

PERMIAN BASIN ROYALTY TRUST

Form 10-K

March 02, 2009

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

OR

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

Commission file number 1-8033

PERMIAN BASIN ROYALTY TRUST

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in the Permian Basin Royalty Trust Indenture)

Texas
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

75-6280532
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

U.S. Trust, Bank of America
Private Wealth Management
Trust Department
P.O. Box 830650
Dallas, Texas 75202

(Address of Principal Executive Offices; Zip Code)
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)
(214) 209-2400

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OF THE ACT:

Title of Each Class

**Name of Each Exchange on
Which Registered**

Units of Beneficial Interest

New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(G) OF THE ACT: None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$1,230,938,302.

At March 2, 2009, there were 46,608,796 Units of Beneficial Interest of the Trust outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Units of Beneficial Interest at page 1; Trustee's Discussion and Analysis for the Three-Year Period Ended December 31, 2008 at pages 8 through 11; Results of the 4th Quarters of 2008 and 2007 at pages 11 through 12; and Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus, Statements of Distributable Income, Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus, Notes to Financial Statements and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm at page 13 et seq., in registrant's Annual Report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 are incorporated herein by reference for Item 5, Item 7 and Item 8 of Part II of this Report.

Table of Contents

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information included in this report contains, and other materials filed or to be filed by the Trust with the Securities and Exchange Commission (as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by the Trust) may contain or include, forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Such forward looking statements may be or may concern, among other things, capital expenditures, drilling activity, development activities, production efforts and volumes, hydrocarbon prices and the results thereof, and regulatory matters. Although the Trustee believes that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties and the Trustee can give no assurance that they will prove correct. There are many factors, none of which is within the Trustee's control, that may cause such expectations not to be realized, including, among other things, factors such as actual oil and gas prices and the recoverability of reserves, capital expenditures, general economic conditions, actions and policies of petroleum-producing nations and other changes in the domestic and international energy markets and the factors identified under Item 1A, Risk Factors. Such forward looking statements generally are accompanied by words such as estimate, expect, anticipate, goal, should, assume, believe, or other words that convey the uncertainty of future results or outcomes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I</u>	3
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	3
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	4
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	10
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	10
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	17
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	17
<u>PART II</u>	17
<u>Item 5. Market for Units of the Trust, Related Security Holder Matters and Trust Purchases of Units</u>	17
<u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	18
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation</u>	18
<u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	18
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	18
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	18
<u>Item 9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	18
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	22
<u>PART III</u>	22
<u>Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant</u>	22
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	22
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management</u>	23
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions</u>	23
<u>Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	23
<u>PART IV</u>	24
<u>Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	24
<u>SIGNATURE</u>	26
<u>INDEX TO EXHIBITS</u>	27
Annual Report to Security Holders	
Consent of Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc.	
Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)	
Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) and Section 906	
<u>EX-13</u>	
<u>EX-23.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1. Business

The Permian Basin Royalty Trust (the Trust) is an express trust created under the laws of the state of Texas by the Permian Basin Royalty Trust Indenture (the Trust Indenture) entered into on November 3, 1980, between Southland Royalty Company (Southland Royalty) and The First National Bank of Fort Worth, as Trustee. Bank of America Private Wealth Management, a banking association organized under the laws of the United States, as the successor of The First National Bank of Fort Worth, is now the Trustee of the Trust. In 2007, the Bank of America private wealth management group officially became known as U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management. The legal entity that serves as Trustee of the Trust did not change, and references in this Form 10-K to U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management shall describe the legal entity Bank of America, N.A. The principal office of the Trust (sometimes referred to herein as the Registrant) is located at 901 Main Street, Dallas, Texas (telephone number (214) 209-2400).

On October 23, 1980, the stockholders of Southland Royalty approved and authorized that company s conveyance of net overriding royalty interests (equivalent to net profits interests) to the Trust for the benefit of the stockholders of Southland Royalty of record at the close of business on the date of the conveyance consisting of a 75% net overriding royalty interest carved out of that company s fee mineral interests in the Waddell Ranch properties in Crane County, Texas and a 95% net overriding royalty interest carved out of that company s major producing royalty properties in Texas. The conveyance of these interests (the Royalties) was made on November 3, 1980, effective as to production from and after November 1, 1980 at 7:00 a.m. The properties and interests from which the Royalties were carved and which the Royalties now burden are collectively referred to herein as the Underlying Properties. The Underlying Properties are more particularly described under Item 2. Properties herein.

The function of the Trustee is to collect the income attributable to the Royalties, to pay all expenses and charges of the Trust, and then distribute the remaining available income to the Unit holders. The Trust is not empowered to carry on any business activity and has no employees, all administrative functions being performed by the Trustee.

The Royalties constitute the principal asset of the Trust and the beneficial interests in the Royalties are divided into that number of Units of Beneficial Interest (the Units) of the Trust equal to the number of shares of the common stock of Southland Royalty outstanding as of the close of business on November 3, 1980. Each stockholder of Southland Royalty of record at the close of business on November 3, 1980, received one Unit for each share of the common stock of Southland Royalty then held.

In 1985, Southland Royalty became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Inc. (BNI). In 1988, BNI transferred its natural resource operations to Burlington Resources Inc. (BRI) as a result of which Southland Royalty became a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of BRI. As a result of this transfer, Meridian Oil Inc. (MOI), which was the parent company of Southland Royalty, became a wholly owned direct subsidiary of BRI. In 1996, Southland Royalty was merged with and into MOI. As a result of this merger, the separate corporate existence of Southland Royalty ceased and MOI survived and succeeded to the ownership of all of the assets of Southland Royalty and assumed all of its rights, powers, privileges, liabilities and obligations. In 1996, MOI changed its name to Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company, now Burlington Oil & Gas Company LP (BROG). Effective March 31, 2006, ConocoPhillips acquired BRI pursuant to a merger between BRI and a wholly-owned subsidiary of ConocoPhillips. As a result of this acquisition, BRI and BROG are both wholly-owned subsidiaries of ConocoPhillips.

The term net proceeds is used in the above described conveyance and means the excess of gross proceeds received by BROG during a particular period over production costs for such period. Gross proceeds means the amount received by BROG (or any subsequent owner of the Underlying Properties) from the sale of the production attributable to the Underlying Properties, subject to certain adjustments. Production costs means, generally, costs incurred on an accrual basis in operating the Underlying Properties, including both capital and non-capital costs; for example, development drilling,

Table of Contents

production and processing costs, applicable taxes, and operating charges. If production costs exceed gross proceeds in any month, the excess is recovered out of future gross proceeds prior to the making of further payment to the Trust, but the Trust is not liable for any production costs or liabilities attributable to these properties and interests or the minerals produced therefrom. If at any time the Trust receives more than the amount due from the Royalties, it shall not be obligated to return such overpayment, but the amounts payable to it for any subsequent period shall be reduced by such overpaid amount, plus interest, at a rate specified in the conveyance.

To the extent it has the legal right to do so, BROG is responsible for marketing the production from such properties and interests, either under existing sales contracts or under future arrangements at the best prices and on the best terms it shall deem reasonably obtainable in the circumstances. BROG also has the obligation to maintain books and records sufficient to determine the amounts payable to the Trustee. BROG, however, can sell its interests in the Underlying Properties.

Proceeds from production in the first month are generally received by BROG in the second month, the net proceeds attributable to the Royalties are paid by BROG to the Trustee in the third month and distribution by the Trustee to the Unit holders is made in the fourth month. The identity of Unit holders entitled to a distribution will generally be determined as of the last business day of each calendar month (the monthly record date). The amount of each monthly distribution will generally be determined and announced ten days before the monthly record date. Unit holders of record as of the monthly record date will be entitled to receive the calculated monthly distribution amount for each month on or before ten business days after the monthly record date. The aggregate monthly distribution amount is the excess of (i) net revenues from the Trust properties, plus any decrease in cash reserves previously established for contingent liabilities and any other cash receipts of the Trust over (ii) the expenses and payments of liabilities of the Trust plus any net increase in cash reserves for contingent liabilities.

Cash held by the Trustee as a reserve for liabilities or contingencies (which reserves may be established by the Trustee in its discretion) or pending distribution is placed, at the Trustee's discretion, in obligations issued by (or unconditionally guaranteed by) the United States or any agency thereof, repurchase agreements secured by obligations issued by the United States or any agency thereof, or certificates of deposit of banks having a capital surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$50,000,000, subject, in each case, to certain other qualifying conditions.

The income to the Trust attributable to the Royalties is not subject in material respects to seasonal factors nor in any manner related to or dependent upon patents, licenses, franchises or concessions. The Trust conducts no research activities. The Trust has no employees since all administrative functions are performed by the Trustee.

BROG has advised the Trustee that it believes that comparable revenues could be obtained in the event of a change in purchasers of production.

Website/SEC Filings

Our Internet address is <http://www.pbt-permianbasintrust.com>. You can review, free of charge, the filings the Trust has made with respect to its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We shall post these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to the SEC.

Widely Held Fixed Investment Trust Reporting Information

Some Trust Units are held by middlemen, as such term is broadly defined in U.S. Treasury Regulations (and includes custodians, nominees, certain joint owners, and brokers holding an interest for a custodian in street name, collectively referred to herein as middlemen). Therefore, the Trustee considers the Trust to be a non-mortgage widely held fixed investment trust (WHFIT) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management, 901 Main Street, 17th Floor, Dallas, Texas 75202, telephone number (214) 209-2400, is the representative of the Trust that will provide tax information in accordance with applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations governing the information reporting requirements of the Trust as a WHFIT. Tax information is also posted by the Trustee at www.pbt-permianbasintrust.com. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the middlemen holding Trust Units on behalf of Unit holders, and not the Trustee of the Trust, are solely responsible for complying with the information reporting requirements under the U.S. Treasury Regulations with respect to such Trust Units, including the issuance of IRS Forms 1099 and certain written tax statements. Unit holders whose Trust Units are held by middlemen should

consult with such middlemen regarding the information that will be reported to them by the middlemen with respect to the Trust Units.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Crude oil and natural gas prices are volatile and fluctuate in response to a number of factors; Lower prices could reduce the net proceeds payable to the Trust and Trust distributions.

Table of Contents

The Trust's monthly distributions are highly dependent upon the prices realized from the sale of crude oil and natural gas and a material decrease in such prices could reduce the amount of cash distributions paid to Unit holders. Crude oil and natural gas prices can fluctuate widely on a month-to-month basis in response to a variety of factors that are beyond the control of the Trust. Factors that contribute to price fluctuation include, among others:

political conditions in major oil producing regions, especially in the Middle East;

worldwide economic conditions;

weather conditions;

the supply and price of domestic and foreign crude oil or natural gas;

the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree upon and maintain oil prices and production levels;

the level of consumer demand;

the price and availability of alternative fuels;

the proximity to, and capacity of, transportation facilities;

the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures; and

the nature and extent of governmental regulation and taxation.

When crude oil and natural gas prices decline, the Trust is affected in two ways. First, net income from the Royalties is reduced. Second, exploration and development activity on the Underlying Properties may decline as some projects may become uneconomic and are either delayed or eliminated. It is impossible to predict future crude oil and natural gas price movements, and this reduces the predictability of future cash distributions to Unit holders.

Increased production and development costs attributable to the Royalties will result in decreased Trust distributions unless revenues also increase.

Production and development costs attributable to the Royalties are deducted in the calculation of the Trust's share of net proceeds. Accordingly, higher or lower production and development costs will directly decrease or increase the amount received by the Trust from the Royalties. Production and development costs are impacted by increases in commodity prices, both directly, through commodity price dependent costs, such as electricity, and indirectly, as a result of demand driven increases in costs of oilfield goods and services. For example, the costs of electricity that will be included in production and development costs deducted in calculating the Trust's share of 2009 net proceeds could increase compared to the electrical costs incurred during 2008 principally as a result of higher fuel surcharges which could be charged by the third party electricity provider in response to the higher costs of natural gas consumed to generate the electricity. These increased costs could reduce the Trust share of 2009 net proceeds below the level that would exist if such costs remained at the level experienced in 2008. If production and development costs attributable to the Royalties exceed the gross proceeds related to production from the Underlying Properties, the Trust will not receive net proceeds until future proceeds from production exceed the total of the excess costs plus accrued interest during the deficit period. Development activities may not generate sufficient additional proceeds to repay the costs.

Trust reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate, which could cause both estimated reserves and estimated future net revenues to be too high, leading to write-downs of estimated reserves.

Table of Contents

The value of the Units will depend upon, among other things, the reserves attributable to the Royalties from the Underlying Properties. The calculations of proved reserves and estimating reserves is inherently uncertain. In addition, the estimates of future net revenues are based upon various assumptions regarding future production levels, prices and costs that may prove to be incorrect over time.

The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering interpretation and judgment, and the assumptions used regarding the quantities of recoverable crude oil and natural gas and the future prices of crude oil and natural gas. Petroleum engineers consider many factors and make many assumptions in estimating reserves. Those factors and assumptions include:

historical production from the area compared with production rates from similar producing areas;

the effects of governmental regulation;

assumptions about future commodity prices, production and development costs, taxes, and capital expenditures;

the availability of enhanced recovery techniques; and

relationships with landowners, working interest partners, pipeline companies and others.

Changes in any of these factors and assumptions can materially change reserve and future net revenue estimates. The Trust's estimate of reserves and future net revenues is further complicated because the Trust holds an interest in net overriding royalties and does not own a specific percentage of the crude oil or natural gas reserves. Ultimately, actual production, revenues and expenditures for the Underlying Properties, and therefore actual net proceeds payable to the Trust, will vary from estimates and those variations could be material. Results of drilling, testing and production after the date of those estimates may require substantial downward revisions or write-downs of reserves.

The assets of the Trust are depleting assets and, if BROG and the other operators developing the Underlying Properties do not perform additional development projects, the assets may deplete faster than expected. Eventually, the assets of the Trust will cease to produce in commercial quantities and the Trust will cease to receive proceeds from such assets. In addition, a reduction in depletion tax benefits may reduce the market value of the Units.

The net proceeds payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets. The reduction in proved reserve quantities is a common measure of depletion. Future maintenance and development projects on the Underlying Properties will affect the quantity of proved reserves and can offset the reduction in proved reserves. The timing and size of these projects will depend on the market prices of crude oil and natural gas. If the operators developing the Underlying Properties, including BROG, do not implement additional maintenance and development projects, the future rate of production decline of proved reserves may be higher than the rate currently expected by the Trust.

Because the net proceeds payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets, the portion of distributions to Unit holders attributable to depletion may be considered a return of capital as opposed to a return on investment. Distributions that are a return of capital will ultimately diminish the depletion tax benefits available to the Unit holders, which could reduce the market value of the Units over time. Eventually, the Royalties will cease to produce in commercial quantities and the Trust will, therefore, cease to receive any distributions of net proceeds therefrom.

Future royalty income may be subject to risks relating to the creditworthiness of third parties.

Table of Contents

The Trust does not lend money and has limited ability to borrow money, which the Trustee believes limits the Trust's risk from the current tightening of credit markets. The Trust's future royalty income, however, may be subject to risks relating to the creditworthiness of the operators of the Underlying Properties and other purchasers of the crude oil and natural gas produced from the Underlying Properties, as well as risks associated with fluctuations in the price of crude oil and natural gas.

The market price for the Units may not reflect the value of the royalty interests held by the Trust.

The public trading price for the Units tends to be tied to the recent and expected levels of cash distribution on the Units. The amounts available for distribution by the Trust vary in response to numerous factors outside the control of the Trust, including prevailing prices for crude oil and natural gas produced from the Royalties. The market price is not necessarily indicative of the value that the Trust would realize if it sold those Royalties to a third party buyer. In addition, such market price is not necessarily reflective of the fact that since the assets of the Trust are depleting assets, a portion of each cash distribution paid on the Units should be considered by investors as a return of capital, with the remainder being considered as a return on investment. There is no guarantee that distributions made to a Unit holder over the life of these depleting assets will equal or exceed the purchase price paid by the Unit holder.

Operational risks and hazards associated with the development of the Underlying Properties may decrease Trust distributions.

There are operational risks and hazards associated with the production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas, including without limitation natural disasters, blowouts, explosions, fires, leakage of crude oil or natural gas, releases of other hazardous materials, mechanical failures, cratering, and pollution. Any of these or similar occurrences could result in the interruption or cessation of operations, personal injury or loss of life, property damage, damage to productive formations or equipment, or damage to the environment or natural resources, or cleanup obligations. The operation of oil and gas properties is also subject to various laws and regulations. Non-compliance with such laws and regulations could subject the operator to additional costs, sanctions or liabilities. The uninsured costs resulting from any of these or similar occurrences could be deducted as a cost of production in calculating the net proceeds payable to the Trust and would therefore reduce Trust distributions by the amount of such uninsured costs.

As oil and gas production from the Waddell Ranch properties is processed through a single facility, future distributions from those properties may be particularly susceptible to such risks. A partial or complete shut-down of operations at that facility could disrupt the flow of royalty payments to the Trust and, accordingly, the Trust's distributions to its Unit holders. In addition, although BROG is the operator of record of the properties burdened by the Waddell Ranch overriding royalty interests, none of the Trustee, the Unit holders or BROG has an operating interest in the properties burdened by the Texas Royalty properties' overriding royalty interests. As a result, these parties are not in a position to eliminate or mitigate the above or similar occurrences with respect to such properties and may not become aware of such occurrences prior to any reduction in Trust distributions which may result therefrom.

Terrorism and continued hostilities in the Middle East could decrease Trust distributions or the market price of the Units.

Terrorist attacks and the threat of terrorist attacks, whether domestic or foreign, as well as the military or other actions taken in response, cause instability in the global financial and energy markets. Terrorism, the war in Iraq and other sustained military campaigns could adversely affect Trust distributions or the market price of the Units in unpredictable ways, including through the disruption of fuel supplies and markets, increased volatility in crude oil and natural gas prices, or the possibility that the infrastructure on which the operators developing the Underlying Properties rely could be a direct target or an indirect casualty of an act of terror.

Table of Contents

Unit holders and the Trustee have no influence over the operations on, or future development of, the Underlying Properties.

Neither the Trustee nor the Unit holders can influence or control the operations on, or future development of, the Underlying Properties. The failure of an operator to conduct its operations, discharge its obligations, deal with regulatory agencies or comply with laws, rules and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations, in a proper manner could have an adverse effect on the net proceeds payable to the Trust. The current operators developing the Underlying Properties are under no obligation to continue operations on the Underlying Properties. Neither the Trustee nor the Unit holders have the right to replace an operator.

The operators developing the Texas Royalty properties have no duty to protect the interests of the Unit holders, and do not have sole discretion regarding development activities on the Underlying Properties.

Under the terms of a typical operating agreement relating to oil and gas properties, the operator owes a duty to working interest owners to conduct its operations on the properties in a good and workmanlike manner and in accordance with its best judgment of what a prudent operator would do under the same or similar circumstances. BROG is the operator of record of the Waddell Ranch overriding royalty interests and in such capacity owes the Trust a contractual duty under the conveyance agreement for that overriding royalty interest to operate the Waddell Ranch properties in good faith and in accordance with a prudent operator standard. The operators of the properties burdened by the Texas Royalty properties' overriding royalty interests, however, have no contractual or fiduciary duty to protect the interests of the Trust or the Unit holders other than indirectly through its duty of prudent operations to the unaffiliated owners of the working interests in those properties.

In addition, even if an operator, including BROG in the case of the Waddell Ranch properties, concludes that a particular development operation is prudent on a property, it may be unable to undertake such activity unless it is approved by the requisite approval of the working interest owners of such properties (typically the owners of at least a majority of the working interests). Even if the Trust concludes that such activities in respect of any of its overriding royalty interests would be in its best interests, it has no right to cause those activities to be undertaken.

The operator developing any Underlying Property may transfer its interest in the property without the consent of the Trust or the Unit holders.

Any operator developing any of the Underlying Properties may at any time transfer all or part of its interest in the Underlying Properties to another party. Neither the Trust nor the Unit holders are entitled to vote on any transfer of the properties underlying the Royalties, and the Trust will not receive any proceeds of any such transfer. Following any transfer, the transferred property will continue to be subject to the Royalties, but the net proceeds from the transferred property will be calculated separately and paid by the transferee. The transferee will be responsible for all of the transferor's obligations relating to calculating, reporting and paying to the Trust the Royalties from the transferred property, and the transferor will have no continuing obligation to the Trust for that property.

The operator developing any Underlying Property may abandon the property, thereby terminating the Royalties payable to the Trust.

The operators developing the Underlying Properties, or any transferee thereof, may abandon any well or property without the consent of the Trust or the Unit holders if they reasonably believe that the well or property can no longer produce in commercially economic quantities. This could result in the termination of the Royalties relating to the abandoned well or property.

The Royalties can be sold and the Trust would be terminated.

The Trustee must sell the Royalties if the holders of 75% or more of the Units approve the sale or vote to terminate the Trust. The Trustee must also sell the Royalties if they fail to generate net revenue for

Table of Contents

the Trust of at least \$1,000,000 per year over any consecutive two-year period. Sale of all of the Royalties will terminate the Trust. The net proceeds of any sale will be distributed to the Unit holders. The sale of the remaining Royalties and the termination of the Trust will be taxable events to the Unit holders. Generally, a Unit holder will realize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and termination of the Trust and his adjusted basis in such Units. Gain or loss realized by a Unit holder who is not a dealer with respect to such Units and who has a holding period for the Units of more than one year will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss except to the extent of any depletion recapture amount, which must be treated as ordinary income. Other federal and state tax issues concerning the Trust are discussed under Note 5 and Note 9 to the Trust's financial statements, which are included herein. Each Unit holder should consult his own tax advisor regarding Trust tax compliance matters, including federal and state tax implications concerning the sale of the Royalties and the termination of the Trust.

Unit holders have limited voting rights and have limited ability to enforce the Trust's rights against the current or future operators developing the Underlying Properties.

The voting rights of a Unit holder are more limited than those of stockholders of most public corporations. For example, there is no requirement for annual meetings of Unit holders or for an annual or other periodic re-election of the Trustee.

The Trust indenture and related trust law permit the Trustee and the Trust to sue BROG, Riverhill Energy Corporation or any other future operators developing the Underlying Properties to compel them to fulfill the terms of the conveyance of the Royalties. If the Trustee does not take appropriate action to enforce provisions of the conveyance, the recourse of the Unit holders would likely be limited to bringing a lawsuit against the Trustee to compel the Trustee to take specified actions. Unit holders probably would not be able to sue BROG, Riverhill Energy Corporation or any other future operators developing the Underlying Properties.

Financial information of the Trust is not prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. Although this basis of accounting is permitted for royalty trusts by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the financial statements of the Trust differ from GAAP financial statements because revenues are not accrued in the month of production and cash reserves may be established for specified contingencies and deducted which could not be accrued in GAAP financial statements.

The limited liability of the Unit holders is uncertain.

The Unit holders are not protected from the liabilities of the Trust to the same extent that a shareholder would be protected from a corporation's liabilities. The structure of the Trust does not include the interposition of a limited liability entity such as a corporation or limited partnership which would provide further limited liability protection to Unit holders. While the Trustee is liable for any excess liabilities incurred if the Trustee fails to insure that such liabilities are to be satisfied only out of Trust assets, under the laws of Texas, which are unsettled on this point, a holder of Units may be jointly and severally liable for any liability of the Trust if the satisfaction of such liability was not contractually limited to the assets of the Trust and the assets of the Trust and the Trustee are not adequate to satisfy such liability. As a result, Unit holders may be exposed to personal liability.

Table of Contents

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

The Trust has not received any written comments from the Securities and Exchange Commission staff regarding its periodic or current reports under the Act within the 180 days preceding December 31, 2008, which comments remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties

The net overriding royalties conveyed to the Trust (the "Royalties") include: (1) a 75% net overriding royalty carved out of Southland Royalty's fee mineral interests in the Waddell Ranch in Crane County, Texas (the "Waddell Ranch properties"); and (2) a 95% net overriding royalty carved out of Southland Royalty's major producing royalty interests in Texas (the "Texas Royalty properties"). The net overriding royalty for the Texas Royalty properties is subject to the provisions of the lease agreements under which such royalties were created. References below to "net wells and acres" are to the interests of BROG (from which the Royalties were carved) in the "gross wells and acres."

The following information under this Item 2 is based upon data and information, including audited computation statements, furnished to the Trustee by BROG and Riverhill Energy.

PRODUCING ACREAGE, WELLS AND DRILLING

Waddell Ranch Properties. The Waddell Ranch properties consist of 78,715 gross (34,205 net) producing acres. A majority of the proved reserves are attributable to six fields: Dune, Sand Hills (Judkins), Sand Hills (McKnight), Sand Hills (Tubb), University-Waddell (Devonian) and Waddell. At December 31, 2008, the Waddell Ranch properties contained 859 gross (386 net) productive oil wells, 170 gross (76 net) productive gas wells and 292 gross (131 net) injection wells.

BROG is operator of record of the Waddell Ranch properties. All field, technical and accounting operations have been contracted by an agreement between the working interest owners and Schlumberger Integrated Project Management (IPM) but remain under the direction of BROG.

The Waddell Ranch properties are mature producing properties, and all of the major oil fields are currently being waterflooded for the purpose of facilitating enhanced recovery. Proved reserves and estimated future net revenues attributable to the properties are included in the reserve reports summarized below. BROG does not own the full working interest in any of the tracts constituting the Waddell Ranch properties and, therefore, implementation of any development programs will require approvals of other working interest holders as well as BROG. In addition, implementation of any development programs will be dependent upon oil and gas prices currently being received and anticipated to be received in the future. There were 3 gross (1 net) wells drilled and completed on the Waddell Ranch properties during 2008. At December 31, 2008, there were 6 drill wells and 3 workovers in progress on the Waddell Ranch properties. There were 13 gross (6.5 net) wells drilled and completed on the Waddell Ranch properties during 2007. At December 31, 2007 there was 1 drill well and no workovers in progress on the Waddell Ranch properties. There were 23 gross (11 net) wells drilled and completed on the Waddell Ranch properties during 2006. At December 31, 2006 there were 3 drill wells and 6 workovers in progress on the Waddell Ranch properties.

Table of Contents

BROG has advised the Trustee that the total amount of capital expenditures for 2008 with regard to the Waddell Ranch properties totaled \$24.1 million. Capital expenditures include the cost of remedial and maintenance activities. This amount spent is approximately \$11.2 million less than the budgeted amount projected by BROG for 2008. BROG has advised the Trustee that the capital expenditures budget for 2009 totals approximately \$37.7 million, of which approximately \$21.1 million (gross) is attributable to the 2009 drilling program, and \$16.1 million (gross) to workovers and recompletions. The remaining \$.5 million is attributable to facilities. Accordingly, there is a 54% increase in capital expenditures for 2009 as compared with the 2008 capital expenditures. The major reason for the variance is the increase in the number of planned capital recompletion wells. There will be 15 new drill wells in 2009 as compared to 10 in 2008.

Texas Royalty Properties. The Texas Royalty properties consist of royalty interests in mature producing oil fields, such as Yates, Wasson, Sand Hills, East Texas, Kelly-Snyder, Panhandle Regular, N. Cowden, Todd, Keystone, Kermit, McElroy, Howard-Glasscock, Seminole and others. The Texas Royalty properties contain approximately 303,000 gross (approximately 51,000 net) producing acres. Detailed information concerning the number of wells on royalty properties is not generally available to the owners of royalty interests. Consequently, an accurate count of the number of wells located on the Texas Royalty properties cannot readily be obtained.

In February 1997, BROG sold its interests in the Texas Royalty properties that are subject to the Net Overriding Royalty Conveyance to the Trust dated effective November 1, 1980 (Texas Royalty Conveyance) to Riverhill Energy Corporation (Riverhill Energy), which was then a wholly-owned subsidiary of Riverhill Capital Corporation (Riverhill Capital) and an affiliate of Coastal Management Corporation (CMC). At the time of such sale, Riverhill Capital was a privately owned Texas corporation with offices in Bryan and Midland, Texas. The Trustee was informed by BROG that, as required by the Texas Royalty Conveyance, Riverhill Energy succeeded to all of the requirements upon and the responsibilities of BROG under the Texas Royalty Conveyance with regard to the Texas Royalty properties. BROG and Riverhill Energy further advised the Trustee that all accounting operations pertaining to the Texas Royalty properties were being performed by Riverhill Energy.

The Trustee has been advised that, effective April 1, 1998, Schlumberger Technology Corporation (STC) acquired all of the shares of stock at Riverhill Capital. Prior to the acquisition by STC, CMC and Riverhill Energy were wholly-owned subsidiaries of Riverhill Capital. The Trustee has further been advised, in accordance with the STC acquisition of Riverhill Capital, the shareholders of Riverhill Capital acquired ownership of all shares of stock of Riverhill Energy. Effective January 1, 2001 CMC merged into STC. Thus, the ownership in the Texas Royalty properties remained in Riverhill Energy.

The Trustee has been advised that as of May 1, 2000, the accounting operations, pertaining to the Texas Royalty properties, were being transferred from STC to Riverhill Energy. STC currently conducts all field, technical and accounting operations, on behalf of BROG, with regard to the Waddell Ranch properties. STC currently provides summary reporting of monthly results for both the Texas Royalty properties and the Waddell Ranch properties.

Well Count and Acreage Summary. The following table shows as of December 31, 2008, the gross and net producing wells and acres for the BROG and Riverhill Energy interests. The net wells and acres are determined by multiplying the gross wells or acres by the BROG and Riverhill Energy interests owner's working interest in the wells or acres. There is very little undeveloped acreage held by the Trust, and all this is held by production.

	NUMBER OF WELLS		ACRES	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
BROG and Riverhill Energy Interests	1,307	589	76,922	33,246
	11			

Table of Contents**OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION**

The Trust recognizes production during the month in which the related distribution is received. Production of oil and gas attributable to the Royalties and the Underlying Properties and the related average sales prices attributable to the Underlying Properties for the three years ended December 31, 2008, excluding portions attributable to the adjustments discussed below, were as follows:

	Waddell Ranch Properties			Texas Royalty Properties				Total	
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
Royalties:									
Production									
Oil (barrels)	454,247	437,420	429,052	306,011	303,458	320,897	760,258	740,878	749,949
Gas (Mcf)	3,143,777	2,996,313	2,640,873	529,291	481,585	513,918	3,673,068	3,477,898	3,154,791
Underlying Properties:									
Production									
Oil (barrels)	722,025	846,104	863,198	333,692	344,166	357,967	1,055,717	1,190,270	1,221,165
Gas (Mcf)	5,350,284	5,859,974	5,396,777	577,506	547,871	576,411	5,927,790	6,407,845	5,973,188
Average Price									
Oil/barrel	102.41	62.51	59.15	102.39	60.14	59.50	102.41	61.54	59.30
Gas/Mcf	10.35	7.21	7.63	13.55	9.64	10.02	10.81	7.54	8.02

Since the oil and gas sales attributable to the Royalties are based on an allocation formula that is dependent on such factors as price and cost (including capital expenditures), production amounts do not necessarily provide a meaningful comparison.

Waddell Ranch properties lease operating expense for 2008 was \$16.8 million (gross) and \$12.7 million (net). The lease operating expense increased 4% from 2007 to 2008 primarily because of an increased well abandonment program. Waddell Ranch lifting cost on a barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) basis was \$8.91/bbl as compared to \$8.02 in 2007 and \$6.95 in 2006.

PRICING INFORMATION

Reference is made to the caption entitled Regulation for information as to federal regulation of prices of natural gas. The following paragraphs provide information regarding sales of oil and gas from the Waddell Ranch properties. As a royalty owner, Riverhill Energy is not furnished detailed information regarding sales of oil and gas from the Texas Royalty properties.

Oil. The Trustee has been advised by BROG that for the period August 1, 1993 through February 28, 2009, the oil from the Waddell Ranch properties was and will be sold under a competitive bid to independent third parties.

Gas. The gas produced from the Waddell Ranch properties is processed through a natural gas processing plant and sold at the tailgate of the plant. Plant products are marketed by Burlington Resources Trading Inc., an indirect subsidiary of BRI. The processor of the gas (Warren Petroleum Company, L.P.) receives 15% of the liquids and residue gas as a fee for gathering, compression, treating and processing the gas.

OIL AND GAS RESERVES

The following are definitions adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board which are applicable to terms used within this Item:

Table of Contents

Proved reserves are those estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, which, upon analysis of geological and engineering data, appear with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in the future from known oil and gas reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved developed reserves are those proved reserves which can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

Proved undeveloped reserves are those proved reserves which are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required.

Estimated future net revenues are computed by applying current prices of oil and gas (with consideration of price changes only to the extent provided by contractual arrangements and allowed by federal regulation) to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of the date of the latest balance sheet presented, less estimated future expenditures (based on current costs) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions.

Estimated future net revenues are sometimes referred to herein as estimated future net cash flows.

Present value of estimated future net revenues is computed using the estimated future net revenues and a discount factor of 10%.

Table of Contents

The independent petroleum engineers' reports as to the proved oil and gas reserves attributable to the Royalties conveyed to the Trust were obtained from Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc. The following table presents a reconciliation of proved reserve quantities from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	Waddell Ranch Properties		Texas Royalty Properties		Total	
	Oil (Bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Oil (Bbls)	Gas (Mcf)	Oil (Bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
January 1, 2006	3,315	20,929	3,535	5,603	6,850	26,532
Extensions, discoveries, and other additions	33	490	0	2	33	492
Revisions of previous estimates	233	208	212	53	445	261
Production	(429)	(2,641)	(321)	(514)	(750)	(3,155)
December 31, 2006	3,152	18,986	3,426	5,144	6,578	24,130
Extensions, discoveries, and other additions	50	133		63	50	196
Revisions of previous estimates	1,072	4,987	296	467	1,368	5,454
Production	(437)	(2,996)	(303)	(482)	(740)	(3,478)
December 31, 2007	3,837	21,110	3,419	5,192	7,256	26,302
Extensions, discoveries, and other additions	40	56			40	56
Revisions of previous estimates	(1,073)	(3,667)	397	1,646	(676)	(2,021)
Production	(454)	(3,144)	(306)	(529)	(760)	(3,673)
December 31, 2008	2,350	14,355	3,510	6,309	5,860	20,664

Estimated quantities of proved developed reserves of crude oil and natural gas as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (in thousands):

	Crude Oil (Bbls)	Natural Gas (Mcf)
December 31, 2008	5,662	20,664
December 31, 2007	7,199	26,140
December 31, 2006	6,443	23,233

The Financial Accounting Standards Board requires supplemental disclosures for oil and gas producers based on a standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserve quantities. Under this disclosure, future cash inflows are computed by applying year-end prices of oil and gas relating to the enterprise's proved reserves to the year-end quantities of those reserves. Future price changes are only considered to the extent provided by contractual arrangements in existence at year end. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is achieved by using a discount rate of 10% a year to reflect the timing of future cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves.

Estimates of proved oil and gas reserves are by their very nature imprecise. Estimates of future net revenue attributable to proved reserves are sensitive to the unpredictable prices of oil and gas and other variables.

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Table of Contents

The 2008, 2007 and 2006 change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash revenues related to future royalty income from proved reserves attributable to the Royalties discounted at 10% is as follows (in thousands):

	Waddell Ranch Properties			Texas Royalty Properties				Total	
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
January 1	\$ 316,135	\$ 163,308	\$ 188,697	\$ 168,237	\$ 102,663	\$ 104,654	\$ 484,372	\$ 265,971	\$ 293,351
Extensions, discoveries, and other additions	936	2,898	2,108	0	399	15	936	3,297	2,123
Accretion of discount	31,613	16,331	18,870	16,824	10,266	10,465	48,437	26,597	29,335
Revisions of previous estimates and other	(176,221)	180,065	(3,224)	(66,456)	76,825	10,793	(242,677)	256,890	7,569
Royalty income	(75,501)	(46,467)	(43,143)	(36,840)	(21,916)	(23,264)	(112,341)	(68,383)	(66,407)
December 31	\$ 96,962	\$ 316,135	\$ 163,308	\$ 81,765	\$ 168,237	\$ 102,663	\$ 178,727	\$ 484,372	\$ 265,971

Oil and gas prices of \$41.43 and \$41.22 per barrel and \$3.69 and \$6.52 per Mcf were used to determine the estimated future net revenues from the Waddell Ranch properties and the Texas Royalty properties, respectively, at December 31, 2008. The downward revisions of both reserves and discounted future net cash flows for the Waddell Ranch properties and the Texas Royalty properties are primarily due to decrease in oil and gas prices from 2007 to 2008.

Oil and gas prices of \$90.66 and \$90.47 per barrel and \$9.46 and \$12.67 per Mcf were used to determine the estimated future net revenues from the Waddell Ranch properties and the Texas Royalty properties, respectively, at December 31, 2007. The upward revisions of both reserves and discounted future net cash flows for the Waddell Ranch properties and the Texas Royalty properties are primarily due to increase in oil and gas prices from 2006 to 2007.

Oil and gas prices of \$53.44 and \$53.47 per barrel and \$5.37 and \$7.69 per Mcf, respectively, were used to determine the estimated future net revenues from the Waddell Ranch properties and the Texas Royalty properties, respectively, at December 31, 2006. The downward revisions of both reserves and discounted future net cash flows for the Waddell Ranch properties and the Texas Royalty properties were primarily due to decreases in oil and gas prices from 2005 to 2006.

The following presents estimated future net revenue and the present value of estimated future net revenue attributable to the Royalties, for each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands except amounts per Unit):

	2008		2007		2006	
	Estimated Future Net Revenue	Present Value at 10%	Estimated Future Net Revenue	Present Value at 10%	Estimated Future Net Revenue	Present Value at 10%
Total Proved						

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Waddell Ranch properties	\$ 148,888	\$ 96,962	\$ 518,547	\$ 316,135	\$ 255,703	\$ 163,308
Texas Royalty properties	\$ 173,000	\$ 81,765	\$ 357,507	\$ 168,237	\$ 212,486	\$ 102,663
Total	\$ 321,888	\$ 178,727	\$ 876,054	\$ 484,372	\$ 468,189	\$ 265,971

Reserve quantities and revenues shown in the preceding tables for the Royalties were estimated from projections of reserves and revenue attributable to the combined BROG, River Hill Energy and Trust interests in the Waddell Ranch properties and Texas Royalty properties. Reserve quantities attributable to the Royalties were estimated by allocating to the Royalties a portion of the total estimated net reserve quantities of the interests, based upon gross revenue less production taxes. Because the reserve quantities attributable to the Royalties are estimated using an allocation of the reserves, any changes in prices or costs will result in changes in the estimated reserve quantities allocated to the Royalties. Therefore, the reserve quantities estimated will vary if different future price and cost assumptions occur.

Table of Contents

Proved reserve quantities are estimates based on information available at the time of preparation and such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production of those reserves may be substantially different from the original estimate. Moreover, the present values shown above should not be considered as the market values of such oil and gas reserves or the costs that would be incurred to acquire equivalent reserves. A market value determination would include many additional factors. Detailed information concerning the number of wells on royalty properties is not generally available to the owner of royalty interests. Consequently, the Registrant does not have information that would be disclosed by a company with oil and gas operations, such as an accurate account of the number of wells located on the above royalty properties, the number of exploratory or development wells drilled on the above royalty properties during the periods presented by this report, or the number of wells in process or other present activities on the above royalty properties, and the Registrant cannot readily obtain such information.

REGULATION

Many aspects of the production, pricing, transportation and marketing of crude oil and natural gas are regulated by federal and state agencies. Legislation affecting the oil and gas industry is under constant review for amendment or expansion, frequently increasing the regulatory burden on affected members of the industry.

Exploration and production operations are subject to various types of regulation at the federal, state and local levels. Such regulation includes requiring permits for the drilling of wells, maintaining bonding requirements in order to drill or operate wells, and regulating the location of wells, the method of drilling and casing wells, the surface use and restoration of properties upon which wells are drilled and the plugging and abandonment of wells. Natural gas and oil operations are also subject to various conservation laws and regulations that regulate the size of drilling and spacing units or proration units and the density of wells which may be drilled and unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties. In addition, state conservation laws establish maximum allowable production from natural gas and oil wells, generally prohibit the venting or flaring of natural gas and impose certain requirements regarding the ratable production. The effect of these regulations is to limit the amounts of natural gas and oil that can be produced, potentially raise prices, and to limit the number of wells or the locations which can be drilled.

Federal Natural Gas Regulation

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the FERC) is primarily responsible for federal regulation of natural gas. The interstate transportation and sale for resale of natural gas is subject to federal governmental regulation, including regulation of transportation and storage tariffs and various other matters, by FERC. On August 8, 2005, Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Energy Policy Act, among other things, amended the Natural Gas Act to prohibit market manipulation by any entity, to direct FERC to facilitate market transparency in the market for sale or transportation of physical natural gas in interstate commerce, and to significantly increase the penalties for violations of the Natural Gas Act, the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, or FERC rules, regulations or orders thereunder.

Wellhead sales of domestic natural gas are not subject to regulation. Consequently, sales of natural gas may be made at market prices, subject to applicable contract provisions.

Sales of natural gas are affected by the availability, terms and cost of transportation. The price and terms for access to pipeline transportation remain subject to extensive federal and state regulation. Several major regulatory changes have been implemented by Congress and the FERC from 1985 to the present that affect the economics of natural gas production, transportation, and sales. In addition, the FERC continues to promulgate revisions to various aspects of the rules and regulations affecting those segments of the natural gas industry, most notably interstate natural gas transmission companies, that remain subject to the FERC's jurisdiction. These initiatives may also affect the intrastate transportation of gas under certain circumstances. The stated purpose of many of these regulatory changes is to promote competition among the various sectors of the natural gas industry and these initiatives generally reflect more light-handed regulation of the natural gas industry. The ultimate impact of the rules and regulations issued by the FERC

Table of Contents

since 1985 cannot be predicted. In addition, many aspects of these regulatory developments have not become final but are still pending judicial and FERC final decisions.

New proposals and proceedings that might affect the natural gas industry are considered from time to time by Congress, the FERC, state regulatory bodies and the courts. The Trust cannot predict when or if any such proposals might become effective, or their effect, if any, on the Trust. The natural gas industry historically has been very heavily regulated; therefore, there is no assurance that the less stringent regulatory approach recently pursued by the FERC and Congress will continue.

Sales of crude oil, condensate and gas liquids are not currently regulated and are made at market prices. Crude oil prices are affected by a variety of factors. Since domestic crude price controls were lifted in 1981, the principal factors influencing the prices received by producers of domestic crude oil have been the pricing and production of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Export Countries (OPEC).

On December 19, 2007, the President signed into law the Energy Independence & Security Act of 2007 (PL 110 140). The EISA, among other things, prohibits market manipulation by any person in connection with the purchase or sale of crude oil, gasoline or petroleum distillates at wholesale in contravention of such rules and regulations that the Federal Trade Commission may prescribe, directs the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the regulations, and establishes penalties for violations thereunder.

State Regulation

The various states regulate the production and sale of oil and natural gas, including imposing requirements for obtaining drilling permits, the method of developing new fields, the spacing and operation of wells and the prevention of waste of oil and gas resources. The rates of production may be regulated and the maximum daily production allowables from both oil and gas wells may be established on a market demand or conservation basis, or both.

Other Regulation

The petroleum industry is also subject to compliance with various other federal, state and local regulations and laws, including, but not limited to, environmental protection, occupational safety, resource conservation and equal employment opportunity. The Trustee does not believe that compliance with these laws by the operating parties will have any material adverse effect on Unit holders.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Trust is a party or of which any of its property is the subject.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of Unit holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2008.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Units of the Trust, Related Security Holder Matters and Trust Purchases of Units

The information under "Units of Beneficial Interest" at page 1 of the Trust's Annual Report to security holders for the year ended December 31, 2008, is herein incorporated by reference.

Table of Contents

The Trust has no equity compensation plans and has not repurchased any units during the period covered by this report.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Royalty income	\$ 112,341,696	\$ 68,382,820	\$ 66,407,199	\$ 62,967,150	\$ 45,016,670
Distributable income	\$ 111,458,507	\$ 67,619,230	\$ 65,715,369	\$ 62,267,669	44,546,743
Distributable income per Unit	\$ 2.391356	\$ 1.450777	\$ 1.410082	1.335964	.955758
Distributions per Unit	\$ 2.391356	\$ 1.450777	\$ 1.410082	1.335964	.955758
Total assets, December 31	\$ 6,318,009	\$ 9,467,142	\$ 6,574,350	\$ 8,874,678	\$ 7,224,412

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

The Trustee's Discussion and Analysis for the Three Year Period Ended December 31, 2008 and Results of the 4 Quarters of 2008 and 2007 at pages 8 et seq. of the Trust's Annual Report to security holders for the year ended December 31, 2008 is herein incorporated by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Trust is a passive entity and other than the Trust's ability to periodically borrow money as necessary to pay expenses, liabilities and obligations of the Trust that cannot be paid out of cash held by the Trust, the Trust is prohibited from engaging in borrowing transactions. The amount of any such borrowings is unlikely to be material to the Trust. The Trust periodically holds short-term investments acquired with funds held by the Trust pending distribution to Unit holders and funds held in reserve for the payment of Trust expenses and liabilities. Because of the short-term nature of these borrowings and investments and certain limitations upon the types of such investments which may be held by the Trust, the Trustee believes that the Trust is not subject to any material interest rate risk. The Trust does not engage in transactions in foreign currencies which could expose the Trust or Unit holders to any foreign currency related market risk. The Trust invests in no derivative financial instruments and has no foreign operations or long-term debt instruments.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The Financial Statements of the Trust and the notes thereto at page 14 et seq. of the Trust's Annual Report to security holders for the year ended December 31, 2008, are herein incorporated by reference.

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

There have been no changes in accountants and no disagreements with accountants on any matter of accounting principles or practices or financial statement disclosures during the twenty-four months ended December 31, 2008.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Trustee carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, the Trustee concluded that the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures are effective

Table of Contents

in timely alerting the Trustee to material information relating to the Trust required to be included in the Trust's periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In its evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures, the trustee has relied, to the extent considered reasonable, on information provided by Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company, LP, the owner of the Waddell Ranch properties, and Riverhill Energy Corporation, the owner of the Texas Royalty properties.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in the Trust's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Trust's internal control over financial reporting.

Trustee's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Trustee is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Trustee conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting—modified cash basis (internal control over financial reporting) based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the Trustee's evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*, the Trustee concluded that the Trust's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008. The independent registered public accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP, as auditors of the statements of assets, liabilities, and trust corpus, and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for the period ended December 31, 2008, has issued an attestation report on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, which is included herein.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Unit Holders of Permian Basin Royalty Trust and
Bank of America, N.A., Trustee

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Permian Basin Royalty Trust (the Trust) as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Trustee is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Trustee's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statements of assets, liabilities and trust corpus of the Trust as of December 31, 2008, and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for the year ended December 31, 2008, which financial statements have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting as described in Note 3 to such financial statements, and our report dated March 2, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Table of Contents

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Dallas, TX

March 2, 2009

Table of Contents

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Trust has no directors or executive officers. The Trustee is a corporate trustee which may be removed, with or without cause, at a meeting of the Unit holders, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all the Units then outstanding.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Because the Trust has no directors, it does not have an audit committee, an audit committee financial expert or a nominating committee.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Trust's directors, officers or beneficial owners of more than ten percent of a registered class of the Trust's equity securities to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC and to furnish the Trust with copies of all such reports.

The Trust has no directors or officers and based solely on its review of the reports received by it, the Trust believes that during the fiscal year of 2008, no person who was a beneficial owner of more than ten percent the Trust's Units failed to file on a timely basis any report required by Section 16(a).

CODE OF ETHICS

Because the Trust has no employees, it does not have a code of ethics. Employees of the Trustee, Bank of America Private Wealth Management must comply with the bank's code of ethics, a copy of which will be provided to Unit holders, without charge, upon request made to U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management, Trustee, P.O. Box 830650, Dallas, Texas 75202, Attention: Ron Hooper.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Trustee received total remuneration as follows:

Name of Individual or Number of Persons in Group	Cash Compensation	Year
Bank of America, N.A., Trustee	\$ 87,168(1)	2008
	\$ 73,379(1)	2007
	\$ 67,395(1)	2006

Table of Contents

- (1) Under the Trust Indenture, the Trustee is entitled to an administrative fee for its administrative services, preparation of quarterly and annual statements with attention to tax and legal matters of:
- (i) 1/20 of 1% of the first \$100 million
 - and (ii) Trustee's standard hourly rate in excess of 300 hours annually. The administrative fee is subject to reduction by a credit for funds provision.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Because the Trust has no directors, it does not have a compensation committee.

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

(a) *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners.* Based solely on a review of statements filed with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(d) or 13(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Trustee is not aware of any person owning beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding Units of the Trust as of March 1, 2009.

(b) *Security Ownership of Management.* The Trustee does not beneficially own any securities of the Trust. In various fiduciary capacities, Bank of America, N.A. owned as of March 1, 2009, an aggregate of 150,110 Units with no right to vote all of these Units, shared right to vote none of these Units and sole right to vote none of these Units. Bank of America, N.A., disclaims any beneficial interests in these Units. The number of Units reflected in this paragraph includes Units held by all branches of Bank of America, N.A.

(c) *Change In Control.* The Trustee knows of no arrangements which may subsequently result in a change in control of the Trust.

(d) *Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans.* The Trust has no equity compensation plans.

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

The Trust has no directors or executive officers. See Item 11 for the remuneration received by the Trustee during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and Item 12(b) for information concerning Units owned by Bank of America, N.A. in various fiduciary capacities.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services. Fees for services performed by Deloitte & Touche LLP for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are:

	2008	2007
Audit Fees	\$105,000	\$48,000
Audit-related fees		\$ 8,514
Tax fees		
All other fees		
Total	\$105,000	\$56,514

As referenced in Item 10 above, the Trust has no audit committee, and as a result, has no audit committee pre-approval policy with respect to fees paid to Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as a part of this Report:

1. Financial Statements

Included in Part II of this Report by reference to the Annual Report of the Trust for the year ended December 31, 2008:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus at December 31, 2008 and 2007

Statements of Distributable Income for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2008

Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2008

Notes to Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is given in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit

Number

Exhibit

- | | |
|---------|---|
| (4)(a) | Permian Basin Royalty Trust Indenture dated November 3, 1980, between Southland Royalty Company and The First National Bank of Fort Worth (now Bank of America, N.A.), as Trustee, heretofore filed as Exhibit (4)(a) to the Trust's Annual Report on Form 10-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1980, is incorporated herein by reference.* |
| (b) | Net Overriding Royalty Conveyance (Permian Basin Royalty Trust) from Southland Royalty Company to The First National Bank of Fort Worth (now Bank of America, N.A.), as Trustee, dated November 3, 1980 (without Schedules), heretofore filed as Exhibit (4)(b) to the Trust's Annual Report on Form 10-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1980, is incorporated herein by reference.* |
| (c) | Net Overriding Royalty Conveyance (Permian Basin Royalty Trust - Waddell Ranch) from Southland Royalty Company to The First National Bank of Fort Worth (now Bank of America, N.A.), as Trustee, dated November 3, 1980 (without Schedules), heretofore filed as Exhibit (4)(c) to the Trust's Annual Report on Form 10-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1980, is incorporated herein by reference.* |
| (10)(a) | Underwriting Agreement dated December 15, 2005 among the Permian Basin Royalty Trust, Burlington Resources, Inc., Burlington Resources Oil & Gas L.P. and Lehman Brothers Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC as representatives of the several underwriters, heretofore filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust's current report on Form 8-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission filed on December 19, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.* |

Table of Contents

**Exhibit
Number**

Exhibit

- (b) Underwriting Agreement dated August 2, 2005 among the Permian Basin Royalty Trust, Burlington Resources, Inc., Burlington Resources Oil & Gas L.P. and Goldman Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers Inc. as representatives of the several underwriters, heretofore filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust's current report on Form 8-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission filed on August 8, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.*
- (c) Underwriting Agreement dated August 17, 2006, among Permian Basin Royalty Trust, ConocoPhillips, Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company LP and Lehman Brothers Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC as representatives of the several underwriters heretofore filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust's current report on Form 8-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission filed on August 22, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.*
- (d) Registration Rights Agreement dated as of July 21, 2004 by and between Burlington Resources, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as trustee of Permian Basin Royalty Trust, heretofore filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004 is incorporated herein by reference.*
- (13) Registrant's Annual Report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.**
- (23.1) Consent of Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc., reservoir engineer.**
- (31.1) Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).**
- (32.1) Certification required by Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**

* A copy of this Exhibit is available to any Unit holder, at the actual cost of reproduction, upon written request to the Trustee, U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management, P.O. Box 830650, Dallas, Texas 75202.

** Filed herewith.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, THE REGISTRANT HAS DULY CAUSED THIS REPORT TO BE SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY THE UNDERSIGNED, THEREUNTO DULY AUTHORIZED.

PERMIAN BASIN ROYALTY TRUST

By: BANK OF AMERICA, N.A., Trustee

By: /s/Ron E. Hooper
Ron E. Hooper
Senior Vice President

Date: March 2, 2009

(The Trust has no directors or executive officers.)

Table of Contents

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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