

W&T OFFSHORE INC  
Form 10-Q  
May 05, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 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 1-32414

W&T OFFSHORE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas  
(State of incorporation)

72-1121985  
(IRS Employer

Identification Number)

Nine Greenway Plaza, Suite 300

Houston, Texas  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

77046-0908

(713) 626-8525

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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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 website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company. Yes  No

As of May 2, 2016, there were 76,508,829 shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.00001.

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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## PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## W&amp;T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$370,623	\$85,414
Receivables:		
Oil and natural gas sales	27,903	35,005
Joint interest and other	17,006	22,012
Total receivables	44,909	57,017
Prepaid expenses and other assets	23,035	26,879
Total current assets	438,567	169,310
Property and equipment - at cost:		
Oil and natural gas properties and equipment (full cost method, of which \$5,165 at March 31, 2016 and \$18,595 at December 31, 2015 were excluded from amortization)		
	7,895,402	7,902,494
Furniture, fixtures and other	20,802	20,802
Total property and equipment	7,916,204	7,923,296
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	7,108,925	6,933,247
Net property and equipment	807,279	990,049
Deferred income taxes	32,553	27,595
Restricted deposits for asset retirement obligations	16,171	15,606
Other assets	4,225	5,462
Total assets	\$1,298,795	\$1,208,022
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$92,045	\$109,797
Undistributed oil and natural gas proceeds	20,654	21,439
Asset retirement obligations	83,778	84,335
Accrued liabilities	39,486	11,922
Current portion of long-term debt	138,999	—
Total current liabilities	374,962	227,493
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,345,954	1,196,855
Asset retirement obligations, less current portion	275,986	293,987
Other liabilities	16,357	16,178

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Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Shareholders' equity (deficit):		
Preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 0 issued at		
March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	—	—
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 118,330,000 shares authorized;		
79,375,662 issued and 76,506,489 outstanding at March 31, 2016 and		
December 31, 2015	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	426,035	423,499
Retained earnings (deficit)	(1,116,333)	(925,824 )
Treasury stock, at cost; 2,869,173 shares at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	(24,167 )	(24,167 )
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	(714,464 )	(526,491 )
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)	\$1,298,795	\$1,208,022

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

## W&amp;T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(In thousands except per share data)	
	(Unaudited)	
Revenues	\$77,715	\$127,907
Operating costs and expenses:		
Lease operating expenses	44,469	53,331
Production taxes	526	637
Gathering and transportation	5,092	4,824
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	63,733	125,467
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	116,559	260,390
General and administrative expenses	16,443	20,766
Derivative gain	(2,493 )	—
Total costs and expenses	244,329	465,415
Operating loss	(166,614)	(337,508)
Interest expense:		
Incurred	27,814	22,946
Capitalized	(343 )	(1,783 )
Other (income) expense, net	1,306	(2 )
Loss before income tax benefit	(195,391)	(358,669)
Income tax benefit	(4,882 )	(103,574)
Net loss	\$(190,509)	\$(255,095)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$(2.49 )	\$(3.36 )

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

## W&amp;T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Treasury Stock		Total
	Outstanding	Value	Paid-In	Earnings	Shares	Value	Shareholders'
	Shares		Capital	(Deficit)			Equity
	(In thousands)						(Deficit)
	(Unaudited)						
Balances at December 31, 2015	76,506	\$ 1	\$ 423,499	\$(925,824 )	2,869	\$(24,167)	\$(526,491 )
Share-based compensation	—	—	2,536	—	—	—	2,536
Net loss	—	—	—	(190,509 )	—	—	(190,509 )
Balances at March 31, 2016	76,506	\$ 1	\$ 426,035	\$(1,116,333)	2,869	\$(24,167)	\$(714,464 )

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

## W&amp;T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(In thousands)	
	(Unaudited)	
<b>Operating activities:</b>		
Net loss	\$(190,509)	\$(255,095)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>		
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	63,733	125,467
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	116,559	260,390
Debt issuance costs write-off/amortization of debt items	1,684	156
Share-based compensation	2,536	2,816
Derivative gain	(2,493 )	—
Cash receipts on derivative settlements	4,105	—
Deferred income taxes	(4,882 )	(103,574)
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Oil and natural gas receivables	8,165	21,121
Joint interest and other receivables	4,979	14,533
Income taxes	(310 )	(325 )
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,317	17,246
Asset retirement obligation settlements	(3,180 )	(19,554 )
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	28,005	(10,263 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	29,709	52,918
<b>Investing activities:</b>		
Investment in oil and natural gas properties and equipment	(12,903 )	(82,765 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities associated with investing activities	(20,680 )	(52,176 )
Proceeds from sales of assets	1,000	—
Purchases of furniture, fixtures and other	—	(226 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(32,583 )	(135,167)
<b>Financing activities:</b>		
Borrowings of long-term debt - revolving bank credit facility	340,000	82,000
Repayments of long-term debt - revolving bank credit facility	(52,000 )	(15,000 )
Other	83	(50 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	288,083	66,950
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	285,209	(15,299 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	85,414	23,666
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$370,623	\$8,367

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.





W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

Operations. W&T Offshore, Inc. (with subsidiaries referred to herein as “W&T,” “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company”) is an independent oil and natural gas producer with operations offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. The Company is active in the exploration, development and acquisition of oil and natural gas properties. Our interest in fields, leases, structures and equipment are primarily owned by W&T Offshore, Inc. (on a stand-alone basis, the “Parent Company”) and its 100%-owned subsidiary, W & T Energy VI, LLC (“Energy VI”). On October 15, 2015, a substantial amount of our interest in onshore acreage was sold, which is described in Note 2.

Interim Financial Statements. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim periods and the appropriate rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Accordingly, the condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnote disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements for annual periods. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire year. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Events. The price we receive for our crude oil, natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) and natural gas production directly affects our revenues, profitability, cash flows, liquidity, access to capital and future rate of growth. The prices of these commodities began falling in the second half of 2014, continued to generally decline in 2015 and declined further in the first quarter of 2016. Steps taken during 2015 and 2016 to mitigate the effects of these lower prices include: (i) significantly reducing the budgeted capital spending for 2016; (ii) continuing the suspension of our drilling and completion activities at several locations; (iii) continued suspension of the regular quarterly common stock dividend; (iv) selling our interests in the Yellow Rose field in the fourth quarter of 2015; (v) reducing our headcount of employees and contractors; and (vi) continuing the implementation of numerous projects to reduce our operating costs. See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 concerning risks related to our business and events occurring during 2015 and other information.

In February 2016, we borrowed \$340.0 million under the Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as amended, the “Credit Agreement”). On March 23, 2016, the banks reduced our borrowing base to \$150.0 million from \$350.0 million in connection with the spring borrowing base redetermination. We are required to repay borrowings outstanding in excess of the redetermined borrowing base pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement. On March 31, 2016, we repaid \$52.0 million leaving an outstanding balance under the Credit Agreement of \$288.0 million as of March 31, 2016. We also had approximately \$1.0 million of letters of credit outstanding as of March 31, 2016. On May 2, 2016, we repaid an additional \$12.0 million. Additional payments are required of \$64.0 million on May 30, 2016 and \$64.0 million on June 30, 2016, in addition to interest payments on our long-term debt, which will bring

total borrowings outstanding under the credit agreement in conformity with the borrowing base limitation. See Note 5 for additional information.

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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

In February and March 2016, we received several orders from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”) demanding that we provide additional supplemental bonding on certain Federal offshore oil and gas leases, rights of way and rights of use and easement owned and/or operated by the Company. One order was rescinded and re-issued and another one was rescinded. The outstanding orders total approximately \$260.8 million. We have filed appeals with the Interior Board of Land Appeals (“IBLA”) regarding three of the BOEM orders - specifically the February order that required W&T to post a total of \$159.8 million in supplemental bonding and two March orders requiring \$68.0 million in supplemental bonding. We have had discussions with the BOEM and its sister agency, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (“BSEE”), since receiving the orders. The objective of the Company remains to reach a mutual agreement on the financial assurance requirements of the demands. The issuance of any additional surety bonds to satisfy the BOEM orders or any future BOEM orders may require the posting of cash collateral, which may be significant, and the creation of escrow accounts. We continue to have discussions with the BOEM regarding these matters. See Notes 11 and 12 for additional information

We have assessed our financial condition, the current capital markets and options given different scenarios of commodity prices and believe we will have adequate liquidity to fund our operations through March 31, 2017; however, we cannot predict how an extended period of low commodity prices or the impact of future bonding requirements will affect our operations, liquidity levels and compliance with debt covenants.

**Ceiling Test Write-Down.** Under the full cost method of accounting, each quarter we are required to perform a “ceiling test,” which determines a limit on the book value of our oil and natural gas properties. If the net capitalized cost of oil and natural gas properties (including capitalized asset retirement obligations (“ARO”)) net of related deferred income taxes exceeds the ceiling test limit, the excess is charged to expense on a pre-tax basis and separately disclosed. Any such write downs are not recoverable or reversible in future periods. The ceiling test limit is calculated as: (i) the present value of estimated future net revenues from proved reserves, less estimated future development costs, discounted at 10%; (ii) plus the cost of unproved oil and natural gas properties not being amortized; (iii) plus the lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproved oil and natural gas properties included in the amortization base; and (iv) less related income tax effects. Estimated future net revenues used in the ceiling test for each period are based on current prices for each product, defined by the SEC as the unweighted average of first-day-of-the-month commodity prices over the prior twelve months for that period. All prices are adjusted by field for quality, transportation fees, energy content and regional price differentials.

Due primarily to declines in the unweighted rolling 12-month average of first-day-of-the-month commodity prices for oil and natural gas, we recorded ceiling test write-downs in the first quarter of 2016 and 2015, which are reported as a separate line in the Statements of Operations. The average price using the SEC required methodology at March 31, 2016 was \$42.77 per barrel for West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil and \$2.40 per million British Thermal Unit (“MMBtu”) for Henry Hub natural gas before adjustments. Ceiling test write-downs of the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$116.6 million and \$260.4 million, respectively. The ceiling test write-down for the full year of 2015 was \$987.2 million. If crude oil and natural gas prices remain or decrease from current levels, it is probable that a ceiling test write-down will be recorded in the second quarter of 2016 and possibly in subsequent quarters during 2016.

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

Prepaid Expenses and Other. Amounts recorded in Prepaid expenses and other on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are expected to be realized within one year. Major categories are disclosed in the following table:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Derivative assets - current <sup>(1)</sup>	\$6,955	\$ 10,036
Prepaid insurance and surety bonds	5,890	7,475
Prepaid deposits related to royalties	6,473	5,943
Other	3,717	3,425
Prepaid expenses and other	\$23,035	\$ 26,879

- (1) Includes open and closed (and not yet collected) derivative commodity contracts recorded at fair value.

Recent Accounting Developments. In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (“ASU 2014-09”), Summary and Amendments That Create Revenue from Contracts and Customers (Subtopic 606). ASU 2014-09 amends and replaces current revenue recognition requirements, including most industry-specific guidance. The revised guidance establishes a five step approach to be utilized in determining when, and if, revenue should be recognized. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Upon application, an entity may elect one of two methods, either restatement of prior periods presented or recording a cumulative adjustment in the initial period of application. We have not determined the effect ASU 2014-09 will have on the recognition of our revenue, if any, nor have we determined the method we will utilize upon adoption, which would be in the first quarter of 2018.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15 (“ASU 2014-15”), Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40). The guidance addresses management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual and interim periods thereafter. We do not expect the revised guidance to materially affect our evaluation as to being a going concern, or have an effect on our financial statements or related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02 (“ASU 2016-02”), Leases (Subtopic 842). Under the new guidance, a lessee will be required to recognize assets and liabilities for leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. Consistent with current GAAP, the recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee primarily will depend on its classification as a finance or operating lease. However, unlike current GAAP, which requires only capital leases to be recognized on the balance sheet, ASU 2016-02 will require both types of leases to be recognized on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 also will require disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users to better understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. These disclosures include qualitative and quantitative requirements, providing additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. ASU 2016-02 does not apply for leases for oil and gas properties, but does apply to equipment used to explore and develop oil and gas resources. Our current operating leases that will be impacted by ASU 2016-02 when it is effective are leases for office space in Houston and New Orleans, although ASU 2016-02 may impact the accounting for leases related to operations equipment depending on the term of the lease. We currently do not have any leases classified as financing leases. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and is to be

applied using the modified retrospective approach. We have not yet fully determined or quantified the effect ASU 2016-02 will have on our financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09 (“ASU 2016-09”), Compensation – Stock Compensation (Subtopic 718). The objective of ASU 2016-09 is for simplification involving several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. We have not yet fully determined or quantified the effect ASU 2016-09 will have on our financial statements.

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

## 2. Divestitures

### 2015 Divestiture

On October 15, 2015, we sold certain onshore oil and natural gas property interests to Ajax Resources, LLC (“Ajax”) for approximately \$370.8 million in cash, which includes certain customary post effective date price adjustments, and Ajax assumed responsibility for the related ARO and other associated liabilities. The effective date of the sale was January 1, 2015. A net purchase price adjustment of \$1.0 million was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2016. Ajax acquired all of our interest in the Yellow Rose field in the Permian Basin, covering approximately 25,800 net acres in Andrews, Martin, Gaines and Dawson counties in West Texas. We retained a non-expense bearing overriding royalty interest (“ORRI”) in production from the working interests assigned to Ajax, which percentage varies on a sliding scale from one percent for each month that the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”) prompt month contract trading price for light sweet crude oil is at or below \$70.00 per barrel to a maximum of four percent for each month that such NYMEX trading price is greater than \$90.00 per barrel.

Under the full cost method, sales or abandonments of oil and natural gas properties, whether or not being amortized, are accounted for as adjustments of capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized, unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and natural gas attributable to the cost center. The sale to Ajax did not represent greater than 25% of the Company’s proved reserves of oil and natural gas attributable to the full cost pool. As a result, alteration in the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and natural gas attributable to the full cost pool was not deemed significant and no gain or loss was recognized from the sale.

## 3. Asset Retirement Obligations

Our ARO primarily represents the estimated present value of the amount we will incur to plug, abandon and remediate our producing properties at the end of their productive lives in accordance with applicable laws.

A summary of the changes to our ARO is as follows (in thousands):

Balance, December 31, 2015	\$378,322
Liabilities settled	(3,180 )
Accretion of discount	4,615
Revisions of estimated liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	(19,993 )
Balance, March 31, 2016	359,764
Less current portion	83,778
Long-term	\$275,986

(1) Revisions were primarily related to reduced cost estimates from service providers for plug and abandonment work at certain locations.





W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
(Unaudited)

#### 4. Derivative Financial Instruments

Our market risk exposure relates primarily to commodity prices and, from time to time, we use various derivative instruments to manage our exposure to this commodity price risk from sales of our oil and natural gas. All of the derivative counterparties are also lenders or affiliates of lenders participating in our revolving bank credit facility. We are exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the derivative counterparties; however, we currently anticipate that each of our derivative counterparties will be able to fulfill their contractual obligations. Additional collateral is not required by us due to the derivative counterparties' collateral rights as lenders, and we do not require collateral from our derivative counterparties.

We have elected not to designate our commodity derivative contracts as hedging instruments; therefore, all changes in the fair value of derivative contracts were recognized currently in earnings during the periods presented. The cash flows of all of our commodity derivative contracts are included in Net cash provided by operating activities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

For information about fair value measurements, refer to Note 6.

##### Commodity Derivatives

As of March 31, 2016, we have open crude oil and natural gas derivative contracts for a portion of our anticipated future production for the remainder of 2016. These contracts were entered into during the second quarter of 2015. The open oil derivative contracts are known as "two-way", "costless" collars, which consist of a purchased put option and a sold call option. These two-way collars provide price risk protection if crude oil prices fall below certain levels, but may limit incremental income from favorable price movements above certain limits. The oil contracts are based on WTI crude oil prices as quoted off the NYMEX. The open natural gas derivative contracts are known as "three-way collars" consisting of a purchased put option, a sold call option and a purchased call option, each at varying strike prices. The three-way collar contracts are structured to provide price risk protection if the commodity price falls below the strike price of the put option and provides us the opportunity to benefit if the commodity price rises above the strike price of the purchased call option. These contracts may have the effect of reducing some of our incremental income from favorable price movements if the commodity price is above certain levels, but have unlimited upside potential if prices rise above those levels. The natural gas contracts are based on Henry Hub natural gas prices as quoted off the NYMEX. The strike prices of both the oil and natural gas contracts were set so that the contracts were premium neutral ("costless"), which means no net premium was paid to or received from a counterparty.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we did not have any open derivative contracts or any contracts that closed during the period.

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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

As of March 31, 2016, our open commodity derivative contracts were as follows:

Crude Oil: Two-way collars, Priced off WTI (NYMEX)

Termination Period	Notional (1) Quantity (Bbls/day)	Notional (1) Quantity (Bbls)	Weighted Average Contract Price	
			Put Option (Bought)	Call Option (Sold)
2016: 2nd Quarter	5,000	455,000	\$40.00	\$81.47
3rd Quarter	5,000	460,000	40.00	81.47
4th Quarter	5,000	460,000	40.00	81.47
		1,375,000	40.00	81.47

Natural Gas: Three-way collars, Priced off Henry Hub (NYMEX)

Termination Period	Notional (1) Quantity (MMBTUs/day)	Notional (1) Quantity (MMBTUs)	Weighted Average Contract Price		
			Put Option (Bought)	Call Option (Sold)	Call Option (Bought)
2016: 2nd Quarter (2)	40,000	2,440,000	\$2.25	\$3.50	\$3.77
3rd Quarter	40,000	3,680,000	2.25	3.50	3.77
4th Quarter	40,000	3,680,000	2.25	3.50	3.77
		9,800,000	2.25	3.50	3.77

(1) Volume Measurements: Bbls – barrels MMBTUs – million British Thermal Units.

(2) The natural gas derivative contracts are priced and closed in the last week prior to the related production month. Natural gas derivative contracts related to April 2016 production were priced and closed in March 2016 and are not included in the above table as these were not open derivative contracts as of March 31, 2016.

The following balance sheet line items included amounts related to the estimated fair value of our open commodity derivative contracts as indicated in the following table (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid and other assets	\$6,060	\$7,672

Changes in the fair value and settlements of our commodity derivative contracts were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	2015
Derivative gain	\$(2,493)	\$ —

Cash receipts, net, on commodity derivative contract settlements are included within Net cash provided by operating activities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash receipts on derivative settlements, net	\$4,105	\$ —

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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

### Offsetting Commodity Derivatives

During 2016 and 2015, all our commodity derivative contracts permit netting of derivative gains and losses upon settlement. In general, the terms of the contracts provide for offsetting of amounts payable or receivable between us and the counterparty, at the election of both parties, for transactions that occur on the same date and in the same commodity. If an event of default were to occur causing an acceleration of payment under our revolving bank credit facility, that event may also trigger an acceleration of settlement of our derivative instruments. If we were required to settle all of our open derivative contracts, we would be able to net payments and receipts per counterparty pursuant to the derivative contracts. Although our derivative contracts allow for netting, which would allow for recording assets and liabilities per counterparty on a net basis, we have historically accounted for our derivative contracts on a gross basis per contract as either an asset or liability. For the open derivative contracts as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there would have been no difference if the contracts were presented on net basis.

### 5. Long-Term Debt

Our long-term debt was as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>8.50% Senior Notes:</b>		
Principal	\$900,000	\$900,000
Debt premiums, net of amortization	9,834	10,503
Debt issuance costs, net of amortization	(5,848 )	(6,274 )
<b>9.00% Term Loan:</b>		
Principal	300,000	300,000
Debt discounts, net of amortization	(2,565 )	(2,689 )
Debt issuance costs, net of amortization	(4,468 )	(4,685 )
Revolving bank credit facility	288,000	—
Total long-term debt	1,484,953	1,196,855
Current maturities of long-term debt	138,999	—
Long term debt, less current maturities	\$1,345,954	\$1,196,855

### 8.5% Senior Notes

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our outstanding senior notes, which bear an annual interest rate of 8.50% and mature on June 15, 2019 (the “8.50% Senior Notes”), were classified as long-term at their carrying value. Interest on the 8.50% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15. The estimated annual effective interest rate on the 8.50% Senior Notes is 8.4%, which includes amortization of debt issuance costs and premiums. We are subject to various financial and other covenants under the indenture governing the 8.50% Senior Notes, and we were in compliance with those covenants as of March 31, 2016.



W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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9.00% Term Loan

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our outstanding term loan, which bears an annual interest rate of 9.00% and matures on May 15, 2020 (the "9.00% Term Loan"), was classified as long-term at its carrying value. Interest on the 9.00% Term Loan is payable in arrears semi-annually on May 15 and November 15. The estimated annual effective interest rate on the 9.00% Term Loan is 9.7%, which includes amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts. The 9.00% Term Loan is secured by a second priority lien covering our oil and gas properties to the extent such properties secure first priority liens granted to secure indebtedness under our Credit Agreement. We are subject to various covenants under the terms governing the 9.00% Term Loan including, without limitation, covenants that limit our ability to incur other debt, pay dividends or distributions on our equity, merge or consolidate with other entities and make certain investments in other entities. We were in compliance with those covenants as of March 31, 2016.

Credit Agreement

The Credit Agreement provides a revolving bank credit facility. Availability under the Credit Agreement is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base determination set at the discretion of our lenders, and the Company and the lenders may each request one additional determination per year. The amount of the borrowing base is calculated by our lenders based on their evaluation of our proved reserves and their own internal criteria. Any determination by our lenders to change our borrowing base will result in a similar change in the availability under our revolving bank credit facility. To the extent borrowings and letters of credit outstanding exceed the redetermined borrowing base, such excess or deficiency is required to be repaid within 90 days in three equal monthly payments. Letters of credit may be issued in amounts up to \$150.0 million, provided availability under the revolving bank credit facility exists. The revolving bank credit facility is secured and is collateralized by our oil and natural gas properties. The Credit Agreement terminates on November 8, 2018.

The Credit Agreement contains various customary covenants for certain financial tests, as defined in the Credit Agreement and measured as of the end of each quarter, and for customary events of default. These financial test ratios and limits as of March 31, 2016 and thereafter are: (i) the First Lien leverage Ratio must be less than 1.50 to 1.00; (ii) the Current Ratio must be greater than 1.00 to 1.00; and (iii) the Secured Debt Leverage Ratio must be less than 3.50 to 1.00. As of March 31, 2016, our the First Lien Ratio was 1.48 to 1.00, the Current Ratio was 2.84 to 1.00 and the Secured Debt Leverage Ratio was 3.02 to 1.00. The customary events of default include: (i) nonpayment of principal when due or nonpayment of interest or other amounts within three business days of when due; (ii) bankruptcy or insolvency with respect to the Company or any of its subsidiaries guaranteeing borrowings under the revolving bank credit facility; or (iii) a change of control. The Credit Agreement contains cross-default clauses with the 8.50% Senior Notes and the 9.00% Term Loan, and these agreements contain similar cross-default clauses with the Credit Agreement. We were in compliance with all applicable covenants of the Credit Agreement as of March 31, 2016.

In February 2016, we borrowed \$340.0 million under the Credit Agreement. On March 23, 2016, the banks reduced our borrowing base to \$150.0 million from \$350.0 million in connection with the spring borrowing base redetermination. We are required to repay borrowings outstanding in excess of the redetermined borrowing base pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement. On March 31, 2016, we repaid \$52.0 million leaving an outstanding balance under the Credit Agreement of \$288.0 million as of March 31, 2016. On May 2, 2016, we repaid an additional \$12.0 million. Additional payments are required of \$64.0 million on May 31, 2016 and \$64.0 million on June 30, 2016, in addition to interest payments on our long-term debt, which will bring total borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement in conformity with the borrowing base limitation. The Company has sufficient available cash to make these payments. The reduction in the borrowing base resulted in a proportional reduction in the

unamortized costs related to the Credit Agreement of \$1.4 million, which is included in the line Other (income) expense, net on the Condensed Statement of Operations.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of letters of credit outstanding under the revolving bank credit facility. The estimated annual effective interest rate was 4.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 for average daily borrowings outstanding under the revolving bank credit facility. The estimated annual effective interest rate includes amortization of debt issuance costs and excludes commitment fees and other costs.

The foregoing description of the Credit Agreement does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the agreement.

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For information about fair value measurements for our 8.50% Senior Notes, 9.00% Term Loan and revolving bank credit facility, refer to Note 6.

#### 6. Fair Value Measurements

We measure the fair value of our open derivative financial instruments by applying the income approach, using models with inputs that are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. The inputs used for the fair value measurement of our derivative financial instruments are the exercise price, the expiration date, the settlement date, notional quantities, the implied volatility, the discount curve with spreads, credit risk and published commodity futures prices. The fair values of our 8.50% Senior Notes and 9.00% Term Loan were based on quoted prices, although the market is not an active market; therefore, the fair value is classified within Level 2. The carrying amount of debt under our revolving bank credit facility approximates fair value because the interest rates are variable and reflective of market rates.

The following table presents the fair value of our open derivatives and long-term debt, as reported in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	Hierarchy	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives	Level 2	\$6,060	\$—	\$7,672	\$—
8.50% Senior Notes <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 2	—	108,000	—	324,000
9.00% Term Loan <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 2	—	144,000	—	217,500
Revolving bank credit facility <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 2	—	288,000	—	—

(1)The long-term debt items are reported on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at their carrying value as described in Note 5.

#### 7. Share-Based Compensation and Cash-Based Incentive Compensation

In 2010, the W&T Offshore, Inc. Amended and Restated Incentive Compensation Plan (the “Plan”) was approved by our shareholders, and amendments to the Plan were approved by our shareholders in May 2013. As allowed by the Plan, during 2015 and in 2014, the Company granted restricted stock units (“RSUs”) to certain of its employees. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, no RSUs were granted. RSUs are a long-term compensation component of the Plan, which are granted to only certain employees, and are subject to typical adjustments at the end of the applicable performance period based on the achievement of certain predetermined criteria. In addition to share-based compensation, the Company may grant to its employees cash-based incentive awards, which are a short-term component of the Plan and are typically based on the Company and the employee achieving certain pre-defined performance criteria.

During 2015, RSUs granted were subject to adjustments based on achievement of multiple performance criteria, which was comprised of: (i) net income before income tax expense, net interest expense, depreciation, depletion, amortization, accretion and certain other items (“Adjusted EBITDA”) for 2015 and (ii) Adjusted EBITDA as a percent of total revenues (“Adjusted EBITDA Margin”) for 2015. For 2015, the Company was below target for Adjusted



EBITDA and achieved the target for Adjusted EBITDA Margin.

During 2014, RSUs granted were subject to adjustments based on achievement of a combination of performance criteria, which was comprised of: (i) Adjusted EBITDA for 2014 and (ii) Adjusted EBITDA Margin for 2014. For 2014, the Company achieved the target for Adjusted EBITDA and was slightly below target for Adjusted EBITDA Margin.

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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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All RSUs that are currently outstanding under the Plan are subject to employment-based criteria and vesting occurs in December of the second year after the grant. For example, the RSUs granted during 2014, adjusted for 2014 performance described above, will vest in December 2016 to eligible employees assuming employment-based criteria are also satisfied.

Under the Director Compensation Plan, shares of restricted stock (“Restricted Shares”) have been granted to the Company’s non-employee directors. Grants to non-employee directors were made during 2015, 2014 and 2013. The Restricted Shares are subject to service conditions and vesting occurs at the end of specified service periods unless approved by the Board.

At March 31, 2016, there were 4,239,548 shares of common stock available for issuance in satisfaction of awards under the Plan and 444,024 shares of common stock available for issuance in satisfaction of awards under the Director Compensation Plan. The shares available for both plans are reduced when Restricted Shares or shares of common stock are granted. RSUs reduce the shares available in the Plan when the RSUs are settled in shares of common stock, net of withholding tax. Although the Company has the option to settle RSUs in stock or cash at vesting, only common stock has been used to settle vested RSUs to date.

We recognize compensation cost for share-based payments to employees and non-employee directors over the period during which the recipient is required to provide service in exchange for the award, based on the fair value of the equity instrument on the date of grant. We are also required to estimate forfeitures, resulting in the recognition of compensation cost only for those awards that are expected to actually vest.

Awards Based on Restricted Stock to Non-Employee Directors. As of March 31, 2016, all of the unvested shares of Restricted Shares outstanding were issued to the non-employee directors. Restricted Shares cannot be sold, transferred or disposed of during the restricted period. The holders of Restricted Shares generally have the same rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to such Restricted Shares, including the right to vote and receive dividends or other distributions paid with respect to the Restricted Shares. The fair value of Restricted Shares was estimated by using the Company’s closing price on the grant date.

For the outstanding Restricted Shares issued to the non-employee directors as of March 31, 2016, vesting is expected to occur as follows:

	Restricted Shares
2016	43,058
2017	20,092
2018	15,080
Total	78,230

There were no grants, forfeitures or vesting of Restricted Shares during the first quarter of 2016 or the first quarter of 2015.

Awards Based on Restricted Stock Units. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding RSUs issued to certain employees. As described above, the RSUs granted during 2015 and 2014 were 100% performance based and were subject to pre-defined performance measures and employment-based criteria. The fair values for the RSUs granted during 2015 and 2014 were determined using the Company’s closing price on the grant date.

All RSUs awarded are subject to forfeiture until vested and cannot be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of during the restricted period. Dividend equivalents are earned at the same rate as dividends are paid on our common stock after achieving the specified performance requirement for that component of the RSUs.

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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A summary of activity in 2016 related to RSUs is as follows:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit
	Units	
Nonvested, December 31, 2015	3,474,079	\$ 7.42
Forfeited	(46,293 )	6.71
Nonvested, March 31, 2016	3,427,786	7.43

For the outstanding RSUs issued to the eligible employees as of March 31, 2016, vesting is expected to occur as follows:

	Restricted Stock Units
2016	992,344
2017	2,435,442
Total	3,427,786

Share-Based Compensation. A summary of incentive compensation expense under share-based payment arrangements and the related tax benefit is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Share-based compensation expense from:		
Restricted stock	\$87	\$93
Restricted stock units	2,449	2,817
Common shares	—	(94 )
Total	\$2,536	\$2,816
Share-based compensation tax benefit:		
Tax benefit computed at the statutory rate	\$888	\$986

Unrecognized Share-Based Compensation. As of March 31, 2016, unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to our awards of Restricted Shares and RSUs was \$0.4 million and \$10.3 million, respectively. Unrecognized

share-based compensation expense will be recognized through April 2018 for Restricted Shares and November 2017 for RSUs.

**Cash-Based Incentive Compensation.** As defined by the Plan, annual incentive awards may be granted to eligible employees and are typically payable in cash. These awards are performance-based awards consisting of one or more business or individual performance criteria and a targeted level or levels of performance with respect to each such criterion. Generally, the performance period is the calendar year and determination and payment is made in cash in the first quarter of the following year.

During 2015, the Company issued cash-based incentive awards for 2015 that, in addition to being performance-based awards related to 2015 criteria, the payment of such awards is contingent on the Company achieving the following financial condition on or before December 31, 2017: Adjusted EBITDA less Interest Expense, as reported by the Company in its announced Earnings Release with respect to the end of any fiscal quarter plus three preceding quarters, exceeds \$300.0 million. As the Company did not achieve this financial condition up through March 31, 2016, no amounts have been recognized to date related to the 2015 cash-based incentive awards. Amounts recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2015 relate to the 2014 cash-based awards, for which costs were recognized from the award date through February 2015 (the service period), and adjustments were recorded to true up previous estimates to actual payments.

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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Share-Based Compensation and Cash-Based Incentive Compensation Expense. A summary of incentive compensation expense is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Share-based compensation included in:		
General and administrative expenses	\$2,536	\$2,816
Cash-based incentive compensation included in:		
Lease operating expense	—	361
General and administrative expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	—	(233 )
Total charged to operating income	\$2,536	\$2,944

(1) Adjustments to true up estimates to actual payments resulted in net credit balances to expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

## 8. Income Taxes

Our income tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$4.9 million and \$103.6 million, respectively. Our annualized effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was 2.5% and 28.9%, respectively. Both of these percentages differ from the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to recording and adjusting a valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$60.0 million and \$22.5 million, respectively, related to federal and state deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are recorded related to net operating losses and temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities expected to produce tax deductions in future periods. The realization of these assets depends on recognition of sufficient future taxable income in specific tax jurisdictions in which those temporary differences or net operating losses are deductible. In addition, the realization depends on the ability to carryback certain items to prior years for refunds of taxes previously paid. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of them will not be realized. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had a valuation allowance related to Federal, Louisiana and Alabama net operating losses and other deferred taxes. The tax years 2012 through 2015 remain open to examination by the tax jurisdictions to which we are subject.

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we recorded immaterial amounts of accrued interest expense related to our unrecognized tax benefit.

## 9. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted loss per common share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

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	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net loss	\$(190,509)	\$(255,095)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	76,428	75,857
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$(2.49 )	\$(3.36 )
Shares excluded due to being anti-dilutive (weighted-average)	3,528	1,993

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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10. Dividends

During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the full year of 2015, we did not pay any dividends and a suspension of dividends remains in effect.

11. Contingencies

**Supplemental Bonding Requirements by the BOEM.** The significant reductions in crude oil and natural gas pricing since the middle of 2014 have adversely impacted our financial strength and have resulted in our inability to meet the relevant financial strength and reliability criteria set forth in the BOEM Notice To Lessee #2008-N07, Supplemental Bond Procedures, (“NTL #2008-N07”). Both W&T Offshore, Inc. and its subsidiary are now subject to supplemental bonding. In February and March 2016, we received several orders from the BOEM demanding that we provide additional supplemental bonding on certain Federal offshore oil and gas leases, rights of way and rights of use and easement owned and/or operated by the Company. One order was rescinded and re-issued and another one was rescinded. The outstanding orders total approximately \$260.8 million. We have had discussions with the BOEM and its sister agency, the BSEE, since receiving the orders. See Note 12 for information on events occurring subsequent to March 31, 2016 for this item.

The issuers of such surety bonds may request, and in some cases, have requested, collateral, which could be significant and could impact our liquidity. In addition, pursuant to the terms of our agreements with various sureties under our existing bonds or under any additional bonds we may obtain, we are required to post collateral at any time, on demand, at the surety’s discretion.

**Notification by ONRR of Fine for Non-compliance.** In December 2013 and January 2014, we were notified by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (“ONRR”) of an underpayment of royalties on certain Federal offshore oil and gas leases that cumulatively approximated \$30,000 over several years, which represents 0.0045% of royalty payments paid by us during the same period of the underpayment. In March 2014, we received notice from the ONRR of a statutory fine of \$2.3 million relative to such underpayment. We believe the fine is excessive and extreme considering the circumstances and in relation to the amount of underpayment. On April 23, 2014, we filed a request for a hearing on the record and a general denial of the ONRR’s allegations contained in the notice. We intend to contest the fine to the fullest extent possible. A hearing on this matter is scheduled with an Administrative Law Judge on June 21, 2016 in Houston, Texas. The ultimate resolution may result in a waiver of the fine, a reduction of the fine, or payment of the full amount plus interest covering several years. As no amount has been determined as more likely than any other within the range of possible resolutions, no amount has been accrued as of March 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

**Apache Lawsuit.** On December 15, 2014, Apache Corporation (“Apache”) filed a lawsuit against W&T Offshore, Inc., alleging that W&T breached the joint operating agreement (“JOA”) related to deepwater wells in the Mississippi Canyon area of the Gulf of Mexico. That lawsuit, styled Apache Corporation v. W&T Offshore, Inc., is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. Apache contends that W&T has failed to pay its proportional share of the costs associated with plugging and abandoning three wells that are subject to the JOA. We contend that the costs incurred by Apache are excessive and unreasonable. Apache seeks an award of unspecified actual damages, interest, court costs, and attorneys’ fees. In February 2015, we made a payment to Apache for our net share of the amounts that we believe are reasonable to plug and abandon the three wells. Our estimate of the potential exposure ranges from zero to \$32 million related to this matter, which excludes potential interest, court



costs and attorneys' fees.

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**Insurance Claims.** During the fourth quarter of 2012, underwriters of W&T's excess liability policies ("Excess Policies") (Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, New York Marine & General Insurance Company, Navigators Insurance Company, XL Specialty Insurance Company, National Liability & Fire Insurance Company ("Starr Marine") and Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.) filed declaratory judgment actions in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "District Court") seeking a determination that our Excess Policies do not cover removal-of-wreck and debris claims arising from Hurricane Ike except to the extent we have first exhausted the limits of our Energy Package (defined as certain insurance policies relating to our oil and gas properties which includes named windstorm coverage) with only removal-of-wreck and debris claims. The court consolidated the various suits filed by the underwriters. In January 2013, we filed a motion for summary judgment seeking the court's determination that such Excess Policies do not require us to exhaust the limits of our Energy Package policies with only removal-of-wreck and debris claims. In July 2013, the District Court ruled in favor of the underwriters, adopting their position that the Excess Policies cover removal-of-wreck and debris claims only to the extent the limits of our Energy Package policies have been exhausted with removal-of-wreck and debris claims. We appealed the decision in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (the "Fifth Circuit") and, in June 2014, the Fifth Circuit reversed the District Court's ruling and ruled in our favor. The underwriters filed three separate briefs requesting a rehearing or a certification to the Texas Supreme Court, all of which the Court denied. A brief was subsequently filed by one underwriter requesting a rehearing to the District Court of the Fifth Circuit's decision, which the District Court denied. Claims of approximately \$43 million were filed, of which approximately \$1 million was paid under the Energy Package and of which approximately \$1 million was paid under our Comprehensive General Liability policy. One of the underwriters, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., paid its portion of the settlement (approximately \$5 million), in addition to a portion of interest owed. The other underwriters have not paid, and we filed a lawsuit in September 2014 against these underwriters for amounts owed, interest, attorney fees and damages. Subsequent to the filing of that lawsuit, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. paid additional interest and Starr Marine has paid its portion (\$5 million) of the first excess liability policy without interest. The lawsuit includes interest not paid by Starr Marine. The revised estimate of potential reimbursement is approximately \$31 million, plus interest, attorney fees and damages, if any. Removal-of-wreck costs are recorded in Oil and natural gas properties and equipment on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and recoveries from claims made on these Excess Policies will be recorded as reductions in this line item, which will reduce our future depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion ("DD&A") rate.

**Royalties.** In 2009, the Company recognized allowable reductions of cash payments for royalties owed to the ONRR for transportation of their deepwater production through our subsea pipeline systems. In 2010, the ONRR audited the calculations and support related to this usage fee, and in 2010, we were notified that the ONRR had disallowed approximately \$4.7 million of the reductions taken. We recorded a reduction to other revenue in 2010 to reflect this disallowance; however, we disagree with the position taken by the ONRR. We filed an appeal with the ONRR, which was denied in May 2014. On June 17, 2014, we filed an appeal with the IBLA. W&T's brief was filed in November 2014 and we expect the briefing before the IBLA to be completed in 2016.

The ONRR has publicly announced an "unbundling" initiative to review the methodology employed by producers in determining the appropriate allowances for transportation and processing costs that are permitted to be deducted in determining royalties under Federal oil and gas leases. In the second quarter of 2015, pursuant to the initiative, the Company received requests from the ONRR for additional data regarding the Company's transportation and processing allowances on natural gas production that is processed through a specific processing plant. The Company also received a preliminary determination notice from the ONRR asserting its preliminary determination that the Company's allocation of certain processing costs and plant fuel use at another processing plant were impermissibly allowed as deductions in the determination of royalties owed under Federal oil and gas leases. The Company intends to submit a response to the preliminary determination asserting the reasonableness of its own allocation methodology of such costs. These open ONRR unbundling reviews, and any further similar reviews, could ultimately result in an

order for payment of additional royalties under the Company's Federal oil and gas leases for current and prior periods. The Company is not able to determine the likelihood or range of any additional royalties or, if and when assessed, whether such amounts would be material.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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**Notices of Proposed Civil Penalty Assessment.** The Company currently has three open Incidents of Noncompliance (“INCs”) issued by the BSEE, which have not been settled as of the filing of this Form 10-Q. The INC’s were issued during 2015 and relate to three separate offshore locations with occurrence dates ranging from July 2012 to June 2014. The proposed civil penalties for these INCs total \$7.1 million. The Company has accrued approximately \$1.0 million, which is the Company’s best estimate of the final settlement once all appeals have been exhausted. The Company’s position is that the proposed civil penalties are excessive given the specific facts and circumstances related to these INCs.

**Iberville School Board Lawsuit.** In August, 2013, a citation was issued on behalf of plaintiffs, the State of Louisiana and the Iberville Parish School Board, in their suit against the Company (among others) in the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court for the Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana. This case involves claims by the Iberville Parish School Board that this property has allegedly been contaminated or otherwise damaged by certain defendants’ oil and gas exploration and production activities. The plaintiff’s claims include assessment costs, restoration costs, diminution of property value, punitive damages, and attorney fees and expenses, of which were not quantified in the claim. We cannot currently estimate our potential exposure, if any, related to this lawsuit. We are currently, and intend to continue, vigorously defending this litigation.

**Other Claims.** We are a party to various pending or threatened claims and complaints seeking damages or other remedies concerning our commercial operations and other matters in the ordinary course of our business. In addition, claims or contingencies may arise related to matters occurring prior to our acquisition of properties or related to matters occurring subsequent to our sale of properties. In certain cases, we have indemnified the sellers of properties we have acquired, and in other cases, we have indemnified the buyers of properties we have sold. In addition, the BOEM considers all owners of record title and/or operating rights interest in an Outer Continental Shelf (“OCS”) lease to be jointly and severally liable for the satisfaction of the supplemental bonding obligations and/or decommissioning obligations. Accordingly, we may be required to satisfy supplemental bonding obligations or decommissioning obligations of a defaulting owner of record title and/or operating rights interest in an OCS lease in which we are (or in some cases were) an owner of record title and/or operating rights interest in the same OCS lease. We are also subject to federal and state administrative proceedings conducted in the ordinary course of business including matters related to alleged royalty underpayments on certain federal-owned properties. Although we can give no assurance about the outcome of pending legal and federal or state administrative proceedings and the effect such an outcome may have on us, we believe that any ultimate liability resulting from the outcome of such proceedings, to the extent not otherwise provided for or covered by insurance, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

**Contingent Liability Recorded.** There were no material expenses recognized related to accrued and settled claims, complaints and fines for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had no material amounts recorded in liabilities for claims, complaints and fines.

## 12. Subsequent Events

**Supplemental Bonding Requirements by the BOEM.** Subsequent to March 31, 2016, we have filed appeals with the IBLA regarding three of the BOEM orders - specifically the February order that required W&T to post a total of \$159.8 million in supplemental bonding and two March orders requiring \$68.0 million in supplemental bonding. The objective of the Company remains to reach a mutual agreement on the financial assurance requirements of the demands. The issuance of any additional surety bonds to satisfy the BOEM orders or any future BOEM orders may

require the posting of cash collateral, which may be significant, and the creation of escrow accounts. We continue to have discussions with the BOEM regarding these matters.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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13. Supplemental Guarantor Information

Our payment obligations under the 8.50% Senior Notes, the 9.00% Term Loan and the Credit Agreement (see Note 5) are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by certain of our 100%-owned subsidiaries, including Energy VI and W & T Energy VII, LLC (together, the "Guarantor Subsidiaries"). W & T Energy VII, LLC does not currently have any active operations or contain any assets. Guarantees of the 8.50% Senior Notes will be released under certain circumstances, including:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of a Guarantor Subsidiary (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sales provisions (as such terms are define in certain debt documents);
- (2) in connection with any sale or other disposition of the capital stock of such Guarantor Subsidiary to a person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the "Asset Sales" provisions of the indenture and the Guarantor Subsidiary ceases to be a subsidiary of the Company as a result of such sales or disposition;
- (3) if such Guarantor Subsidiary is a Restricted Subsidiary and the Company designates such Guarantor Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of certain debt documents;
- (4) upon Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance (as such terms are defined in certain debt documents) or upon satisfaction and discharge of the certain debt documents;
- (5) upon the liquidation or dissolution of such Guarantor Subsidiary, provided no event of default has occurred and is continuing; or
- (6) at such time as such Guarantor Subsidiary is no longer required to be a Guarantor Subsidiary as described in certain debt documents, provided no event of default has occurred and is continuing.

The following condensed consolidating financial information presents the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Parent Company and the Guarantor Subsidiaries, together with consolidating adjustments necessary to present the Company's results on a consolidated basis. Transfers of property were made from the Parent Company to the Guarantor Subsidiaries. As these transfers were transactions between entities under common control, the prior period financial information has been retrospectively adjusted for comparability purposes, as prescribed under authoritative guidance. None of the adjustments had any effect on the consolidated results for the current or prior periods presented.

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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2016

	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated W&T Offshore, Inc.
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Current assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$370,623	\$—	\$—	\$370,623
<b>Receivables:</b>				
Oil and natural gas sales	197	27,706	—	27,903
Joint interest and other	116,184	—	(99,178 )	17,006
Total receivables	116,381	27,706	(99,178 )	44,909
Prepaid expenses and other assets	19,776	3,259	—	23,035
Total current assets	506,780	30,965	(99,178 )	438,567
<b>Property and equipment – at cost:</b>				
Oil and natural gas properties and equipment	5,668,440	2,226,962	—	7,895,402
Furniture, fixtures and other	20,802	—	—	20,802
Total property and equipment	5,689,242	2,226,962	—	7,916,204
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,276,838	1,908,552	(76,465 )	7,108,925
Net property and equipment	412,404	318,410	76,465	807,279
Deferred income taxes	31,003	1,550	—	32,553
Restricted deposits for asset retirement obligations	16,171	—	—	16,171
Other assets	424,515	272,483	(692,773 )	4,225
Total assets	\$1,390,873	\$623,408	\$(715,486 )	\$1,298,795
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>				
<b>Current liabilities:</b>				
Accounts payable	\$82,318	\$9,727	\$—	\$92,045
Undistributed oil and natural gas proceeds	18,915	1,739	—	20,654
Asset retirement obligations	66,816	16,962	—	83,778
Accrued liabilities	39,486	99,178	(99,178 )	39,486
Current portion of long-term debt	138,999	—	—	138,999
Total current liabilities	346,534	127,606	(99,178 )	374,962
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,345,954	—	—	1,345,954
Asset retirement obligations, less current portion	154,272	121,714	—	275,986
Other liabilities	335,043	—	(318,686 )	16,357
<b>Shareholders' equity (deficit):</b>				
Common stock	1	—	—	1
Additional paid-in capital	426,035	704,885	(704,885 )	426,035
Retained earnings (deficit)	(1,192,799)	(330,797 )	407,263	(1,116,333 )
Treasury stock, at cost	(24,167 )	—	—	(24,167 )
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	(790,930 )	374,088	(297,622 )	(714,464 )
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)	\$1,390,873	\$623,408	\$(715,486 )	\$1,298,795

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
(Unaudited)

## Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015

	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated W&T Offshore, Inc.
<b>Assets</b>				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$85,414	\$—	\$—	\$ 85,414
Receivables:				
Oil and natural gas sales	2,742	32,263	—	35,005
Joint interest and other	121,190	—	(99,178 )	22,012
Total receivables	123,932	32,263	(99,178 )	57,017
Prepaid expenses and other assets	25,375	1,504	—	26,879
Total current assets	234,721	33,767	(99,178 )	169,310
Property and equipment – at cost:				
Oil and natural gas properties and equipment	5,682,793	2,219,701	—	7,902,494
Furniture, fixtures and other	20,802	—	—	20,802
Total property and equipment	5,703,595	2,219,701	—	7,923,296
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,258,563	1,822,273	(147,589 )	6,933,247
Net property and equipment	445,032	397,428	147,589	990,049
Deferred income taxes	27,251	344	—	27,595
Restricted deposits for asset retirement obligations	15,606	—	—	15,606
Other assets	498,782	266,748	(760,068 )	5,462
Total assets	\$ 1,221,392	\$ 698,287	\$ (711,657 )	\$ 1,208,022
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$100,282	\$9,515	\$—	\$ 109,797
Undistributed oil and natural gas proceeds	20,463	976	—	21,439
Asset retirement obligations	63,716	20,619	—	84,335
Accrued liabilities	11,922	99,178	(99,178 )	11,922
Total current liabilities	196,383	130,288	(99,178 )	227,493
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,196,855	—	—	1,196,855
Asset retirement obligations, less current portion	173,105	120,882	—	293,987
Other liabilities	329,129	—	(312,951 )	16,178
Shareholders' equity (deficit):				
Common stock	1	—	—	1
Additional paid-in capital	423,499	704,885	(704,885 )	423,499
Retained earnings (deficit)	(1,073,413)	(257,768 )	405,357	(925,824 )
Treasury stock, at cost	(24,167 )	—	—	(24,167 )
Total shareholders' equity	(674,080 )	447,117	(299,528 )	(526,491 )
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,221,392	\$ 698,287	\$ (711,657 )	\$ 1,208,022





W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated W&T Offshore, Inc.
Revenues	\$30,512	\$ 47,203	\$ —	\$ 77,715
Operating costs and expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	24,945	19,524	—	44,469
Production taxes	526	—	—	526
Gathering and transportation	1,553	3,539	—	5,092
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	20,623	38,161	4,949	63,733
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	—	50,384	66,175	116,559
General and administrative expenses	6,613	9,830	—	16,443
Derivative gain	(2,493 )	—	—	(2,493 )
Total costs and expenses	51,767	121,438	71,124	244,329
Operating loss	(21,255 )	(74,235 )	(71,124 )	(166,614 )
Loss of affiliates	(73,029 )	—	73,029	—
Interest expense:				
Incurred	27,695	119	—	27,814
Capitalized	(224 )	(119 )	—	(343 )
Other expense, net	1,306	—	—	1,306
Loss before income tax benefit	(123,061)	(74,235 )	1,905	(195,391 )
Income tax benefit	(3,676 )	(1,206 )	—	(4,882 )
Net loss	\$ (119,385)	\$ (73,029 )	\$ 1,905	\$ (190,509 )

W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

	Parent	Guarantor		Consolidated
	Company	Subsidiaries	Eliminations	W&T Offshore, Inc.
	(In thousands)			
Revenues	\$82,463	\$ 45,444	\$ —	\$ 127,907
Operating costs and expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	37,386	15,945	—	53,331
Production taxes	637	—	—	637
Gathering and transportation	2,548	2,276	—	4,824
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	75,152	50,315	—	125,467
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	190,695	69,695	—	260,390
General and administrative expenses	12,388	8,378	—	20,766
Total costs and expenses	318,806	146,609	—	465,415
Operating loss	(236,343)	(101,165 )	—	(337,508 )
Loss of affiliates	(65,627 )	—	65,627	—
Interest expense:				
Incurred	22,232	714	—	22,946
Capitalized	(1,069 )	(714 )	—	(1,783 )
Other expense, net	(2 )	—	—	(2 )
Loss before income tax benefit	(323,131)	(101,165 )	65,627	(358,669 )
Income tax benefit	(68,036 )	(35,538 )	—	(103,574 )
Net loss	\$(255,095)	\$(65,627 )	\$ 65,627	\$(255,095 )

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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 (Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated W&T Offshore, Inc.
	(In thousands)			
<b>Operating activities:</b>				
Net loss	\$ (119,385)	\$ (73,029 )	\$ 1,905	\$ (190,509 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by				
operating activities:				
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	20,623	38,161	4,949	63,733
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	—	50,384	66,175	116,559
Debt issuance costs write-off/amortization of debt items	1,684	—	—	1,684
Share-based compensation	2,536	—	—	2,536
Derivative gain	(2,493 )	—	—	(2,493 )
Cash receipts on derivative settlements, net	4,105	—	—	4,105
Deferred income taxes	(3,676 )	(1,206 )	—	(4,882 )
Loss of affiliates	73,029	—	(73,029 )	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Oil and natural gas receivables	3,606	4,559	—	8,165
Joint interest and other receivables	4,979	—	—	4,979
Income taxes	(310 )	—	—	(310 )
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,072	(7,492 )	5,737	1,317
Asset retirement obligation settlements	(584 )	(2,596 )	—	(3,180 )
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	14,773	18,969	(5,737 )	28,005
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,959	27,750	—	29,709
<b>Investing activities:</b>				
Investment in oil and natural gas properties and equipment	(3,147 )	(9,756 )	—	(12,903 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities associated with				
investing activities	(2,686 )	(17,994 )	—	(20,680 )
Proceeds from sales of assets	1,000	—	—	1,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,833 )	(27,750 )	—	(32,583 )
<b>Financing activities:</b>				
Borrowings of long-term debt – revolving bank credit facility	340,000	—	—	340,000
Repayments of long-term debt – revolving bank credit facility	(52,000 )	—	—	(52,000 )
Other	83	—	—	83
Net cash provided by financing activities	288,083	—	—	288,083
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	285,209	—	—	285,209
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	85,414	—	—	85,414
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 370,623	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 370,623



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W&T OFFSHORE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated W&T Offshore, Inc.
	(In thousands)			
<b>Operating activities:</b>				
Net loss	\$ (255,095 )	\$ (65,627 )	\$ 65,627	\$ (255,095 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	75,152	50,315	—	125,467
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	190,695	69,695	—	260,390
Amortization of debt issuance costs and premium	156	—	—	156
Share-based compensation	2,816	—	—	2,816
Deferred income taxes	(83,649 )	(19,925 )	—	(103,574 )
Earnings of affiliates	65,627	—	(65,627 )	—
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>				
Oil and natural gas receivables	14,636	6,485	—	21,121
Joint interest and other receivables	14,533	—	—	14,533
Income taxes	15,287	(15,612 )	—	(325 )
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(21,690 )	68,599	(29,663 )	17,246
Asset retirement obligations	(19,122 )	(432 )	—	(19,554 )
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	(40,260 )	334	29,663	(10,263 )
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(40,914 )	93,832	—	52,918
<b>Investing activities:</b>				
Investment in oil and natural gas properties and equipment	(18,750 )	(64,015 )	—	(82,765 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities associated with investing activities				
Investment in subsidiary	203	—	(203 )	—
Purchases of furniture, fixtures and other	(226 )	—	—	(226 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(41,335 )	(93,629 )	(203 )	(135,167 )
<b>Financing activities:</b>				
Borrowings of long-term debt – revolving bank credit facility	82,000	—	—	82,000
Repayments of long-term debt – revolving bank credit facility	(15,000 )	—	—	(15,000 )
Other	(50 )	—	—	(50 )
Investment from parent	—	(203 )	203	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	66,950	(203 )	203	66,950
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(15,299 )	—	—	(15,299 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	23,666	—	—	23,666
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 8,367	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,367



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

### Forward-Looking Statements

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes to those financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("the "Exchange Act"), which involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. If the risks or uncertainties materialize or the assumptions prove incorrect, our results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, such as those statements that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. Known material risks that may affect our financial condition and results of operations are discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors, and market risks are discussed in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and may be discussed or updated from time to time in subsequent reports filed with the SEC. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We assume no obligation, nor do we intend to update these forward-looking statements. Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to "W&T," "we," "us," "our" and the "Company" refer to W&T Offshore, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and references to "Parent Company" are solely to W&T Offshore, Inc.

### Overview

We are an independent oil and natural gas producer with operations offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. We have grown through acquisitions, exploration and development and currently hold working interests in approximately 54 offshore fields in federal and state waters (50 producing and four fields capable of producing). We currently have under lease approximately 850,000 gross acres, with approximately 500,000 gross acres on the shelf and approximately 350,000 gross acres in the deepwater. A majority of our daily production is derived from wells we operate. Our interest in fields, leases, structures and equipment are primarily owned by the parent company, W&T Offshore, Inc. and our wholly-owned subsidiary, W & T Energy VI, LLC.

Our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations are significantly affected by the volume of our oil, NGLs and natural gas production and the prices that we receive for such production. Our production volumes for the first quarter of 2016 were comprised of 48.3% oil and condensate, 9.1% NGLs and 42.6% natural gas, determined using the energy equivalency ratio of six thousand cubic feet ("Mcf") of natural gas to one barrel ("Bbl") of crude oil, condensate or NGLs. The conversion ratio does not assume price equivalency, and the price per one barrel oil equivalent ("Boe") for oil, NGLs and natural gas has differed significantly from time to time. In the first quarter of 2016, revenues from the sale of oil and NGLs made up 72.0% of our total revenues compared to 69.6% for the first quarter of 2015. For the first quarter of 2016, our combined total production was 10.3% lower than the first quarter of 2015 due to lower NGLs and natural gas production. For the first quarter of 2016, our total revenues were 39.2% lower than the first quarter of 2015 due primarily to significantly lower realized prices for oil, NGLs and natural gas. See Results of Operations – Three months ended March 31, 2016 Compared to the Three Months ended March 31, 2015 in this Item for additional information on our revenues and production.



On October 15, 2015, we sold our interests in the Yellow Rose onshore field in the Permian Basin to Ajax. Our interest in the field covered approximately 25,800 net acres. During the first quarter of 2015, the Yellow Rose field accounted for approximately 7% of our production and revenues. In connection with the sale, we retained a non-expense bearing ORRI in production from the working interests sold, which percentage varies on a sliding scale from one percent for each month that the NYMEX prompt month contract trading price for light sweet crude oil is at or below \$70.00 per barrel to a maximum of four percent for each month that such NYMEX trading price is greater than \$90.00 per barrel. Internal estimates of proved reserves at the date of the sale were 19.0 MMBoe, consisting of approximately 71% oil, 11% NGL and 18% natural gas. Including adjustments from an effective date of January 1, 2015, the adjusted sales price was \$370.8 million of cash and the buyer assumed the ARO associated with our interests in the Yellow Rose field, which we had estimated at \$6.9 million at the time of the sale, and the buyer assumed other liabilities of \$1.1 million. We used a portion of the proceeds of the sale to repay all the outstanding borrowings under our revolving bank credit facility, while the remaining balance of approximately \$98 million was added to available cash.

Our operating results are strongly influenced by the price of the commodities that we produce and sell. The price of those commodities is affected by both domestic and international factors, including domestic production. Beginning in the second half of 2014 and continuing through the first quarter of 2016, crude oil prices have fallen dramatically from a peak of over \$100 per barrel for WTI in June 2014. In addition, prices of NGLs and natural gas have fallen significantly from 2014 levels. The current market imbalance is predominantly supply driven caused by a number of issues that are described below:

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (“EIA”) estimates the worldwide crude oil and petroleum liquids supply will exceed demand in 2016, resulting in crude oil and other petroleum liquids inventories increasing by 1.4 million barrels per day. The estimate of inventory build for 2016 has been increased from the previous estimate of 0.7 million barrels per day. In addition, the inventory build for 2015 was revised upwards from 1.9 million barrels per day to 2.1 million barrels per day. EIA estimates inventory builds in each quarter of 2016 and the first half of 2017, and forecasts the first inventory withdraw occurring in the third quarter of 2017. Comparing the first quarter of 2016 to the first quarter of 2015, worldwide supply increased by 0.9 million barrels per day, primarily due to increases from OPEC, while U.S. and Canada supply was basically flat between the two quarters. EIA’s estimate for 2016 has supply increasing over 2015 by 0.5 million barrels per day, with Iran accounting for most of the increase and partially offset by decreases in the U.S. and the North Sea. EIA’s forecast for supply from OPEC does not assume any production cuts from collaborative agreements. EIA’s estimate has consumption increasing in 2016 over 2015 by 1.2 million barrels per day, with the increases coming primarily from China and other Asian countries. Downside risk was noted for China as their economic growth may be less than expected.

While many U.S. producers reduced capital in 2015 compared to 2014 and have further reduced capital budgets for 2016, the impact of reduced drilling did not reduce overall oil and other liquids production in the U.S. for the first quarter of 2016, as production was basically flat from the first quarter of 2015. Per EIA’s estimates, U.S. oil production will decrease in the second quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2016 and will continue to decrease throughout the remainder of 2016. U.S. oil production for the balance of 2016 is estimated to be lower than the respective prior year quarters by 0.5 to 1.0 million barrels per day.

During the first quarter of 2016, our average realized oil sales price was \$26.73, down from \$43.04 per barrel (37.9% lower) for the first quarter of 2015. The two primary benchmarks reported upon are the prices for WTI and Brent crude oil. As reported by the EIA, WTI crude oil prices averaged \$33.35 per barrel for the first quarter of 2016, down from \$48.49 per barrel (31.2% lower) for the first quarter of 2015. Brent crude average oil prices decreased to \$33.84 per barrel for the first quarter of 2016, down from \$53.98 per barrel (37.3% lower) for the first quarter of 2015. Our average realized oil sales price for the first quarter of 2016 differs from the benchmark crude prices due to premiums or discounts (referred to as differentials), volume weighting and other factors. All of our oil for the first quarter of 2016 was produced offshore in the Gulf of Mexico and is characterized as Light Louisiana Sweet (“LLS”), Heavy Louisiana Sweet (“HLS”), Poseidon and others. WTI is frequently used to value domestically produced crude oil, and the majority of our oil production is priced using the spot price for WTI as a base price, then adjusted for the type and quality of crude oil and other factors. Just like crude oil prices, the differentials for our offshore crude oil have also experienced volatility. For example, the monthly average differentials of WTI versus LLS, HLS and Poseidon for the first quarter of 2016 were a positive \$1.60 and \$0.80, and a negative \$3.71 per barrel, respectively, compared to positive \$2.60 and \$1.42, and a negative \$2.14 per barrel, respectively, for the first quarter of 2015. The majority of our crude oil is priced similar to Poseidon and, therefore, is experiencing negative differentials. In addition, a few of our crude oil fields have a negative quality bank adjustment and production from two of our crude oil fields is being transported via barge, which is more expensive than pipeline transportation.

EIA projects average crude oil prices for WTI and Brent to decrease for the year 2016 over 2015 by approximately \$14.00 per barrel and \$18.00 per barrel, respectively, and to increase in 2017 by approximately \$6.00 per barrel for each. One factor identified by EIA that could cause crude oil prices to deviate significantly from their projections is capacity of global oil storage (which is unknown) to absorb the continuing inventory builds. If the cost of storage increases due to using marginal storage options such as oil tankers, crude oil prices could experience downward pressure. Other factors noted that may have a significant impact on future crude oil prices include the pace of economic growth and unplanned supply disruptions. In addition, the strength in the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies also has an impact on crude pricing. Because all barrels are traded in U.S. dollars, as the U.S. dollar gains strength, crude prices are lower in U.S. dollars but are more expensive in other currencies.

During the first quarter of 2016, our average realized NGLs sales price decreased 17.0% compared to the first quarter of 2015. Two major components of our NGLs, ethane and propane, typically make up over 70% of an average NGL barrel. During the first quarter of 2016, average prices for domestic ethane decreased 14% and average domestic propane prices decreased 28% from the first quarter of 2015. Average price decreases for other domestic NGLs were 22% to 30%. The price changes were reflective of the price changes for crude oil and natural gas. Per EIA, production of ethane and propane increased in the first quarter of 2016 over the first quarter of 2015 by 14% and 7%, respectively. Ethane and propane inventory levels for the first quarter of 2016 were higher than the comparable quarter in 2015. The number of heating degree days for the winter of 2016 were lower than the prior year, which contributed to the higher propane inventory levels. As long as U.S. crude oil and natural gas production remain high and the price ratio of crude oil to natural gas remains wide (as measured on a six to one energy equivalency), the production of NGLs may continue to be high relative to historical norms, which would in turn suggest continued weak prices, or possibly further price reductions, especially for the prices of ethane and propane. Many natural gas processing facilities have been and will likely continue re-injecting ethane back into the natural gas stream after processing due to insufficient ethane demand, which negatively impacts production and natural gas prices. Once propane is extracted from the natural gas stream, it is not re-injected and is sold as a separate component. As propane inventories build with no offsetting increase in demand, propane prices are expected to continue to be weak or weaken further.

During the first quarter of 2016, our average realized natural gas sales price decreased 33.2% compared to the first quarter of 2015. According to the EIA, spot prices for natural gas at Henry Hub (the primary U.S. price benchmark) were 31.4% lower in the first quarter of 2016 from the first quarter of 2015. Natural gas prices are more affected by

domestic issues (as compared to crude oil prices), such as weather (particularly extreme heat or cold), supply, local demand issues, other fuel competition (coal) and domestic economic conditions, and they have historically been subject to substantial fluctuation. However, with the surplus of natural gas that has plagued the industry since 2012, natural gas prices have been weak and the fluctuations in prices have been limited to the lower end of the price range. Heating degree days for the first quarter of 2016 were 18% lower than the first quarter of 2015, which has a direct impact on demand for natural gas. The U.S. natural gas inventories at the end of March 2016 were slightly above the previous end-of-March record high set in 2012 and were 67% higher than the same period last year. U.S. consumption decreased in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015 by 6%, which was basically the same percentage decrease for production. Consumption decreases came from lower residential and commercial usage and partially offset by higher electric power usage.

The average price of natural gas continues to be weak from an overall economic standpoint, and we expect continued weakness in natural gas prices for a number of reasons, including (i) producers may continue to drill in order to secure and to hold large lease positions before expiration, particularly in shale and similar resource plays, (ii) natural gas continuing to be produced as a by-product of oil drilling, (iii) production efficiency gains being achieved in the shale gas areas resulting from better hydraulic fracturing, horizontal drilling, pad drilling and production techniques and (iv) re-injecting ethane into the natural gas stream as indicated above, which increases the natural gas supply.

EIA projects natural gas prices to decrease for the year 2016 to \$2.25 per Mcf compared to \$2.71 per Mcf in 2015. U.S. production is projected to be higher in 2016 compared to 2015 by 1% despite the decrease in drilling activity. Natural gas usage for power generation is expected to remain in the 33%-34% range for 2016 and 2017, which is approximately equivalent to 2015 due to lower natural gas prices compared to coal and new Federal regulations related to coal usage.

During the first quarter of 2016, the number of rigs drilling for oil and natural gas in the U.S. is significantly below 2014 levels due to lower crude oil and natural gas prices. According to Baker Hughes, the oil rig count at December 2014, December 2015 and March 2016 was 1,482, 536 and 362, respectively. The number of rigs drilling for oil as of March 2016 was a seven-year low. The U.S. natural gas rig count at December 2014, December 2015 and March 2016 was 328, 162 and 88, respectively. The U.S. natural gas rig count as of March 2016 was a 29-year low (the extent of data provided by Baker Hughes). In the Gulf of Mexico, there were 54 rigs (42 oil and 12 natural gas) at the end of 2014; 25 rigs (20 oil and five natural gas) as of the end of 2015; and 24 rigs (19 oil and five natural gas) as of March 2016. The majority of working rigs in the Gulf of Mexico are currently “floaters” with very few jack-up rigs working.

As required by the full cost accounting rules, we perform our ceiling test calculation each quarter using the SEC pricing guidelines, which require using the 12-month average commodity price for each product, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price adjusted for price differentials. The average price using the SEC required methodology at March 31, 2016 was \$42.77 per barrel for WTI crude oil and \$2.40 per MMBtu for Henry Hub natural gas before adjustments. Due to the decrease in the 12-month average price for both crude oil and natural gas, we recorded ceiling test write-downs of the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties in the first quarter of 2016 of \$116.6 million. For the first quarter and full year of 2015, the ceiling test write-downs were \$260.4 million and \$987.2 million, respectively. Incurrence of further write downs is dependent primarily on the price of crude oil and natural gas, but also is affected by quantities of proved reserves, future development costs and future lease operating costs.

At this time, we expect to incur a further ceiling test impairment write-down in the second quarter of 2016 assuming commodities prices do not increase dramatically. While it is difficult to project future impairment write-downs in light of numerous variables involved, the following price sensitivity calculation using basic assumptions is provided to illustrate the impact of lower commodities pricing on impairment charges and proved reserves volumes. Assuming pro-forma 12-month average prices were determined by using the April 1, 2016 and May 1, 2016 benchmark commodities prices of \$33.25 and \$42.50 per barrel for WTI crude oil and \$1.93 and \$1.91 per MMBtu for Henry Hub natural gas, respectively, (before adjustments). Then also assume May 1, 2016 prices are used as a proxy for June 1, 2016 prices and removing the second quarter 2015 prices from the 12-month average, we calculated that the benchmark 12-month average prices would decrease to \$39.38 per barrel for WTI crude oil and \$2.22 per MMBtu for Henry Hub natural gas (before adjustments). If such pro-forma pricing was used in our ceiling test calculation as of March 31, 2016, and assuming no other changes, our ceiling test impairment write-down for the first quarter of 2016 would have increased by \$106.2 million to \$222.8 million

Using pro forma 12-month average commodity prices computed as described in the previous paragraph, our proved reserves would have decreased by approximately 3.1 MMBoe. This is as a result of removing 27% of our proved

undeveloped reserves due to the lack of economic viability at such prices, and reductions at some fields due to shortened time horizons. The foregoing calculation was made without regard to additions or other further revisions to proved reserves estimated at March 31, 2016 other than as a result of such pricing changes.

In February 2016, we borrowed \$340 million under the Credit Agreement. On March 23, 2016, the banks reduced our borrowing base to \$150 million from \$350 million in connection with the spring borrowing base redetermination. We are required to repay borrowings outstanding in excess of the redetermined borrowing base pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement. On March 31, 2016, we repaid \$52 million leaving an outstanding balance under the Credit Agreement of \$288 million as of March 31, 2016. In addition, we had approximately \$1 million of letters of credit outstanding as of March 31, 2016. On May 2, 2016, we repaid an additional \$12 million. Additional payments are required of \$64 million on May 30, 2016 and \$64 million on June 30, 2016, in addition to interest payments on our long-term debt, which will bring total borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement in conformity with the borrowing base limitation. See Financial Statements – Note 5 – Long-Term Debt under Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for additional information.

The significant reductions in crude oil and natural gas pricing commencing in the second half 2014 have adversely impacted the Company's financial strength and have resulted in the Company's inability to meet the relevant financial strength and reliability criteria set forth in the NTL #2008-N07. Prior to 2015, we were partially exempt from providing such financial assurances under our corporate structure. Currently, substantially all of our operations are subject to supplemental bonding. In February and March 2016, we received several orders from the BOEM demanding that we provide additional supplemental bonding on certain Federal offshore oil and gas leases, rights of way and rights of use and easement owned and/or operated by the Company. One order was rescinded and re-issued and another one was rescinded. The outstanding orders total approximately \$261 million. We have filed appeals with the IBLA regarding three of the BOEM orders - specifically the February order that required W&T to post a total of approximately \$160 million in supplemental bonding and two March orders requiring approximately \$68 million in supplemental bonding. We have had discussions with the BOEM and its sister agency, the BSEE, since receiving the orders. The objective of the Company remains to reach a mutual agreement on the financial assurance requirements. The issuance of any additional surety bonds to satisfy the BOEM orders or any future BOEM orders may require the posting of cash collateral, which may be significant, and the creation of escrow accounts. We continue to have discussions with the BOEM regarding these matters. See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, Item 1A, Risk Factors, for additional information.

Due to the continued deterioration of commodity prices and the outlook for the remainder of 2016, we have set our 2016 capital expenditure budget at \$15 million. This is a significant reduction from our 2015 and 2014 incurred capital expenditures of \$231 million and \$630 million, respectively. We have the flexibility to make this reduction to our 2016 capital expenditure budget because we have no long term rig commitments and no pressure from partners to drill or complete a well. Moreover, we expect our deepwater projects completed in 2015, combined with new production from our Ewing Bank 910 A-8 well, will help with 2016 production levels. However, unplanned downtime, pipeline maintenance, and well performance are factors leading to lower estimated production in 2016 from 2015. We do not expect to lose drilling opportunities at this spending level and have no significant lease expiration issues in 2016. In addition, our plans include spending \$76 million in 2016 for ARO, which is an increase from \$33 million spent on ARO in 2015.

On the cost side, we have seen relatively significant reductions in our lease operating expenses as a result of our cost reduction programs combined with reduced rates from vendors for supplies, equipment and contract labor. These cost reduction programs and reduced supplier rates have also lowered capital expenditures, ARO settlements and ARO estimates.

Our short-term focus is on conserving capital and maintaining liquidity. In light of our limited access to capital and liquidity, we are not pursuing any significant acquisitions at this time. We continue to closely monitor current and forecasted prices to assess if changes are needed to our plans. See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, Item 1A, Risk Factors, for additional information.



## Results of Operations

The following tables set forth selected financial and operating data for the periods indicated (all values are net to our interest unless indicated otherwise):

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,			
	2016	2015	Change	%
	(In thousands, except percentages			
	and per share data)			
<b>Financial:</b>				
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Oil	\$50,936	\$81,527	\$(30,591 )	(37.5)%
NGLs	4,995	7,446	(2,451 )	(32.9)%
Natural gas	20,270	37,175	(16,905 )	(45.5)%
Other	1,514	1,759	(245 )	(13.9)%
Total revenues	77,715	127,907	(50,192 )	(39.2)%
<b>Operating costs and expenses:</b>				
Lease operating expenses	44,469	53,331	(8,862 )	(16.6)%
Production taxes	526	637	(111 )	(17.4)%
Gathering and transportation	5,092	4,824	268	5.6 %
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	63,733	125,467	(61,734 )	(49.2)%
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	116,559	260,390	(143,831 )	(55.2)%
General and administrative expenses	16,443	20,766	(4,323 )	(20.8)%
Derivative gain	(2,493 )	—	(2,493 )	NM
Total costs and expenses	244,329	465,415	(221,086 )	(47.5)%
Operating loss	(166,614)	(337,508)	170,894	(50.6)%
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	27,471	21,163	6,308	29.8 %
Other (income) expense, net	1,306	(2 )	1,308	NM
Loss before income tax benefit	(195,391)	(358,669)	163,278	(45.5)%
Income tax benefit	(4,882 )	(103,574)	98,692	(95.3)%
Net loss	\$(190,509)	\$(255,095)	\$64,586	