third party operators' control, including risks that could delay the operators' current drilling or production schedule and the risk that drilling will not result in commercially viable oil or natural gas production. The ability of the operators to carry out operations or to finance planned development expenses could be materially and adversely affected by any factor that may curtail, delay, reduce or cancel development and production, including:

- reductions in oil or natural gas prices;
- delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with regulatory requirements, including permitting;

- unusual or unexpected geological formations;
- shortages of or delays in obtaining equipment and qualified personnel;
- lack of available gathering facilities or delays in construction of gathering facilities;
- lack of available capacity on interconnecting transmission pipelines;
- equipment malfunctions, failures or accidents;
- unexpected operational events and drilling conditions;
- market limitations for oil or natural gas;
- pipe or cement failures;
- casing collapses;
- lost or damaged drilling and service tools;
- loss of drilling fluid circulation;
- uncontrollable flows of oil and natural gas, inert gas, water or drilling fluids;
- fires and natural disasters;
- environmental hazards, such as oil and natural gas leaks, pipeline ruptures and discharges of toxic gases;
- adverse weather conditions; and
- oil or natural gas property title problems.

If planned operations, including drilling of development wells, are delayed or cancelled, or if existing wells or development wells experience production below anticipated levels due to one or more of the foregoing factors or for any other reason, estimated future distributions to Trust unitholders may be reduced. If an operator incurs increased costs due to one or more of the foregoing factors or for any other reason and is unable to recover such costs from insurance, estimated future distributions to Trust unitholders may be reduced.

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The Trust is passive in nature and neither the Trust nor the Trust unitholders have any ability to influence Enduro or control the operations or development of the Underlying Properties.

The Trust Units are a passive investment that entitles the Trust unitholder to only receive cash distributions from the Net Profits Interest. Trust unitholders have no voting rights with respect to Enduro and, therefore, have no managerial, contractual or other ability to influence Enduro's or the third party operators' activities or the operations of the Underlying Properties. Oil and natural gas properties are typically managed pursuant to an operating agreement among the working interest owners of oil and natural gas properties. Third party operators operate substantially all of the wells on the Underlying Properties. The typical operating agreement contains procedures whereby the owners of the working interests in the property designate one of the interest owners to be the operator of the property. Under these arrangements, the operator is typically responsible for making all decisions relating to drilling activities, sale of production, compliance with regulatory requirements and other matters that affect the property.

Shortages of equipment, services and qualified personnel could increase costs of developing and operating the Underlying Properties and result in a reduction in the amount of cash available for distribution to the Trust unitholders.

The demand for qualified and experienced personnel to conduct field operations, geologists, geophysicists, engineers and other professionals in the oil and natural gas industry can fluctuate significantly, often in correlation with oil and natural gas prices, causing periodic shortages. Historically, there have been shortages of drilling rigs and other equipment as demand for rigs and equipment has increased along with the number of wells being drilled. These factors also cause significant increases in costs for equipment, services and personnel. Higher oil and natural gas prices generally stimulate demand and result in increased prices for drilling rigs, crews and associated supplies, equipment and services. Shortages of field personnel and equipment or price increases could hinder the ability of the operators of the Underlying Properties to conduct the operations which they currently have planned for the Underlying Properties, which would reduce the amount of cash received by the Trust and available for distribution to the Trust unitholders.

The Trust Units may lose value as a result of title deficiencies with respect to the Underlying Properties.

Enduro acquired the Underlying Properties through various acquisitions in late 2010 and early 2011. The existence of a material title deficiency with respect to the Underlying Properties could reduce the value of a property or render it worthless, thus adversely affecting the Net Profits Interest and the distributions to Trust unitholders. Enduro does not obtain title insurance covering mineral leaseholds, and Enduro's failure to cure any title defects may cause Enduro to lose its rights to production from the Underlying Properties. In the event of any such material title problem, profits available for distribution to Trust unitholders and the value of the Trust Units may be reduced.

Enduro may transfer all or a portion of the Underlying Properties at any time without Trust unitholder consent, subject to specified limitations.

Enduro may at any time transfer all or part of the Underlying Properties, subject to and burdened by the Net Profits Interest, and may, along with the third party operators, abandon individual wells or properties reasonably believed to be not economically viable. Trust unitholders will not be entitled to vote on any transfer or abandonment of the Underlying Properties, and the Trust will not receive any profits from any such transfer, except in the limited circumstances when the Net Profits Interest is released in connection with such transfer, in which case the Trust will receive an amount equal to the fair market value (net of sales costs) of the Net Profits Interest released. Following any sale or transfer of any of the Underlying Properties, if the Net Profits Interest is not released in connection with such sale or transfer, the Net Profits Interest will continue to burden the transferred property and net profits attributable to such property will be calculated as part of the computation of net profits. Enduro may delegate to the transferee responsibility for all of Enduro's obligations relating to the Net Profits Interest on the portion of the Underlying Properties transferred.

In addition, Enduro may, without the consent of the Trust unitholders, require the Trust to release the Net Profits Interest associated with any lease that accounts for 0.25% or less of the total production from the Underlying Properties in the prior 12 months and provided that the Net Profits Interest covered by such releases cannot exceed, during any 12-month period, an aggregate fair market value to the Trust of \$500,000. These releases will be made only in connection with a sale by Enduro to a non-affiliate of the relevant Underlying Properties and are conditioned upon an amount equal to the fair market value of such Net Profits Interest being treated as an offset amount against costs and expenses. Enduro has not identified for sale any of the Underlying Properties.

The third party operators and Enduro may enter into farm-out, operating, participation and other similar agreements to develop the property without the consent or approval of the Trustee or any Trust unitholder.

The reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties are depleting assets and production from those reserves will diminish over time. Furthermore, the Trust is precluded from acquiring other oil and natural gas properties or net profits interests to replace the depleting assets and production. Therefore, proceeds to the Trust and cash distributions to Trust unitholders will decrease over time.

The profits payable to the Trust attributable to the Net Profits Interest are derived from the sale of production of oil and natural gas from the Underlying Properties. The reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties are depleting assets, which means that the reserves and the quantity of oil and natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties will decline over time.

Future maintenance projects on the Underlying Properties may affect the quantity of proved reserves that can be economically produced from wells on the Underlying Properties. The timing and size of these projects will depend on, among other factors, the market prices of oil and natural gas. Neither Enduro nor, to Enduro's knowledge, the third party operators have a contractual obligation to develop or otherwise pay development expenses on the Underlying Properties in the future. Furthermore, with respect to properties for which Enduro is not designated as the operator, Enduro has limited control over the timing or amount of those development expenses. Enduro also has the right to non-consent and not participate in the development expenses on properties for which it is not the operator, in which case Enduro and the Trust will not receive the production resulting from such development expenses. If the operators of the Underlying Properties do not implement maintenance projects when warranted, the future rate of production decline of proved reserves may be higher than the rate currently expected by Enduro or estimated in the reserve report.

The Trust Agreement provides that the Trust's activities are limited to owning the Net Profits Interest and any activity reasonably related to such ownership, including activities required or permitted by the terms of the Conveyance related to the Net Profits Interest. As a result, the Trust is not permitted to acquire other oil and natural gas properties or net profits interests to replace the depleting assets and production attributable to the Net Profits Interest.

Because the net profits payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets, the portion of the distributions to Trust unitholders attributable to depletion may be considered to have the effect of a return of capital as opposed to a return on investment. Eventually, the Underlying Properties burdened by the Net Profits Interest may cease to produce in commercially paying quantities and the Trust may, therefore, cease to receive any distributions of net profits therefrom. At that point the value of the Trust Units should be expected to be \$0.

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An increase in the differential between the price realized by Enduro for oil or natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties and the NYMEX or other benchmark price of oil or natural gas could reduce the profits to the Trust and, therefore, the cash distributions by the Trust and the value of Trust Units.

The prices received for Enduro's oil and natural gas production usually fall below the relevant benchmark prices, such as NYMEX, that are used for calculating hedge positions. The difference between the price received and the benchmark price is called a basis differential. The differential may vary significantly due to market conditions, the quality and location of production and other factors. Enduro cannot accurately predict oil or natural gas differentials. Increases in the differential between the realized price of oil and natural gas and the benchmark price for oil and natural gas could reduce the profits to the Trust, the cash distributions by the Trust and the value of the Trust Units.

The amount of cash available for distribution by the Trust will be reduced by the amount of any costs and expenses related to the Underlying Properties and other costs and expenses incurred by the Trust.

The Trust will indirectly bear an 80% share of all costs and expenses related to the Underlying Properties, such as direct operating and development expenses, which will reduce the amount of cash received by the Trust and thereafter distributable to Trust unitholders. Accordingly, higher costs and expenses related to the Underlying Properties will directly decrease the amount of cash received by the Trust in respect of its Net Profits Interest. Historical costs may not be indicative of future costs. For example, the third party operators may in the future propose additional drilling projects that significantly increase the capital expenditures associated with the Underlying Properties, which could reduce cash available for distribution by the Trust. In addition, cash available for distribution by the Trust will be further reduced by the Trust's general and administrative expenses.

If direct operating and development expenses on the Underlying Properties together with the other costs exceed gross profits of production from the Underlying Properties, the Trust will not receive net profits from those properties until future gross profits from production exceed the total of the excess costs, plus accrued interest at the prime rate. If the Trust does not receive net profits pursuant to the Net Profits Interest, or if such net profits are reduced, the Trust will not be able to distribute cash to the Trust unitholders, or such cash distributions will be reduced, respectively. Development activities may not generate sufficient additional revenue to repay the costs.

The generation of profits for distribution by the Trust depends in part on access to and operation of gathering, transportation and processing facilities. Any limitation in the availability of those facilities could interfere with sales of oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties.

The amount of oil and natural gas that may be produced and sold from a well is subject to curtailment in certain circumstances, such as by reason of weather conditions, pipeline interruptions due to scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, failure of tendered oil and natural gas to meet quality specifications of gathering lines or downstream transporters, excessive line pressure which prevents delivery, physical damage to the gathering system or transportation system or lack of contracted capacity on such systems. The curtailments may vary from a few days to several months. In many cases, the operators of the Underlying Properties are provided limited notice, if any, as to when production will be curtailed and the duration of such curtailments. If the operators of the Underlying Properties are forced to reduce production due to such a curtailment, the revenues of the Trust and the amount of cash distributions to the Trust unitholders would similarly be reduced due to the reduction of profits from the sale of production.

The Trustee must, under certain circumstances, sell the Net Profits Interest and dissolve the Trust prior to the expected termination of the Trust. As a result, Trust unitholders may not recover their investment.

The Trustee must sell the Net Profits Interest and dissolve the Trust if the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units approve the sale or vote to dissolve the Trust. The Trustee must also sell the Net Profits Interest and dissolve the Trust if the annual cash proceeds received by the Trust attributable to the Net Profits Interest are less than \$2 million for each of any two consecutive years. The net profits of any such sale will be distributed to the Trust unitholders.

Enduro may sell Trust Units in the public or private markets, and such sales could have an adverse impact on the trading price of the Trust Units.

Enduro holds an aggregate of 8,600,000 Trust Units. Enduro may sell Trust Units in the public or private markets, and any such sales could have an adverse impact on the price of the Trust Units. The Trust and Enduro filed a registration statement on Form S-3, which became effective on June 10, 2013, registering the sale by Enduro of up to 19,800,000 Trust Units. On October 2, 2013, Enduro completed a secondary offering of 11,200,000 Trust Units, and Enduro may sell the remaining 8,600,000 Trust Units at any time.

The trading price for the Trust Units may not reflect the value of the Net Profits Interest held by the Trust.

The trading price for publicly traded securities similar to the Trust Units tends to be tied to recent and expected levels of cash distributions. The amounts available for distribution by the Trust will vary in response to numerous factors outside the control of the Trust, including prevailing prices for sales of oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties and the timing and amount of direct operating expenses and development expenses. Consequently, the market price for the Trust Units may not necessarily be indicative of the value that the Trust would realize if it sold the Net Profits Interest to a third-party buyer. In addition, such market price may not necessarily reflect the fact that since the assets of the Trust are depleting assets, a portion of each cash distribution paid with respect to the Trust Units should be considered by investors as a return of capital, with the remainder being considered as a return on investment. As a result, distributions made to a Trust unitholder over the life of these depleting assets may not equal or exceed the purchase price paid by the Trust unitholder.

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Conflicts of interest could arise between Enduro and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the Trust and the Trust unitholders, on the other hand.

As working interest owners in, and the operators of certain wells on, the Underlying Properties, Enduro and its affiliates could have interests that conflict with the interests of the Trust and the Trust unitholders. For example:

- Enduro's interests may conflict with those of the Trust and the Trust unitholders in situations involving the development, maintenance, operation or abandonment of certain wells on the Underlying Properties for which Enduro acts as the operator. Enduro may also make decisions with respect to development expenses that adversely affect the Underlying Properties. These decisions include reducing development expenses on properties for which Enduro acts as the operator, which could cause oil and natural gas production to decline at a faster rate and thereby result in lower cash distributions by the Trust in the future.
- Enduro may sell some or all of the Underlying Properties without taking into consideration the interests of the Trust unitholders. Such sales may not be in the best interests of the Trust unitholders. These purchasers may lack Enduro's experience or its creditworthiness. Enduro also has the right, under certain circumstances, to cause the Trust to release all or a portion of the Net Profits Interest in connection with a sale of a portion of the Underlying Properties to which such Net Profits Interest relates. In such an event, the Trust is entitled to receive the fair value (net of sales costs) of the Net Profits Interest released.
- Enduro may sell its Trust Units without considering the effects such sale may have on Trust Unit prices or on the Trust itself. Additionally, Enduro can vote its Trust Units in its sole discretion without considering the interests of the other Trust unitholders. Enduro is not a fiduciary with respect to the Trust unitholders or the Trust and does not owe any fiduciary duties or liabilities to the Trust unitholders or the Trust.

The Trust is administered by a Trustee who cannot be replaced except by a majority vote of the Trust unitholders at a special meeting which may make it difficult for Trust unitholders to remove or replace the Trustee.

The affairs of the Trust are administered by the Trustee. The voting rights of a Trust unitholder are more limited than those of stockholders of most public corporations. For example, there is no requirement for annual meetings of Trust unitholders or for an annual or other periodic re-election of the Trustee. The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustee may only be removed and replaced by the holders of a majority of the Trust Units present in person or by proxy at a meeting of such holders where a quorum is present, including Trust Units held by Enduro, called by either the Trustee or the holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding Trust Units. As a result, it will be difficult for public Trust unitholders to remove or replace the Trustee without the cooperation of holders of a significant percentage of total Trust Units.

Trust unitholders have limited ability to enforce provisions of the Net Profits Interest, and Enduro's liability to the Trust is limited.

The Trust Agreement permits the Trustee to sue Enduro or any other future owner of the Underlying Properties to enforce the terms of the Conveyance creating the Net Profits Interest. If the Trustee does not take appropriate action to enforce provisions of the Conveyance, Trust unitholders' recourse would be limited to bringing a lawsuit against the Trustee to compel the Trustee to take specified actions. The Trust Agreement expressly limits a Trust unitholder's ability to directly sue Enduro or any other third party other than the Trustee. As a result, Trust unitholders will not be able to sue Enduro or any future owner of the Underlying Properties to enforce these rights. Furthermore, the Conveyance provides that, except as set forth in the Conveyance, Enduro will not be liable to the Trust for the manner in which it performs its duties in operating the Underlying Properties as long as it acts without gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Courts outside of Delaware may not recognize the limited liability of the Trust unitholders provided under Delaware law.

Under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, Trust unitholders will be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to stockholders of corporations for profit under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. The courts in jurisdictions outside of Delaware, however, might not give effect to such limitation.

The operations of the Underlying Properties are subject to environmental laws and regulations that could adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of conducting operations on them or result in significant costs and liabilities, which could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to Trust unitholders.

The oil and natural gas exploration and production operations on the Underlying Properties are subject to stringent and comprehensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. These laws and regulations may impose numerous obligations that apply to the operations on the Underlying Properties, including the requirement to obtain a permit before conducting drilling, waste disposal or other regulated activities; the restriction of types, quantities and concentrations of materials that can be released into the environment; restrictions on water withdrawal and use; the incurrence of significant development expenses to install pollution or safety-related controls at the operated facilities; the limitation or prohibition of drilling activities on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands and other protected areas; and the imposition of substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from operations. For example, the EPA has published regulations that impose more stringent emissions control requirements for oil and gas development and production operations, which may require us, our operators, or third-party contractors to incur additional expenses to control air emissions from current operations and during new well developments by installing emissions control technologies and adhering to a variety of work practice and other requirements. In January 2015, the White House announced a goal to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40-45% from 2012 emission levels by 2025. In May 2016, the EPA finalized rules to reduce methane emissions from new, modified or reconstructed sources in the oil and gas sector. The EPA also announced in March 2016 that it intends to reduce methane emissions for existing sources, with a proposed rule expected in 2017; however, in March 2017, EPA Administrator Pruitt formally withdrew the Information Collection Request (ICR) that EPA had issued as the initial step in developing methane rules for existing oil and gas sources. In November 2016, the BLM issued final rules to reduce methane emissions from venting, flaring, and leaks during oil and gas operations on public lands. These requirements could increase the costs of development and production, reducing the profits available to the Trust and potentially impairing the economic development of the Underlying Properties. Numerous governmental authorities, such as the EPA and analogous state agencies, have the power to enforce compliance with these laws and regulations and the permits issued under them, often times requiring difficult and costly actions. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil or criminal penalties; the imposition of investigatory or remedial obligations; and the issuance of injunctions limiting or preventing some or all of the operations on the Underlying Properties. Furthermore, the inability to comply with environmental laws and regulations in a cost-effective manner, such as removal and disposal of produced water and other generated oil and gas wastes, could impair the operators' ability to produce oil and natural gas commercially from the Underlying Properties, which would reduce profits attributable to the Net Profits Interest.

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There is inherent risk of incurring significant environmental costs and liabilities in the operations on the Underlying Properties as a result of the handling of petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes, air emissions and wastewater discharges related to operations, and historical industry operations and waste disposal practices. Under certain environmental laws and regulations, the operators could be subject to joint and several strict liability for the removal or remediation of previously released materials or property contamination regardless of whether such operators were responsible for the release or contamination or whether the operations were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions were taken. Private parties, including the owners of properties upon which wells are drilled and facilities where petroleum hydrocarbons or wastes are taken for reclamation or disposal, may also have the right to pursue legal actions to enforce compliance as well as to seek damages for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations or for personal injury or property damage. In addition, the risk of accidental spills or releases could expose the operators of the Underlying Properties to significant liabilities that could have a material adverse effect on the operators' businesses, financial condition and results of operations and could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to Trust unitholders. Changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent or costly operational control requirements or waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or cleanup requirements could require the operators of the Underlying Properties to make significant expenditures to attain and maintain compliance and may otherwise have a material adverse effect on their results of operations, competitive position or financial condition.

The Trust will indirectly bear 80% of all costs and expenses paid by Enduro, including those related to environmental compliance and liabilities associated with the Underlying Properties, including costs and liabilities resulting from conditions that existed prior to Enduro's acquisition of the Underlying Properties unless such costs and expenses result from the operator's negligence or misconduct. In addition, as a result of the increased cost of compliance, the operators of the Underlying Properties may decide to discontinue drilling.

Neither Enduro nor the Trust is generally entitled to, nor required to provide, indemnity to third party operators with respect to pollution liability and associated environmental remediation costs. However, Enduro may be required to provide, and may be entitled to, indemnity from third party operators with respect to such liabilities and costs in the event of the other party's gross negligence or misconduct. In addition, Enduro has agreed to assume certain environmental liabilities of prior owners of the Underlying Properties in connection with the purchase thereof.

The amount of cash available for distribution by the Trust could be reduced by expenses caused by uninsured claims.

Enduro maintains insurance coverage against potential losses that it believes is customary in its industry. Enduro currently maintains general liability insurance and excess liability coverage. Enduro's excess liability coverage and general liability insurance do not have deductibles. The general liability insurance covers Enduro and its subsidiaries for legal and contractual liabilities arising out of bodily injury or property damage, including any resulting loss of use to third parties, and for sudden and accidental pollution or environmental liability, while the excess liability coverage is in addition to and triggered if

the general liability per occurrence limit is reached. In addition, Enduro maintains control of well insurance with per occurrence limits depending on the status of the well and deductibles consistent with industry standards. Enduro's general liability insurance and excess liability policies do not provide coverage with respect to legal and contractual liabilities of the Trust, and the Trust does not maintain such coverage since it is passive in nature and does not have any ability to influence Enduro or control the operations or development of the Underlying Properties. However, the Trust unitholders may indirectly benefit from Enduro's insurance coverage to the extent that insurance proceeds offset or reduce any costs or expenses that are deducted when calculating the net profits attributable to the Trust.

Enduro does not currently have any insurance policies in effect that are intended to provide coverage for losses solely related to hydraulic fracturing operations; however, Enduro believes its general liability and excess liability insurance policies would cover third-party claims related to hydraulic fracturing operations in accordance with, and subject to, the terms of such policies. These policies may not cover fines, penalties or costs and expenses related to government-mandated cleanup of pollution. In addition, these policies do not provide coverage for all liabilities, and there can be no assurance that the insurance coverage will be adequate to cover claims that may arise or that Enduro will be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates it considers reasonable. The occurrence of an event not fully covered by insurance could result in a significant decrease in the amount of cash available for distribution by the Trust.

The operations of the Underlying Properties are subject to complex federal, state, local and other laws and regulations that could adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of conducting operations on them or expose the operator to significant liabilities, which could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to Trust unitholders.

The production and development operations on the Underlying Properties are subject to complex and stringent laws and regulations. To conduct their operations in compliance with these laws and regulations, the operators of the Underlying Properties must obtain and maintain numerous permits, drilling bonds, approvals and certificates from various federal, state and local governmental authorities and engage in extensive reporting. The operators of the Underlying Properties may incur substantial costs and experience delays in order to maintain compliance with these existing laws and regulations, and the Trust will bear an 80% share of these costs. In addition, the operators' costs of compliance may increase if existing laws and regulations are revised or reinterpreted, or if new laws and regulations become applicable to their operations. Such costs could have a material adverse effect on the operators' business, financial condition and results of operations and reduce the amount of cash received by the Trust in respect of the Net Profits Interest. The operators of the Underlying Properties must also comply with laws and regulations prohibiting fraud and market manipulations in energy markets. To the extent the operators of the Underlying Properties are shippers on interstate pipelines, they must comply with the tariffs of such pipelines and with federal policies related to the use of interstate capacity, and such compliance costs will be borne in part by the Trust.

Laws and regulations governing exploration and production may also affect production levels. The operators of the Underlying Properties are required to comply with federal and state laws and regulations governing conservation matters, including: provisions related to the unitization or pooling of the oil and natural gas properties; the establishment of maximum rates of production from wells; the spacing of wells; the plugging and abandonment of wells; and the removal of related production equipment. Additionally, state and federal regulatory authorities may expand or alter applicable pipeline safety laws and regulations, compliance with which may require increase capital costs on the part of the operators and third party downstream natural gas transporters. These and other laws and regulations can limit the amount of oil and natural gas the operators can produce from their wells, limit the number of wells they can drill, or limit the locations at which they can conduct drilling operations, which in turn could negatively impact Trust distributions, estimated and actual future net revenues to the Trust and estimates of reserves attributable to the Trust's interests.

New laws or regulations, or changes to existing laws or regulations, may unfavorably impact the operators of the Underlying Properties and result in increased operating costs or have a material adverse effect on their financial condition and results of operations and reduce the amount of cash received by the Trust. For example, Congress is currently considering legislation that, if adopted in its proposed form, would subject companies involved in oil and natural gas exploration and production activities to, among other items, additional regulation of and restrictions on hydraulic fracturing of wells, the elimination of certain U.S. federal tax incentives and deductions available to oil and natural gas exploration and production activities and the prohibition or additional regulation of private energy commodity derivative and hedging activities. These and other potential regulations could increase the operating costs of the Underlying Properties, reduce the operators' liquidity, delay the operators' operations or otherwise alter the way the operators conduct their business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Trust and the amount of cash available for distribution to Trust unitholders.

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Climate change laws and regulations restricting emissions of "greenhouse gases" could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the oil and natural gas that the operators produce while the physical effects of climate change could disrupt their production and cause them to incur significant costs in preparing for or responding to those effects.

The oil and gas industry is a direct source of certain greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, namely carbon dioxide and methane, and future restrictions on such emissions could impact future operations on the Underlying Properties. In December 2009, the EPA published its findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs present an endangerment to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases are contributing to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere and other climate changes. Based on these findings, the agency has begun adopting and implementing regulations that would restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act. The EPA has adopted rules that regulate emissions of GHGs from certain large stationary sources under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") and Title V permitting programs.

On June 23, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court held that greenhouse gas emissions alone cannot trigger an obligation to obtain an air permit. However, the Supreme Court upheld EPA's authority to regulate GHG emissions from stationary sources, concluding sources that trigger air permitting requirements based on their traditional criteria pollutant emissions must include a limit for greenhouse gases in their permit. These EPA rules could affect the operations on the Underlying Properties or the ability of the operators of the Underlying Properties to obtain air permits for new or modified facilities.

In addition, in November 2010, the EPA published final regulations expanding the existing greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting rule to include onshore and offshore oil and natural gas production and onshore oil and natural gas processing, transmission, storage and distribution facilities. These requirements became applicable in 2012 for emissions occurring in 2011. In early 2014, President Obama announced the "Climate Action Plan," a broad-based plan designed to cut carbon pollution. A major focus of that plan is methane emission reductions. In January 2015, the White House announced a goal to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40-45% from 2012 emission levels by 2025. In May 2016, the EPA finalized rules to reduce methane emissions from new, modified or reconstructed sources in the oil and gas sector. The EPA also announced in March 2016 that it intends to reduce methane emissions for existing sources, with a proposed rule expected in 2017; however, in March 2017, EPA Administrator Pruitt formally withdrew the

Information Collection Request (ICR) that EPA had issued as the initial step in developing methane rules for existing oil and gas sources. In November 2016, the BLM issued final rules to reduce methane emissions from venting, flaring, and leaks during oil and gas operations on public lands. The Underlying Properties may be subject to these requirements or become subject to them in the future.

In addition, the U.S. Congress has from time to time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, and many states have already taken legal measures to reduce emissions of GHGs, primarily through the planned development of GHG emission inventories and/or regional GHG cap and trade programs. Most of these cap and trade programs work by requiring either major sources of emissions or major producers of fuels to acquire and surrender emission allowances, with the number of allowances available for purchase reduced each year until the overall GHG emission reduction goal is achieved. These reductions would be expected to cause the cost of allowances to escalate significantly over time. The adoption of any legislation or regulations that requires reporting of GHGs or otherwise limits emissions of GHGs from the equipment or operations of the operators of the Underlying Properties could require the operators to incur costs to monitor and report on GHG emissions or reduce emissions of GHGs associated with their operations. Such requirements could also adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas produced, all of which could reduce profits attributable to the Net Profits Interest and, as a result, the Trust's cash available for distribution.

Because regulation of GHG emissions is relatively new, further regulatory, legislative and judicial developments are likely to occur. Such developments may affect how these GHG initiatives will impact the operators of the Underlying Properties and the Trust.

Finally, some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts and floods and other climatic events. If any such effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on the operators' assets and operations and, consequently, may reduce profits attributable to the Net Profits Interest and, as a result, the Trust's cash available for distribution.

Federal and state legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing could result in increased costs and additional operating restrictions or delays as well as adversely affect the services of the operators of the Underlying Properties.

Hydraulic fracturing is an important and common practice that is used to stimulate production of hydrocarbons from tight formations. The process involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into formations to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate production. The process is typically regulated by state oil and gas commissions. However, the EPA has asserted federal regulatory authority over hydraulic fracturing. In December 2016, the EPA issued a final report on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The report did not find widespread, systematic impacts to drinking water from hydraulic fracturing; at the same time, the report acknowledged information gaps that limited EPA's ability to fully assess the potential impacts to drinking water resources.

On August 16, 2012 the EPA published final rules that extend New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) to certain exploration and production operations. The final rule requires the use of reduced emission completions or "green completions" on all hydraulically-fractured gas wells constructed or refractured after January 1, 2015. In response to some requests for reconsideration and challenges, EPA has amended the rule to extend compliance dates for certain storage vessels, and may issue additional revised rules in response to additional such requests in the future. In March 2015, the BLM released a final rule establishing new or more stringent standards for performing hydraulic fracturing operations on federal and tribal lands. Several states, trade groups and companies have challenged the legality of the BLM rule in federal court. On September 30, 2015, the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming issued a preliminary injunction, blocking BLM from enforcing the new rules nationwide, and on June 21, 2016, the court issued a final ruling striking down the BLM rule. The U.S. Department of Interior has appealed the decision to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. Although these new requirements will increase operating and capital expenditures and it is possible that the EPA will adopt further regulation that could further increase operating and capital expenditures, it is not currently expected that such existing and new regulations will have a material adverse impact on operations or financial results.

Some states have adopted, and other states are considering adopting, regulations that could restrict or impose additional requirements relating to hydraulic fracturing in certain circumstances, including the disclosure of information regarding the substances used in the hydraulic fracturing process. Such federal or state legislation could require the disclosure of chemical constituents used in the fracturing process to state or federal regulatory authorities who could then make such information publicly available. Disclosure of chemicals used in the fracturing process could make it easier for third parties opposing hydraulic fracturing to initiate legal proceedings against producers and service providers based on allegations that specific chemicals used in the fracturing process could adversely affect groundwater. In addition, if hydraulic fracturing is regulated at the federal level, Enduro's and the third party operators' fracturing activities could become subject to additional permit requirements or operational restrictions and also to associated permitting delays and potential increases in costs. In December 2014, the Governor of New York announced that the state would maintain its moratorium on hydraulic fracturing in the state. Further, some local governments, including in Texas, have imposed moratoria on drilling permits within city limits so that local ordinances may be reviewed to assess their adequacy to address such activities. Similar measures might be considered or implemented in the jurisdictions in which the Underlying Properties are located.

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If new laws or regulations that significantly restrict or otherwise impact hydraulic fracturing are passed by Congress or adopted in Texas, Louisiana or New Mexico, such legal requirements could make it more difficult or costly for Enduro or the third party operators to perform hydraulic fracturing activities and thereby could affect the determination of whether a well is commercially viable. In addition, restrictions on hydraulic fracturing could reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that the operators are ultimately able to produce in commercially paying quantities from the Underlying Properties, and could increase the cycle times and costs to receive permits, delay or possibly preclude receipt of permits in certain areas, impact water usage and waste water disposal and require air emissions, water usage and chemical additives disclosures.

Enduro's ability to perform its obligations to the Trust could be limited by restrictions under its debt agreements.

Enduro has various contractual obligations to the Trust under the Trust Agreement and Conveyance. Restrictions under Enduro's debt agreements, including certain covenants, financial ratios and tests, could impair its ability to fulfill its obligations to the Trust. The requirement that Enduro comply with these restrictive covenants and financial ratios and tests may materially adversely affect its ability to react to changes in market conditions, take advantage of business opportunities it believes to be desirable, obtain future financing, fund needed capital expenditures or withstand a continuing or future downturn in its business which may, in turn, impair Enduro's operations and its ability to perform its obligations to the Trust under the Trust Agreement and Conveyance. If Enduro is unable to perform its obligations to the Trust under the Trust Agreement or Conveyance, it could have a material adverse effect on the Trust.

The bankruptcy of Enduro or any of the third party operators could impede the operation of the wells and the development of the proved undeveloped reserves.

The value of the Net Profits Interest and the Trust's ultimate cash available for distribution will be highly dependent on the financial condition of the operators of the Underlying Properties. None of the operators of the Underlying Properties, including Enduro, has agreed with the Trust to maintain a certain net worth or to be restricted by other similar covenants.

The ability to develop and operate the Underlying Properties depends on the future financial condition and economic performance and access to capital of the operators of those properties, which in turn will depend upon the supply and demand for oil and natural gas, prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Enduro and the third party operators. Enduro is not a reporting company and is not required to file periodic reports with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act. Therefore, as a Trust unitholder, you do not have access to financial information about Enduro.

In the event of the bankruptcy of an operator of the Underlying Properties, the working interest owners in the affected properties will have to seek a new party to perform the development and the operations of the affected wells. The working interest owners may not be able to find a replacement driller or operator, and they may not be able to enter into a new agreement with such replacement party on favorable terms within a reasonable period of time. As a result, such a bankruptcy may result in reduced production from the reserves and decreased distributions to Trust unitholders.

In the event of the bankruptcy of Enduro, if a court were to hold that the Net Profits Interest was part of the bankruptcy estate, the Trust may be treated as an unsecured creditor with respect to the Net Profits Interest attributable to properties in Louisiana and New Mexico.

Enduro and the Trust believe that, in a bankruptcy of Enduro, the Net Profits Interest would be viewed as a separate property interest under Texas law and, as such, outside of Enduro's bankruptcy estate. However, to the extent that were not the case, or to the extent Louisiana or New Mexico law were held to be applicable, the Net Profits Interest might be considered an asset of the bankruptcy estate and used to satisfy obligations to creditors of Enduro, in which case the Trust would be an unsecured creditor of Enduro at risk of losing the entire value of the Net Profits Interest to senior creditors.

Adverse developments in Texas, Louisiana or New Mexico could adversely impact the results of operations and cash flows of the Underlying Properties and reduce the amount of cash available for distributions to Trust unitholders.

The operations of the Underlying Properties are focused on the production and development of oil and natural gas within the states of Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico. As a result, the results of operations and cash flows of the Underlying Properties depend upon continuing operations in these areas. This concentration could disproportionately expose the Trust's interests to operational and regulatory risk in these areas. Due to the lack of diversification in geographic location, adverse developments in exploration and production of oil and natural gas in any of these areas of operation could have a significantly greater impact on the results of operations and cash flows of the Underlying Properties than if the operations were more diversified.

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TAX RISKS RELATED TO THE TRUST UNITS

The Trust has not requested a ruling from the IRS regarding the tax treatment of the Trust. If the IRS were to determine (and be sustained in that determination) that the Trust is not a "grantor trust" for federal income tax purposes, the Trust could be subject to more complex and costly tax reporting requirements that could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to Trust unitholders.

If the Trust were not treated as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes, the Trust should be treated as a partnership for such purposes. Although the Trust would not become subject to federal income taxation at the entity level as a result of treatment as a partnership, and items of income, gain, loss and deduction would flow through to the Trust unitholders, the Trust's tax reporting requirements would be more complex and costly to implement and maintain, and its distributions to Trust unitholders could be reduced as a result.

Neither Enduro nor the Trustee has requested a ruling from the IRS regarding the tax status of the Trust, and neither Enduro nor the Trust can assure you that such a ruling would be granted if requested or that the IRS will not challenge these positions on audit.

Trust unitholders should be aware of the possible state tax implications of owning Trust Units.

Certain U.S. federal income tax preferences currently available with respect to oil and natural gas production may be eliminated as a result of future legislation.

In recent years, the Obama administration's budget proposals and other proposed legislation have included elimination of certain key U.S. federal income tax incentives currently available to oil and gas exploration and production. If enacted into law, these provisions would eliminate certain tax preferences applicable to taxpayers engaged in the exploration or production of natural resources. These changes include, but are not limited to the repeal of the percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas properties. It is unclear whether any such changes will be enacted and, if so, when any such changes would become effective.

You will be required to pay taxes on your share of the Trust's income even if you do not receive any cash distributions from the Trust.

Trust unitholders are treated as if they own the Trust's assets and receive the Trust's income and are directly taxable thereon as if no Trust were in existence. Because the Trust will generate taxable income that could be different in amount than the cash the Trust distributes, unitholders will be required to pay any federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on their share of the Trust's taxable income even if they receive no cash distributions from the Trust. Unitholders may not receive cash distributions from the Trust equal to their share of the Trust's taxable income or even equal to the actual tax liability that results from that income.

A portion of any tax gain on the disposition of the Trust Units could be taxed as ordinary income.

Proved Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015									
Proved Developed Producing	3,716	6,797	4,849	\$ 78,297	11,832	20,616	15,268	\$ 97,870	
Proved Developed Non-Producing	5	10	7	83	9	19	12	105	
Proved Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) Reserves for natural gas liquids are immaterial and included as a component of oil reserves.

(2) PV-10 is a non-GAAP financial measure and represents the present value of estimated future cash inflows from proved crude oil and natural gas reserves, less future development and production costs, discounted at 10% per annum to reflect timing of future cash inflows using the twelve-month unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month commodity prices, after adjustment for differentials in location and quality, for each of the preceding twelve months. An estimate of PV-10 is provided because it provides useful information to investors as it is widely used by professional analysts and sophisticated investors when evaluating oil and gas companies. PV-10 is considered relevant and useful for evaluating the relative monetary significance of oil and natural gas reserves. PV-10 is not intended to represent the current market value of the estimated reserves of the Underlying Properties. PV-10 differs from standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows because it does not include the effect of future income taxes. Please refer to the notes to the financial statements of the Trust included in this Form 10-K.

Reserve quantities and revenues for the Net Profits Interest were estimated from projections of reserves and revenues attributable to the Underlying Properties. Since the Trust has a defined Net Profits Interest, the Trust does not own a specific percentage of the oil and natural gas reserve quantities. Accordingly, reserves allocated to the Trust pertaining to its 80% Net Profits Interest in the Underlying Properties have effectively been reduced to reflect recovery of the Trust's 80% portion of applicable production and development costs. Because Trust reserve quantities are determined using an allocation formula, any changes in actual or assumed prices or costs will result in revisions to the estimated reserve quantities allocated to the Net Profits Interest.

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Estimates of proved reserves were prepared in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the SEC and the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which require that reserve estimates be prepared under existing economic and operating conditions based upon an average of the NYMEX first-day-of-the-month commodity price during the 12-month period ending on the balance sheet date with no provision for price and cost escalations except by contractual arrangements. Prices used in estimating reserves were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 42.75	\$ 50.28	\$ 94.99
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.59	\$ 4.35

Producing Acreage and Well Counts

For the following data, "gross" refers to the total number of wells or acres in the Underlying Properties and "net" refers to gross wells or acres multiplied by the percentage working interest owned by Enduro and in turn attributable to the Underlying Properties. All of the acreage comprising the Underlying Properties is held by production. Although many wells produce both oil and natural gas, a well is categorized as an oil well or a natural gas well based upon the ratio of oil to natural gas production.

The Underlying Properties are interests in properties located in the Permian Basin of west Texas and New Mexico and in the East Texas/North Louisiana region. The following is a summary of the approximate acreage of the Underlying Properties at December 31, 2016:

	Acres	
	Gross	Net
Permian Basin	137,295	40,895
East Texas/North Louisiana	12,646	4,921
Total	149,941	45,816

The following is a summary of the producing wells on the Underlying Properties as of December 31, 2016:

	Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross Wells(1)	Net Wells	Gross Wells(1)	Net Wells
Permian Basin	3,525	329	111	14
East Texas/North Louisiana	—	—	341	71
Total	3,525	329	452	85

(1) Enduro's total producing wells include 17 operated wells and 3,960 non-operated wells. At December 31, 2016, 171 of Enduro's producing wells had multiple completions.

There have been no development or exploratory wells drilled in the East Texas/North Louisiana region during the last three years. The following is a summary of the number of development and exploratory wells drilled on the Underlying Properties located in the Permian Basin during the last three years:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Permian Basin						
Development Wells:						
Productive	9	0.9	2	0.1	45	4.7
Dry holes	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	0.9	2	0.1	45	4.7

Exploratory Wells:							
Productive	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	
Dry holes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	
Total:							
Productive	9	0.9	2	0.1	46	4.9	
Dry holes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	9	0.9	2	0.1	46	4.9	

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Major Producing Areas

Substantially all of the Underlying Properties are located in mature oil fields that are characterized by long production histories. Based on the reserve reports, approximately 73% of the future production from the Underlying Properties is expected to be oil and approximately 27% is expected to be natural gas.

Permian Basin Region

The Permian Basin is one of the largest and most prolific oil and natural gas producing basins in the United States. The Underlying Properties in the Permian Basin contain 137,295 gross (40,895 net) acres in Texas and New Mexico.

The largest fields in the Underlying Properties are located primarily in the Permian Basin (measured by Boe reserves at December 31, 2016). Each of the following fields individually account for more than 15 percent of the Underlying Properties reserves as of December 31, 2016.

- The largest field area in the Permian Basin region is the Eunice Monument field, which primarily consists of the North Monument Grayburg Unit. The North Monument Grayburg Unit was discovered in 1929. Proved reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties in the Eunice Monument area were 2.1 MMBoe as of December 31, 2016. The operators of the Eunice Monument area are Apache Corporation and XTO Energy.
- The second largest field in the Permian Basin region is the North Central Levelland Unit discovered in 1937. This unit is a waterflood property and produces from the San Andres formation at a depth of approximately 4,900 feet. Proved reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties in the North Central Levelland Unit were 1.9 MMBoe as of December 31, 2016. The operator of the North Central Levelland Unit is Apache Corporation.
- The third largest field in the Permian Basin region is the Lost Tank field operated by Occidental Petroleum. This unit produces from the Brushy Canyon and Wolfcamp formations at depths up to 8,500 feet. Proved reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties in the Lost Tank field were 1.6 MMBoe as of December 31, 2016.

The following table shows the average sales price and lease operating expenses for any field that individually accounted for more than 15 percent of the Underlying Properties' reserves as of the end of the respective period. The figures presented for the largest fields in the Permian Basin of west Texas and New Mexico below relate to the amounts included in the net profits calculation for the distributions paid during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2016	2015	2014
Eunice Monument Area	Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl	\$ 39.02	\$ 57.08	\$ 94.78
	Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf	\$ 2.56	\$ 3.63	\$ 5.42
	Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe	\$ 23.75	\$ 19.43	\$ 16.38
North Central Levelland Unit	Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl	\$ 38.94	\$ 56.92	\$ 94.57
	Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf	\$ 0.82	\$ 1.11	\$ 2.12
	Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe	\$ 23.58	\$ 30.63	\$ 35.17
Lost Tank	Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl	\$ 37.57	\$ 54.66	\$ 93.11
	Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.73	\$ 3.90
	Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.42	\$ 5.56
North Cowden Unit	Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl	\$ 38.91	\$ 57.60	\$ 94.63
	Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.97	\$ 3.57
	Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe	\$ 33.17	\$ 44.01	\$ 43.85

East Texas/North Louisiana Region

The Underlying Properties contain interests in 12,646 gross (4,921 net) acres in the East Texas/North Louisiana region across three fields: the Elm Grove field, operated primarily by Aethon Energy Operating, LLC and BHP Billiton Ltd.; the Kingston field, operated by EXCO Resources and Indigo Resources, LLC; and the Stockman field, operated by Enduro. Substantially all proved reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties in the East Texas/North Louisiana region are located in the Haynesville, Cotton Valley, and Hosston reservoirs of the Elm Grove and Kingston fields. Proved reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties in the Elm Grove and Kingston fields were 0.4 MMBoe and 0.3 MMBoe, respectively, as of December 31, 2016.

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Production and Reserves

The following table shows the net production, average sales price, average lease operating expense, and proved reserves as of year-end for the Underlying Properties located in the Permian Basin of west Texas and New Mexico and in the East Texas/North Louisiana region, which relates to the amounts included in the net profits calculation for the distributions paid during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2016	2015	2014
Permian Basin	Oil Production (Bbls)	791,459	891,320	857,026
	Natural Gas(1) (Mcf)	2,503,998	2,613,003	2,062,217
	Total Production (Boe)	1,208,792	1,326,820	1,200,729
	Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl	\$ 38.41	\$ 57.05	\$ 94.34
	Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf	\$ 2.04	\$ 3.02	\$ 4.73
	Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe	\$ 16.59	\$ 19.62	\$ 21.44
	Proved Reserves (MBoe)	9,480	14,533	17,614
	East Texas/North Louisiana	Oil Production (Bbls)	4,937	6,078
Natural Gas(1) (Mcf)		1,993,351	2,289,232	3,434,006
Total Production (Boe)		337,162	387,617	578,551
Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl		\$ 37.23	\$ 58.05	\$ 98.92
Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf		\$ 2.10	\$ 3.13	\$ 4.18
Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe		\$ 7.03	\$ 9.69	\$ 8.24
Proved Reserves (MBoe)		672	747	4,731
Total		Oil Production (Bbls)	796,396	897,398
	Natural Gas(1) (Mcf)	4,497,349	4,902,235	5,496,223
	Total Production (Boe)	1,545,954	1,714,437	1,779,280
	Oil Average Sales Price per Bbl	\$ 38.40	\$ 57.06	\$ 94.37
	Natural Gas Average Sales Price per Mcf	\$ 2.07	\$ 3.07	\$ 4.38
	Average Lease Operating Expense per Boe	\$ 14.50	\$ 17.37	\$ 17.15
	Proved Reserves (MBoe)	10,152	15,281	22,345

(1) Production of natural gas liquids is immaterial and included as a component of natural gas production.

Abandonment and Sale of Underlying Properties

Each of the operators of the Underlying Properties or any transferee has the right to abandon its interest in any well or property if it reasonably believes a well or property ceases to produce or is not capable of producing in commercially paying quantities. Upon termination of the lease, the portion of the Net Profits Interest relating to the abandoned property will be extinguished.

Enduro generally may sell all or a portion of its interests in the Underlying Properties, subject to and burdened by the Net Profits Interest, without the consent of the Trust unitholders. Following the sale of all or any portion of the Underlying Properties, the purchaser will be bound by the obligations of Enduro under the Trust Agreement and the Conveyance with respect to the portion sold. In addition, Enduro may, without the consent of the Trust unitholders, require the Trust to release the Net Profits Interest associated with any lease that accounts for less than or equal to 0.25% of the total production from the Underlying Properties in the prior 12 months and provided that the Net Profits Interest covered by such releases cannot exceed, during any 12-month period, an aggregate fair market value to the Trust of \$500,000. These releases will be made only in connection with a sale by Enduro to a non-affiliate of the relevant Underlying Properties and are conditioned upon the Trust receiving an amount equal to the fair value to the Trust of such Net Profits Interest. Enduro has not identified for sale any of the Underlying Properties.

Title to Properties

The properties comprising the Underlying Properties are or may be subject to one or more of the burdens and obligations described below. To the extent that these burdens and obligations affect Enduro's rights to production or the value of production from the Underlying Properties, they have been taken into account in calculating the Trust's interests and in estimating the size and the value of the reserves attributable to the Underlying Properties.

Enduro's interests in the oil and natural gas properties comprising the Underlying Properties are typically subject to one or more of the following:

- royalties and other burdens, express and implied, under oil and natural gas leases and other arrangements;
- overriding royalties, production payments and similar interests and other burdens created by Enduro's predecessors in title;
- a variety of contractual obligations arising under operating agreements, farm-out agreements, production sales contracts and other agreements that may affect the Underlying Properties or their title;
- liens that arise in the normal course of operations, such as those for unpaid taxes, statutory liens securing unpaid suppliers and contractors and contractual liens under operating agreements that are not yet delinquent or, if delinquent, are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

- pooling, unitization and communitization agreements, declarations and orders;
- easements, restrictions, rights-of-way and other matters that commonly affect property;
- conventional rights of reassignment that obligate Enduro to reassign all or part of a property to a third party if Enduro intends to release or abandon such property;
- preferential rights to purchase or similar agreements and required third party consents to assignments or similar agreements;
- obligations or duties affecting the Underlying Properties to any municipality or public authority with respect to any franchise, grant, license or permit, and all applicable laws, rules, regulations and orders of any governmental authority; and
- rights reserved to or vested in the appropriate governmental agency or authority to control or regulate the Underlying Properties and also the interests held therein, including Enduro's interests and the Net Profits Interest.

Enduro has informed the Trustee that Enduro believes the burdens and obligations affecting the properties comprising the Underlying Properties are conventional in the industry for similar properties. Enduro has also informed the Trustee that Enduro believes the existing burdens and obligations do not, in the aggregate, materially interfere with the use of the Underlying Properties and will not materially adversely affect the Net Profits Interest or its value.

To give third parties notice of the Net Profits Interest, Enduro recorded the Conveyance in Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico in the real property records in each Texas, Louisiana or New Mexico county in which the Underlying Properties are located, or in such other public records of those states as required under applicable law to place third parties on notice of the Conveyance.

In a bankruptcy of Enduro, to the extent Louisiana or New Mexico law were held to be applicable, the Net Profits Interest might be considered an asset of the bankruptcy estate and used to satisfy obligations to creditors of Enduro, in which case the Trust would be an unsecured creditor of Enduro at risk of losing the entire value of the Net Profits Interest to senior creditors. See "Risk Factors—In the event of the bankruptcy of Enduro, if a court were to hold that the Net Profits Interest was part of the bankruptcy estate, the Trust may be treated as an unsecured creditor with respect to the Net Profits Interest attributable to properties in Louisiana and New Mexico" in Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Enduro believes that its title to the Underlying Properties and the Trust's title to the Net Profits Interest are each good and defensible in accordance with standards generally accepted in the oil and gas industry, subject to such exceptions as are not so material to detract substantially from the use or value of such Underlying Properties or Net Profits Interest. Under the terms of the Conveyance creating the Net Profits Interest, Enduro has provided a special warranty of title with respect to the Net Profits Interest, subject to the burdens and obligations described in this section. Please see "Risk Factors—The Trust Units may lose value as a result of title deficiencies with respect to the Underlying Properties" in Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings.*

Currently, there are not any legal proceedings pending to which the Trust is a party or of which any of its property is the subject. The foregoing does not address any legal proceedings to which Enduro or any of the third party operators may be a party or subject or that may otherwise relate to or affect any of the Underlying Properties or the operations of any of the operators of the Underlying Properties.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures.*

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Trust Units, Related Unitholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Trust Units.*

The Trust Units trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NDRO." The high and low sales prices and aggregate monthly distributions paid per unit for each quarter in 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Quarter	Price Range		Distributions Paid
	High	Low	
2016			
First Quarter	\$ 3.79	\$ 1.77	\$ 0.083331
Second Quarter	\$ 4.06	\$ 2.37	\$ 0.018150
Third Quarter	\$ 3.83	\$ 3.19	\$ 0.058876
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.55	\$ 3.25	\$ 0.096803
2015			
First Quarter	\$ 5.77	\$ 3.93	\$ 0.088216
Second Quarter	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.12	\$ 0.078393
Third Quarter	\$ 4.28	\$ 2.46	\$ 0.120398
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.65	\$ 2.15	\$ 0.130230

At December 31, 2016, there were 33,000,000 Trust Units outstanding. On March 6, 2017, the closing sales price of the Trust Units as reported by the NYSE was \$3.35 per unit, and there were four unitholders of record. This number does not include owners for whom Trust Units may be held in "street" name.

Distributions

Each month, the Trustee determines the amount of funds available for distribution to the Trust unitholders. Available funds are the excess cash, if any, received by the Trust from the Net Profits Interest and other sources (such as interest earned on any amounts reserved by the Trustee) that month, over the Trust's incurred expenses for that month. Available funds are reduced by any cash the Trustee decides to hold as a reserve against future liabilities. The holders of Trust Units as of the applicable record date (generally the last business day of each calendar month) are entitled to monthly distributions payable on or before the 10th business day after the record date (or the next succeeding business day). For further information on distributions to unitholders, see Note 7 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Equity Compensation Plans

The Trust does not have any employees and does not maintain any equity compensation plans.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no equity securities sold by the Trust during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no purchases of Trust Units by the Trust or any affiliated purchaser during the fourth quarter of 2016.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table sets forth selected financial data for the Trust for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Income from Net Profits Interest	\$ 9,216,320	\$ 14,478,775	\$ 29,306,116
Distributable income	\$ 8,486,280	\$ 13,768,821	\$ 28,496,094
Distributable income per unit	\$ 0.257160	\$ 0.417237	\$ 0.863518
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trust corpus	\$ 107,324,542	\$ 121,009,502	\$ 528,372,769
Trust Units outstanding	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to "Forward-Looking Statements" for an explanation of these types of statements.

Overview

Enduro Royalty Trust, a statutory trust created in May 2011, completed its initial public offering in November 2011. The Trust's only asset and source of income is the Net Profits Interest, which entitles the Trust to receive 80% of the net profits from oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties. The Net Profits Interest is passive in nature and neither the Trust nor the Trustee has any management control over or responsibility for costs relating to the operation of the Underlying Properties. Additionally, third parties operate substantially all of the wells on the Underlying Properties and, therefore, Enduro is not in a position to control the timing of development efforts, associated costs, or the rate of production of the reserves.

The Trust is required to make monthly cash distributions of substantially all of its monthly cash receipts, after deducting the Trust's administrative expenses, to holders of record (generally the last business day of each calendar month) on or before the 10th business day after the record date. The Net Profits Interest is entitled to a share of the profits from and after July 1, 2011 attributable to production occurring on or after June 1, 2011. The amount of Trust revenues and cash distributions to Trust unitholders depends on, among other things:

- oil and natural gas sales prices;
- volumes of oil and natural gas produced and sold attributable to the Underlying Properties;
- production and development costs;
- price differentials;
- potential reductions or suspensions of production;
- the amount and timing of Trust administrative expenses; and
- the establishment, increase, or decrease of reserves for approved development expenses or future liabilities of the Trust.

Generally, Enduro receives cash payment for oil production 30 to 60 days after it is produced and for natural gas production 60 to 90 days after it is produced.

2016 Recap and 2017 Outlook

Oil and natural gas prices declined significantly in the second half of 2014 and have remained low, negatively impacting the fair value of the Net Profits Interest as well as revenues and distributable income available to unitholders. Further, depressed commodity pricing reduced development activity in 2015 and 2016, thereby hindering the ability to abate natural production declines on the Underlying Properties.

The average NYMEX oil price for the production months included in 2016 distributions decreased 31% from the prior year, significantly decreasing the revenues and distributable income available to unitholders in 2016. Although NYMEX oil prices have recovered to over \$50 per Bbl, the continued depressed commodity price environment has and will continue to negatively affect the amount of cash flow available for distribution to the Trust unitholders in 2017.

Development activity was limited in 2016, leading to oil and natural gas declines as there was no new production to offset natural declines. The Trust's oil and natural gas volumes are anticipated to decline again in 2017 due to continued minimal capital expenditures. Additionally, continued low commodity prices or further price declines may reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that Enduro and its third party operators can economically produce.

In 2017, development activity on the Underlying Properties is anticipated to be focused on the East Texas / North Louisiana area. Operators have recently enhanced completion technology on Haynesville wells, resulting in improved economics. Enduro currently anticipates over 50% of the capital expenditures to be focused on the East Texas / North Louisiana area, with 6 gross wells planned to be drilled during 2017. The operators of the properties underlying the Trust continue to evaluate planned capital expenditures during 2017, but based on currently available information, Enduro anticipates 2017 capital expenditures to range from \$5 to \$8 million attributable to the properties in which the Trust owns a net profits interest, or \$4 to \$6.4 million net to the Trust's 80% net profits interest.

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Results of Operations

The following table displays oil and natural gas sales volumes and average prices (excluding the effects of the hedging arrangements discussed in Note 5 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K) from the Underlying Properties, representing the amounts included in the net profits calculation for the distributions paid during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Month of Distribution	Underlying Sales Volumes		Average Price	
	Oil (Bbls)	Natural Gas (Mcf)	Oil (per Bbl)	Natural Gas (per Mcf)
2016:				
January	70,206	406,853	\$ 44.37	\$ 2.44
February	70,104	415,239	\$ 45.03	\$ 2.33
March	68,223	486,540	\$ 40.28	\$ 2.55
April	66,130	365,158	\$ 33.55	\$ 1.88
May	69,156	392,316	\$ 29.06	\$ 1.85
June	64,393	361,611	\$ 27.89	\$ 1.87
July	69,118	337,869	\$ 33.32	\$ 1.81
August	65,679	357,235	\$ 36.44	\$ 1.56
September	65,223	311,904	\$ 42.20	\$ 1.90
October	63,325	378,239	\$ 45.24	\$ 1.85
November	63,585	349,412	\$ 41.83	\$ 2.04
December	61,254	334,973	\$ 41.85	\$ 2.47
Total—2016	796,396	4,497,349	\$ 38.40	\$ 2.07
2015:				
January	82,474	432,652	\$ 84.91	\$ 4.16
February	81,868	428,266	\$ 76.79	\$ 4.17
March	78,027	432,627	\$ 69.92	\$ 3.94
April	79,802	318,830	\$ 57.49	\$ 3.54
May	74,315	365,039	\$ 45.40	\$ 3.37
June	65,848	499,735	\$ 45.37	\$ 2.79
July	84,478	383,647	\$ 46.15	\$ 2.60
August	63,058	379,199	\$ 46.18	\$ 2.52
September	73,967	417,505	\$ 54.85	\$ 2.37
October	72,290	440,374	\$ 56.29	\$ 2.37
November	71,875	394,272	\$ 50.38	\$ 2.47
December	69,396	410,089	\$ 42.51	\$ 2.60
Total—2015	897,398	4,902,235	\$ 57.06	\$ 3.07
2014:				
January	69,045	541,653	\$ 105.79	\$ 3.79
February	75,378	507,407	\$ 99.76	\$ 3.82
March	68,212	453,517	\$ 89.71	\$ 3.83
April	68,239	448,645	\$ 91.07	\$ 3.80
May	74,106	528,824	\$ 90.00	\$ 4.21
June	67,374	462,608	\$ 95.46	\$ 4.71
July	70,173	422,376	\$ 94.66	\$ 5.53
August	78,525	450,004	\$ 93.95	\$ 4.86
September	72,290	418,044	\$ 93.01	\$ 4.63
October	71,572	433,786	\$ 96.61	\$ 4.71

November	71,817	410,951	\$	95.80	\$	4.69
December	76,512	418,408	\$	87.17	\$	4.39
Total—2014	863,243	5,496,223	\$	94.37	\$	4.38

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Computation of Income from Net Profits Interest Received by the Trust

In connection with the closing of the initial public offering in November 2011, Enduro contributed the Net Profits Interest to the Trust in exchange for 33,000,000 newly issued Trust Units. The Net Profits Interest entitles the Trust to receive 80% of the net profits from the sale and production of oil and natural gas attributable to the Underlying Properties that are produced during the term of the Conveyance, which commenced on July 1, 2011. The Trust's Income from Net Profits Interest consists of monthly net profits attributable to the Income from Net Profits Interest. Net profits income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was determined as shown in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Gross profits:			
Oil sales	\$ 30,581,617	\$ 51,202,046	\$ 81,466,264
Natural gas sales	9,288,783	15,058,423	24,097,150
Total	39,870,400	66,260,469	105,563,414
Costs:			
Direct operating expenses:			
Lease operating expenses	22,422,000	29,788,000	30,510,000
Compression, gathering and transportation	3,179,000	2,391,000	3,115,000
Production, ad valorem and other taxes	2,953,000	5,365,000	7,609,000
Development expenses	(329,000)	10,618,000	29,487,969
Total	28,225,000	48,162,000	70,721,969
Settlement of hedge contracts	—	—	1,791,200
Net profits	\$ 11,645,400	\$ 18,098,469	\$ 36,632,645
Percentage allocable to Net Profits Interest	80%	80%	80%
Net profits allocable to Net Profits Interest	\$ 9,316,320	\$ 14,478,775	\$ 29,306,116
Less: Enduro reserve withheld for approved development expenses	(100,000)	—	—
Income from Net Profits Interest	9,216,320	14,478,775	29,306,116
Less: Trust general and administrative expenses and cash withheld for expenses	(730,040)	(709,954)	(810,022)
Distributable income	\$ 8,486,280	\$ 13,768,821	\$ 28,496,094

The following table displays oil and natural gas sales volumes and average prices (excluding the effects of the hedging arrangements discussed in Note 5 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K) from the Underlying Properties, representing the amounts included in the net profits calculation for distributions paid during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Underlying Properties Production Volumes:			
Oil (Bbls)	796,396	897,398	863,243
Natural Gas (Mcf)	4,497,349	4,902,235	5,496,223
Combined (Boe)	1,545,954	1,714,437	1,779,280
Average Prices:			
Oil — NYMEX (September-August) (\$/Bbl)	\$ 41.63	\$ 60.57	\$ 100.25
Differential	\$ (3.23)	\$ (3.51)	\$ (5.88)
Oil prices realized (\$/Bbl)	\$ 38.40	\$ 57.06	\$ 94.37
Natural gas — NYMEX (August-July) (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.30	\$ 3.23	\$ 4.22
Differential	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.16
Natural gas prices realized (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.07	\$ 3.07	\$ 4.38

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Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

Income from Net Profits Interest for the year ended December 31, 2016 is calculated from the following:

- oil sales primarily related to oil produced from the Underlying Properties from September 2015 through August 2016;
- natural gas sales primarily related to natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties from August 2015 through July 2016; and
- direct operating and development expenses primarily related to expenses and capital incurred from October 2015 to September 2016.

Net profits attributable to the Underlying Properties for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$11.6 million compared to \$18.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The \$6.5 million decrease from 2015 to 2016 was primarily due to the following items:

- Oil sales decreased \$20.6 million, primarily due to lower realized prices, which caused oil sales to decline by \$14.9 million. The remaining \$5.7 million decrease in oil sales was due to reduced sales volumes. The average oil price received decreased 33% as a result of the corresponding decrease in the average NYMEX oil price for the relevant production months. Oil sales volumes decreased 11% as a result of natural production declines, which included high initial rates of decline on new wells in the Permian Basin. Production from wells drilled as part of the 2014 Rocker B drilling program declined approximately 46,600 Bbls from approximately 77,400 Bbls included in distributions paid during 2015 to approximately 30,800 Bbls included in distributions paid during 2016.
- Natural gas sales decreased \$5.8 million due to lower realized prices, which reduced natural gas sales by \$4.5 million, and reduced sales volumes, which decreased natural gas sales by \$1.3 million. The average natural gas price received decreased 33% due to a 29% decrease in the average NYMEX natural gas price and reduced sales price realizations for the relevant production months. Sales price realizations during 2016 were impacted by a reduction in natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) pricing, which is included as part of the natural gas pricing on non-operated properties. During periods of higher oil prices, natural gas differentials were positive due to the impact of NGL pricing upgrades as certain NGL pricing correlates with oil prices. Natural gas sales volumes decreased 8% primarily as a result of natural production declines.
- Lease operating expenses decreased \$7.4 million (\$2.87 per Boe) primarily due to decreases in workover and maintenance activity on mature fields in the Permian Basin, the costs of oilfield goods and services and reduced plugging and abandonment costs.
- Production, ad valorem and other taxes decreased \$2.4 million primarily due to a \$26.4 million decrease in total sales revenues. In addition, during 2016, ad valorem expenses were \$1.1 million lower as a result of lower than expected actual ad valorem expenses in 2015. As a percentage of revenues, production, ad valorem and other taxes were 7.4% for 2016 compared to 8.1% for 2015.
- Development expenses decreased \$10.9 million primarily due to a lack of capital projects and development activity in the low commodity price environment. For distributions paid during the year ended December 31, 2016, capital adjustments, resulting from projects where actual costs incurred were less than projected, more than offset capital expenditures incurred and increased net profits by \$0.3 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, Enduro established a total reserve of \$850,000 for approved 2016 development expenses and released \$750,000 during the year as discussed in Note 8 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. At December 31, 2016, \$100,000 remained in the reserve for approved capital expenditures.

The Trust withheld \$0.7 million and paid \$0.7 million for general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2016. Expenses paid during the period primarily consisted of fees for the preparation of 2015 tax information for unitholders, preparation of the Trust’s 2015 reserve report and Annual Report on Form 10-K, 2015 and 2016 financial statement audit fees, preparation of the Trust’s 2016 monthly press releases and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Trustee fees, and New York Stock Exchange listing fees. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Trust withheld \$0.7 million and paid \$0.9 million for general and administrative expenses.

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Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

Income from Net Profits Interest for the year ended December 31, 2015 is calculated from the following:

- oil sales primarily related to oil produced from the Underlying Properties from September 2014 through August 2015;
- natural gas sales primarily related to natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties from August 2014 through July 2015; and
- direct operating and development expenses primarily related to expenses and capital incurred from October 2014 to September 2015.

Net profits attributable to the Underlying Properties for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$18.1 million compared to \$36.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The \$18.5 million decrease from 2014 to 2015 was primarily due to the following items:

- Oil sales decreased \$30.3 million due to lower realized prices, which reduced oil sales by \$33.5 million, partially offset by an increase in sales volumes, which contributed an additional \$3.2 million of oil sales. The average oil price received decreased 40% due to a 40% decrease in the average NYMEX oil price for the relevant production months. Oil sales volumes increased 4% primarily as a result of new production from the 2014 Rocker B drilling program. During 2014, Enduro participated in 20 gross well proposals received from Pioneer for the Rocker B drilling program in the Wolfcamp play in the Midland Basin. Although the majority of development expenses associated with this drilling program were included in 2014 distributions, first production payments from 12 wells were not included until distributions made during the first and second quarters of 2015. The new production receipts from these 12 wells and a full year of cash receipts from the remaining eight wells contributed an additional 51,808 Bbls of production to 2015 distributions.
- Natural gas sales decreased \$9.0 million due to lower realized prices, which reduced natural gas sales by \$6.4 million, and reduced sales volumes, which decreased natural gas sales by \$2.6 million. The average natural gas price received decreased 30% due to a 23% decrease in the average NYMEX natural gas price and reduced sales price realizations for the relevant production months. Sales price realizations during 2015 have been impacted by a reduction in NGLs pricing, which is included as part of the natural gas pricing on non-operated properties. Historically, natural gas differentials have been positive from the impact of NGL pricing upgrades as certain NGL pricing correlates with oil prices. Natural gas sales volumes decreased 11% primarily as a result of natural production declines, partially offset by production increases in the Permian Basin due to new wells coming online. Also contributing to the decline, during the second quarter of 2015, an operator in the Elm Grove field began withholding revenue payments in settlement of unused firm capacity reservation fees that were retroactively charged back as far as January 2012. The withheld payments were responsible for approximately 2% of the 11% decline in natural gas sales volumes.
- Production, ad valorem and other taxes decreased \$2.2 million primarily due to a \$39.3 million decrease in total sales revenues. Taxes as a percentage of revenues remained consistent at approximately 7 to 8 percent.
- Development expenses decreased \$18.9 million primarily due to a \$13.9 million decrease in capital activity in the Permian Basin Wolfcamp drilling program operated by Pioneer. During 2015, capital projects and development activity decreased due to the low commodity price environment.

- Hedge settlements decreased \$1.8 million due to the maturation of all hedge contracts related to 2013 production, a portion of which was recognized in 2014. For further information on commodity hedges, see Note 5 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

The Trust withheld \$0.7 million and paid \$0.9 million for general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2015. Expenses paid during the period primarily consisted of fees for the preparation of 2014 tax information for unitholders, preparation of the Trust's 2014 reserve report and Annual Report on Form 10-K, 2014 and 2015 financial statement audit fees, preparation of the Trust's 2015 monthly press releases and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Trustee fees, and New York Stock Exchange listing fees. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Trust withheld \$0.8 million and paid \$0.6 million for general and administrative expenses.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Trust's principal sources of liquidity are cash flow generated from the Net Profits Interest and borrowing capacity under the letter of credit described below. Other than Trust administrative expenses, including any reserves established by the Trustee for future liabilities, the Trust's only use of cash is for distributions to Trust unitholders. Available funds are the excess cash, if any, received by the Trust from the Net Profits Interest and other sources (such as interest earned on any amounts reserved by the Trustee) in any given month, over the Trust's expenses paid for that month. Available funds are reduced by any cash the Trustee determines to hold as a reserve against future expenses.

The Trustee may create a cash reserve to pay for future liabilities of the Trust. If the Trustee determines that the cash on hand and the cash to be received are, or will be, insufficient to cover the Trust's liabilities, the Trustee may authorize the Trust to borrow money to pay administrative or incidental expenses of the Trust that exceed cash held by the Trust. The Trustee may authorize the Trust to borrow from any person, including the Trustee or the Delaware Trustee or an affiliate thereof, although none of the Trustee, the Delaware Trustee or any affiliate thereof intends to lend funds to the Trust. The Trustee may also cause the Trust to mortgage its assets to secure payment of the indebtedness. The terms of such indebtedness and security interest, if funds were to be loaned by the entity serving as Trustee or Delaware Trustee or an affiliate thereof, would be similar to the terms which such entity would grant to a similarly situated commercial customer with whom it did not have a fiduciary relationship. In addition, Enduro has provided the Trust with a \$1 million letter of credit to be used by the Trust if its cash on hand (including available cash reserves) is insufficient to pay ordinary course administrative expenses. Further, if the Trust requires more than the \$1 million under the letter of credit to pay administrative expenses, Enduro has agreed to loan funds to the Trust necessary to pay such expenses. Any loan made by Enduro to the Trust would be evidenced by a written promissory note, be on an unsecured basis, and have terms that are no less favorable to Enduro than those that would be obtained in an arm's length transaction between Enduro and an unaffiliated third party. If the Trust borrows funds or draws on the letter of credit, no further distributions will be made to Trust unitholders until such amounts borrowed or drawn are repaid. Except for the foregoing, the Trust has no source of liquidity or capital resources. The Trustee has no current plans to authorize the Trust to borrow money. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Trust held cash reserves of \$184,331 and \$107,851, respectively, for future Trust expenses. Since its formation, the Trust has not borrowed any funds and no amounts have been drawn on the letter of credit.

In February 2016, Enduro established a \$750,000 reserve from that month's net profits interest calculation for approved 2016 development expenses. The Trust, in its discretion, also withheld \$250,000 for anticipated future liabilities of the Trust. In March 2016, Enduro withheld an additional \$100,000 to increase the previously established reserve for approved development expenses, a total reserve of \$850,000. As a result of lower than anticipated expenditures during the year, over the course of the remaining 2016 distributions Enduro released \$750,000 of the established reserve, thereby increasing the net profits attributable to the Trust. In the distribution paid in January 2017, Enduro released the final \$100,000 reserve. Enduro no longer maintains any reserve for development expenses.

Cash held by the Trustee as a reserve against future liabilities or for distribution at the next distribution date may be held in a noninterest-bearing account or may be invested in:

- interest-bearing obligations of the United States government;
- money market funds that invest only in United States government securities;
- repurchase agreements secured by interest-bearing obligations of the United States government; or
- bank certificates of deposit.

In prior periods, the amounts received by Enduro from hedge contract counterparties upon settlement of the hedge contracts reduced the operating expenses related to the Underlying Properties in calculating income from the Net Profits Interest in the first and second quarters of 2014. Enduro has not entered into any hedge contracts relating to oil and natural gas volumes expected to be produced after 2013 and the terms of the Conveyance prohibit Enduro from entering into new hedging arrangements burdening the Trust.

The Trust pays the Trustee an administrative fee of \$200,000 per year. The Trust pays the Delaware Trustee an annual fee of \$2,000. The Trust also incurs, either directly or as a reimbursement to the Trustee, legal, accounting, tax and engineering fees, printing costs and other expenses that are deducted by the Trust before distributions are made to Trust unitholders. The Trust also is responsible for paying other expenses incurred as a result of being a publicly traded entity, including costs associated with annual and quarterly reports to Trust unitholders, tax return and Form 1099 preparation and distribution, NYSE listing fees, independent auditor fees and registrar and transfer agent fees.

The Trust does not have any transactions, arrangements or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or persons that could materially affect the Trust's liquidity or the availability of capital resources.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Trust has no off-balance sheet arrangements. The Trust has not guaranteed the debt of any other party, nor does the Trust have any other arrangements or relationships with other entities that could potentially result in unconsolidated debt, losses or contingent obligations.

Contractual Obligations

A summary of the Trust's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016 is provided in the following table:

	Payments Due by Year						Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020 (in thousands)	2021	After 2020	
Trustee Administrative fee	200	200	200	200	200	(a)	(a)
Delaware Trustee fee	2	2	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Total	\$ 202	\$ 202	\$ 202	\$ 202	\$ 202	(a)	(a)

- (a) Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust pays an annual administrative fee of \$200,000 to the Trustee and \$2,000 to the Delaware Trustee. Because the term of the Net Profits Interest and the Trust are not limited, the aggregate amounts of future payments cannot be calculated.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

As the Trust's financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis, most accounting pronouncements are not applicable to the Trust's financial statements. No new accounting pronouncements have been adopted or issued that would impact the financial statements of the Trust.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Trust uses the modified cash basis of accounting to report Trust receipts of income from the Net Profits Interest and payments of expenses incurred. The Net Profits Interest represents the right to receive revenues (oil and natural gas sales), less direct operating expenses (lease operating expenses and production and property taxes) and development expenses of the Underlying Properties plus any payments made or net payments received in connection with the settlement of certain hedge contracts, multiplied by 80%. Cash distributions of the Trust are made based on the amount of cash received by the Trust pursuant to terms of the conveyance creating the Net Profits Interest.

Under the terms of the Conveyance, the monthly Net Profits Interest calculation includes oil and natural gas revenues received as well as cash settlements for applicable hedge contracts received by Enduro during the relevant month for periods during which hedges were in place. Monthly operating expenses and capital expenditures represent incurred expenses, and as a result, represent accrued expenses as well as expenses paid during the period.

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared on the following basis:

- (a) Income from Net Profits Interest is recorded when distributions are received by the Trust;
- (b) Distributions to Trust unitholders are recorded when paid by the Trust;
- (c) Trust general and administrative expenses (which includes the Trustee's fees as well as accounting, engineering, legal, and other professional fees) are recorded when paid;
- (d) Cash reserves for Trust expenses may be established by the Trustee for certain future expenditures that would not be recorded as contingent liabilities under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP");
- (e) Amortization of the Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is calculated on a unit-of-production basis and is charged directly to the Trust corpus. Such amortization does not affect cash earnings of the Trust; and
- (f) The Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is periodically assessed whenever events or circumstances indicate that the aggregate value may have been impaired below its total capitalized cost based on the Underlying Properties. If an impairment loss is indicated by the carrying amount of the assets exceeding the sum of the undiscounted expected future net cash flows of the Net Profits Interest, then an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value determined using discounted cash flows.

The financial statements of the Trust differ from financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP because revenues are not accrued in the month of production; certain cash reserves may be established for contingencies which would not be accrued in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP; general and administrative expenses are recorded when paid instead of when incurred; and amortization of the net profits interest calculated on a unit-of-production basis is charged directly to trust corpus instead of as an expense. While these statements differ from financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, the modified cash basis of reporting revenues, expenses, and distributions is considered to be the most meaningful because monthly distributions to the Trust unitholders are based on net cash receipts.

This comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP corresponds to the accounting permitted for royalty trusts by the SEC as specified by Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 12:E, *Financial Statements of Royalty Trusts*.

The preparation of financial statements requires the Trust to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves. The proved oil and natural gas reserves for the Underlying Properties are estimated by independent petroleum engineers. Reserve engineering is a subjective process that is dependent upon the quality of available data and the interpretation thereof. Estimates by different engineers often vary, sometimes significantly. In addition, physical factors such as the results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate, as well as economic factors such as changes in product prices, may justify revision of such estimates. Because proved reserves are required to be estimated using prices at the date of the evaluation, estimated reserve quantities can be significantly impacted by changes in product prices. Accordingly, oil and natural gas quantities ultimately recovered and the timing of production may be substantially different from original estimates.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board requires supplemental disclosures for oil and gas producers based on a standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserve quantities. Under this disclosure, future cash inflows are computed by applying the average prices during the 12-month period prior to fiscal year-end, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month benchmark price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions. Future price changes are only considered to the extent provided by contractual arrangements in existence at year-end. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is achieved by using a discount rate of 10% a year to reflect the timing of future cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves. Changes in any of these assumptions, including consideration of other factors, could have a significant impact on the standardized measure. The standardized measure does not necessarily result in an estimate of the current fair market value of proved reserves.

Amortization of Net Profits Interest. The Trust calculates amortization of the Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties on a unit-of-production basis based on the Underlying Properties' production and reserves. The reserves upon which the amortization rate is based are quantity estimates which are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of proved reserves. The volumes considered to be commercially recoverable fluctuate with changes in prices and operating costs. These estimates are expected to change as additional information becomes available in the future. Downward revisions in proved reserves may result in an increased rate of amortization. Amortization is charged directly to the Trust corpus balance and does not affect the cash earnings of the Trust.

Impairment of Net Profits Interest. The Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is periodically assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the current fair value based on expected future cash flows of the Underlying Properties may be less than the carrying value of the Net Profits Interest. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Trust recognized a \$367.3 million impairment of the Net Profits Interest. The impairment resulted in a non-cash charge to Trust corpus and did not affect distributable income. Future downward revisions in actual production volumes relative to current forecasts, higher than expected operating costs, or lower than anticipated market pricing could result in recognition of impairment in future periods. For further information, see "Note 4. Fair Value Measurements" of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. The Trust did not realize any impairment during the years ended December 31, 2016 or 2014.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The Trust's only asset and source of income is the Net Profits Interest, which entitles the Trust to receive 80% of the net profits from oil and natural gas production from the Underlying Properties. Commodity prices affect the amount of cash flow available for distribution to Trust unitholders, and lower prices may reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that Enduro and its third party operators can economically produce. Consequently, the Trust is exposed to market risk from fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices.

The terms of the Net Profits Interest prohibit Enduro from entering into hedging arrangements burdening the Trust, excluding the hedges that existed prior to the date of the Conveyance. All hedge contracts in effect prior to the date of the Conveyance had matured as of December 31, 2013. Accordingly, the Trust is no longer subject to risks related to derivative contracts, and therefore the amount of future cash distributions will be subject to the full impact of fluctuations due to changes in oil and natural gas prices as noted above.

The Trust is a passive entity, and the Trust's ability to engage in borrowing transactions is limited to funds necessary to pay expenses, liabilities and obligations of the Trust that cannot be paid out of cash held by the Trust. Since its formation, the Trust has not borrowed any funds. In addition, the terms of the Net Profits Interest prohibit the Trust from entering into any investments other than investing cash on hand in specific short-term cash investments. Due to the limited nature of its borrowing and investing activities, the Trust is not subject to material interest rate market risk.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Trustee and Unitholders of
Enduro Royalty Trust

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and trust corpus of Enduro Royalty Trust as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trustee. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 the Trustee, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 2, the financial statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Enduro Royalty Trust as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its distributable income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 2.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Enduro Royalty Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated March 15, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Fort Worth, Texas
March 15, 2017

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 184,331	\$ 107,851
Net profits interest in oil and natural gas properties, net	107,140,211	120,901,651
Total assets	<u>\$ 107,324,542</u>	<u>\$ 121,009,502</u>
LIABILITIES AND TRUST CORPUS		
Trust corpus (33,000,000 units issued and outstanding)	\$ 107,324,542	\$ 121,009,502
Total liabilities and Trust corpus	<u>\$ 107,324,542</u>	<u>\$ 121,009,502</u>

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

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST

Statements of Distributable Income

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Income from net profits interest	\$ 9,216,320	\$ 14,478,775	\$ 29,306,116
Interest and investment income	572	7	8
General and administrative expenses	(654,132)	(851,178)	(646,314)
Cash reserves used (withheld) for Trust expenses	(76,480)	141,217	(163,716)
Distributable income	<u>\$ 8,486,280</u>	<u>\$ 13,768,821</u>	<u>\$ 28,496,094</u>
Distributable income per unit (33,000,000 units)	<u>\$ 0.257160</u>	<u>\$ 0.417237</u>	<u>\$ 0.863518</u>

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

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST

Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Trust corpus, beginning of period	\$ 121,009,502	\$ 528,372,769	\$ 571,396,467
Cash reserves (used) withheld for Trust expenses	76,480	(141,217)	163,716
Distributable income	8,486,280	13,768,821	28,496,094
Distributions to unitholders	(8,486,280)	(13,768,821)	(28,496,094)
Impairment of net profits interest	—	(367,258,842)	—
Amortization of net profits interest	(13,761,440)	(39,963,208)	(43,187,414)
Trust corpus, end of year	<u>\$ 107,324,542</u>	<u>\$ 121,009,502</u>	<u>\$ 528,372,769</u>

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

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. TRUST ORGANIZATION AND PROVISIONS

Enduro Royalty Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust formed in May 2011 pursuant to a trust agreement (the “Trust Agreement”) among Enduro Resource Partners LLC (“Enduro”), as trustor, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (the “Trustee”), as trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company (the “Delaware Trustee”), as Delaware Trustee.

The Trust was created to acquire and hold for the benefit of the Trust unitholders a net profits interest representing the right to receive 80% of the net profits from the sale of oil and natural gas production from certain properties in the states of Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico held by Enduro as of the date of the conveyance of the net profits interest to the Trust (the “Net Profits Interest”). The properties in which the Trust holds the Net Profits Interest are referred to as the “Underlying Properties.”

In connection with the closing of the initial public offering in November 2011, Enduro contributed the Net Profits Interest to the Trust in exchange for 33,000,000 units of beneficial interest in the Trust (the “Trust Units”). Through the initial public offering in 2011 and a secondary offering in 2013, Enduro has sold a total of 24,400,000 Trust Units. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Enduro owned 8,600,000 Trust Units, or 26% of the issued and outstanding Trust Units.

The Net Profits Interest is passive in nature and neither the Trust nor the Trustee has any management control over or responsibility for costs relating to the operation of the Underlying Properties. The Trust Agreement provides, among other provisions, that:

- the Trust’s business activities are limited to owning the Net Profits Interest and any activity reasonably related to such ownership, including activities required or permitted by the terms of the Conveyance of Net Profits Interest, dated effective as of July 1, 2011 (as supplemented to date, the “Conveyance”). As a result, the Trust is not permitted to acquire other oil and natural gas properties or net profits interests or otherwise to engage in activities beyond those necessary for the conservation and protection of the Net Profits Interest;
- the Trust may dispose of all or any material part of the assets of the Trust (including the sale of the Net Profits Interests) if approved by at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units;
- the Trustee will make monthly cash distributions to unitholders (Note 7);
- the Trustee may create a cash reserve to pay for future liabilities of the Trust;
- the Trustee may authorize the Trust to borrow money to pay administrative or incidental expenses of the Trust that exceed its cash on hand and available reserves. No further distributions will be made to Trust unitholders until such amounts borrowed are repaid; and
- the Trust is not subject to any pre-set termination provisions based on a maximum volume of oil or natural gas to be produced or the passage of time. The Trust will dissolve upon the earliest to occur of the following:
 - the Trust, upon approval of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units, sells the Net Profits Interest;
 - the annual cash proceeds received by the Trust attributable to the Net Profits Interest are less than \$2 million for each of any two consecutive years;
 - the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding Trust Units vote in favor of dissolution; or
 - the Trust is judicially dissolved.

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

The Trust uses the modified cash basis of accounting to report Trust receipts of income from the Net Profits Interest and payments of expenses incurred. The Net Profits Interest represents the right to receive revenues (oil and natural gas sales), less direct operating expenses (lease operating expenses and production and property taxes) and development expenses of the Underlying Properties plus any payments made or net payments received in connection with the settlement of certain hedge contracts, multiplied by 80%. Cash distributions of the Trust are made based on the amount of cash received by the Trust pursuant to terms of the Conveyance creating the Net Profits Interest.

Under the terms of the Conveyance, the monthly Net Profits Interest calculation includes oil and natural gas revenues received as well as cash settlements for applicable hedge contracts received by Enduro during the relevant month for periods during which hedges were in place. Monthly operating expenses and capital expenditures represent estimated incurred expenses, and as a result, represent accrued expenses as well as expenses paid during the period.

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared on the following basis:

- (a) Income from Net Profits Interest is recorded when distributions are received by the Trust;

(b) Distributions to Trust unitholders are recorded when paid by the Trust;

(c) Trust general and administrative expenses (which includes the Trustee's fees as well as accounting, engineering, legal, and other professional fees) are recorded when paid;

(d) Cash reserves for Trust expenses may be established by the Trustee for certain future expenditures that would not be recorded as contingent liabilities under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP");

(e) Amortization of the Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is calculated on a unit-of-production basis and is charged directly to the Trust corpus; and

(f) The Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is periodically assessed whenever events or circumstances indicate that the aggregate value may have been impaired below its total capitalized cost based on the Underlying Properties. If an impairment loss is indicated by the carrying amount of the assets exceeding the sum of the undiscounted expected future net cash flows of the Net Profits Interest, then an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value determined using discounted cash flows.

The financial statements of the Trust differ from financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP because revenues are not accrued in the month of production; certain cash reserves may be established for contingencies which would not be accrued in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP; general and administrative expenses are recorded when paid instead of when incurred; and amortization of the net profits interest calculated on a unit-of-production basis is charged directly to trust corpus instead of as an expense. While these statements differ from financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, the modified cash basis of reporting revenues, expenses, and distributions is considered to be the most meaningful because monthly distributions to the Trust unitholders are based on net cash receipts.

This comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP corresponds to the accounting permitted for royalty trusts by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as specified by Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 12:E, *Financial Statements of Royalty Trusts*.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the basis of accounting described above requires the Trust to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates affecting these financial statements include estimates of proved oil and natural gas reserves, which are used to compute the Trust's amortization of net profits interest and its impairment assessments. Although the Trustee believes that these estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks, money market accounts, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Impairment

The Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is periodically assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the current fair value based on expected future cash flows of the Underlying Properties may be less than the carrying value of the Net Profits Interest. While the Trust did not record an impairment during the year ended December 31, 2016, future downward revisions in actual production volumes relative to current forecasts, higher than expected operating costs, or lower than anticipated commodity prices could result in recognition of impairment in future periods. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Trust recognized a \$367,258,842 impairment of the Net Profits Interest. The impairment resulted in a non-cash charge to Trust corpus, which did not affect distributable income. For further information on the impairment recognized in 2015, see "Note 4. Fair Value Measurements." The Trust did not recognize any impairments during the years ended December 31, 2016 or 2014.

New Accounting Pronouncements

As the Trust's financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis, most accounting pronouncements are not applicable to the Trust's financial statements. No new accounting pronouncements have been adopted or issued that would impact the financial statements of the Trust.

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

3. NET PROFITS INTEREST IN OIL AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

The Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties was recorded at its fair value on the date of conveyance. Amortization of the Net Profits Interest in oil and natural gas properties is calculated on a unit-of-production basis based on the Underlying Properties' production and reserves. The reserves upon which the amortization rate is based are quantity estimates which are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of proved reserves. The volumes considered to be commercially recoverable fluctuate with changes in commodity prices and operating costs. These estimates are expected to change as additional information becomes available in the future. Downward revisions in proved reserves may result in an increased rate of amortization. Amortization is charged directly to the Trust corpus balance and does not affect the distributable income of the Trust. Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$251,600,947 and \$237,839,507, respectively.

The Net Profits Interest is periodically assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the current fair value based on expected future cash flows of the Underlying Properties may be less than the carrying value of the Net Profits Interest. While the Trust did not record an impairment during the year ended December 31, 2016, future downward revisions in actual production volumes relative to current forecasts, higher than expected

operating costs, or lower than anticipated commodity prices could result in recognition of impairment in future periods. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Trust recognized a \$367,258,842 impairment of the Net Profits Interest. The impairment resulted in a non-cash charge to Trust corpus but did not affect distributable income. For further information, see “Note 4. Fair Value Measurements.” The Trust did not recognize any impairments during the years ended December 31, 2016 or 2014.

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The three approaches for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities are the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach, each of which includes multiple valuation techniques. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to measure fair value by converting future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, into a single present value amount using current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace the service capacity of an asset, often referred to as current replacement cost. The cost approach assumes that the fair value would not exceed what it would cost a market participant to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility, adjusted for obsolescence.

The fair value accounting standards do not prescribe which valuation technique should be used when measuring fair value and do not prioritize among the techniques. These standards establish a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in applying the various valuation techniques. Inputs broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make pricing decisions, including assumptions about risk. Level 1 inputs are given the highest priority in the fair value hierarchy, while Level 3 inputs are given the lowest priority. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 — Observable inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 — Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data. These are inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data and may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management’s best estimate of fair value.

Valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs are favored. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest priority level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement of assets and liabilities within the levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Values—Non-recurring

Due to continued declines in commodity prices and the resulting effect on estimated future cash flows of the Net Profits Interest, and on the reserves attributable to the Trust’s interest in the Underlying Properties, there were indications during the third quarter of 2015 that the carrying value of the Net Profits Interest may be impaired. As a result, an undiscounted cash flow calculation was performed which demonstrated that expected future net cash flows of the Net Profits Interest were below its carrying value. Fair value was subsequently measured using an income approach based upon internal estimates of future production levels, prices, drilling and operating costs and discount rates, which are Level 3 inputs. Internal price estimates were developed based on third-party longer-term commodity futures price outlooks, and future cash flows were calculated using an estimated average realized oil price of \$66.26 per Bbl and natural gas price of \$2.99 per Mcf. The expected future net cash flows were discounted using an annual rate of 15 percent to determine fair value.

As a result of the fair value assessment, the Trust recorded an impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$367,258,842. The following table presents the value of the Net Profits Interest measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the time impairment was recorded in the third quarter of 2015:

Carrying Value	\$ 491,491,642
Impairment	(367,258,842)
Fair Value	<u>\$ 124,232,800</u>

Although the Trust did not record an impairment during the years ended December 31, 2016 or 2014, it is reasonably possible that the estimates of undiscounted future net cash flows attributable to the Underlying Properties may change in the future resulting in the need to further impair the carrying value of the Net Profits Interest. The primary factors that may affect estimates of future cash flows include: revisions, both positive and negative, to estimates of oil and natural gas reserves; changes in estimated average realized oil and natural gas prices; and results of future drilling activities.

5. COMMODITY HEDGES

The Trust is exposed to fluctuations in energy prices in the normal course of business due to the Net Profits Interest in the Underlying Properties. The revenues derived from the Underlying Properties depend substantially on prevailing crude oil prices and, to a lesser extent, natural gas prices. As a result, commodity prices affect the amount of cash flow available for distribution to the Trust unitholders. Lower prices may also reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that Enduro and its third party operators can economically produce. In 2011, to mitigate the negative effects of a possible decline in oil and natural gas prices on distributable income to the Trust and to achieve more predictable cash flows, Enduro entered into hedge contracts with respect to approximately half of expected oil and natural gas production for 2013. Enduro did not enter into any hedge contracts relating to oil and natural gas volumes expected to be produced after 2013 and the terms of the Net Profits Interest prohibit Enduro from entering into new hedging arrangements burdening the Trust. Hedge contracts related to 2013 production matured on December 31, 2013; however, as the Trust uses the modified cash basis of accounting, hedge receipts related

to 2013 production continued to be included in the distribution until the distribution paid in April 2014. All production attributable to 2014 and thereafter for the Trust is unhedged.

6. INCOME TAXES

Federal Income Taxes

For federal income tax purposes, the Trust is a grantor trust and therefore is not subject to tax at the trust level. Trust unitholders are treated as owning a direct interest in the assets of the Trust, and each Trust unitholder is taxed directly on his or her pro rata share of the income and gain attributable to the assets of the Trust and entitled to claim his or her pro rata share of the deductions and expenses attributable to the assets of the Trust. The income of the Trust is deemed to have been received or accrued by each unitholder at the time such income is received or accrued by the Trust rather than when distributed by the Trust.

The deductions of the Trust consist of severance taxes and administrative expenses. In addition, each unitholder is entitled to depletion deductions because the Net Profits Interest constitutes “economic interests” in oil and natural gas properties for federal income tax purposes. Each unitholder is entitled to amortize the cost of the Trust Units through cost depletion over the life of the Net Profits Interest or, if greater, through percentage depletion. Unlike cost depletion, percentage depletion is not limited to a unitholder’s depletable tax basis in the Trust Units. Rather, a unitholder is entitled to percentage depletion as long as the applicable Underlying Properties generate gross income.

Some Trust Units are held by a middleman, as such term is broadly defined in U.S. Treasury Regulations (and includes custodians, nominees, certain joint owners, and brokers holding an interest for a custodian in street name). Therefore, the Trustee considers the Trust to be a non-mortgage widely held fixed investment trust (“WHFIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., 919 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701, telephone number (512) 236-6545, is the representative of the Trust that will provide tax information in accordance with applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations governing the information reporting requirements of the Trust as a WHFIT. Tax information is also posted by the Trustee at www.enduroroyaltytrust.com. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the middlemen holding units on behalf of unitholders, and not the Trustee of the Trust, are solely responsible for complying with the information reporting requirements under the U.S. Treasury Regulations with respect to such units, including the issuance of IRS Forms 1099 and certain written tax statements. Unitholders whose units are held by middlemen should consult with such middlemen regarding the information that will be reported to them by the middlemen with respect to the Trust Units.

The tax consequences to a unitholder of ownership of Trust Units will depend in part on the unitholder’s tax circumstances. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors about the federal tax consequences relating to owning the Trust Units.

State Taxes

The Trust’s revenues are from sources in the states of Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas. Because it distributes all of its net income to unitholders, the Trust is not taxed at the trust level in Louisiana or New Mexico. Although the Trust does not owe tax, the Trustee is required to file a return with Louisiana reflecting the income and deductions of the Trust attributable to properties located in that state. Texas does not impose a state income tax, so the Trust’s income is not subject to income tax at the trust level in Texas. Louisiana and New Mexico presently have income taxes which tax income of nonresidents from real property located within that state. Louisiana and New Mexico also impose a corporate income tax which may apply to unitholders organized as corporations.

Texas imposes a franchise tax at a rate of 0.75% on gross revenues less certain deductions for returns originally due on or after January 1, 2016, as specifically set forth in the Texas franchise tax statutes. Entities subject to tax generally include trusts unless otherwise exempt. Trusts that receive at least 90% of their federal gross income from designated passive sources, including royalties from mineral properties and other income from other non-operating mineral interests, and do not receive more than 10% of their income from operating an active trade or business, generally are exempt from the Texas franchise tax as “passive entities.” Although the Trust is intended to be exempt from Texas franchise tax at the trust level as a passive entity, each unitholder that is considered a taxable entity under the Texas franchise tax would generally be required to include its portion of Trust net income in its own Texas franchise tax computation.

Each unitholder should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding state tax requirements, if any, applicable to such person’s ownership of Trust Units.

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

7. DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNITHOLDERS

Each month, the Trustee determines the amount of funds available for distribution to the Trust unitholders. Available funds are the excess cash, if any, received by the Trust from the Net Profits Interest and other sources (such as interest earned on any amounts reserved by the Trustee) that month, over the Trust’s liabilities for that month, subject to adjustments for changes made by the Trustee during the month in any cash reserves established for future liabilities of the Trust. Distributions are made to the holders of Trust Units as of the applicable record date (generally the last business day of each calendar month) and are payable on or before the 10th business day after the record date.

The following table provides information regarding the Trust’s distributions paid during the periods indicated:

<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Distribution per Unit</u>	
2016:				
December 18, 2015	December 31, 2015	January 15, 2016	\$	0.029187
January 19, 2016	January 29, 2016	February 12, 2016	\$	0.029839
February 19, 2016	February 29, 2016	March 14, 2016	\$	0.024305
March 21, 2016	March 31, 2016	April 14, 2016	\$	0.009855
April 19, 2016	April 29, 2016	May 13, 2016	\$	0.007279

May 20, 2016	May 31, 2016	June 14, 2016	\$	0.001016
June 20, 2016	June 30, 2016	July 15, 2016	\$	0.013353
July 19, 2016	July 29, 2016	August 12, 2016	\$	0.015600
August 19, 2016	August 31, 2016	September 15, 2016	\$	0.029923
September 20, 2016	September 30, 2016	October 17, 2016	\$	0.036876
October 21, 2016	October 31, 2016	November 15, 2016	\$	0.031870
November 18, 2016	November 30, 2016	December 14, 2016	\$	0.028057
Total—2016			\$	0.257160
2015:				
December 19, 2014	December 31, 2014	January 15, 2015	\$	0.065822
January 20, 2015	January 30, 2015	February 13, 2015	\$	0.006598
February 17, 2015	February 27, 2015	March 13, 2015	\$	0.015796
March 20, 2015	March 31, 2015	April 14, 2015	\$	0.037109
April 20, 2015	April 30, 2015	May 14, 2015	\$	0.017598
May 18, 2015	May 29, 2015	June 12, 2015	\$	0.023686
June 19, 2015	June 30, 2015	July 14, 2015	\$	0.028013
July 21, 2015	July 31, 2015	August 14, 2015	\$	0.020142
August 21, 2015	August 31, 2015	September 15, 2015	\$	0.072243
September 18, 2015	September 30, 2015	October 15, 2015	\$	0.055579
October 20, 2015	October 30, 2015	November 16, 2015	\$	0.042364
November 19, 2015	November 30, 2015	December 14, 2015	\$	0.032287
Total—2015			\$	0.417237
2014:				
December 20, 2013	December 31, 2013	January 15, 2014	\$	0.134090
January 21, 2014	January 31, 2014	February 14, 2014	\$	0.117935
February 18, 2014	February 28, 2014	March 14, 2014	\$	0.100655
March 21, 2014	March 31, 2014	April 14, 2014	\$	0.070692
April 17, 2014	April 30, 2014	May 14, 2014	\$	0.032496
May 20, 2014	May 30, 2014	June 13, 2014	\$	0.082366
June 20, 2014	June 30, 2014	July 15, 2014	\$	0.075786
July 21, 2014	July 31, 2014	August 14, 2014	\$	0.103852
August 19, 2014	August 29, 2014	September 15, 2014	\$	0.037803
September 19, 2014	—	—	\$	0.000000
October 21, 2014	October 31, 2014	November 17, 2014	\$	0.064625
November 17, 2014	November 28, 2014	December 12, 2014	\$	0.043218
Total—2014			\$	0.863518

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued

8. DEVELOPMENT EXPENSE RESERVE

During the first quarter of 2016, Enduro established a reserve of \$750,000 from the calculated net profits interest for approved 2016 development expenses, which was held by Enduro. During the second quarter of 2016, Enduro increased the previously established reserve by \$100,000, for a total of \$850,000 withheld for approved 2016 development expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2016, there were not any development expenses applied against the reserve. However, as a result of lower than anticipated capital expenditures, Enduro released \$750,000 of the reserve during the year, which increased the income from net profits interest. As of December 31, 2016, the remaining total reserve was \$100,000. Prior to 2016, Enduro had not established a reserve for development expenses.

9. TRUSTEE FEES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Trustee Administrative Fee. Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust pays an annual administrative fee of \$200,000 to the Trustee and \$2,000 to the Delaware Trustee. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Trust paid \$201,032 to the Trustee and \$0 to the Delaware Trustee pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Trust paid \$200,100 and \$2,000, respectively, to the Trustee and to the Delaware Trustee in each year.

Agreement with Enduro Resource Partners LLC. The Trust and Enduro are parties to a Registration Rights Agreement, as amended, whereby Enduro, its affiliates and certain permitted transferees holding registrable Trust Units are entitled, upon receipt by the Trustee of written notice from holders of a majority of the then outstanding registrable Trust Units, to demand that the Trust effect the registration of the registrable Trust Units. The holders of the registrable Trust Units are entitled to demand a maximum of five such registrations. In connection with the preparation and filing of any registration statement, Enduro will bear all costs and expenses incidental to any registration statement, excluding certain internal expenses of the Trust, which will be borne by the Trust. Any underwriting discounts and commissions will be borne by the seller of the Trust Units. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Trust and Enduro filed a registration statement on Form S-3 registering the sale by Enduro of up to 19,800,000 Trust Units. The registration statement became effective June 10, 2013, and Enduro completed a secondary offering of 11,200,000 Trust Units on October 2, 2013.

10. PERMIAN BASIN OPERATOR ADJUSTMENT AND IMPACT ON FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS

As previously disclosed, Enduro received a letter in July 2015 from one of its operators in the Permian Basin pertaining to 480,000 Mcf of natural gas for which the operator had paid Enduro on the properties underlying the Trust but for which Enduro had only produced 240,000 Mcf. Subsequently, the

operator and Enduro agreed that the value of the overpaid production, totaling \$1.1 million to the Underlying Properties, would be recouped with proceeds from future production.

During the recoupment period, which began during the second quarter of 2016, Enduro will not receive any revenue payments and future distribution calculations will not include any volumes or revenues from any of the operator's properties until the \$1.1 million is fully recovered. For the year ended December 31, 2016, these properties would have contributed approximately 4,200 Bbls, amounting to \$0.2 million in oil receipts, and 95,500 Mcf, amounting to \$0.2 million in natural gas receipts. After deducting \$0.1 million in revenue deductions for taxes and transportation expenses, a total of \$0.3 million has been withheld by the operator to begin recovering the total \$1.1 million.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Distributions Paid or Declared

On January 17, 2017, the distribution of \$0.01398 per Trust Unit, which was declared on December 19, 2016, was paid to Trust unitholders owning Trust Units as of December 30, 2016. The distribution consisted of net profits allocable to the Trust of \$511,356, less cash reserves withheld for future Trust expenses of approximately \$50,000. Included in the \$511,356 in net profits allocable to the Trust was the release of the remaining \$100,000 development reserve discussed in Note 8 above, which increased the net profits for the period.

Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the Trust declared the following distributions:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Distribution per Unit	
January 20, 2017	January 31, 2017	February 14, 2017	\$	0.036205
February 17, 2017	February 28, 2017	March 14, 2017	\$	0.017331

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ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Oil and Natural Gas Producing Activities

Oil and Natural Gas Reserve Quantities

Estimates of proved reserves attributable to the Trust and the related valuations were based 100% on reports prepared by the Trust's independent petroleum engineers, Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc. Estimates were prepared in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the SEC and the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which require that reserve estimates be prepared under existing economic and operating conditions based upon an average of the first-day-of-the-month commodity price during the 12-month period ending on the balance sheet date with no provision for price and cost escalations except by contractual arrangements. Prices used in estimating reserves were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 42.75	\$ 50.28	\$ 94.99
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.59	\$ 4.35

Proved reserve quantity estimates are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of proved reserves and in the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. The accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of subsequent drilling, testing and production may cause either upward or downward revisions of previous estimates. Further, the volumes considered to be commercially recoverable fluctuate with changes in prices and operating costs. The process of estimating quantities of oil and natural gas reserves is very complex, requiring significant subjective decisions in the evaluation of all available geological, engineering and economic data for each reserve. Consequently, these estimates are expected to change as additional information becomes available in the future.

As of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, all of the Underlying Properties' oil and natural gas reserves were attributable to properties within the United States. Proved reserves attributable to the Trust and related standardized measure valuations are prepared on an accrual basis, which is the basis on which Enduro and the Underlying Properties maintain their production records and is different from the basis on which the Trust production records are computed. The following is a summary of the changes in quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves attributable to the Trust for the periods indicated:

	Trust Net Profits Interest		
	Oil (1) (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Total (MBOE)
Balance—January 1, 2014	6,259	27,048	10,767
Extensions and discoveries	666	868	811
Revisions of previous estimates	274	(1,518)	21
Income from net profits interest	(99)	(1,985)	(430)
Balance—December 31, 2014	7,100	24,413	11,169
Extensions and discoveries	25	26	29
Revisions of previous estimates	(3,214)	(16,670)	(5,992)
Income from net profits interest	(191)	(961)	(351)
Balance—December 31, 2015	3,720	6,808	4,855
Extensions and discoveries	5	5	6
Revisions of previous estimates	(1,102)	699	(986)
Income from net profits interest	(108)	(1,818)	(411)
Balance—December 31, 2016	2,515	5,694	3,464
Proved developed reserves:			
December 31, 2014	6,867	17,746	9,825

December 31, 2015	3,720	6,808	4,855
December 31, 2016	2,515	5,694	3,464
Proved undeveloped reserves:			
December 31, 2014	233	6,666	1,344
December 31, 2015	—	—	—
December 31, 2016	—	—	—

(1) Reserves for natural gas liquids are immaterial and included as a component of oil reserves.

Extensions and discoveries. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, capital development activity on the Underlying Properties was limited and, as a result, there were minimal extensions and discoveries. During the year ended December 31, 2014, extensions and discoveries were primarily related to development activities in the Wolfcamp play in the Midland Basin.

Revisions of previous estimates. During the year ended December 31, 2016, revisions of previous estimates decreased oil reserves by 30%, primarily as a result of a decrease in the average oil price used to determine estimated future net reserves. The NYMEX average oil price of \$42.75 per Bbl used to determine reserves as of December 31, 2016 was 15% lower than the \$50.28 per Bbl average NYMEX oil price as of December 31, 2015. In addition to shortening the estimated lives of wells included in the Underlying Properties, this average oil price caused certain fields to not be economic, thereby further decreasing reserves quantities.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, revisions of previous estimates decreased oil reserves by 45%, primarily due to price revisions as the average oil price used to determine estimated future net reserves decreased by \$44.71 per Bbl, or 47%, from \$94.99 per Bbl at December 31, 2014 to \$50.28 per Bbl at December 31, 2015. Revisions of previous estimates for natural gas decreased natural gas reserves by 68% in 2015 primarily due to price revisions as the average natural gas price used to determine estimated future net reserves decreased by \$1.76 per Mcf from \$4.35 per Mcf at December 31, 2014 to \$2.59 per Mcf at December 31, 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, revisions of previous estimates for natural gas decreased natural gas reserves by 6% due to expected sales realization of production volumes. Oil reserves increased by 4% in 2014 as a result of revisions related to the timing of when proved reserve quantities were expected to be realized.

Income from net profits interest. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the reduction in oil reserves as a result of the realized income from net profits interest declined from the prior year due to reduced oil revenues. This decline was the result of decreased commodity pricing, thereby reducing the oil net profits attributable to the Trust. The reduction in natural gas volumes due to the realized income from net profits increased from the prior year as a result of reduced direct operating expenses. A reduction in direct operating expenses caused the net profit interest attributable to the Trust from natural gas to increase, thereby increasing the deduction.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the decline in income from net profits interest was primarily related to the decline in oil and natural gas prices, partially offset by a decrease in development expenditures and production costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the decline in income from net profits interest primarily resulted from increased development activities in the Wolfcamp play in the Midland Basin.

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Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves is computed by applying commodity prices used in determining proved reserves (with consideration of price changes only to the extent provided by contractual arrangements) to the estimated future production of proved reserves less estimated future expenditures (based on year-end costs) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, discounted using a rate of 10% per year to reflect the estimated timing of the future cash flows. Future cash inflows were computed by applying the commodity prices utilized in determining proved reserves to estimated future production. Future production and development costs are computed by estimating the expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved oil and gas reserves at year-end, based on year-end costs and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. As the Trust is not subject to federal income taxes, future income taxes have been excluded.

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves attributable to the Trust was as follows as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in thousands)		
Future cash inflows	\$ 98,223	\$ 175,868	\$ 696,403
Future production taxes	(8,127)	(14,630)	(56,627)
Future net cash flows	\$ 90,096	\$ 161,238	\$ 639,776
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(46,236)	(82,858)	(352,619)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 43,860	\$ 78,380	\$ 287,157

The changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves attributable to the Trust for the periods indicated were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Extensions, discoveries, and other additions	\$ 205	\$ 810	\$ 13,569
Accretion of discount	7,838	28,716	28,750

Revisions of previous estimates and other	(33,139)	(226,295)	(24,020)
Income from net profits	(9,424)	(12,008)	(18,637)
Change in present value of future net revenues	(34,520)	(208,777)	(338)
Balance, beginning of period	78,380	287,157	287,495
Balance, end of year	\$ 43,860	\$ 78,380	\$ 287,157

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

The following table provides selected quarterly financial data for the periods indicated:

	Quarter			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Year Ended December 31, 2016:				
Income from Net Profits Interest	\$ 3,169,942	\$ 708,982	\$ 1,992,888	\$ 3,344,508
Distributable income	\$ 2,749,923	\$ 598,950	\$ 1,942,908	\$ 3,194,499
Distributions per unit	\$ 0.083331	\$ 0.018150	\$ 0.058876	\$ 0.096803
Year Ended December 31, 2015:				
Income from Net Profits Interest	\$ 3,061,132	\$ 2,781,967	\$ 4,158,092	\$ 4,477,584
Distributable income	\$ 2,911,128	\$ 2,586,969	\$ 3,973,134	\$ 4,297,590
Distributions per unit	\$ 0.088216	\$ 0.078393	\$ 0.120398	\$ 0.130230

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Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures.*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Trustee conducted an evaluation of the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, the Trustee has concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures of the Trust were effective, as of the end of the period covered by this report, in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Trustee to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Due to the nature of the Trust as a passive entity and in light of the contractual arrangements pursuant to which the Trust was created, including the provisions of (i) the Trust Agreement and (ii) the Conveyance, the Trustee's disclosure controls and procedures related to the Trust necessarily rely on (A) information provided by Enduro, including information relating to results of operations, the costs and revenues attributable to the Trust's interest under the Conveyance and other operating and historical data, plans for future operating and capital expenditures, reserve information, information relating to projected production, and other information relating to the status and results of operations of the Underlying Properties and the Net Profits Interest, and (B) conclusions and reports regarding reserves by the Trust's independent reserve engineers.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the quarter ended December 31, 2016, there were no changes in the Trust's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. The Trustee notes for purposes of clarification that it has no authority over, and makes no statement concerning, the internal control over financial reporting of Enduro.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Trustee is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting. The Trustee conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the Trustee's evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)*, the Trustee concluded that the Trust's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016. The independent registered public accounting firm of Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered accounting firm that audited the financial statements of the Trust in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, which is included in this Item 9A.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Trustee and Unitholders of
Enduro Royalty Trust

We have audited Enduro Royalty Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). The Trustee of Enduro Royalty Trust is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Trustee's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as described in Note 2 to the Trust's financial statements. A trust's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the trust; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, and that receipts and expenditures of the trust are being made only in accordance with the authorizations of the trustee; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Enduro Royalty Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statements of assets, liabilities, and trust corpus of Enduro Royalty Trust as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 of Enduro Royalty Trust, and our report dated March 15, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Fort Worth, Texas
March 15, 2017

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Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The Trust has no directors or executive officers. The Trustee is a corporate Trustee that may be removed by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a majority of the outstanding Trust Units at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

The Trust has no directors or officers. Accordingly, only holders of more than 10% of the Trust's units are required to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership of units and reports of changes in such ownership pursuant to Section 16 under the Exchange Act. Based solely on a review of these reports and any such reports furnished to the Trustee, the Trustee is not aware of any person having failed to file on a timely basis the reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during the most recent fiscal year.

Audit Committee and Nominating Committee

Because the Trust does not have a board of directors, it does not have an audit committee, an audit committee financial expert or a nominating committee.

Code of Ethics

The Trust does not have a principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller and has not adopted a code of ethics applicable to such persons.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, the Trust pays an annual administrative fee of \$200,000 to the Trustee. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Trustee received \$201,032 in administrative fees and reimbursable expenses from the Trust. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Trustee received \$200,100 each year in administrative fees and reimbursable expenses from the Trust. The Trust does not have any executive officers, directors or employees. The Trust does not have a board of directors, and it does not have a compensation committee.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Unitholder Matters.

(a) Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners.

Based on filings with the SEC, the Trustee is not aware of any holders of 5% or more of the units as of March 6, 2017 except as set forth below. The following information has been obtained from public filings with the SEC.

Beneficial Owner	Trust Units Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class
Enduro Resource Partners LLC	8,600,000(1)	26.1%
Enduro Resource Holdings LLC	8,600,000(2)	26.1%
R/C IV Enduro Holdings, L.P.	8,600,000(3)	26.1%
Riverstone/Carlyle Energy Partners IV, L.P	8,600,000(4)	26.1%
R/C Energy GP IV, LLC	8,600,000(5)	26.1%

- (1) Reference is hereby made to the Schedule 13D filed by the reporting person on October 11, 2013 for additional information regarding the beneficial ownership of the reporting person.
- (2) Reference is hereby made to the Schedule 13D filed by the reporting person on October 11, 2013 for additional information regarding the beneficial ownership of the reporting person. Enduro Resource Holdings LLC does not directly own any Trust Units. By virtue of being the sole member of Enduro Resource Partners LLC, Enduro Resource Holdings LLC may be deemed to possess shared voting and dispositive powers with respect to the 8,600,000 Trust Units held by Enduro Resource Partners LLC.
- (3) Reference is hereby made to the Schedule 13D filed by the reporting person on October 11, 2013 for additional information regarding the beneficial ownership of the reporting person. R/C IV Enduro Holdings, L.P. does not directly own any Trust Units. By virtue of owning 92.7% of the limited liability company interests in Enduro Resource Holdings LLC, R/C IV Enduro Holdings, L.P. may be deemed to possess shared voting and dispositive powers with respect to the 8,600,000 Trust Units held by Enduro Resource Partners LLC.
- (4) Reference is hereby made to the Schedule 13D filed by the reporting person on October 11, 2013 for additional information regarding the beneficial ownership of the reporting person. Riverstone/Carlyle Energy Partners IV, L.P. does not directly own any Trust Units. By virtue of being the sole general partner of R/C IV Enduro Holdings, L.P., Riverstone/Carlyle Energy Partners IV, L.P. may be deemed to possess shared voting and dispositive powers with respect to the 8,600,000 Trust Units held by Enduro Resource Partners LLC.
- (5) Reference is hereby made to the Schedule 13D filed by the reporting person on October 11, 2013 for additional information regarding the beneficial ownership of the reporting person. R/C Energy GP IV, LLC does not directly own any Trust Units. By virtue of being the sole general partner of Riverstone/Carlyle Energy Partners IV, L.P., R/C Energy GP IV, LLC may be deemed to possess shared voting and dispositive powers with respect to the 8,600,000 Trust Units held by Enduro Resource Partners LLC.

(b) Security Ownership of Management.

Not applicable.

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(c) Changes in Control.

The registrant knows of no arrangement, including any pledge by any person of securities of the registrant or any of its parents, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the registrant. See “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence—Registration Rights Agreement” in Item 13 of this Form 10-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Trustee Administrative Fee. Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust pays an annual administrative fee of \$200,000 to the Trustee and \$2,000 to the Delaware Trustee.

Registration Rights Agreement. The Trust and Enduro are parties to a Registration Rights Agreement, as amended, whereby Enduro, its affiliates and certain permitted transferees holding registrable Trust Units are entitled, upon receipt by the Trustee of written notice from holders of a majority of the then outstanding registrable Trust Units, to demand that the Trust effect the registration of the registrable Trust Units. The holders of the registrable Trust Units are entitled to demand a maximum of five such registrations. In connection with the preparation and filing of any registration statement, Enduro will bear all costs and expenses incidental to any registration statement, excluding certain internal expenses of the Trust, which will be borne by the Trust. Any underwriting discounts and commissions will be borne by the seller of the Trust Units. The foregoing description of the Registration Rights Agreement is qualified in its entirety by the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, and Amendment No. 1 thereto, copies of which are incorporated by reference as exhibits to this Form 10-K. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Trust and Enduro filed a registration statement on Form S-3 registering the sale by Enduro of up to 19,800,000 Trust Units. The registration statement became effective June 10, 2013, and Enduro completed a secondary offering of 11,200,000 Trust Units on October 2, 2013.

Director Independence

The Trust does not have a board of directors.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The Trust does not have an audit committee. Any pre-approval and approval of all services performed by the principal auditor or any other professional service firms and related fees are granted by the Trustee. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, Ernst & Young, LLP served as the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm. The Trustee also has appointed Ernst & Young, LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm to audit the Trust’s financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

The following table presents the aggregate fees billed to the Trust for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 by Ernst & Young, LLP:

	2016	2015	2014
Audit fees(1)	\$ 137,516	\$ 183,091	\$ 146,690
Audit-related fees	—	—	—
Tax fees	—	—	—
All other fees	—	—	—
Total fees	\$ 137,516	\$ 183,091	\$ 146,690

- (1) Fees billed for professional services rendered for the integrated audit of the Trust's financial statements and reviews of the financial statements included in the Trust's quarterly reports.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following financial statements are set forth under "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in Item 8 of this Form 10-K on the pages indicated:

	Page in this Form 10-K
Enduro Royalty Trust	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	37
Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus	38
Statements of Distributable Income	39
Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus	40
Notes to Financial Statements	41
Unaudited Supplementary Information	47

(a)(2) Schedules

Schedules have been omitted because they are not required, not applicable or the information required has been included elsewhere herein.

(a)(3) Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: March 15, 2017

ENDURO ROYALTY TRUST

By: THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON TRUST COMPANY,
N.A., AS TRUSTEE
By: /s/ SARAH NEWELL
Name: **Sarah Newell**
Title: *Vice President*

The Registrant, Enduro Royalty Trust, has no principal executive officer, principal financial officer, board of directors or persons performing similar functions. Accordingly, no additional signatures are available and none have been provided. In signing the report above, the Trustee does not imply that it has performed any such function or that such function exists pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement under which it serves.

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Exhibit Number	Description
2.1*	Agreement and Plan of Merger of Enduro Royalty Trust and Enduro Texas LLC, dated as of November 3, 2011 by and between the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as Trustee of Enduro Royalty Trust and Enduro Texas LLC. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 8, 2011 (File No. 1-35333))
3.1*	Certificate of Trust of Enduro Royalty Trust. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on May 16, 2011 (Registration No. 333-174225))
3.2*	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement of Enduro Royalty Trust, dated November 3, 2011, among Enduro Resource Partners LLC, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as Trustee of Enduro Royalty Trust, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Delaware Trustee of Enduro Royalty Trust. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 8, 2011 (File No. 1-35333))
4.1*	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 8, 2011, by and between Enduro Resource Partners LLC and Enduro Royalty Trust. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 8, 2011 (File No. 1-35333))
4.2*	Amendment No. 1 to Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 8, 2012, by and between Enduro Resource Partners LLC and Enduro Royalty Trust. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (File no. 1-35333))
10.1*	Conveyance of Net Profits Interest, dated November 8, 2011, by and between Enduro Operating LLC and Enduro Texas LLC. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 8, 2011 (File No. 1-35333))
10.2*	Supplement to Conveyance of Net Profits Interest, dated November 8, 2011, from Enduro Operating LLC, Enduro Texas LLC and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as Trustee of Enduro Royalty Trust. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 8, 2011 (File No. 1-35333))
23.1	Consent of Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc.
23.2	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.1	Report of Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc.

* Asterisk indicates exhibit previously filed with the SEC and incorporated herein by reference.

CAWLEY, GILLESPIE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

13640 BRIARWICK DRIVE, SUITE 100
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78729-1707
512-249-7000

306 WEST SEVENTH STREET, SUITE 302
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-4987
817- 336-2461
www.cgaus.com

1000 LOUISIANA STREET, SUITE 1900
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002-5008
713-651-9944

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS

We hereby consent to the use of the oil and gas reserve information in the Enduro Royalty Trust Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, based on the reserve report dated January 11, 2017. We also consent to the inclusion of our report dated January 11, 2017 as an exhibit to the Form 10-K and to incorporation by reference of such report in Enduro Royalty Trust's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-188864)



W. Todd Brooker, P.E.
Senior Vice President
Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc.
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-693

Fort Worth, Texas
March 15, 2017

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-188864) of Enduro Royalty Trust of our reports dated March 15, 2017, with respect to the financial statements of Enduro Royalty Trust, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Enduro Royalty Trust, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2016.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Fort Worth, Texas
March 15, 2017

CERTIFICATION

I, Sarah Newell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Enduro Royalty Trust, for which The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., acts as Trustee;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, distributable income and changes in Trust corpus of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)), or for causing such controls and procedures to be established and maintained, for the registrant and I have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to me by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under my supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors:
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves any persons who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

In giving the foregoing certifications in paragraphs 4 and 5, I have relied to the extent I consider reasonable on information provided to me by Enduro Resource Partners LLC.

Date: March 15, 2017

/s/ SARAH NEWELL

Sarah Newell

Vice President

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee

March 15, 2017

Via EDGAR

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In connection with the Annual Report of Enduro Royalty Trust (the "Trust") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, not in its individual capacity but solely as the Trustee of the Trust, certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to its knowledge:

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

The above certification is furnished solely pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350) and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company,
N.A., Trustee for Enduro Royalty Trust

By: /s/ SARAH NEWELL

Sarah Newell

Vice President and Trust Officer

CAWLEY, GILLESPIE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

9601 AMBERGLEN BLVD., SUITE 117
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78729-1106
512-249-7000306 WEST SEVENTH STREET, SUITE 302
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-4987
817-336-2461
www.cgais.com1000 LOUISIANA STREET, SUITE 625
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002-5008
713-651-9944

January 11, 2017

Ms. Sarah Newell
Enduro Royalty Trust
The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Trustee
919 Congress Avenue, Suite 500
Austin, TX 78701

Re: Evaluation—Total Proved Reserves
Enduro Royalty Trust Net Profit Interests
Derived From Enduro Resource Partners LLC
Underlying Properties Total Controlled Interests
Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico Properties
Using Year-end SEC Prices as of December 31, 2016

*Pursuant to the Guidelines of the
Securities and Exchange Commission for
Reporting Corporate Reserves and
Future Net Revenue*

Dear Ms. Newell:

As requested, this report was prepared on January 11, 2017 for Enduro Royalty Trust (“Trust”) for the purpose of submitting our estimates of total proved reserves and forecasts of economics attributable to the Trust net profits interests. We evaluated 100% of the Trust reserves, which are made up of oil and gas properties in Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico controlled by Enduro Resource Partners (“Company”). This evaluation utilized an effective date of December 31, 2016, was prepared using constant prices and costs, and conforms to Item 1202(a)(8) of Regulation S-K and other rules of the *Securities and Exchange Commission* (SEC). Composite summaries of the proved reserves for both the total controlled interests and the net profits interests are presented below.

Total Controlled Interests

		Proved Developed Producing	Proved Developed Non- Producing	Total Proved
Net Reserves				
Oil	– Mbbl	7,452.0	0.0	7,452.0
Gas	– MMcf	16,197.1	0.0	16,197.1
Revenue				
Oil	– M\$	266,058.9	0.0	266,058.9
Gas	– M\$	24,685.3	0.0	24,685.3
Net Taxes	– M\$	24,061.9	0.0	24,061.9
Operating Expenses	– M\$	154,063.0	0.0	154,063.0
Investments	– M\$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Operating Income (BFIT)	– M\$	112,619.3	0.0	112,619.3
Discounted at 10%	– M\$	54,826.3	0.0	54,826.3

Net Profits Interests

		Proved Developed Producing	Proved Developed Non- Producing	Total Proved
Net Reserves				
Oil	– Mbbl	2,515.0	0.0	2,515.0
Gas	– MMcf	5,694.0	0.0	5,694.0
Revenue				
Oil	– M\$	89,579.0	0.0	89,579.0
Gas	– M\$	8,644.0	0.0	8,644.0
Net Taxes	– M\$	8,127.0	0.0	8,127.0
Operating Expenses	– M\$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investments	– M\$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Operating Income (BFIT)	– M\$	90,096.0	0.0	90,096.0
Discounted at 10%	– M\$	43,860.0	0.0	43,860.0

Future revenue is prior to deducting state production taxes and ad valorem taxes. Future net cash flow is after deducting these taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, but before consideration of federal income taxes. In accordance with SEC guidelines, the future net cash flow has been discounted at an annual rate of ten percent to determine its “present worth”. The present worth is shown to indicate the effect of time on the value of money and should not be construed as being the fair market value of the properties.

The oil reserves include oil, condensate, and NGL. Oil volumes are expressed in barrels (42 U.S. gallons). Gas volumes are expressed in thousands of standard cubic feet (Mcf) at contract temperature and pressure base.

Our estimates are for proved reserves only and do not include any probable or possible reserves nor have any values been attributed to interest in acreage beyond the location for which undeveloped reserves have been estimated.

Net Profit Calculation

The net profits interests entitle the Trust to receive 80% of the net proceeds attributable to the Company interest from the sale of production from the underlying properties.

Hydrocarbon Pricing

The base SEC oil and gas prices calculated for December 31, 2016 were \$42.75/bbl and \$2.481/MMBTU, respectively. As specified by the SEC, a company must use a 12-month average price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period. The base oil price is based upon WTI-Cushing spot prices (EIA) during 2016 and the base gas price is based upon Henry Hub spot prices (EIA) during 2016.

The base prices were adjusted for differentials on a per-property basis, which may include local basis differentials, transportation, gas shrinkage, gas heating value (BTU content) and/or crude quality and gravity corrections. After these adjustments, the net realized prices for the SEC price case over the life of the proved properties was estimated to be \$35.70 per barrel for oil and \$1.52 per MCF for gas. All economic factors were held constant in accordance with SEC guidelines.

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Economic Parameters

Ownership was accepted as furnished and has not been independently confirmed. Oil and gas price differentials, lease operating expenses (LOE), workover expenses, overhead expenses and investments were calculated and prepared by Company and were thoroughly reviewed by us for accuracy and completeness. LOE was determined at the well level using averages determined from historical lease operating statements. All economic parameters, including expenses and investments, were held constant (not escalated) throughout the life of these properties.

Severance tax rates were applied at normal state percentages of oil and gas revenue. Ad valorem taxes were applied to each property as provided by your office.

Possible Effects of Federal and State Legislation

Federal, state and local laws and regulations, which are currently in effect and that govern the development and production of oil and natural gas, have been considered in the evaluation of proved reserves for this report. However, the impact of possible changes to legislation or regulations to future operating expenses and investment costs have not been included in the evaluation. These possible changes could have an effect on the reserves and economics. However, we do not anticipate nor are we aware of any legislative changes or restrictive regulatory actions that may impact the recovery of reserves.

SEC Conformance and Regulations

The reserve classifications and the economic considerations used herein for the SEC pricing scenario conform to the criteria of the SEC as defined in pages 3 and 4 of the Appendix. The reserves and economics are predicated on regulatory agency classifications, rules, policies, laws, taxes and royalties currently in effect except as noted herein. The possible effects of changes in legislation or other Federal or State restrictive actions which could affect the reserves and economics have not been considered. However, we do not anticipate nor are we aware of any legislative changes or restrictive regulatory actions that may impact the recovery of reserves.

Reserve Estimation Methods

The methods employed in estimating reserves are described in page 2 of the Appendix. Reserves for proved developed producing wells were estimated using production performance methods for the vast majority of properties. Certain new producing properties with very little production history were forecast using a combination of production performance and analogy to similar production, both of which are considered to provide a relatively high degree of accuracy.

Non-producing reserve estimates, for both developed and undeveloped properties, were forecast using either volumetric or analogy methods, or a combination of both. These methods provide a relatively high degree of accuracy for predicting proved developed non-producing and proved undeveloped reserves for the Company properties, due to the mature nature of their properties targeted for development and an abundance of subsurface control data. The assumptions, data, methods and procedures used herein are appropriate for the purpose served by this report.

3

General Discussion

The estimates and forecasts were based upon interpretations of data furnished by your office and available from our files. To some extent information from public records has been used to check and/or supplement these data. The basic engineering and geological data were subject to third party reservations and qualifications. Nothing has come to our attention, however, that would cause us to believe that we are not justified in relying on such data. All estimates represent our best judgment based on the data available at the time of preparation. Due to inherent uncertainties in future production rates, commodity prices and geologic conditions, it should be realized that the reserve estimates, the reserves actually recovered, the revenue derived therefrom and the actual cost incurred could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

An on-site field inspection of the properties has not been performed. The mechanical operation or condition of the wells and their related facilities have not been examined nor have the wells been tested by Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc. Possible environmental liability related to the properties has not been investigated nor considered. The cost of plugging and the salvage value of equipment at abandonment have not been included as part of the workover expenses described previously.

Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc. is a Texas Registered Engineering Firm (F-693), made up of independent registered professional engineers and geologists that have provided petroleum consulting services to the oil and gas industry for over 50 years. This evaluation was supervised by W. Todd Brooker, Senior Vice President at Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc. and a State of Texas Licensed Professional Engineer (License #83462). We do not own an interest in the properties or Enduro Resource Partners LLC or Enduro Royalty Trust and are not employed on a contingent basis. We have used all methods and procedures that we consider necessary under the circumstances to prepare this report. Our work-papers and related data utilized in the preparation of these estimates are available in our office. We consent to the filing of this report as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Enduro Royalty Trust for the year-end December 31, 2016.

Yours very truly,



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "W. Todd Brooker". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

W. Todd Brooker, P.E.
Senior Vice President
CAWLEY, GILLESPIE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Texas Registered Engineering Firm (F-693)

4

APPENDIX

Methods Employed in the Estimation of Reserves

The four methods customarily employed in the estimation of reserves are (1) production performance, (2) material balance, (3) volumetric and (4) analogy. Most estimates, although based primarily on one method, utilize other methods depending on the nature and extent of the data available and the characteristics of the reservoirs.

Basic information includes production, pressure, geological and laboratory data. However, a large variation exists in the quality, quantity and types of information available on individual properties. Operators are generally required by regulatory authorities to file monthly production reports and may be required to measure and report periodically such data as well pressures, gas-oil ratios, well tests, etc. As a general rule, an operator has complete discretion in obtaining and/or making available geological and engineering data. The resulting lack of uniformity in data renders impossible the application of identical methods to all properties, and may result in significant differences in the accuracy and reliability of estimates.

A brief discussion of each method, its basis, data requirements, applicability and generalization as to its relative degree of accuracy follows:

Production performance. This method employs graphical analyses of production data on the premise that all factors which have controlled the performance to date will continue to control and that historical trends can be extrapolated to predict future performance. The only information required is production history. Capacity production can usually be analyzed from graphs of rates versus time or cumulative production. This procedure is referred to as "decline curve" analysis. Both capacity and restricted production can, in some cases, be analyzed from graphs of producing rate relationships of the various production components. Reserve estimates obtained by this method are generally considered to have a relatively high degree of accuracy with the degree of accuracy increasing as production history accumulates.

Material balance. This method employs the analysis of the relationship of production and pressure performance on the premise that the reservoir volume and its initial hydrocarbon content are fixed and that this initial hydrocarbon volume and recoveries therefrom can be estimated by analyzing changes in pressure with respect to production relationships. This method requires reliable pressure and temperature data, production data, fluid analyses and knowledge of the nature of the reservoir. The material balance method is applicable to all reservoirs, but the time and expense required for its use is dependent on the nature of the reservoir and its fluids. Reserves for depletion type reservoirs can be estimated from graphs of pressures corrected for compressibility versus cumulative production, requiring only data that are usually available. Estimates for other reservoir types require extensive data and involve complex calculations most suited to computer models which makes this method generally applicable only to reservoirs where there is economic justification for its use. Reserve estimates obtained by this method are generally considered to have a degree of accuracy that is directly related to the complexity of the reservoir and the quality and quantity of data available.

Volumetric. This method employs analyses of physical measurements of rock and fluid properties to calculate the volume of hydrocarbons in-place. The data required are well information sufficient to determine reservoir subsurface datum, thickness, storage volume, fluid content and location. The volumetric method is most applicable to reservoirs which are not susceptible to analysis by production performance or material balance methods. These are most commonly newly developed and/or no-pressure depleting reservoirs. The amount of hydrocarbons in-place that can be recovered is not an integral part of the volumetric calculations but is an estimate inferred by other methods and a knowledge of the nature of the reservoir. Reserve estimates obtained by this method are generally considered to have a low degree of accuracy; but the degree of accuracy can be relatively high where rock quality and subsurface control is good and the nature of the reservoir is uncomplicated.

Analogy. This method which employs experience and judgment to estimate reserves, is based on observations of similar situations and includes consideration of theoretical performance. The analogy method is applicable where the data are insufficient or so inconclusive that reliable reserve estimates cannot be made by other methods. Reserve estimates obtained by this method are generally considered to have a relatively low degree of accuracy.

Much of the information used in the estimation of reserves is itself arrived at by the use of estimates. These estimates are subject to continuing change as additional information becomes available. Reserve estimates which presently appear to be correct may be found to contain substantial errors as time passes and new information is obtained about well and reservoir performance.

Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc.

Reserve Definitions and Classifications

The Securities and Exchange Commission, in SX Reg. 210.4-10 dated November 18, 1981, as amended on September 19, 1989 and January 1, 2010, requires adherence to the following definitions of oil and gas reserves:

“(22) **Proved oil and gas reserves.** Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations— prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time.

“(i) The area of a reservoir considered as proved includes: (A) The area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and (B) Adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data.

“(ii) In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty.

“(iii) Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty.

“(iv) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when: (A) Successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favorable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and (B) The project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities.

“(v) Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.

“(6) **Developed oil and gas reserves.** Developed oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that can be expected to be recovered:

“(i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and

“(ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is by means not involving a well.

“(31) **Undeveloped oil and gas reserves.** Undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

“(i) Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those directly offsetting development spacing areas that are reasonably certain of production when drilled, unless evidence using reliable technology exists that establishes reasonable certainty of economic producibility at greater distances.

“(ii) Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless the specific circumstances, justify a longer time.

“(iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual projects in the same reservoir or an analogous reservoir, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

“(18) **Probable reserves.** Probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves but which, together with proved reserves, are as likely as not to be recovered.

“(i) When deterministic methods are used, it is as likely as not that actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of estimated proved plus probable reserves. When probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal

or exceed the proved plus probable reserves estimates.

“(ii) Probable reserves may be assigned to areas of a reservoir adjacent to proved reserves where data control or interpretations of available data are less certain, even if the interpreted reservoir continuity of structure or productivity does not meet the reasonable certainty criterion. Probable reserves may be assigned to areas that are structurally higher than the proved area if these areas are in communication with the proved reservoir.

“(iii) Probable reserves estimates also include potential incremental quantities associated with a greater percentage recovery of the hydrocarbons in place than assumed for proved reserves.

“(iv) See also guidelines in paragraphs (17)(iv) and (17)(vi) of this section (below).

“(17) **Possible reserves.** Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves.

“(i) When deterministic methods are used, the total quantities ultimately recovered from a project have a low probability of exceeding proved plus probable plus possible reserves. When probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10% probability that the total quantities ultimately recovered will equal or exceed the proved plus probable plus possible reserves estimates.

“(ii) Possible reserves may be assigned to areas of a reservoir adjacent to probable reserves where data control and interpretations of available data are progressively less certain. Frequently, this will be in areas where geoscience and engineering data are unable to define clearly the area and vertical limits of commercial production from the reservoir by a defined project.

“(iii) Possible reserves also include incremental quantities associated with a greater percentage recovery of the hydrocarbons in place than the recovery quantities assumed for probable reserves.

“(iv) The proved plus probable and proved plus probable plus possible reserves estimates must be based on reasonable alternative technical and commercial interpretations within the reservoir or subject project that are clearly documented, including comparisons to results in successful similar projects.

“(v) Possible reserves may be assigned where geoscience and engineering data identify directly adjacent portions of a reservoir within the same accumulation that may be separated from proved areas by faults with displacement less than formation thickness or other geological discontinuities and that have not been penetrated by a wellbore, and the registrant believes that such adjacent portions are in communication with the known (proved) reservoir. Possible reserves may be assigned to areas that are structurally higher or lower than the proved area if these areas are in communication with the proved reservoir.

“(vi) Pursuant to paragraph (22)(iii) of this section (above), where direct observation has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves should be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir above the HKO only if the higher contact can be established with reasonable certainty through reliable technology. Portions of the reservoir that do not meet this reasonable certainty criterion may be assigned as probable and possible oil or gas based on reservoir fluid properties and pressure gradient interpretations.”

Instruction 4 of Item 2(b) of Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-K was revised January 1, 2010 to state that “a registrant engaged in oil and gas producing activities shall provide the information required by Subpart 1200 of Regulation S—K.” This is relevant in that Instruction 2 to paragraph (a)(2) states: “The registrant is *permitted, but not required*, to disclose probable or possible reserves pursuant to paragraphs (a)(2)(iv) through (a)(2)(vii) of this Item.”

“(26) **Reserves.** Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. In addition, there must exist, or there must be a reasonable expectation that there will exist, the legal right to produce or a revenue interest in the production, installed means of delivering oil and gas or related substances to market, and all permits and financing required to implement the project.

“*Note to paragraph (26):* Reserves should not be assigned to adjacent reservoirs isolated by major, potentially sealing, faults until those reservoirs are penetrated and evaluated as economically producible. Reserves should not be assigned to areas that are clearly separated from a known accumulation by a non-productive reservoir (i.e., absence of reservoir, structurally low reservoir, or negative test results). Such areas may contain prospective resources (i.e., potentially recoverable resources from undiscovered accumulations).”