

Delek Logistics Partners, LP
Form 10-K
February 29, 2016

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, 2015

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 001-35721

DELEK LOGISTICS PARTNERS, LP
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

45-5379027
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

7102 Commerce Way
Brentwood, Tennessee
(Address of principal executive offices)

37027
(Zip Code)

(615) 771-6701
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests	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

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (section 232.405 of this chapter) 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 amendments of this Form 10-K.

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common limited partner units held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2015 was approximately \$435,245,673, based upon the closing price of its common units on the New York Stock Exchange on that date.

At February 26, 2016, there were 24,276,789 common limited partner units, no subordinated limited partner units and 495,445 general partner units outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference: None

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>44</u>

PART II

<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	<u>75</u>

PART III

<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	<u>92</u>

PART IV

<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>92</u>
	<u>Signatures</u>	
	<u>Exhibit Index</u>	

Unless otherwise indicated or the context requires otherwise, the terms "Delek Logistics Partners, LP," the "Partnership," "we," "us," or "our" may refer to Delek Logistics Partners, LP, one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries or all of them taken as a whole.

Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, other than purely historical information, including statements regarding our plans, strategies, objectives, beliefs, expectations and intentions are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "predicts," "intends," "believes," "expects," "plans," "scheduled," "goal," "anticipates," "estimates" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below and in Item 1A, Risk Factors, which may cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. See also "Forward-Looking Statements" included in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 1, Business, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Delek Logistics Partners, LP is a Delaware limited partnership formed in April 2012 by Delek US Holdings, Inc. ("Delek") and its indirect subsidiary, Delek Logistics GP, LLC, which is our general partner ("GP" or "general partner"). Unless otherwise indicated or the context requires, "Delek" and "Sponsor" refer collectively to Delek and any of its subsidiaries, other than the Partnership, its subsidiaries and its general partner. In November 2012, the Partnership completed its initial public offering (the "Offering").

The Partnership's business primarily consists of certain crude oil, intermediate and refined products pipelines and transportation, storage, wholesale marketing, terminalling and offloading assets which were previously owned, operated or held by Delek and assets acquired from unrelated third parties. Irrespective of the party from whom we acquired our assets, Delek is our primary or sole customer for a substantial majority of our assets and is responsible, directly or indirectly, for the majority of our gross margin (as defined below).

Overview

The Partnership primarily owns and operates logistics and marketing assets for crude oil and intermediate and refined products. We generate revenue and contribution margin, which we define as net sales less cost of goods sold and operating expenses, by charging fees for gathering, transporting and storing crude oil, for storing intermediate products and feed stocks, and for marketing, wholesale marketing, distributing, transporting and storing refined products. A substantial majority of our existing assets are both integral to and dependent on the success of Delek's refining operations and most of our assets are contracted exclusively to Delek in support of Delek's refineries in Tyler, Texas (the "Tyler Refinery") and El Dorado, Arkansas (the "El Dorado Refinery"). See "—Commercial Agreements—Commercial Agreements with Delek" and Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a discussion of our material commercial agreements with Delek. In addition to the services we provide to Delek, we also provide, and generate substantial revenue and contribution margin, from crude oil, intermediate and refined products transportation services for, and terminalling and marketing services to, third parties primarily in Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas. Certain of these services are provided pursuant to contractual agreements with such third parties. See "—Commercial Agreements—Other Agreements with Third Parties."

We are not a taxable entity for federal income tax purposes or the income taxes of those states that follow the federal income tax treatment of partnerships. Instead, for purposes of these income taxes, each partner of the Partnership is required to take into account its share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction in computing its federal and state income tax liabilities, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to such partner by the Partnership. The taxable income reportable to each partner takes into account differences between the tax basis and the fair market value of our assets and financial reporting bases of assets and liabilities, the acquisition price of their units and the taxable income allocation requirements under our partnership agreement.

2015 Developments

Paline Pipeline Capacity Reservation

Effective January 1, 2015, we entered into separate agreements with two unrelated third parties for such parties to reserve certain capacity on the Paline Pipeline. Pursuant to the terms of these agreements, each unrelated third party pays a fixed monthly fee for the exclusive right to use its respective reserved capacity on the pipeline, which together account for a combined 35,000 barrels per day ("bpd"). The initial term of each agreement runs through June 30, 2016. We have the right to extend one of the agreements for a term ending on December 31, 2016, for a total reservation of 10,000 bpd.

Acquisitions

On March 31, 2015, the Partnership completed transactions with Delek to acquire the following:

two crude oil rail offloading racks, which are designed to receive up to 25,000 bpd of light crude oil or 12,000 bpd of heavy crude oil, or any combination of the two, delivered by rail to the El Dorado Refinery and related ancillary assets (the "El Dorado Assets") (such transaction, the "El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition"); and a crude oil storage tank (the "Tyler Crude Tank") located adjacent to the Tyler Refinery and certain ancillary assets (collectively with the Tyler Crude Tank, the "Tyler Assets") (such transaction, the "Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition").

Other Developments

Joint Ventures. On March 20, 2015, we entered into two joint ventures with unrelated third parties that are currently constructing logistics assets, that we anticipate will serve interested parties. Our total projected investment for the two joint ventures is approximately \$96.0 million and will be financed through a combination of cash from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and asset contributions. These assets are expected to include the following:

an 80-mile pipeline with a capacity of 80,000 bpd that originates in Longview, Texas with destinations in the Shreveport, Louisiana area (the "Caddo Pipeline"); and a 109-mile pipeline with a capacity of 55,000 bpd, with the capability to expand to 85,000 bpd, that originates in north Loving County, Texas near the Texas-New Mexico border and terminates in Midland, Texas ("the RIO Pipeline").

The joint venture that will construct and own the Caddo Pipeline was formed pursuant to an agreement between our subsidiary DKL Caddo, LLC ("DKL Caddo") and Plains Pipeline, L.P., an affiliate of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. ("Plains"), under which DKL Caddo and Plains each own a 50% membership interest. The joint venture that will construct and own the RIO Pipeline was formed pursuant to an agreement between our subsidiary DKL RIO, LLC ("DKL RIO") and Rangeland Energy II, LLC ("Rangeland") under which DKL RIO and Rangeland own 33% and 67% membership interests, respectively.

Inflation Adjustments. On July 1, 2015, the tariffs on our Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") regulated pipelines and the throughput fees and storage fees under our agreements with Delek and third parties that are subject to adjustment using the FERC indexing increased by approximately 4.6%, the amount of the change in the FERC oil pipeline index. Under certain of our other agreements with Delek and third parties, the fees increased or decreased based on the consumer price index or the producer price index, which increased approximately 0.8% and decreased approximately 0.8%, respectively, the latter only for those agreements pursuant to which the decrease would not have reduced the fee to an amount below the amount initially set forth in the applicable agreement.

Assets and Operations

We prepare segment information on the same basis that we review financial information for operational decision-making purposes. Currently, our business consists of two operating segments: (i) pipelines and transportation and (ii) wholesale marketing and terminalling. Additional segment and financial information is contained in our segment results included in Item 6, Selected Financial Data; Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; and Note 15, Segment Data, of our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our principal assets, as of December 31, 2015, are described below under the segment that uses such assets.

The following provides an overview of our assets and operations:

Pipelines and Transportation Segment

Our pipelines and transportation segment consists of assets, including pipelines and trucks and ancillary assets, that provide crude oil gathering and crude oil, intermediate and finished products transportation and storage services primarily in support of the Tyler and El Dorado Refineries. Additionally, this segment provides crude oil and other products transportation services to certain unrelated third parties. In providing these services, we do not take ownership of the products or crude oil that we transport or store; and, therefore, the results of our pipelines and transportation segment are not directly exposed to changes in commodity prices. Our pipeline assets include approximately 400 miles of operable crude oil transportation pipelines, approximately 366 miles of refined product pipelines and approximately 600 miles of crude oil gathering and trunk lines. Associated with and currently used in connection with the operation of these lines are crude oil, intermediate and refined products storage tanks with an aggregate of approximately 7.3 million barrels of active shell capacity. We also own 123 trucks and 205 trailers used to haul primarily crude oil, finished products and other hydrocarbon products for unrelated and related third parties.

The tables below show the operating results for each of our operating systems within this segment for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Lion Pipeline System. Our Lion Pipeline System is a system of common carrier pipelines that transport crude oil to, and refined products from, Delek's El Dorado Refinery. The Lion Pipeline System consists primarily of:

- the Magnolia Pipeline system;
- the El Dorado Pipeline system;
- multiple short crude oil pipelines located on the El Dorado Refinery and Delek's Sandhill Station;
- the Magnolia Station located west of the El Dorado Refinery;
- refined product pipeline capacity leased from Enterprise TE Products Pipeline Company LLC ("Enterprise") that runs from the El Dorado Refinery to our Memphis terminal;
- a Refined Products Pipeline system (as defined and described below); and
- certain related crude oil pipelines.

The Magnolia Pipeline is an approximately 77-mile crude oil pipeline, with a capacity of approximately 68,500 bpd, that runs from a connection with ExxonMobil's LOLA System near Shreveport, Louisiana to our Magnolia Station, where the crude oil is then stored and transferred to our El Dorado Pipeline. In addition, a new third-party pipeline links an existing third-party pipeline to the Magnolia Pipeline near Haynesville, Louisiana, which allows for the receipt of crude oil transported from Longview, Texas. The service provided on the Magnolia Pipeline is regulated by the FERC and is subject to FERC tariffs.

The El Dorado Pipeline is a 28-mile, 12-inch crude oil pipeline, with a capacity of approximately 22,000 bpd, that transports crude oil from our Magnolia Station to Delek's Sandhill Station adjacent to the El Dorado Refinery. The service provided on the El Dorado Pipeline is regulated by the FERC and is subject to FERC tariffs. Upon reaching the Sandhill Station, the crude oil from the El Dorado Pipeline is transported, via multiple short crude oil pipelines owned by us, to Tank 192, a 150,000 barrel capacity storage tank located at Delek's Sandhill Station ("Tank 192"). At present, substantially all crude oil that enters the El Dorado Refinery, including the crude oil gathered on the SALA Gathering System, is first routed to Tank 192. Through our SALA subsidiary, we own Tank 192 and lease the underlying ground from Lion Oil under a long-term ground lease.

The Magnolia Station is a location owned by us where the Magnolia and Lion Pipelines and SALA Gathering System have origination and destination points, as the case may be. In addition, the Magnolia Station has storage facilities with approximately 135,000 barrels of active shell capacity.

We also own two refined product pipelines that transport gasoline and diesel from the El Dorado Refinery to the nearby Enterprise TE Products Pipeline El Dorado Station (the "Refined Products Pipelines"). Pursuant to a capacity lease with Enterprise dated October 24, 2013, we also lease capacity of approximately 11,000 bpd on the Enterprise Products Pipeline from Enterprise's El Dorado Station to our refined products terminal in Memphis, Tennessee. The Refined Products Pipelines along with the leased capacity are collectively referred to as the "Refined Products Pipeline System." The service provided on the Refined Products Pipelines is regulated by the FERC and is subject to a FERC tariff. The diesel line is 12 inches in diameter while the gasoline line is 10 inches in diameter. These two lines commence at the El Dorado Refinery. We own the portion of these lines that commence at the Sandhill Station at the location of the pump for each line and runs approximately eight miles to the Enterprise TE Products Pipeline El Dorado Station. From this point, service continues on the Enterprise TE Products Pipeline to destinations along its system and on capacity we lease from Enterprise to our terminal in Memphis, Tennessee. The service provided on the Refined Products Pipeline System, including on the capacity leased from Enterprise, is regulated by the FERC.

The pipelines in the Lion Pipeline System also have injection points where crude oil gathered from the SALA Gathering System can be injected and then transported to the El Dorado Refinery. Movements from the SALA Gathering System onto the Lion Pipeline System to the El Dorado Refinery are subject to a joint tariff for the transportation of these volumes that is on file with the FERC for both the SALA Gathering System and the El Dorado

Pipeline; the joint rate for these movements is equal to the rate that would apply for movements only on the SALA Gathering System to the connection point with the Lion Pipeline System. The Lion Pipeline System has crude oil storage tanks and facilities ancillary to the operation of the pipeline system. The Lion Pipeline System is capable of transporting crude oil offloaded from rail cars at or near the El Dorado Refinery, including at the El Dorado Assets.

The following table details certain operating data for our Lion Pipeline System.

	Average Daily Throughput (bpd)		
	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Lion Pipeline System:			
Crude Oil Pipelines (Non-gathered) ⁽¹⁾	54,960	47,906	46,515
Refined Products Pipelines to Enterprise System	57,366	53,461	49,694

⁽¹⁾ Excludes crude oil gathered on our SALA Gathering System and injected into our Lion Pipeline System.

SALA Gathering System. The SALA Gathering System is a system of common carrier pipelines that primarily gathers and transports crude oil and condensate that is purchased from various crude oil producers in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana by Delek or a third party to whom Delek has assigned certain of its rights. Service on the SALA Gathering System is regulated by the FERC and is subject to tariffs on file with the FERC. The SALA Gathering System includes approximately 600 miles of two- to eight-inch crude oil gathering and transportation lines in southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana located primarily within a 60-mile radius of the El Dorado Refinery. In addition, the gathering system transports small volumes of crude oil that are received from other sources and condensate that is purchased from a third party in east Texas. All such crude oil and other products are ultimately transported to the El Dorado Refinery for processing. In addition, a pipeline within the SALA Gathering System transports minimal crude oil for third party shippers pursuant to a common carrier tariff.

The SALA Gathering System includes 53 crude oil storage tanks and breakout tanks with a total combined active shell capacity of approximately 0.8 million barrels (including Tank 192 and approximately 42,000 barrels of capacity we lease to an unrelated third party), 14 truck receipt locations, approximately 500 pipeline gathering and receiving stations and 17 relay stations to deliver crude oil to the Magnolia Station, the El Dorado Pipeline System or directly to the El Dorado Refinery. We also have approximately 0.5 million barrels of combined shell capacity that is currently not in service. The table below sets forth historical throughput information for the SALA Gathering System.

	Average Daily Throughput (bpd)		
	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
SALA Gathering System:			
Throughput (average bpd):	20,673	22,656	22,152

Paline Pipeline System. Our Paline Pipeline System is primarily a 195-mile, 10-inch crude oil pipeline, with a capacity of approximately 36,000 bpd, running from Longview, Texas to the Phillips 66-operated Beaumont terminal in Nederland, Texas. It includes a three-mile section that runs north from Kilgore, Texas. The three-mile section of pipeline is operated as a common carrier pipeline and the service is regulated by the FERC. The remainder is subject to current capacity agreements with unrelated third parties. See Item 1, "Business—2015 Developments—Paline Pipeline Capacity Reservation" for additional information on these agreements.

East Texas Crude Logistics System. Our East Texas Crude Logistics System includes two owned and operated crude oil pipeline systems and their related tank farms, which serve the Tyler Refinery: (i) the Nettleton pipeline, a bi-directional 36-mile pipeline, with a capacity of approximately 38,000 bpd, that is capable of transporting crude oil from our tank farms in and around Longview, Texas to (a) the Bullard Junction at the Tyler Refinery and (b) to other of our tank farms in and around Longview, Texas and (ii) the McMurrey Pipeline System, a 65-mile pipeline system,

with a capacity of approximately 28,000 bpd, that transports crude oil from our tank farms in and around Longview, Texas and runs roughly parallel to the Nettleton Pipeline. While service on the East Texas Crude Logistics System may otherwise be interstate commerce and subject to the common carrier regulation and jurisdiction of FERC, it is currently subject to a temporary waiver issued by FERC on October 23, 2012, waiving the otherwise applicable tariff filing and reporting requirements for common carrier interstate service providers (the “East Texas Waiver Order”). The continuing effectiveness of the East Texas Waiver

7

Order depends upon the continuation in effect of the following conditions: (1) our affiliates continuing to own 100% of the throughput; (2) there being no demonstrated third party interest in shipping on the system; (3) our not anticipating any such interest materializing; and (4) there remaining no demonstrated opposition to the continuing effectiveness of the East Texas Waiver Order.

Our East Texas Crude Logistics System also includes five owned or leased crude oil storage terminals at which we store crude oil owned by Delek for the Tyler Refinery. The LaGloria Station consists of two tanks with an active shell capacity of approximately 450,000 barrels. The Nettleton Station consists of five tanks with an active shell capacity of approximately 222,000 barrels. It is located on property that we lease from a third party as described in more detail in Item 2, "Facilities." In addition to the active shell capacity, the Nettleton Station includes approximately 55,000 barrels of shell capacity that is currently not in service. The Bradford Station consists of two tanks with an active shell capacity of approximately 65,000 barrels. The Arp Station consists of two tanks with an active shell capacity of approximately 110,000 barrels. The Big Sandy Station consists of seven tanks with an active shell capacity of approximately 248,000 barrels.

The table below sets forth historical average daily throughput for the East Texas Crude Logistics System.

	Average Daily Throughput (bpd)			
	Year Ended			
	2015	December 31, 2014	2013	
East Texas Crude Logistics System (average bpd)	18,828	7,361	19,896	
% of Tyler Refinery Crude Throughput	30.6	% 12.5	% 34.1	%

We have a pipelines and tankage agreement with Delek to provide throughput on the East Texas Crude Logistics System. However, in April 2013, a reconfigured pipeline system that is owned and operated by third parties began transporting crude oil to the Tyler Refinery from west Texas. Delek has a 10-year agreement, with an initial term expiring in 2022, with such third parties to transport a substantial majority of the Tyler Refinery's crude oil requirements on this reconfigured pipeline system. As a result of the third parties' ability to transport crude oil on its reconfigured pipeline system directly to the Tyler Refinery, the crude oil supplied through the Nettleton and McMurrey Pipelines fell below the minimum aggregate throughput requirements of our pipelines and tankage agreement with Delek during the second quarter of 2013 and has remained below the minimum aggregate throughput requirements since that time. We expect crude oil volumes transported on our East Texas Crude Logistics System to continue to be below the minimum throughput requirement of 35,000 bpd for the foreseeable future. However, until November 2017, Delek is required under its commercial agreement with us, to pay us throughput fees in an amount equal to the fees it would pay were we to throughput 35,000 bpd, based on the per barrel fees in our agreement.

Tyler-Big Sandy Pipeline. The Tyler-Big Sandy Pipeline is essentially one pipeline link between the Tyler Refinery and the Partnership's terminal at Big Sandy, Texas that consists of the following two pipelines, which effectively connect at the Hopewell Station: (i) the Hopewell Pipeline, an approximately 13-mile pipeline with a capacity of approximately 26,000 bpd, which originates at the Tyler Refinery and terminates at the Hopewell Station, and (ii) the Big Sandy Pipeline, a 19-mile pipeline with a capacity of approximately 26,000 bpd, which originates at the Hopewell Station and terminates at the Big Sandy Terminal. The Big Sandy Terminal has 13 tanks with an aggregate shell capacity of approximately 177,000 barrels. Service on the Tyler-Big Sandy Pipeline is not provided for third parties, and is classified as private intrastate carrier service.

Tyler Tank Assets. The Tyler Tank Assets consist of 96 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets (such as pumps and piping) located at and adjacent to the Tyler Refinery with an aggregate shell capacity of approximately 2.0 million barrels.

El Dorado Tank Assets. The El Dorado Tank Assets consist of 158 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets (such as pumps and piping) located at and adjacent to the El Dorado Refinery with an aggregate shell capacity of approximately 2.5 million barrels.

Greenville-Mount Pleasant Pipeline and Greenville Storage Facility. The Greenville-Mount Pleasant Pipeline is a 76-mile pipeline, connecting the Greenville Storage Facility and the Mount Pleasant Terminal. The service provided on the Greenville-Mount Pleasant Pipeline is regulated by the Texas Railroad Commission, subject to a tariff on file with that Commission. The Greenville Storage Facility has four tanks with an aggregate shell capacity of approximately 330,000 barrels and is connected to the Explorer Pipeline System.

North Little Rock Tanks. Our terminal in North Little Rock, Arkansas has five tanks with an aggregate shell capacity of approximately 180,000 barrels.

FTT Trucking Assets. We own 123 trucks and 205 trailers used to haul primarily crude oil and other products for third parties and Delek.

El Dorado Offloading Racks. The El Dorado Offloading Racks consist of two crude oil rail offloading racks, which are designed to receive up to 25,000 bpd of light crude oil or 12,000 bpd of heavy crude oil, or any combination of the two, delivered by rail to the El Dorado Refinery and related ancillary assets.

Tyler Crude Tank. The Tyler Crude Tank is a crude oil storage tank and certain ancillary assets located adjacent to the Tyler Refinery. The Tyler Crude Tank has approximately 350,000 barrels of shell capacity and primarily supports the Tyler Refinery.

Wholesale Marketing and Terminalling Segment

Our wholesale marketing and terminalling segment provides wholesale marketing and terminalling services to Delek's refining operations and to independent third parties from whom we receive fees for marketing, transporting, storing and terminalling refined products and to whom we wholesale market refined products. In providing certain of these services, we take ownership of the products and are therefore exposed to market risks related to the volatility of refined product prices in our west Texas operations, which depend on many factors, including demand and supply of refined products in the west Texas market, the timing of refined product deliveries and downtime at refineries in the surrounding area. As of December 31, 2015, we generated revenue in our wholesale marketing and terminalling segment by (i) providing marketing services for the refined products output of the Tyler Refinery, (ii) engaging in wholesale activity at our Abilene and San Angelo, Texas terminals, as well as at terminals owned by third parties, whereby we purchase light products for sale and exchange to third parties, and (iii) providing terminalling services to independent third parties and Delek. See "—Commercial Agreements—Other Agreements with Third Parties—West Texas." Also see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a discussion of our material commercial agreements with Delek. The tables below show the operating results for the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we present the results for the period during which we owned the assets, as delineated in any notes accompanying the tables.

Wholesale Marketing

East Texas. Pursuant to a marketing agreement with Delek, we market 100% of the refined products output of the Tyler Refinery, other than jet fuel and petroleum coke. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. The following table sets forth the historical sales volumes under this marketing agreement.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Sales volumes (average bpd):	59,174	61,368	58,773

West Texas. In our west Texas marketing operations, we generate revenue by purchasing refined products from independent third-party suppliers and from Delek for sale and exchange to third parties at our San Angelo and Abilene, Texas terminals and at third-party terminals located elsewhere in Texas. Our terminals in Abilene and San Angelo, Texas are leased to Noble Petro, Inc. ("Noble Petro") pursuant to a terminal and pipeline lease and operating

agreement for nominal consideration.

We own approximately 104 miles of product pipelines in west Texas that connect our San Angelo and Abilene, Texas terminals to the Magellan Orion Pipeline. These pipelines are currently leased to Noble Petro until January 1, 2018. The following table provides the location of the Abilene and San Angelo terminals associated with our marketing activities and the number of tanks, their storage capacities, number of truck loading lanes, and maximum daily available truck loading capacity for the year ended December 31, 2015.

9

Terminal Location	Number of Tanks	Active Aggregate Shell Capacity (bbls)	Number of Truck Loading Lanes	Maximum Daily Available Truck Loading Capacity (bpd)
Abilene, TX ⁽¹⁾	9	368,000	2	15,000
San Angelo, TX	5	93,000	2	15,000
Total	14	461,000	4	30,000

⁽¹⁾ Excludes approximately 79,930 barrels of shell capacity that is temporarily out of service and approximately 465,600 barrels of shell capacity that is out of service and requiring extensive repair.

Substantially all of our product sales in west Texas are on a wholesale basis. The majority of the petroleum products we sell in west Texas are purchased from Noble Petro. Under the terms of a supply contract with Noble Petro (the "Abilene Contract"), we have the right to purchase up to 20,350 bpd of petroleum products for sale at our San Angelo and Abilene, Texas terminals. See "—Commercial Agreements—Other Agreements with Third Parties—West Texas." We also purchase finished products from Delek and from other third parties.

The following table details the average aggregate daily number of barrels of refined products, and the margins associated with such products, that we sold in our west Texas wholesale operations for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended		
	2015	December 31, 2014	2013
Throughput (average bpd)	16,357	16,707	18,156
Gross margin (in thousands)	\$7,984	\$28,174	\$12,420
Gross margin per barrel	\$1.35	\$4.67	\$2.12

Terminalling

We provide terminalling services for products to independent third parties and Delek through light products terminals we own in Nashville, Tennessee and to Delek through our light products terminals in Memphis, Tennessee; Tyler, Texas; Big Sandy, Texas; Mount Pleasant, Texas; El Dorado, Arkansas; and North Little Rock, Arkansas. Delek, or certain third parties to whom Delek has assigned its rights, has an agreement to use our Memphis, Tyler, Big Sandy, Mount Pleasant, El Dorado and North Little Rock terminals. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information pertaining to our material agreements. See "—Commercial Agreements—Delek's Crude Oil and Refined Products Supply and Offtake Arrangement" for a description of a third party's involvement in certain agreements.

The following table provides the locations of our refined product terminals associated with our terminalling activities and their storage capacities, number of truck loading lanes, average truck loading volume and maximum daily available truck loading capacity for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Terminal Location	Number of Tanks	Active Aggregate Shell Capacity (bbls)	Number of Truck Loading Lanes	Maximum Daily Available Truck Loading Capacity (bpd)
Big Sandy, TX ⁽²⁾			3	25,000
Memphis, TN	12	126,000	3	20,000
Nashville, TN ⁽¹⁾	10	128,000	2	15,000
Tyler, TX ⁽²⁾			11	91,000
North Little Rock, AR ⁽²⁾			2	17,100
El Dorado, AR ⁽²⁾			3	20,000
Mount Pleasant, TX	7	175,000	3	10,000
Total	29	429,000	27	198,100

⁽¹⁾ Excludes approximately 10,000 barrels of shell capacity that is currently not in service.

See "—Pipelines and Transportation Segment—Tyler-Big Sandy Pipeline," "—Pipelines and Transportation

⁽²⁾ Segment—Tyler Tank Assets," "—Pipelines and Transportation Segment—North Little Rock Tanks" and "—Pipelines and Transportation Segment—El Dorado Tank Assets," above for a discussion of the storage tanks associated with these terminals.

The table below sets forth historical average daily throughput for each of our terminals.

Throughput (average bpd):	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2015	2014	2013
Big Sandy, TX ⁽¹⁾	7,135	1,760	—
Memphis, TN	7,616	9,616	9,575
Nashville, TN	9,440	6,376	6,270
Tyler, TX ⁽²⁾	61,051	61,501	55,686
El Dorado, AR ⁽³⁾	10,363	9,807	—
North Little Rock, AR ⁽⁴⁾	9,853	7,324	3,907
Mount Pleasant, TX ⁽⁵⁾	1,056	417	—
Total (average bpd)	106,514	96,801	75,438

⁽¹⁾ The Big Sandy Terminal was idle for the majority of the year ended December 31, 2013.

⁽²⁾ Throughputs for the year ended December 31, 2013 are for the 159 days the Partnership owned the Tyler Terminal in 2013.

⁽³⁾ Throughputs for the year ended December 31, 2014 are for the 324 days the Partnership owned the El Dorado Terminal in 2014.

⁽⁴⁾ Throughputs for the year ended December 31, 2013 are for the 69 days the Partnership owned the North Little Rock Terminal in 2013.

- (5) Throughputs for the year ended December 31, 2014 are for the 92 days the Partnership operated the Mount Pleasant Terminal in 2014.

Commercial Agreements

Commercial Agreements with Delek

The Partnership has various agreements with Delek, the majority of which are structured as long-term, fee-based commercial agreements under which we provide crude oil gathering and crude oil, intermediate and refined products transportation and storage services, and marketing, terminalling and offloading services to Delek. These agreements have an initial term ranging from five to ten years, which may be extended for various renewal terms at the option of Delek. These agreements typically include minimum quarterly volume, revenue or throughput commitments. Fees under each agreement are payable to us monthly by Delek or certain third parties to whom Delek has assigned certain of its rights. For a discussion of a third party's involvement in certain agreements, see "Delek's Crude Oil and Refined Products Supply and Offtake Arrangement." In most circumstances, if Delek or the applicable third party assignee fails to meet or exceed the minimum volume, throughput or other commitment during any calendar quarter, Delek, and not any third party assignee, will be required to make a quarterly shortfall payment to us equal to the volume or amount of the shortfall multiplied or increased by the applicable fee. Carry-over of any volumes in excess of such commitment to any subsequent quarter is not permitted. Exceptions to this requirement that Delek make minimum payments under a given agreement may exist under certain of these agreements if (i) there is an event of force majeure affecting our asset, or (ii) after the first three years of the applicable commercial agreement's term (a) there is an event of force majeure affecting the applicable Delek asset or (b) if Delek shuts down the applicable refinery upon giving 12 months' notice, which such notice may only be given after the first two years of the applicable commercial agreement's term. In addition, Delek may terminate any of these agreements under certain circumstances.

The tariffs and throughput and storage fees under our agreements with Delek are subject to increase or decrease annually, by the amount of any change in various inflation-based indices, including the FERC oil pipeline index, the consumer price index and the producer price index; provided, however, that in no event will the fees be adjusted below the amount initially set forth in the applicable agreement.

See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a complete discussion of our material commercial agreements with Delek.

Other Agreements with Delek

In addition to the commercial agreements described above, the Partnership has entered into the following agreement with Delek:

Omnibus Agreement. The Partnership entered into an omnibus agreement with Delek, our general partner, Delek Logistics Operating LLC ("OpCo") and certain of the Partnership's and Delek's other subsidiaries on November 7, 2012, which was subsequently amended and restated on July 26, 2013, February 10, 2014 and March 31, 2015 in connection with our subsequent acquisitions from Delek (collectively, the "Omnibus Agreement"). The third amended and restated omnibus agreement, entered into effective March 31, 2015 provided for the following: (i) revisions of the schedules to include the El Dorado Assets and the Tyler Assets, (ii) revisions of certain provisions and schedules with respect to certain environmental matters, (iii) the addition of DKL Transportation, LLC as a party to the agreement, (iv) the elimination of certain provisions under the Omnibus Agreement that had expired, and (v) updating the annual administrative fee payable by us to Delek for general corporate and administrative services that Delek and its affiliates provide to us to reflect the inflationary increase provided under the Omnibus Agreement, from \$3.3 million to \$3.4 million, which is prorated and payable monthly. The Partnership entered into an amendment to the third amended and restated omnibus agreement on August 3, 2015, with an effective date of April 1, 2015 to eliminate a \$1.0 million per event deductible that applied to certain asset failures before Delek was required to reimburse the Partnership. The third amended and restated omnibus agreement between the Partnership, Delek and the general partner, as amended, is

referred to as the "Third Restated Omnibus Agreement".

Other Agreements with Third Parties

Paline Pipeline System Capacity Reservation. Effective January 1, 2015, we entered into separate agreements with two unrelated third parties for such parties to reserve certain capacity on the Paline Pipeline. See Item 1, "Business—2015 Developments—Paline Pipeline Capacity Reservation" for additional information on these agreements.

West Texas. In our west Texas marketing operations, we generate revenue by purchasing refined products from independent third-party suppliers and Delek for sale and exchange to third parties at our San Angelo and Abilene, Texas terminals and at third-party terminals located elsewhere in Texas. Substantially all of our product sales in west Texas are on a wholesale basis. The majority of the petroleum products we sell in west Texas are purchased from Noble Petro. Under the terms of the Abilene Contract with Noble Petro, we have the right to purchase up to 20,350 bpd of petroleum products. Under this contract, we purchase petroleum products based on monthly average prices from Noble Petro immediately prior to our resale of such products to customers at our San Angelo and Abilene, Texas terminals, which we lease to Noble Petro. Under this arrangement, we have limited direct exposure to risks associated with fluctuating

prices for these refined products due to the short period of time between the purchase and resale of these refined products. The Abilene Contract expires in December 2017 and does not have a renewal option.

Delek's Crude Oil and Refined Products Supply and Offtake Arrangement

Pursuant to an arrangement with Delek and Lion Oil, to which we are not a party, J. Aron acquires and holds title to substantially all crude oil and refined products transported on our Lion Pipeline System and SALA Gathering System. J. Aron is therefore considered the shipper for the liquid it owns on the Lion Pipeline System and the SALA Gathering System. J. Aron also has title to the refined products stored at our Memphis, North Little Rock and El Dorado terminals and in the El Dorado Storage Tanks. Under (i) our pipelines and storage agreement with Lion Oil relating to the Lion Pipeline System and the SALA Gathering System, (ii) our terminalling agreements with Lion Oil relating to the Memphis and North Little Rock terminals, and (iii) our throughput and tankage agreement relating to the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets, Lion Oil has assigned to J. Aron certain of its rights under these agreements, including the right to have J. Aron's crude oil and intermediate and refined products stored in or transported on or through these systems, the Memphis and North Little Rock terminals and the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets, with Lion Oil acting as J. Aron's agent for scheduling purposes. Accordingly, even though this is effectively a financing arrangement for Delek whereby J. Aron sells the product back to Delek, J. Aron is technically our primary customer under each of these agreements. J. Aron will retain these storage and transportation rights for the term of its arrangement with Delek and Lion Oil, which currently runs through April 30, 2017, and J. Aron will pay us for the transportation, throughput and storage services we provide to it. The rights assigned to J. Aron will not alter Lion Oil's obligations to meet certain throughput minimum volumes under our agreements with respect to the transportation, throughput and storage of crude oil and refined products through our facilities, but J. Aron's throughput will be credited toward Lion Oil's minimum throughput commitments. Accordingly, Lion Oil will be responsible for making any shortfall payments incurred under the pipelines and storage agreement or the terminalling agreement which may result from minimum throughputs or volumes not being met.

Customers

We are dependent upon Delek as our primary customer and the loss of Delek as a customer would have an adverse effect on both of our operating segments. We derive a substantial majority of our gross margin, which is defined as net sales less cost of goods sold, from fee-based commercial agreements with Delek or as a direct result of its operations. For more information pertaining to these agreements, please see "—Commercial Agreements." We also have other customers, including major oil companies, independent refiners and marketers, jobbers, distributors, utility and transportation companies, and independent retail fuel operators.

Major Customers

Sunoco LP accounted for 16.2%, 23.3% and 17.7% of our total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Delek, directly or indirectly, accounted for 24.2%, 13.6% and 8.6% of our total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. However, we believe that gross margin is a better measure of performance of our business than revenue, particularly in our wholesale marketing and terminalling segment, as total revenue varies with the price of the underlying product, such as a gallon of finished product. Accordingly, we believe that, for the purpose of evaluating our business on a customer-specific basis, gross margin is a more accurate indicator to reflect the importance of certain customers to our operations. Delek, directly or indirectly, accounted for 90.0%, 76.6%, and 79.5% of our gross margin for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Competition

Pipelines and Transportation

Our business in this segment primarily consists of gathering, transporting and storing crude oil, intermediate and finished products for Delek and third parties, especially other refiners. We face competition for the transportation and storage of crude oil from other pipeline owners whose pipelines or storage facilities (i) may have a location advantage over our pipelines or storage facilities, (ii) may be able to transport or store more desirable crude oil or finished products to Delek or to third parties, (iii) may be able to transport or store crude oil or finished product at a lower rate, or (iv) may be able to store more crude oil or finished product. Any or all such factors could cause Delek or our third-party customers to reduce throughput to a level that is below the minimum throughput commitments established in any contracts we may have with them or determine not to renew such contracts when the term expires.

As a result of our physical integration with Delek's El Dorado Refinery and our contractual relationships with Delek relative to the El Dorado Refinery, we do not believe that we will face significant competition for the transportation of crude oil or refined products to or from the El Dorado Refinery, particularly during the term of our Lion Pipeline System, SALA Gathering System, El Dorado Tank Assets and El Dorado Assets agreements with Delek. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a discussion of our material commercial agreements with Delek.

Wholesale Marketing and Terminalling

The wholesale marketing and terminalling business is generally very competitive. Our owned refined product terminals, as well as the other third-party terminals we use to sell refined product, compete with other independent terminal operators as well as integrated oil companies on the basis of terminal location, price, versatility and services provided. The costs associated with transporting products from a loading terminal to end users usually limit the geographic size of the market that can be served economically by any terminal. Two key markets in west Texas that we serve from our owned facilities are Abilene and San Angelo, Texas. We have direct competition from an independent refinery that markets through another terminal in the Abilene market. However, there are no competitive fuel loading terminals within approximately 90 miles of our San Angelo terminal. Our Nashville terminal competes with a significant number of other terminals located in the greater Nashville area. With respect to terminalling services we provide to Delek at our Memphis and North Little Rock terminals, as a result of our exclusive terminalling agreements, we do not believe we will face significant competition from third parties for these services.

Pursuant to an exclusive 10-year marketing agreement with Delek, the initial term of which expires in 2022, we market 100% of the refined products output of the Tyler Refinery (other than jet fuel and petroleum coke). As a result, we do not believe that we will face significant competition for these services from third parties. In addition, as a result of our physical integration with the Tyler Refinery and our contractual relationships with Delek relative to the Tyler Refinery, we do not believe that we will face significant competition for the storage or throughput of intermediate or refined products at the Tyler Refinery, particularly during the term of our agreements with Delek. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for additional information. Should Delek's wholesale customers, however, reduce their purchases of refined products due to the increased availability of more competitively priced products from other suppliers or for other reasons, the volumes we sell under the aforementioned agreement could decrease below the minimum volume commitment under the contract. Delek's Tyler Refinery is the only full-range product supplier within 100 miles; therefore, we believe its location gives the Tyler Refinery a natural advantage over more distant competitors.

Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters

Rate Regulation of Petroleum Pipelines

The rates and terms and conditions of service on certain of our pipelines are subject to regulation by the FERC under the Interstate Commerce Act (“ICA”) and by the state regulatory commissions in the states in which we transport crude oil, intermediate and refined products, including the Railroad Commission of Texas, the Louisiana Public Service Commission, and the Arkansas Public Service Commission. Certain of our pipeline systems are subject to such regulation and have filed tariffs with the appropriate authorities. We

14

also comply with the reporting requirements for these pipelines. Other of our pipelines have received a waiver from application of the FERC's tariff requirements but comply with other applicable regulatory requirements.

The FERC regulates interstate transportation under the ICA, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the rules and regulations promulgated under those laws. The ICA and its implementing regulations require that tariff rates for interstate service on oil pipelines, including pipelines that transport crude oil, intermediate and refined products in interstate commerce (collectively referred to as "petroleum pipelines"), be just and reasonable and non-discriminatory and that such rates and terms and conditions of service be filed with the FERC. Under the ICA, shippers may challenge new or existing rates or services. The FERC is authorized to suspend the effectiveness of a challenged rate for up to seven months, though rates are typically not suspended for the maximum allowable period. Tariff rates are typically contractually subject to increase or decrease on July 1 of each year, by the amount of any change in various inflation-based indices, including the FERC oil pipeline index, the consumer price index and the producer price index; provided, however, that in no event will the fees be adjusted below the amount initially set forth in the applicable agreement.

While the FERC regulates rates for shipments of crude oil or refined products in interstate commerce, state agencies may regulate rates and service for shipments in intrastate commerce. We own pipeline assets in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana; accordingly such assets may be subject to additional regulation by the applicable governmental authorities in those states. Without limitation, certain of our pipeline assets in Texas are operated under Texas Railroad Commission regulation and subject to filed tariffs with that agency. See Item 1, "Business—Pipelines and Transportation—Greenville-Mount Pleasant Pipeline and Greenville Storage Facility" for additional information on these tariffs. In Texas, a pipeline, with some exceptions, is required to operate as a common carrier by publishing tariffs and providing transportation without discrimination. Arkansas provides that all intrastate oil pipelines are common carriers. In Louisiana, all pipelines conveying petroleum from a point of origin within the state to a destination within the state are declared common carriers. The Louisiana Public Service Commission is empowered with the authority to establish reasonable rates and regulations for the transport of petroleum by a common carrier, mandating public tariffs and providing of transportation without discrimination. State commissions have generally not been aggressive in regulating common carrier pipelines, have generally not investigated the rates or practices of petroleum pipelines in the absence of shipper complaints, and generally resolve shipper complaints informally.

Whether a pipeline provides service in interstate commerce or intrastate commerce is highly fact-dependent and determined on a case-by-case basis. We cannot provide assurance that the FERC will not at some point assert that some or all of the transportation service we provide, for which we do not have a tariff on file at the FERC, is within its jurisdiction. If the FERC were successful with any such assertion, the FERC's ratemaking methodologies may subject us to potentially burdensome and expensive operational, reporting and other requirements. Service on the East Texas Crude Logistics System is currently subject to a temporary waiver issued by FERC as discussed above in Item 1, "Business—Pipelines and Transportation—East Texas Crude Logistics System." If the conditions to the continued effectiveness of that East Texas Waiver Order are no longer true at any point, service on that system would become fully subject to FERC tariff filing requirements and other regulatory requirements for the provision of transportation service.

Department of Transportation

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ("PHMSA") of the United States Department of Transportation ("DOT") regulates the design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance, reporting and emergency response of crude oil, petroleum products and other hazardous liquids pipelines and other facilities, including certain tank facilities used in the transportation of such liquids. These requirements are complex, subject to change and, in certain cases, can be costly to comply with. We believe our operations are in substantial compliance with these regulations but cannot assure you substantial expenditures on our part will not be required to remain in compliance.

Moreover, certain of these rules are difficult to insure adequately and we cannot assure you that we will have adequate insurance to address costs and damages from any noncompliance.

The United States Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (or Pipeline Safety Act) was enacted on January 3, 2012, pursuant to which the maximum civil penalties for certain violations were increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per violation per day, and from a total cap of \$1 million to \$2 million. A number of the provisions of the Pipeline Safety Act have the potential to cause owners and operators of pipeline facilities to incur significant capital expenditures and/or operating costs. We intend to work closely with our industry associations to participate with and monitor DOT-PHMSA's efforts.

The DOT has issued guidelines with respect to securing regulated facilities against terrorist attack. We have instituted security measures and procedures in accordance with such guidelines to enhance the protection of certain of our facilities. We cannot provide any assurance that these security measures would fully protect our facilities from an attack.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration of the DOT regulates safety standards and monitors drivers and equipment of commercial motor carrier fleets. Such standards include vehicle and maintenance inspection requirements, limitations on the number of hours drivers may operate vehicles, and financial responsibility requirements. We believe that the operations of our fleet of crude oil and finished products truck transports are substantially in compliance with these regulations and safety requirements.

Environmental Health and Safety

We are subject to extensive and periodically changing federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, health and safety. Among other things, these laws and regulations govern the emission or discharge of pollutants into or onto the land, air and water, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes and the remediation of contamination and the protection of workers and the public. Compliance with existing and anticipated environmental laws and regulations increases our overall cost of business, including our capital costs to develop, maintain, operate and upgrade equipment and facilities. Numerous permits or other authorizations are required under these laws for the operation of our terminals, pipelines, and related operations, and may be subject to revocation, modification and renewal. These laws and permits may become the basis for future claims and lawsuits involving environmental and safety matters, which could include soil and water contamination, air pollution, personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by substances which we manufactured, handled, used, released or disposed of, or that relate to pre-existing conditions for which we have assumed or are assigned responsibility.

We believe that our current operations are in substantial compliance with existing environmental, health and safety requirements. However, these laws and regulations are subject to changes by regulatory authorities, or to changes in the interpretation of such laws and regulations, by regulatory or judicial authorities. The legislative and regulatory trend has been to place increasingly stringent restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment. Continued and future compliance with such laws and regulations may require us to incur significant expenditures. Violation of environmental laws, regulations and permits can result in the imposition of significant administrative, civil and criminal penalties, injunctions limiting our operations, investigatory or remedial liabilities or construction bans or delays in the construction of additional facilities or equipment. Additionally, a release of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances into the environment could, to the extent the event is not insured, subject us to substantial expenses, including costs to respond to, contain and remediate a release, to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to resolve claims by third parties for personal injury, property damage, or natural resources damages. See "—Hazardous Substances and Waste" below for additional information on regulations pertaining to releases into the environment. These impacts could directly and indirectly affect our business. We cannot currently determine the amounts of such future impacts. There have been and will continue to be ongoing discussions about environmental and safety matters between us and federal and state authorities, including notices of violations, citations and other enforcement actions, some of which have resulted or may result in changes to operating procedures and in capital expenditures.

Indemnification

Under the Omnibus Agreement, Delek has agreed to indemnify us for certain environmental matters associated with the ownership of our assets at or before the closing of our initial public offering (the "Offering") and subsequent acquisitions from Delek.

Air Emissions and Climate Change

Our operations are subject to the United States Clean Air Act and its regulations and comparable state and local statutes. Under these laws, permits may be required before construction can commence on a new source of potentially significant air emissions, and operating permits may be required for sources that are already constructed. These

permits may require controls on our air emission sources, and we may become subject to more stringent regulations requiring the installation of additional emission control technologies. Any such future obligations may require us to incur significant additional capital or operating costs. These air emissions requirements also affect Delek's refineries, from which we receive a substantial portion of our revenues. In the future, Delek may be required to incur significant capital expenditures to comply with new legislative and regulatory requirements relating to its operations. To the extent these capital expenditures have a material effect on Delek, they could have a material effect on our business and results of operations.

In addition, on April 17, 2012, the EPA issued final rules that subject oil and natural gas operations, including production, processing, transmission, and storage to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) programs. The finalized regulations establish specific new requirements for emissions from compressors, controllers, dehydrators, storage tanks, gas processing plants and certain other equipment. In addition, in September 2015, the EPA published proposed updates to new source performance standard requirements that would impose more stringent controls

on methane and volatile organic compounds emissions from oil and gas development and production operations. We do not expect these rules to have a significant impact on our business.

Currently, various legislative and regulatory measures to address greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions (including carbon dioxide, methane and other gases) are in various phases of discussion or implementation. These include requirements effective in January 2010 to report emissions of greenhouse gases to the EPA beginning in 2011, proposed federal regulation (and, from time to time, federal legislation) as well as state actions to develop statewide or regional programs, each of which require or could require reductions in our greenhouse gas emissions or those of Delek. None of our facilities is presently subject to the federal greenhouse gas reporting rule or the greenhouse gas "tailoring" rule, which subjects certain facilities to the additional permitting obligations under the NSR/PSD and Title V programs of the Clean Air Act based on a facility's greenhouse gas emissions.

As such, we do not expect any substantial impacts from the tailoring rule on our facilities. New or modified legislation or regulation requiring reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from our facilities could result in increased costs to (i) operate and maintain our facilities, (ii) install new emission controls at our facilities and (iii) administer and manage any greenhouse gas emissions programs, including acquiring emission credits or allotments. These requirements may also significantly affect Delek's refinery operations and may have an indirect effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For more information, please see "Item 1A. Risk Factors—Climate change legislation or regulations restricting emissions of greenhouse gases could result in increased operating and capital costs and reduced demand for our products and services."

On October 23, 2015, the EPA published as a final rule the Clean Power Plan, which sets performance rates for GHG emissions from power generating units firing coal, oil or natural gas. While we do not operate power plants governed by this final rule, it remains unclear what impact the rule may have on demand for oil, coal, natural gas and renewable energy sources, including crude oil and refined products transported and stored by us. These and other GHG-related requirements that disproportionately affect the cost of energy from oil in comparison to competing energy sources could affect demand for our services. The U.S. Supreme Court recently stayed the Clean Power Plan final rule until pending legal challenges are resolved.

Renewable Fuel Standard

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 ("EISA") was enacted into federal law in December 2007 creating the Renewable Fuel Standard - 2 (RFS-2) rule, requiring the amounts of renewable fuel sold or introduced in the United States to reach 36 billion gallons by 2022. The EPA has not finalized future volume requirements beyond 2016. The requirements could reduce future demand for petroleum products and thereby have an indirect effect on certain aspects of our business, although it could increase demand for our ethanol and biodiesel fuel blending services at our truck loading racks.

Hazardous Substances and Waste

To a large extent, the environmental laws and regulations affecting our operations relate to the release of hazardous substances or solid wastes into water or soils, and include measures to control pollution of the environment. These laws generally regulate the generation, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. They also require corrective action, including investigation and remediation, at a facility where such waste may have been released or disposed. For instance, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), which is also known as Superfund and comparable state laws impose liability without regard to fault or to the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that contributed to the release of a "hazardous substance" into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the site where the release occurred and companies that disposed of, or arranged for the disposal of, the hazardous substances found at the site.

Under CERCLA, these persons may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources, and for the costs of certain health studies. CERCLA also authorizes the EPA and, in some instances, third parties to act in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur. In the course of our ordinary operations, we generate waste that falls within CERCLA's definition of a "hazardous substance" and, as a result, may be jointly and severally liable under CERCLA for all or part of the costs required to clean up sites.

We also generate small quantities of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes that are subject to the requirements of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), and comparable state laws. From time to time, the EPA considers the adoption of stricter disposal standards for non-hazardous wastes, including crude oil and refined products wastes. We are not currently required to comply with a substantial portion of the RCRA requirements because our operations generate minimal quantities of hazardous wastes.

However, it is possible that additional wastes, which could include wastes currently generated during operations, will in the future be designated as "hazardous wastes." Hazardous wastes are subject to more rigorous and costly disposal requirements than are non-hazardous wastes. Any changes in the regulations could increase our and our competitors' maintenance capital expenditures and operating expenses.

We currently own and lease, and Delek has in the past owned and leased, properties where hydrocarbons are being or have been handled for many years. Although we have utilized operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hydrocarbons or other waste may have been disposed of or released on or under the properties owned or leased by us or on or under other locations where these wastes have been taken for disposal. In addition, many of these properties have been operated by third parties whose treatment and disposal or release of hydrocarbons or other wastes were not under our control. These properties and wastes disposed thereon may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA, and analogous state laws. Under these laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes (including wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators), to clean up contaminated property (including contaminated groundwater), or to perform remedial operations to prevent future contamination.

Water

Our operations can result in the discharge of pollutants, including crude oil and refined products. Several of our pipelines and terminals are located near, or cross under or over, environmentally sensitive waters such as streams, creeks, rivers, lakes and wetlands. The transportation and storage of crude oil and refined products over and adjacent to water involves risk and subjects us to the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (the "OPA"), the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (the "Clean Water Act") and related state requirements. These requirements subject owners of covered facilities to strict, joint, and potentially unlimited liability for containment and removal costs, natural resource damages and certain other consequences of an oil spill where the spill is into navigable waters, along shorelines or in the exclusive economic zone of the United States. In the event of an oil spill into navigable waters, substantial liabilities could be imposed upon us. States in which we operate have also enacted similar and, in some cases, more stringent laws.

Regulations under the Clean Water Act, the OPA and state laws also impose additional regulatory burdens on our operations. Spill prevention control and countermeasure requirements of federal laws and some state laws require containment to mitigate or prevent contamination of navigable waters in the event of an oil overflow, rupture, or leak. For example, the Clean Water Act requires us to maintain spill prevention control and countermeasure plans at many of our facilities. In addition, the OPA requires that most oil transport and storage companies maintain and update various oil spill prevention and oil spill contingency plans. We maintain such plans, and where required have submitted plans and received federal and state approvals necessary to comply with the OPA, the Clean Water Act and related regulations. We regularly review and modify our crude oil and refined product spill prevention plans and procedures to help prevent crude oil and refined product releases and to minimize potential impacts should a release occur.

The Clean Water Act also imposes restrictions and strict controls regarding the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters. Our facilities contract with third parties for wastewater disposal, discharge to local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), or discharge under the terms of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for wastewater and stormwater. In the event regulatory requirements change, or interpretations of current requirements change, and our facilities are required to undertake different wastewater management arrangements, we could incur substantial additional costs. The Clean Water Act imposes substantial potential liability for the violation of permits or permitting requirements and for the costs of removal, remediation, and damages resulting from such discharges. In addition, some states maintain groundwater protection programs that require permits for discharges or operations that may impact groundwater conditions.

Employees

We have no employees. Rather, all of the employees that conduct our business are employed by our general partner and its non-Partnership affiliates, and we believe that our general partner and its non-Partnership affiliates have a satisfactory relationship with those employees.

Seasonality and Customer Maintenance Programs

The volume and throughput of crude oil and refined products transported through our pipelines and sold through our terminals and to third parties is directly affected by the level of supply and demand for all of such products in the markets served directly or indirectly by our assets. Supply and demand for such products fluctuates during the calendar year. Demand for gasoline, for example, is generally higher during the summer months than during the winter months due to seasonal increases in motor vehicle traffic. While demand for

asphalt products, which are a substantial portion of the El Dorado Refinery's product mix, is also lower in the winter months. In addition, our refining customers, such as Delek, occasionally reduce or suspend operations to perform planned maintenance, which is more typically scheduled during the winter, when demand for their products is lower. Accordingly, these factors affect the need for crude oil or finished products by our customers and therefore limit our volumes or throughput during these periods, and our operating results will generally be lower during the first and fourth quarters of the year. We, believe, however, that many of the potential effects of seasonality on our revenues and contribution margin will be substantially mitigated due to our commercial agreements with Delek that include minimum volume and throughput commitments.

Available Information

Our internet website address is www.DelekLogistics.com. Information contained on our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports filed with (or furnished to) the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") are available on our internet website (in the "Investor Relations" section) free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file or furnish such material to the SEC. We also post our corporate governance guidelines, code of business conduct and ethics and the charter of the audit committee of the board of directors of our general partner in the same website location. Our governance documents are available in print to any unitholder that makes a written request to Secretary, Delek Logistics, GP, LLC, general partner of Delek Logistics Partners, LP, 7102 Commerce Way, Brentwood, TN 37027.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Limited partner interests are inherently different from shares of capital stock of a corporation, although many of the business risks to which we are subject are similar to those that would be faced by a corporation engaged in similar businesses. If any of the following risks were to occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, we might not be able to pay the minimum quarterly distribution on our common units or the trading price of our common units could decline.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Delek, directly or indirectly, accounts for a substantial majority of our gross and contribution margins. Therefore, we are indirectly subject to the business risks of Delek. If Delek changes their business strategy, fails to satisfy their obligations under our commercial agreements for any reason or significantly reduces the volumes transported through our pipelines or handled at our terminals or its use of our marketing services, our revenues, and, consequently, our margins would decline and our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders could be adversely affected.

Delek, directly or indirectly, accounted for 90.0%, 76.6% and 79.5% of our gross margin for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively and is the only customer for a substantial majority of our assets. In addition, Delek is, effectively, through its supply and offtake agreement with its assignee, the principal customer for our Lion Pipeline System, our SALA Gathering System and our El Dorado, Memphis and North Little Rock terminals. Please see "Item 1- Business - Delek's Crude Oil and Refined Products Supply and Offtake Arrangement." As we expect to continue to derive the substantial majority of our margins from Delek, either directly or indirectly, for the foreseeable future, we are subject to the risk of nonpayment, nonperformance or underperformance by Delek under our commercial agreements. In addition, we are subject to the risk of nonpayment, nonperformance or underperformance by Delek's assignees. If Delek were to significantly decrease, or cause the significant decrease of, the materials transported on our pipelines or the volumes of refined products handled at our terminals, whether because of business or operational difficulties or strategic decisions by Delek's management, it is unlikely that we would be able to utilize any additional capacity on our pipelines or terminal facilities to service third-party customers without substantial capital outlays and delays, if at all, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Likewise, the terms of Delek's obligations under its agreements with us are for initial terms ranging from five years to ten years, with options to extend at the election of Delek. The initial terms for some of these agreements expire in November 2017. If Delek fails to renew these contracts as they come up for renewal or if Delek fails to use our assets and services after the expiration of the agreements, or should our agreements be invalidated for any reason, and we are unable to generate revenue from third parties with respect to such assets, we could be materially and adversely affected. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a complete discussion of our material commercial agreements with Delek. Additionally, any event, whether in our areas of operation or otherwise, that materially and adversely affects Delek's or its assignees' operations, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows may adversely affect us and our business and, therefore, our ability to sustain or increase cash distributions to our unitholders. Accordingly, we are indirectly subject to the operational and business risks of Delek and its assignees, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the timing and extent of changes in the costs and availability of crude oil and other refinery feedstocks (including prolonged periods of low crude oil prices that could impact production of inland crude oil and reduce the amount of cost advantaged crude oil available and/or the discount of such crude oil as compared to other crude oil) and in the price and demand for Delek's refined products;

the risk of contract cancellation, non-renewal or failure to perform by Delek's suppliers or customers, and Delek's inability to replace such suppliers, contracts, customers and/or revenues;

- disruptions due to equipment interruption or failure or other events at Delek's facilities, or at third-party facilities on which Delek's business is dependent;
- the effects of economic downturns on Delek's business and the business of its suppliers, customers, business partners and lenders;
- Delek's ability to remain in compliance with its contracts;
- Delek's ability to remain in compliance with the terms of its outstanding and any future indebtedness;
- changes in the cost or availability of third-party pipelines, terminals and other means of delivering and transporting crude oil, feedstocks and refined products;
- state and federal environmental, economic, health and safety, energy and other policies and regulations, and any changes in those policies and regulations;
- environmental incidents and violations and related remediation costs, fines and other liabilities; and
- changes in crude oil and refined product inventory levels and carrying costs.

Additionally, Delek continually considers opportunities presented by third parties with respect to its refinery assets. These opportunities may include offers to purchase certain assets and joint venture propositions. Delek may also change its refineries' operations by constructing

new facilities, suspending or reducing certain operations, or modifying or closing facilities. Changes may be considered to meet market demands, to satisfy regulatory requirements or environmental and safety objectives, to improve operational efficiency or for other reasons. Delek actively manages its assets and operations, and, therefore, changes of some nature, possibly material to its business relationship with us, could occur in the future.

Furthermore, conflicts of interest may arise between Delek and its affiliates, including our general partner, on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. We have no control over Delek or our general partner, and Delek may elect to pursue a business strategy or make other decisions that do not favor us or our business. Please see “—Risks Relating to Our Partnership Structure—Our general partner and its affiliates, including Delek, have conflicts of interest with us and limited duties to us and our unitholders, and they may favor their own interests to the detriment of us and our other common unitholders.”

Our operations and Delek’s refining operations, some of which have been in service for decades, are subject to many risks and operational hazards, for which we may not be adequately insured, some of which may result in business interruptions and shutdowns of our or Delek’s facilities and liability for damages. If a significant accident or event occurs that results in a business interruption or shutdown, our operations and financial results could be adversely affected.

Our operations are subject to all of the risks and operational hazards inherent in gathering, transporting and storing crude oil and intermediate and refined and other products, including:

- business interruption due to maintenance and repairs or mechanical or structural failures with respect to our assets, or our facilities or with respect to third-party assets or facilities on which our operations are dependent, including Delek’s assets or facilities;
- operational errors that result in a loss of physical integrity or performance in our pipelines and facilities;
- deterioration of the condition of our pipelines and facilities through age, use and disuse;
- damages to our assets and surrounding properties caused by earthquakes, floods, fires, severe weather, explosions and other natural disasters and acts of terrorism;
- damages to and loss of availability of interconnecting third-party pipelines, terminals and other means of delivering crude oil, feedstocks and refined petroleum products;
- the inability of third-party facilities on which our operations are dependent, including Delek’s facilities, to complete capital projects and to restart timely refining operations following a shutdown;
- curtailments of operations as a result of severe seasonal weather;
- inadvertent damage to pipelines from construction, farm and utility equipment;
- constrained pipeline and storage infrastructure;
- disruption or failure of information technology systems and network infrastructure due to various causes, including unauthorized access or attacks; and
- other hazards.

These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury and/or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage, as well as business interruptions or shutdowns of our assets and facilities. Any such event or unplanned shutdown could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, Delek’s refining operations, on which our operations are substantially dependent and over which we have no control, are subject to these and other operational hazards and risks inherent in refining crude oil. A significant accident or event such as described above at Delek’s facilities could damage our assets, expose us to significant liability and could affect Delek’s ability and/or obligation to satisfy the minimum volume commitments under our commercial agreements with Delek, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, significant portions of our pipeline systems, including our gathering system, and storage and terminalling facilities have been in service for many decades, which could enhance the above risks and operational hazards discussed above. The age and condition of our systems could also result in increased maintenance or repair expenditures, and any downtime associated with increased maintenance and repair activities could materially reduce our revenue. Any significant increase in maintenance and repair expenditures or loss of revenue due to the age or condition of our systems could adversely affect our business and results of operations and our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

Our insurance policies and other contractual protections from Delek do not cover all losses, costs or liabilities that we may experience, and insurance companies that currently insure companies in the energy industry may cease to do so or substantially increase premiums.

We are insured under the property, liability and business interruption insurance policies of Delek, subject to the deductibles and limits under those policies. To the extent Delek experiences losses under the insurance policies, the limits of our coverage may be decreased. In addition, we are not insured against all potential losses, costs or liabilities. For example, our insurance carrier is contesting payment in

connection with a release from one of our pipelines. We could suffer losses for uninsurable or uninsured risks or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage. In addition, because Delek's business interruption policy does not cover losses for the first 21, 30, 45 or 60 days of the interruption, depending on the facility covered, a significant part or all of a business interruption loss could be uninsured. The occurrence of an event that is not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The energy industry is highly capital intensive, and the entire or partial loss of individual facilities or multiple facilities can result in significant costs to both energy industry companies, such as us, and their insurance carriers. In recent years, several large energy industry claims have resulted in significant increases in the level of premium costs and deductible periods for participants in the energy industry. As a result of large energy industry claims, insurance companies that have historically participated in underwriting energy-related facilities may discontinue that practice, may reduce the insurance coverage they are willing to offer or demand significantly higher premiums or deductible periods to cover these facilities. If significant changes occur in the number or financial solvency of insurance underwriters for the energy industry, or if other adverse conditions over which we have no control prevail in the insurance market, we may be unable to obtain and maintain adequate insurance at a reasonable cost.

In addition, we have experienced releases on several of our pipelines. As a result of these releases and for other reasons, we cannot be assured that our insurers will renew our insurance coverage on acceptable terms, if at all, or that we will be able to arrange for adequate alternative coverage in the event of non-renewal. Furthermore, any loss under the insurance policies experienced by Delek may impact our ability to obtain, renew or arrange for adequate alternative coverage. The unavailability of full insurance coverage to cover events in which we suffer significant losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Under the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement, Delek has also agreed to reimburse us for certain losses related to certain asset failures, which provisions expire at various times depending on the asset involved. See Item 1, "Business--2015 Developments--Other Developments--Omnibus Agreement." However, upon such expiration or if Delek were to default under the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement or otherwise fail to satisfy its obligations to us and insurance coverage was not otherwise available or was otherwise available only at substantial retention levels or cost, we could suffer significant losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow, our ability to pay quarterly distributions to our common unitholders at all, at current levels or in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution or our ability to increase our quarterly distributions in the future could be impaired materially.

Our ability to pay quarterly distributions (including distributions equal to or in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution) depends primarily on cash flow, including cash flow from operations, cash from financial reserves, cash from credit facilities, and cash from the capital markets, and not solely on profitability, which is affected by non-cash items. As a result, we may pay cash distributions during periods of losses and may be unable to pay cash distributions during periods of income. Our ability to generate sufficient cash flow is largely dependent on our ability to manage our business successfully, but may also be affected by economic financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. For example, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on terms that are favorable to us, if at all, and we may be required to fund our working capital requirements principally with cash generated by our operations and borrowings under our credit facilities and not to increase or pay distributions.

We may not have sufficient available cash each quarter to enable us to pay distributions at current levels or at the minimum quarterly distribution. In addition, even if we are able to make distributions in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution, because the cash we generate will fluctuate from quarter to quarter, quarterly distributions, or any period over period growth in such distributions, may also fluctuate, or even decrease, from quarter to quarter. Any

failure to pay distributions at expected levels could result in a loss of investor confidence and a decrease in the trading price of our units.

Our assets and operations are subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, pipeline integrity and safety that could require us to make substantial expenditures. In addition, our business involves the risks of spills, releases and emission from our facilities, which could require us to make substantial expenditures and subject us to fines and penalties.

Our assets and operations involve the transportation and storage of crude oil and products, which are subject to increasingly stringent and extensive federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to the discharge and remediation of materials in the environment, greenhouse gas emissions, waste management, species and habitat preservation, pollution prevention, pipeline integrity and other safety-related regulations, and characteristics and composition of fuels. These laws and regulations require us to comply with various safety requirements regarding the design, installation, testing, construction, and operational management of certain of our assets. These requirements have raised operating costs and compliance with such laws and regulations may cause us to incur potentially material capital

expenditures associated with the construction, maintenance, and upgrading of equipment and facilities. Environmental laws and regulations, in particular, are subject to frequent change, and many of them have become and will continue to become more stringent.

Transportation and storage of crude oil and products involves inherent risks of spills and releases and emissions into the air from our facilities, and can subject us to various federal and state laws governing spills and releases, including reporting and remediation obligations. We have experienced multiple releases and spills from our facilities and are subject to ongoing remediation and/or monitoring projects. The costs associated with such obligations can be substantial, as can costs associated with related enforcement matters, including possible fines and penalties. Transportation of crude oil and products over water or proximate to navigable bodies of water involves inherent risks (including risks of spills) and could subject us to the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (the "OPA"), the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (the "Clean Water Act") and similar state environmental laws should a spill occur from our facilities. See "Item 1-Business-Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters-Water." Among other things, the OPA requires us to prepare a facility response plan identifying the personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a "worst case discharge." While our plans are designed to mitigate environmental impacts, such plans may not protect us from all liability associated with the discharge of crude oil or products into navigable waters.

With respect to the releases that have occurred, or for an event that occurs or is discovered in the future, whether in connection with any of our assets, or any other facility to which we send or have sent waste or by-products for treatment or disposal, or a facility or assets that we may acquire from time to time as part of our ongoing growth strategy, we could be liable for all costs and penalties associated with the remediation of such facilities under federal, state and local environmental laws or common law. We may also be liable for personal injury, property damage and natural resource damage claims from third parties alleging contamination from spills or releases from our facilities or operations. In addition, even if we are insured against such risks, we may be responsible for costs or penalties to the extent our insurers do not fulfill their obligations to us or our insurance policies do not cover such items. Our failure to comply with these or any other environmental, pipeline integrity or safety-related laws or regulations could result in the assessment of administrative, civil, or criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial liabilities, and the issuance of injunctions that may subject us to additional operational constraints. At present, the United States Department of Justice is evaluating an enforcement action on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency with regard to potential Clean Water Act violations arising from the 2013 release at our Magnolia Station. See "Item 3-Legal Proceedings." In addition, we could incur potentially significant additional expenses should we determine that any of our assets are not in compliance with such laws or regulations in order to bring our assets into compliance. Any such expenses, penalties or liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. While we are entitled to reimbursement or indemnification from Delek for certain environmental liabilities under the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement, such reimbursement or indemnification may not fully cover any damages we may incur or Delek may default on or otherwise fail to satisfy its obligations to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Further, certain of our pipeline facilities are subject to the pipeline safety regulations of the PHMSA at the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DOT"). PHMSA regulates the design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance, reporting and emergency response of crude oil, petroleum products and other hazardous liquid pipeline facilities.

PHMSA has adopted regulations requiring pipeline operators to develop integrity management programs for hazardous liquids pipelines located where a leak or rupture could affect "high consequence areas" that are populated or environmentally sensitive areas. PHMSA has also issued regulations that subject certain rural low-stress hazardous liquids pipelines to the integrity management requirements. The integrity management regulations require operators, including us, to:

- perform ongoing assessments of pipeline integrity;
- identify and characterize applicable threats to pipeline segments that could impact a high consequence area;
- maintain processes for data collection, integration and analysis;
- repair and remediate pipelines as necessary; and
- implement preventive and mitigating actions.

PHMSA also carries out the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty and Job Creation Act of 2011, which reauthorized funding for federal pipeline safety programs through 2015, increased penalties for safety violations, established additional safety requirements for newly constructed pipelines, imposed new emergency response and incident notification requirements and required studies of certain safety issues that could result in the adoption of new regulatory requirements for existing pipelines.

We may incur significant costs and liabilities associated with compliance with pipeline safety regulations and any corresponding repair, remediation, preventive or mitigation measures required for our non-exempt pipeline facilities, including lost cash flows resulting from shutting down our pipelines during the pendency of such repairs. Moreover, changes to pipeline safety laws and regulations that result in more stringent or costly pipeline integrity management or safety standards could have a material adverse effect on us and similarly situated operators.

A material decrease in wholesale fuel margins or in the quantity of barrels sold to wholesale customers could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to service our indebtedness.

Our wholesale fuel sales in our west Texas business are made to third party customers. The margins we earn on these sales and the quantity of barrels we sell are dependent on a number of factors outside our control, including the overall supply of refined products, overall market conditions, the demand for these products, competition from third parties, the price of ethanol and the value of renewable identification numbers ("RINs") we receive from blending renewable fuels. Specifically, among other circumstances, the margins we earn through these activities may be adversely impacted in the event of excess supply of refined products or decreased customer demand. These supply and demand dynamics are subject to day-to-day variability and may result in volatility in the margins that we achieve. These and other dynamics may also result in our customers reducing their purchases of product from us in favor of purchasing more product from other refiners or suppliers. Further, decreases in the value of RINs could impact our margins in our wholesale business. In addition, our margins are affected by the price we pay for ethanol, which is blended into certain refined products. We occasionally lock in ethanol prices by committing to purchase ethanol in the future at a certain price. If the spot price for ethanol at the time we actually take delivery of such product is less than what we paid for it, our margins could be negatively impacted. Extended periods of market conditions that result in us earning margins lower than anticipated or in us selling fewer barrels of product to wholesale customers, for any of the reasons set forth above or otherwise, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our contract counterparties may suspend, reduce or terminate their obligations under our various commercial agreements in certain circumstances, including events of force majeure, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to unitholders.

Our commercial agreements with Delek and third parties provide that the counterparty may, depending on the commercial agreement, suspend, reduce or terminate its obligations to us under the applicable agreement, including the requirement to pay the fees associated with the applicable minimum volume commitments, in the event of (i) a material breach of the agreement by us, (ii) in the case of Delek, Delek deciding to permanently or indefinitely suspend refining operations at one or more of its refineries, or (iii) the occurrence of certain force majeure events that would prevent us or the third party from performing our or its obligations under the applicable agreement. Force majeure events may include any acts or occurrences that prevent services from being performed either by us or such third party under the applicable agreement, such as:

- acts of God;
- strikes, lockouts or other industrial disturbances;
- acts of the public enemy, wars, blockades, insurrections, riots or civil disturbances;
- storms, floods or washouts;
- arrests or the order of any court or governmental authority having jurisdiction while the same is in force and effect;
- explosions, breakage, or accident to machinery, storage tanks or lines of pipe;
- any inability to obtain or unavoidable delay in obtaining material or equipment;
- any inability to deliver crude oil or refined products because of a failure of third-party pipelines; and
- any other causes not reasonably within the control of the party claiming suspension and which by the exercise of due diligence such party is unable to prevent or overcome.

Our counterparties have the discretion in certain circumstances to decide to suspend, reduce or terminate their obligations under our commercial agreements notwithstanding the fact that their decisions may significantly and adversely affect us.

Accordingly, there exists a broad range of events that could result in us being unable to utilize our assets and Delek or its assignee or a third party, as the case may be, no longer having an obligation to meet its minimum volume commitments or pay the amounts otherwise owing under the applicable agreement. Furthermore, a single event relating to one of Delek's refineries could have such an impact on multiple of our commercial agreements with Delek or its assignee. Any reduction, suspension or termination of any of our commercial agreements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to unitholders.

If Delek satisfies only its minimum obligations under, or if we are unable to renew or extend, the various commercial agreements we have with Delek, our ability to make distributions to our unitholders may be impaired.

Delek is not obligated to use, or to pay us with respect to our services for volumes of crude oil or refined products in excess of the minimum volume commitments under the various commercial agreements with us. During refinery turnarounds, which typically last 30 to 60 days and are performed every three to five years, and during other planned or unplanned maintenance periods, Delek may only satisfy its minimum volume commitments during such periods with respect to our assets that serve the refinery. In addition, the initial terms of Delek's obligations under those agreements range from five to ten years unless earlier terminated as described above, with Delek having

the option to renew. The initial terms for some of these agreements expire in November 2017. If Delek fails to use our services for volumes of crude oil or refined products in excess of the minimum volume commitments or fails to use our facilities and services after expiration of those agreements, or if Delek terminates those agreements prior to their expiration, and we are unable to generate additional revenues from third parties, our ability to make cash distributions to unitholders may be impaired.

A material decrease in the refining margins at either of Delek's refineries could materially reduce the volumes of crude oil or refined products that we handle, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to unitholders.

The volumes of crude oil and refined products that we transport and refined products that we market depend substantially on Delek's refining margins. Refining margins are dependent mostly upon the price of crude oil or other refinery feedstocks and the price of refined products. These prices are affected by numerous factors beyond our or Delek's control, including the dynamics of global supply and demand for crude oil, gasoline and other refined products. The impact of low refined product demand may be further compounded by excess global refining capacity and high inventory levels.

If the demand for refined products, particularly in Delek's primary market areas, decreases significantly, or if there were a material increase in the price of crude oil supplied to Delek's refineries without an increase in the value of the refined products produced by those refineries, either temporary or permanent, which caused Delek to reduce production of refined products at its refineries, there would likely be a reduction in the volumes of crude oil and refined products we handle for Delek. Any such reduction could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

In addition to our indirect exposure to Delek's refining margins, we are directly impacted by the wholesale margins of the Tyler Refinery relative to U.S. Gulf Coast prices, where our marketing agreement with Delek provides that we share a portion of Delek's margin, if any, above an agreed base level generated on the sale of refined products, other than jet fuel and petroleum coke. Accordingly, any decline in Delek's margins at the Tyler Refinery would negatively impact the revenues we generate under our marketing agreement and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

A material decrease in the supply of attractively priced crude oil could materially reduce the volumes of crude oil and refined products that we transport and store, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

The volumes of crude oil and refined products that we may transport on our pipelines will depend on the volumes of crude oil processed and refined products produced at Delek's refineries as well as third parties' desire to transport crude on our systems, including our Paline Pipeline. The volumes of crude oil processed and refined products produced depend, in part, on the availability of attractively priced crude oil. For example, if a shipper on one of our pipeline systems is unable to locate or purchase attractively priced crude, which could happen due to a large number of market factors, and their shipments on our system are made in large part because of the pipeline's proximity to such attractively priced crude, then our pipeline may not be utilized. If the capacity of such pipeline is not under contract, or the pipeline is not utilized at all or to its capacity, then our results may be adversely affected. Our Paline Pipeline is such a pipeline. We currently have two separate agreements with unrelated third parties for such parties to reserve capacity of a combined 35,000 bpd on the Paline Pipeline through at least June 2016, with one of the agreements granting us the option to extend the agreement with respect to 10,000 barrels per day until December 31, 2016. However, if, upon expiration of such agreement, market conditions have changed and third parties are no longer interested in transporting crude oil along that route for economic reasons associated with the price of crude or other reasons, then the Paline Pipeline may go unused or underused for a period of time, which could affect our operating

results.

Further, in order to maintain or increase production levels at Delek's refineries, Delek must continually contract for new crude oil supplies or consider connecting to alternative sources of crude oil. Adverse developments in major oil producing regions around the world could have a significant impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows because of our lack of industry and geographic diversity and substantial reliance on Delek as a direct or indirect customer. Accordingly, in addition to risks related to accessing, transporting and storing crude oil and refined products, we are disproportionately exposed to risks inherent in the broader oil and gas industry, including:

- the volatility and uncertainty of regional pricing differentials for crude oil and refined products;
- the ability of the members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC, to agree to and maintain production controls;
- the nature and extent of governmental regulation and taxation; and
- the anticipated future prices of crude oil and refined products in markets served by Delek's refineries.

If, as a result of any of these or other factors, the volumes of attractively priced crude oil available to Delek's refineries are materially reduced for a prolonged period of time, the volumes of crude oil and refined products that we transport and store, and the related fees for

25

those services, could be materially reduced, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

A portion of our operations are expected to be conducted through joint ventures, over which we do not maintain full control and which have unique risks.

A portion of our operations are expected to be conducted through joint ventures, in which we made our initial investments in 2015. Although the joint ventures have not begun operating their expected logistics assets, the pre-construction and construction process is ongoing. We are able to appoint members to the managing boards of each of the joint ventures and maintain certain rights of approval over certain actions of our partners and/or their affiliates. However, our partners in each of our joint ventures, or their affiliates, serve as, or are responsible for, the contractor and the operator of the joint venture's assets, and we have limited control over the same. In addition we have limited control over the construction and operational budgets or the cash distribution policies of each of the joint ventures.

We share ownership in the joint ventures with partners that may not always share our goals and objectives. Differences in views among the partners may result in delayed decisions or failures to agree on major matters, such as large expenditures or contractual commitments, the construction of assets or borrowing money, among others. Delay or failure to agree may prevent action with respect to such matters, even though such action may not serve our best interest or that of the joint venture. Accordingly delayed decisions and disagreements could adversely affect the business and operations of the joint ventures and, in turn, our business and operations. From time to time, our joint ventures may be involved in disputes or legal proceedings which may negatively affect our investments. Accordingly, any such occurrences could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Our substantial dependence on Delek's Tyler and El Dorado Refineries as well as the lack of diversification of our assets and geographic locations could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our common unitholders.

We believe that a substantial majority of our gross and contribution margins for the foreseeable future will be derived from the operation of our pipelines, gathering systems and terminal and storage facilities that support the Tyler and El Dorado Refineries and are primarily located in Arkansas and Texas and, to a lesser degree, Louisiana and Tennessee. Any event that renders either Delek refinery temporarily or permanently unavailable could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders. Due to our lack of diversification in assets and geographic location, an adverse development in our businesses or areas of operations, including adverse developments due to catastrophic events, weather, regulatory action and decreases in demand for crude oil and refined products, could have a significantly greater impact on our results of operations and cash available for distribution to our common unitholders than if we maintained more diverse assets and locations. Such events may constitute force majeure events under our commercial agreements, potentially resulting in the suspension, reduction or termination of multiple commercial agreements in the affected geographic area. In addition, during planned maintenance periods or a refinery turnaround, we expect that Delek or its assignee may only satisfy its minimum volume commitments with respect to our assets that serve such refinery. Please see “—Our contract counterparties may suspend, reduce or terminate their obligations under our various commercial agreements in certain circumstances, including events of force majeure, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to unitholders” and “—If Delek satisfies only its minimum obligations under, or if we are unable to renew or extend, the various commercial agreements we have with Delek, our ability to make distributions to our unitholders may be impaired.”

We are exposed to direct commodity price risk and interest rate risk, both of which may increase in the future. We may incur losses as a result of our forward contract activities and derivative transactions.

We typically own and hold a certain amount of inventory of light products in our business with respect to our wholesale marketing business in west Texas. Depending on our ability to sell such inventory and the timing in which we do so, we therefore are exposed to risks related to the volatility of commodity prices in west Texas. Such volatility depends on many factors, including general market conditions and prices, demand for refined products in the west Texas market, the timing of refined product deliveries, and downtime at refineries in the surrounding area. In addition, our actual product acquisitions from suppliers versus the amount we nominated to acquire may result in us being effectively long or short with respect to a given product and thus subject to further commodity price risk. This exposure to the volatility of commodity prices could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make quarterly cash distributions to our unitholders.

To partially mitigate the risk of various financial exposures inherent in our business, including commodity price risk and interest rate risk, we selectively use derivative financial instruments, such as fuel-related derivative transactions, interest rate swaps and interest rate cap agreements. In connection with such derivative transactions, we may be required to make payments to maintain margin accounts and to settle the contracts at their value upon termination. The maintenance of required margin accounts and the settlement of derivative contracts at termination could cause us to suffer losses or limit gains. In particular, derivative transactions could expose us to the risk of financial loss upon unexpected or unusual variations in the sales price of wholesale gasoline. We cannot assure you that the strategies

underlying these transactions will be successful. If any of the instruments we utilize to manage our exposure to various types of risk is not effective, we may incur losses.

Our ability to expand may be limited if Delek's business does not grow as expected.

Part of our growth strategy depends on the growth of Delek's business. For example, in our terminals and storage business, we believe our growth will be driven in part by identifying and executing organic expansion or new construction projects that will result in increased or new throughput volumes from Delek, its assignees and third parties. Our organic growth opportunities will be limited if Delek is unable to acquire new assets for which our execution of organic projects is needed. Additionally, if Delek focuses on other growth areas that our business does not serve or does not make capital expenditures to fund the organic growth of its operations, we may not be able to fully execute our growth strategy.

We may not be able to significantly increase or retain our third-party revenue due to competition and other factors, which could limit our ability to grow and may increase our dependence on Delek.

We can provide no assurance that we will be able to retain or attract third-party revenues, which could limit our ability to grow and increase our dependence on Delek. Our ability to increase our third-party revenue is subject to numerous factors beyond our control, including competition from third parties and the extent to which we have available capacity when third-party shippers require it. Further, under certain of our commercial agreements with Delek, we may not provide service to third parties with respect to certain assets without Delek's consent, subject to limited exceptions. Furthermore, to the extent that we have capacity at our refined products terminals available for third-party volumes, competition from other existing or future refined products terminals owned by our competitors may limit our ability to utilize this available capacity.

The costs, scope, timelines and benefits of any construction projects we undertake may deviate significantly from our original plans and estimates.

One of our business strategies is to evaluate and make capital investments to expand our existing asset base through the development and construction of new or expanded logistics assets. At the same time, we also will need to devote significant resources to maintaining our asset base. However, in developing or maintaining such assets, we may experience unanticipated increases in the cost, scope and completion time for our construction or maintenance and repair projects. Equipment that we require to complete these projects may be unavailable to us at expected costs or within expected time periods. Additionally, labor expense may exceed our expectations. Due to these or other factors beyond our control, we may be unable to complete these projects within anticipated cost parameters and timelines. In addition, the benefits we realize from completed projects may take longer to realize and/or be less than we anticipated. Our inability to complete and/or realize the benefits of construction and/or maintenance projects in a cost-efficient and timely manner could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions.

If we are unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms to fund expansions of our asset base, our ability to make quarterly cash distributions may be diminished or our financial leverage could increase.

In order to expand our asset base, we will need to make expansion capital expenditures. If we do not make sufficient or effective expansion capital expenditures, we will be unable to expand our business operations and may be unable to maintain or raise the level of our quarterly cash distributions. We will be required to use cash from our operations or incur borrowings or sell additional limited partner units or interests in order to fund our expansion capital expenditures. Using cash from operations will reduce cash available for distribution to our common unitholders. Our ability to obtain financing or to access the capital markets for future equity or debt offerings may be limited by our

financial condition at the time of any such financing or offering as well as the covenants in our debt agreements, general economic conditions and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. Even if we are successful in obtaining funds for expansion capital expenditures through equity or debt financings, the terms thereof could limit our ability to pay distributions to our common unitholders. Moreover, incurring additional debt may significantly increase our interest expense and financial leverage, and issuing additional limited partner interests may result in significant common unitholder dilution and increase the aggregate amount of cash required to maintain the then-current distribution rate, which could materially decrease our ability to pay distributions at the then-current distribution rate.

If third-party pipelines, terminals or other facilities interconnected to our pipeline systems or terminals become partially or fully unavailable, or if we are unable to fulfill our contractual obligations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders could be adversely affected.

Our pipelines and terminals connect to other pipelines, terminals and facilities owned and operated by unaffiliated third parties. Our shippers often need to use such pipelines, terminals and facilities; however, the continuing operation of such third-party pipelines, terminals and other facilities is not within our control.

These pipelines, terminals and other facilities may become unavailable because of testing, turnarounds, line repair, reduced operating pressure, lack of operating capacity, regulatory requirements, curtailments of receipt or deliveries due to insufficient capacity, corporate business decisions or because of damage from hurricanes or other operational hazards. In addition, we do not have interconnect agreements with all of these pipelines, terminals and other facilities and the interconnect agreements we do have may be terminated in certain circumstances, including circumstances beyond our control, and on short notice. If any of these pipelines, terminals or other facilities becomes unable to receive or transport crude oil or refined products, we may be unable to perform our obligations under our commercial agreements with Delek and third parties, and our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders could be adversely affected.

Similarly, if additional shippers begin transporting volumes of refined products or crude oil over interconnecting pipelines, the allocations to us and other existing shippers on these interconnecting pipelines could be reduced, which could also reduce volumes distributed through our terminals or transported through our crude oil pipelines. Allocation reductions of this nature are not infrequent and are beyond our control. Any significant reduction in volumes could adversely affect our revenues and cash flow and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

An interruption or reduction of supply and delivery of refined products to our wholesale marketing business could result in a decline in our sales and profitability.

In our west Texas wholesale marketing business, we primarily sell refined products produced by refineries owned by unaffiliated third parties and Delek. We receive a majority of the products we sell in west Texas under one contract which runs through 2017. The remainder of the barrels sold in west Texas are spot purchased from various suppliers or refiners, including Delek. We could experience an interruption or reduction in the supply or delivery of refined products if our suppliers or the refineries who supply us or our suppliers, partially or completely ceased operations, temporarily or permanently, or ceased to supply us with refined products for any reason. The ability of these refineries and our suppliers to supply refined products to us could be disrupted by anticipated events such as scheduled upgrades or maintenance, as well as events beyond their control, such as unscheduled maintenance, fires, floods, storms, explosions, power outages, accidents, acts of terrorism or other catastrophic events, labor difficulties and work stoppages, governmental or private party litigation, or legislation or regulation that adversely impacts refinery operations. An interruption or reduction in the volume of refined products supplied to our wholesale business could adversely affect our sales and profitability.

We are exposed to the credit risks and certain other risks of our key customers and other contractual counterparties, including Delek and its assignees, and any material nonpayment or nonperformance by our key customers or other counterparties could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

We are subject to risks of loss resulting from nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers and other contractual counterparties. Any material nonpayment or nonperformance or default by our key customers or other contractual counterparties, including Delek or its assignees, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders. Furthermore, some of our customers may be highly leveraged and subject to their own operating and regulatory risks. Any loss of our key customers, including Delek, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Restrictions in our revolving credit facility could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make quarterly cash distributions to our unitholders.

Our revolving credit facility limits our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional debt;
- incur certain liens on assets;
- dispose of assets;
- make certain cash distributions or redeem or repurchase units;
- change the nature of our business;
- engage in certain mergers or acquisitions or make certain investments (including joint ventures); and
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates.

Our credit facility contains covenants requiring us to maintain certain financial ratios. Our ability to meet those financial ratios can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will meet those ratios. In addition, our credit facility contains events of default customary for agreements of this nature, including the occurrence of a change of control (which will occur if, among other things, (i) Delek ceases to own and control legally and beneficially at least 51% of the equity interests of our general partner, (ii) Delek Logistics GP, LLC ceases to be our sole general partner, or (iii) we fail to own and control legally and beneficially 100% of the equity interests of any other borrower under our credit facility, unless otherwise permitted thereunder).

The provisions of our credit facility may affect our ability to obtain future financing and pursue attractive business opportunities and our flexibility in planning for, and reacting to, changes in business conditions. In addition, a failure to comply with the provisions of our credit facility could result in a default or an event of default that could enable our lenders to declare the outstanding principal of that debt, together with accrued and unpaid interest and other outstanding amounts, to be immediately due and payable. Such event of default would also permit our lenders to foreclose on our assets serving as collateral for our obligations under the credit facility. If the payment of our debt is accelerated, our assets may be insufficient to repay such debt in full, and our unitholders could experience a partial or total loss of their investment. The credit facility also has cross-default provisions that will apply to any other material indebtedness we may have.

Our debt levels may limit our flexibility to obtain financing and to pursue other business opportunities.

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$351.6 million in debt outstanding. We have the ability to incur additional debt; however, such ability is subject to limitations under our revolving credit facility. Our level of debt could have important consequences to us, including the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing, if necessary, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may be impaired or such financing may not be available on favorable terms;
- our funds available for operations, future business opportunities and distributions to unitholders will be reduced by that portion of our cash flows required to make payments on our debt and any interest thereon;
- we may be more vulnerable to competitive pressures or a downturn in our business or the economy generally; and
- our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions may be limited.

Our ability to service our debt will depend upon, among other things, our future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. If our operating results are not sufficient to service our current or future indebtedness, we will be forced to take actions such as reducing distributions, which is within our control, or such as reducing or delaying our business activities, acquisitions, investments or capital expenditures, selling assets or seeking additional equity capital, which actions we may not be able to effect on satisfactory terms or at all.

Transportation on certain of our pipelines is subject to federal or state rate and service regulation, and the imposition and/or cost of compliance with such regulation could adversely affect our operations and cash flows available for distribution to our unitholders. In addition, certain of our other contracts are eligible for fee increases tied to other inflationary indexes, which could adversely affect our operations and cash flows available for distribution to our unitholders

Certain of our pipelines provide services that may be subject to regulation by the FERC, under the ICA, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and/or state regulators. The FERC uses prescribed rate methodologies for developing regulated tariff rates for interstate oil and product pipelines. The FERC's primary rate-making authority is currently price-indexing; if the methodology changes, the new methodology may result in tariffs that generate lower revenues and cash flows. The indexing method allows a pipeline to increase its rates based on a percentage change in the producer price index for finished goods and is not based on pipeline-specific costs. If the index falls, we will be required to reduce our rates that are based on the FERC's price indexing methodology if they exceed the new maximum available rate. In addition, changes in the index might not be large enough to fully reflect actual increases in our costs. The FERC's rate-making methodologies may limit our ability to set rates based on our true costs or may delay the use of rates that reflect increased costs. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our revenues and cash flows. We note that the FERC index has been set at a level for the period from 2016-2021 that is lower than that which was in effect from 2010-2015; this is likely to result in lower annual rate increases for the coming 2016-2021

period for our transportation and other rates that are subject to the FERC index for annual adjustments, compared to the previous five year period.

Shippers may protest, and the FERC may investigate, the lawfulness of new or changed tariff rates. The FERC can suspend those tariff rates for up to seven months. It can also require refunds of amounts collected based on rates that are ultimately found to be unlawful and prescribe new rates prospectively. The FERC and interested parties can also challenge tariff rates that have become final and effective.

The FERC can order new rates to take effect prospectively and order reparations for past rates that exceed the just and reasonable level for time periods up to two years prior to the date of a complaint. Due to the complexity of rate making, the lawfulness of any rate is never assured. A successful challenge of our rates could adversely affect our revenues. The FERC also regulates the terms and conditions of service, including access rights, for interstate transportation on common carrier pipelines subject to its jurisdiction.

While the FERC regulates rates and terms and conditions of service for transportation of crude oil or refined products in interstate commerce by pipeline, state agencies may regulate rates and terms and conditions of service for petroleum pipeline transportation in intrastate commerce. Whether a pipeline provides service in interstate commerce or intrastate commerce is highly fact-dependent and determined on a case-by-case basis. We cannot provide assurance that the FERC will not at some point assert that some or all of the

transportation service we provide is within its jurisdiction. If the FERC were successful with any such assertion, its rate-making methodologies may limit our ability to set rates based on our actual costs, delay the use of rates that reflect increased costs and subject us to potentially burdensome and expensive operational, reporting and other requirements. Service on the East Texas Crude Logistics System is currently subject to a temporary waiver issued by FERC. If the conditions to the continued effectiveness of that East Texas Waiver Order are no longer true at any point, service on that system would become fully subject to FERC tariff filing requirements and other regulatory requirements for the provision of transportation service. If we file tariffs, we may be required to provide a cost justification for the transportation charge. We would also be required to provide service to all prospective shippers making reasonable requests for service without undue discrimination and to operate in a manner that does not provide any undue preference to shippers. The rates under such tariffs may be insufficient to allow us to recover fully our cost of providing service on the affected pipelines, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, regulation by the FERC may subject us to potentially burdensome and expensive operational, reporting and other requirements. We own pipeline assets in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. In Texas, a pipeline, with some exceptions, is required to operate as a common carrier and provide transportation without discrimination. Arkansas provides that all intrastate oil pipelines are common carriers, but it exercises light-handed regulation over petroleum pipelines. In Louisiana, all pipelines conveying petroleum from a point of origin within the state to a destination within the state are declared common carriers. The Louisiana Public Service Commission is empowered with the authority to establish reasonable rates and regulations for the transport of petroleum by a common carrier, mandating public tariffs and providing of transportation without discrimination. State commissions have generally not been aggressive in regulating common carrier pipelines, have generally not investigated the rates or practices of petroleum pipelines in the absence of shipper complaints, and generally resolve complaints informally. If the regulatory commissions in the states in which we operate change their policies and aggressively regulate the rates or terms of service of pipelines operating in those states, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Federal Trade Commission, the FERC and the CFTC hold statutory authority to monitor certain segments of the physical and futures energy commodities markets. These agencies have imposed broad regulations prohibiting fraud and manipulation of such markets. With regard to our physical sales of oil or other energy commodities, and any related hedging activities that we undertake, we are required to observe the market-related regulations enforced by these agencies, which hold substantial enforcement authority. Failure to comply with such regulations, as interpreted and enforced, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the fees we charge on certain of our other contracts not involving regulated or other pipelines are also subject to change based on inflation based indices, such as certain sub-indices of the producer price index or the consumer price index. If the index rises we will be able to increase our rates. However, if the index falls, we will be required to reduce our rates.

Delek's level of indebtedness, the terms of its borrowings and any potential future credit ratings could adversely affect our ability to grow our business, our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders and our credit profile. Our ability to obtain credit in the future and our potential future credit rating may also be affected by Delek's level of indebtedness and creditworthiness.

Delek must devote a substantial portion of its cash flows from operations to service its debt and lease obligations, thereby reducing the availability of its cash flows to fund its growth strategy, including capital expenditures, acquisitions and other business opportunities that would expand its needs for logistics operations. Furthermore, a higher level of indebtedness at Delek increases the risk that it may default on its obligations, including commercial agreements with us. The covenants contained in the agreements governing Delek's outstanding and future indebtedness may limit its ability to borrow additional funds for development and make certain investments and may directly or indirectly impact our operations in a similar manner. For example, Delek's indebtedness requires that any transactions

it enters into with us must be on terms no less favorable to Delek than those that could have been obtained with an unrelated person. There is also the risk that if Delek were to default under certain of its debt obligations, Delek's creditors would attempt to assert claims against our assets during the litigation of their claims against Delek. The defense of any such claims could be costly and could materially impact our financial condition, even absent any adverse determination. In the event these claims were successful, our ability to meet our obligations to our creditors, make distributions and finance our operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Although we are not contractually bound by and are not liable for Delek's debt under its credit arrangements, we may be indirectly affected by certain prohibitions and limitations contained therein. Due to its ownership and control of our general partner, Delek has the ability to prevent us from taking actions that would cause Delek to violate any covenants in its credit arrangements, or otherwise to be in default under any of its credit arrangements. In deciding whether to prevent us from taking any such action, Delek will have no fiduciary duty to us or our unitholders. Delek's compliance with the covenants in its credit arrangements may restrict our ability to undertake certain actions that might otherwise be considered beneficial, including borrowing under our credit facility.

Any debt instruments that Delek or any of its affiliates enter into in the future, including any amendments to existing credit facilities, may include additional or more restrictive limitations on Delek that may impact our ability to conduct our business. These additional restrictions could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or engage in, expand or pursue our business activities.

None of our or Delek's debt is presently rated by any credit rating agencies. If we were to seek a credit rating in the future, our credit rating may be adversely affected by the leverage or any future credit rating of Delek, as credit rating agencies may consider the leverage and credit profile of Delek and its affiliates because of their ownership interest in and control of us and because Delek accounts for a substantial majority of our contribution margin. Any adverse effect on our potential credit rating could increase our cost of borrowing or hinder our ability to raise financing in the capital markets, which could impair our ability to grow our business and make cash distributions to our unitholders.

Increases in interest rates could adversely impact the price of our common units, our ability to issue equity or incur debt for acquisitions or other purposes and our ability to make cash distributions at our intended levels.

Floating interest rates on our existing credit facility, to the extent not hedged, and interest rates on future credit facilities and debt offerings could be higher than current levels, causing our financing costs to increase accordingly. As with other yield-oriented securities, our unit price is impacted by the level of our cash distributions and implied distribution yield. The distribution yield is often used by investors to compare and rank yield-oriented securities for investment decision-making purposes. Therefore, changes in interest rates, either positive or negative, may affect the yield requirements of investors who invest in our common units, and a rising interest rate environment could have an adverse impact on the price of our common units, our ability to issue equity or incur debt for acquisitions or other purposes and our ability to make cash distributions at our intended levels.

Our right of first offer to acquire certain of Delek's existing logistics assets and certain assets that it may acquire or construct in the future is subject to risks and uncertainty, and ultimately we may not acquire any of those assets.

The Omnibus Agreement provides us with a right of first offer on certain of Delek's existing logistics assets and certain assets that it may acquire or construct in the future, subject to certain exceptions and time limitations. The consummation and timing of any future acquisitions pursuant to this right will depend on, among other things, Delek's willingness to offer such assets for sale and obtain any necessary consents, our ability to negotiate acceptable purchase agreements and commercial agreements with respect to such assets and our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms. We can offer no assurance that we will be able to successfully consummate any future acquisitions pursuant to our right of first offer, and Delek is under no obligation to accept any offer that we may choose to make. In addition, we may decide not to exercise our right of first offer if and when any assets are offered for sale, and our decision will not be subject to unitholder approval. In addition, our right of first offer may be terminated by Delek at any time in the event that it no longer controls our general partner.

If we are unable to make investments in joint ventures or acquisitions on economically acceptable terms from Delek or third parties, our future growth could be limited, and any investments or acquisitions we may make may reduce, rather than increase, our cash flows and ability to make distributions to unitholders.

A portion of our strategy to grow our business and increase distributions to unitholders is dependent on our ability to make acquisitions or invest in joint ventures that result in an increase in cash flow. If we are unable to make acquisitions from Delek or third parties or invest in joint ventures, because we are unable to identify attractive acquisition or project candidates or negotiate acceptable purchase contracts, we are unable to obtain financing for these acquisitions or investments on economically acceptable terms, we are outbid by competitors or we or the seller are unable to obtain any necessary consents, our future growth and ability to increase distributions to unitholders may be limited. Furthermore, even if we do consummate acquisitions or investments in joint ventures that we believe will be accretive, they may in fact result in a decrease in cash flow. Any acquisition or investment involves potential risks, including, among other things:

- mistaken assumptions about revenues and costs, including synergies;
- the assumption of known or unknown liabilities;

- limitations on rights to indemnity from the seller;
- mistaken assumptions about the overall costs of equity or debt;
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- ineffective or poor integration of such acquisitions;
- unforeseen difficulties operating multi-customer and product assets in new product areas or new markets; and
- customer or key employee losses at the acquired businesses.

If we consummate any future acquisitions or investments in joint ventures, our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly, and unitholders will not have the opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial and other relevant information that we will consider in determining the application of these funds and other resources.

We may be unsuccessful in integrating the operations of the assets we have acquired or of any future acquisitions with our existing operations, and in realizing all or any part of the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions.

From time to time, we evaluate and acquire assets and businesses that we believe complement our existing assets and businesses. Acquisitions may require substantial capital or the incurrence of substantial indebtedness. Our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly as a result of future acquisitions. Acquisitions and business expansions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the assets and operations of the acquired businesses, inefficiencies and difficulties that arise because of improper assumptions regarding the new assets, unfamiliarity with new assets and the businesses associated with them and new geographic areas and the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns. Further, unexpected costs and challenges may arise whenever businesses with different operations or management are combined, and we may experience unanticipated delays in realizing the benefits of an acquisition, if at all. Also, following an acquisition, we may discover previously unknown liabilities associated with the acquired business or assets for which we have no recourse under applicable indemnification provisions.

The expansion of existing assets and construction of new assets, including through joint venture investments, may not result in revenue increases and will be subject to regulatory, environmental, political, legal, economic and other risks, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A portion of our strategy to grow and increase distributions to unitholders is dependent on our ability to expand existing assets and to construct additional assets, including through investments in joint ventures. The construction of a new pipeline or terminal or the expansion of an existing pipeline or terminal involves numerous regulatory, environmental, political and legal uncertainties, most of which are beyond our control. If we, or joint ventures we invest in, undertake these types of projects, they may not be completed on schedule or at all or at the budgeted cost. Moreover, we, or the joint ventures we invest in, may not receive sufficient long-term contractual commitments from customers to provide the revenue needed to support such projects. Even if such commitments are received, an increase in revenue may not be realized for an extended period of time. For instance, if we build, or invest in a joint venture that builds, a new pipeline, the construction will occur over an extended period of time, and we will not receive any material increases in revenues until after completion of the project, if at all. In addition, we, or the joint ventures we invest in, may construct facilities to capture anticipated future growth in production in a region or gain access to crude supplies at lower costs and such growth or access may not materialize. As a result, new facilities may not be able to attract enough throughput to achieve the expected return on investment, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

We do not own all of the land on which most of our pipelines and several of our facilities are located, which could result in disruptions to our operations.

We do not own all of the land on which most of our pipelines, tank farms, and terminal facilities are located, and we are therefore subject to the possibility of more onerous terms and/or increased costs to retain necessary land use if we do not have valid rights-of-way or leases, if such rights-of-way or leases lapse or terminate or if our facilities are not properly located within the boundaries of such leases or rights-of-way. We obtain the rights to construct and operate our pipelines on land owned by third parties and governmental agencies and some of those agreements may grant us those rights for only a specific period of time. Our loss of such rights, through our inability to renew any rights-of-way contracts, or a significant increase in the costs of these rights, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

We could incur substantial costs or disruptions in our business if we cannot obtain or maintain necessary permits and authorizations or otherwise comply with health, safety, environmental and other laws and regulations.

Our operations require numerous permits and authorizations under various laws and regulations. These authorizations and permits are subject to revocation, renewal or modification and can require operational changes to limit impacts or potential impacts on the environment and/or health and safety. A violation of authorization or permit conditions or other legal or regulatory requirements could result in substantial fines, criminal sanctions, permit revocations, injunctions, and/or facility shutdowns. In addition, material modifications of our operations could require modifications to our existing permits or upgrades to our existing pollution control equipment. Any or all of these matters could have a negative effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

Climate change legislation or regulations restricting emissions of greenhouse gases could result in increased operating and capital costs and reduced demand for our products and services.

In December 2009, the EPA published its findings that emissions of greenhouse gases, or GHGs, present a danger to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases are, according to the EPA, contributing to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere and other climatic conditions. Based on these findings, the EPA adopted two sets of regulations that restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, including one that requires a reduction in emissions of GHGs from motor vehicles and another that regulates GHG emissions from certain large stationary sources under the Clean Air Act Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD")

and Title V permitting programs. In addition, the EPA expanded its existing GHG emissions reporting rule to include onshore oil and natural gas processing, transmission, storage, and distribution activities, beginning in 2012 for emissions occurring in 2011. On October 23, 2015, the EPA published as a final rule the Clean Power Plan, which sets performance rates for GHG emissions from power generating units firing coal, oil or natural gas. On February 9, 2016, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision to stay the rule until legal issues are resolved. While we do not operate power plants governed by this final rule, it remains unclear what impact the rule may have on demand for oil, coal, natural gas and renewable energy sources, including crude oil and refined products transported and stored by us. Recently, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the Clean Power Plan final rule until pending legal challenges are resolved. Congress has also from time to time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs. Efforts have been made and continue to be made in the international community toward the adoption of international treaties or protocols that would address global climate change issues. Most recently in 2015, the United States participated in the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, which led to the creation of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement will be open for signing on April 22, 2016 and will require countries to review and "represent a progression" in their intended nationally determined contributions, which set GHG emission reduction goals, every five years, beginning in 2020. Although it is not possible to predict the requirements of any GHG legislation or regulations that may be enacted or promulgated, any laws or regulations that may be adopted to restrict or reduce GHG emissions may require us to incur increased operating costs. If we are unable to maintain sales of our refined products at a price that reflects such increased costs, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, any increase in the prices of refined products resulting from such increased costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, GHG regulation could also impact the consumption of refined products, thereby affecting the demand for our services.

In 2010, the EPA and the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) finalized new standards, raising the required Corporate Average Fuel Economy, or CAFE, standard of the nation's passenger fleet by 40% to approximately 35 miles per gallon by 2016 and imposing the first ever federal GHG emissions standards on cars and light trucks. In September 2011, the EPA and the DOT finalized first-time standards for fuel economy of medium and heavy duty trucks. On August 28, 2012, the EPA and NHTSA announced final regulations that mandated further decreases in passenger vehicle GHG emissions and increases in fuel economy beginning with 2017 model year vehicles and increasing to the equivalent of 54.5 miles per gallon by 2025. Such increases in fuel economy standards and potential electrification of the vehicle fleet, along with mandated increases in use of renewable fuels discussed above, could result in decreasing demand for petroleum fuels. Decreasing demand for petroleum fuels could materially affect profitability at Delek's refineries and convenience stores, which could adversely impact our business, results of operations and cash flows.

Our operations are subject to federal and state laws and regulations relating to product quality specifications, and we could be subject to damages based on claims brought against us by our customers or lose customers as a result of the failure of products we distribute to meet certain quality specifications.

Various federal and state agencies prescribe specific product quality specifications for refined products, including vapor pressure, sulfur content, ethanol content and biodiesel content. Changes in product quality specifications or blending requirements could reduce our throughput volume, require us to incur additional handling costs or require capital expenditures. For example, mandated increases in use of renewable fuels could require the construction of additional storage and blending equipment. If we are unable to recover these costs through increased revenues, our cash flows and ability to pay cash distributions to our unitholders could be adversely affected. Violations of product quality laws attributable to our operations could subject us to significant fines and penalties as well as negative publicity. In addition, changes in the product quality of the products we receive on our pipeline system could reduce or eliminate our ability to blend products.

A terrorist attack on our assets, or threats of war or actual war, may hinder or prevent us from conducting our business.

Terrorist attacks in the United States, as well as events occurring in response or similar to or in connection with such attacks, including political instability in various Middle Eastern countries, may harm our business. Energy-related assets (which could include pipelines and terminals such as ours) may be at greater risk of future terrorist attacks than other possible targets in the United States. In addition, the State of Israel, where Delek Group, the former parent company of Delek, is based, has suffered armed conflicts and political instability in recent years. We may be more susceptible to terrorist attack as a result of our connection to Israel. In the future, certain of the directors of our general partner may reside in Israel.

A direct attack on our assets, Delek's assets or the assets of others used by us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any terrorist attack or continued political instability in the Middle East could have an adverse impact on energy prices, including prices for the crude oil and other feedstocks we transport and refined petroleum products, and an adverse impact on the margins from our operations. Disruption or significant increases in energy prices could also result in government-imposed price controls.

Further, changes in the insurance markets attributable to terrorist attacks could make certain types of insurance more difficult for us to obtain. Moreover, the insurance that may be available to us may be significantly more expensive than our existing insurance coverage.

Instability in the financial markets as a result of terrorism or war could also affect our ability to raise capital, including our ability to repay or refinance debt.

Our customers' operating results are seasonal and generally lower in the first and fourth quarters of the year. Our customers depend on favorable weather conditions in the spring and summer months.

The volume and throughput of crude oil and refined products transported through our pipelines and sold through our terminals and to third parties is directly affected by the level of supply and demand for all of such products in the markets served directly or indirectly by our assets. Supply and demand for such products fluctuate during the calendar year. Demand for gasoline, for example, is generally higher during the summer months than during the winter months due to seasonal increases in motor vehicle traffic, while demand for asphalt products, which is a substantial product of Delek's El Dorado Refinery, is lower in the winter months. In addition, our refining customers, such as Delek, occasionally slow or shut down operations to perform planned maintenance during the winter, when demand for their products is lower. Accordingly, these factors can affect the need for crude oil or finished products by our customers and therefore limit our volumes or throughput during these periods, and could adversely affect our customers' business, financial condition and results of operations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regulations adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission could have an adverse effect on our ability to use derivative instruments to reduce the effect of commodity price, interest rate and other risks associated with our business.

The U.S. Congress has adopted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which is comprehensive financial reform legislation that, among other things, establishes new federal oversight and regulation of over-the-counter derivatives and many of the entities that participate in that market. The Dodd-Frank Act was enacted in 2010, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and the SEC, along with certain other regulators, have promulgated final rules to implement many of the Dodd-Frank Act's provisions relating to over-the-counter derivatives. Most of these rules have been finalized, while others have not; as a result, the final form and timing of the implementation of certain parts of the regulatory regime affecting commodity derivatives remains uncertain. Among other consequences of the new regulations, entities that enter into derivatives (including futures and exchange-traded and over-the-counter swaps) are expected to be subject to aggregate position limits for certain futures, options and swaps (under a pending regulatory proposal that is not yet final), and are currently subject to recordkeeping and reporting requirements. There can be no assurance that, when fully implemented, this regulatory regime will not have a material adverse effect on our ability to hedge our exposure to commodity prices, interest rates, and other risks to the extent that we use derivatives to do so.

We rely on information technology in our operations, and any material failure, inadequacy, interruption or security failure of that technology could harm our business.

We are heavily dependent on technology infrastructure and rely upon certain critical information systems for the effective operation of our business. These information systems include data network and telecommunications, internet access and our websites, and various computer hardware equipment and software applications, including those that are critical to the safe operation of our pipelines and terminals. These information systems are subject to damage or interruption from a number of potential sources including natural disasters, software viruses or other malware, power failures, cyber-attacks and other events to the extent that these information systems are under our or Delek's control. Delek has implemented measures, such as virus protection software, intrusion detection systems and emergency recovery processes to address the outlined risks. However, security measures for information systems cannot be guaranteed to be failsafe. Any compromise of our data security or our inability to use or access these information systems at critical points in time could unfavorably impact the timely and efficient operation of our business and

subject us to additional costs and liabilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Finally, federal legislation relating to cyber-security threats could impose additional requirements on our operations.

Risks Relating to Our Partnership Structure

Our general partner and its affiliates, including Delek and the Individual GP Owners, have conflicts of interest with us and limited duties to us and our unitholders, and they may favor their own interests to the detriment of us and our other common unitholders.

Delek controls our general partner and appoints all of the officers and directors of our general partner. In addition, three members of the board of directors of our general partner, each of whom also serve as executive officers of Delek, own a small percentage of our general partner (the "Individual GP Owners"). See "Item 10 - Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance." All of the officers and three of the directors of our general partner (who are also the three Individual GP Owners) are also officers and/or directors of Delek. Although our general partner has a contractual obligation to manage us in a manner that is beneficial to us and our unitholders, the directors and officers of our general partner have a fiduciary duty to manage our general partner in a manner that is beneficial to Delek.

Conflicts of interest will arise from time to time between Delek, the Individual GP Owners, and our general partner, on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. In resolving these conflicts of interest, our general partner may favor its own interests and the interests of Delek and the Individual GP Owners over our interests and the interests of our unitholders. These conflicts include the following situations, among others:

Our partnership agreement replaces the fiduciary duties that would otherwise be owed by our general partner with contractual standards governing its duties, limits our general partner's liabilities and restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that, without such limitations, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

Neither our partnership agreement nor any other agreement requires Delek to pursue a business strategy that favors us or utilizes our assets, including whether to increase or decrease refinery production, whether to shut down or reconfigure a refinery or what markets to pursue or grow. The directors and officers of Delek have a fiduciary duty to make these decisions in the best interests of the stockholders of Delek, which may be contrary to our interests. Delek may choose to shift the focus of its investment and growth to areas not served by our assets.

Delek, as our primary customer, has an economic incentive to cause us not to seek higher service fees, even if such higher fees could be obtained in arm's-length, third-party transactions. Furthermore, under many of our commercial agreements with them, Delek's consent is required before we may enter into an agreement with any third party with respect to certain of our assets, including those that serve the El Dorado and Tyler Refineries, and Delek has an incentive to cause us not to pursue such third-party contracts in certain circumstances.

Our general partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us, such as Delek, in resolving conflicts of interest.

All of the officers and three of the directors of our general partner (who are also the three Individual GP Owners) are also officers and/or directors of Delek and owe fiduciary duties to Delek. These officers will also devote significant time to the business of Delek and will be compensated by Delek accordingly.

Delek may be constrained by the terms of its debt instruments from taking actions, or refraining from taking actions, that may be in our best interests.

Except in limited circumstances, our general partner has the power and authority to conduct our business without unitholder approval.

Disputes may arise under our commercial agreements with Delek.

Our general partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, borrowings, issuances of additional partnership units and the creation, reduction or increase of cash reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Our general partner determines the amount and timing of any capital expenditures and whether a capital expenditure is classified as a maintenance capital expenditure, which reduces operating surplus, or an expansion or investment capital expenditure, which does not reduce operating surplus. This determination can affect the amount of cash that is distributed to our unitholders.

Our general partner determines which costs incurred by it are reimbursable by us.

Our general partner may cause us to borrow funds in order to permit the payment of cash distributions, even if the purpose or effect of the borrowing is to make a distribution on their common units or to make incentive distributions. Our partnership agreement permits us to classify up to \$25.0 million as operating surplus, even if it is generated from asset sales, non-working capital borrowings or other sources that would otherwise constitute capital surplus. This cash may be used to fund distributions on our general partner units or to our general partner in respect of the incentive distribution rights.

Our partnership agreement does not restrict our general partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered to us or entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of these entities on our behalf.

Our general partner intends to limit its liability regarding our contractual and other obligations.

- Our general partner may exercise its right to call and purchase all of the common units not owned by it and its affiliates if they own more than 80% of the common units.
- Our general partner controls the enforcement of the obligations that it and its affiliates owe to us, including Delek's obligations under the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement and its commercial agreements with us.

• Our general partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or other advisers to perform services for us.

• Our general partner may transfer its incentive distribution rights without unitholder approval.

• Our general partner may elect to cause us to issue common units to it in connection with a resetting of the target distribution levels related to our incentive distribution rights without the approval of the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner or our unitholders. This election may result in lower distributions to our common unitholders in certain situations.

• Our partnership agreement replaces our general partner's fiduciary duties to holders of our common limited partner units with contractual standards governing its duties.

• Our partnership agreement contains provisions that eliminate the fiduciary standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held by state fiduciary duty law and replaces those duties with several different contractual standards. For example, our partnership agreement permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general

partner, free of any duties to us and our unitholders other than the implied contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing, which means that a court will enforce the reasonable expectations of the partners where the language in the partnership agreement does not provide for a clear course of action. This provision entitles our general partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires and relieves it of any duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, our affiliates or our limited partners. Examples of decisions that our general partner may make in its individual capacity include:

- how to allocate corporate opportunities among us and its other affiliates;
- whether to exercise its limited call right;
- whether to seek approval of the resolution of a conflict of interest by the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner;
- how to exercise its voting rights with respect to the units it owns;
- whether to exercise its registration rights;
- whether to elect to reset target distribution levels;
- whether to transfer the incentive distribution rights to a third party; and
- whether or not to consent to any merger or consolidation of the Partnership or amendment to the partnership agreement.

Delek may compete with us.

Delek may compete with us. Under the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement, Delek and its affiliates have agreed not to engage in, whether by acquisition or otherwise, the business of owning or operating crude oil or refined products pipelines, terminals or storage facilities in the United States that are not within, directly connected to, substantially dedicated to, or otherwise an integral part of, any refinery owned, acquired or constructed by Delek. This restriction, however, does not apply to:

- any assets that were owned by Delek upon the completion of the Offering (including replacements or expansions of those assets);
- any asset or business that Delek acquires or constructs that has a fair market value of less than \$5.0 million; and
- any asset or business that Delek acquires or constructs that has a fair market value of \$5.0 million or more if we have been offered the opportunity to purchase the asset or business for fair market value not later than six months after completion of such acquisition or construction, and we decline to do so.

As a result, Delek has the ability to construct assets which directly compete with our assets. The limitations on the ability of Delek to compete with us are terminable by either party if Delek ceases to control our general partner.

Pursuant to the terms of our partnership agreement, the doctrine of corporate opportunity, or any analogous doctrine, does not apply to our general partner or any of its affiliates, including its executive officers and directors and Delek. Any such person or entity that becomes aware of a potential transaction, agreement, arrangement or other matter that may be an opportunity for us will not have any duty to communicate or offer such opportunity to us. Any such person or entity will not be liable to us or to any limited partner for breach of any fiduciary duty or other duty by reason of the fact that such person or entity pursues or acquires such opportunity for itself, directs such opportunity to another person or entity or does not communicate such opportunity or information to us. This may create actual and potential conflicts of interest between us and affiliates of our general partner and result in less than favorable treatment of us and our common unitholders.

If unitholders are not eligible holders, their common limited partner units may be subject to redemption.

We have adopted certain requirements regarding those investors who may own our common units. Eligible holders are limited partners whose (i) federal income tax status is not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the rates that can be charged by us on assets that provide services that are subject to regulation by the FERC or an analogous regulatory body and (ii) nationality, citizenship or other related status would not create a substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property in which we have an interest, in each case as determined by our general partner with the advice of counsel. If you are not an eligible holder, in certain circumstances as set forth in our partnership agreement, your units may be redeemed by us at the then-current market price. The redemption price will be paid in cash or by delivery of a promissory note, as determined by our general partner.

Our partnership agreement requires that we distribute all of our available cash, which could limit our ability to grow and make acquisitions.

We expect that we will distribute all of our available cash quarterly to our unitholders and, to the extent not otherwise reserved for, will rely primarily upon cash flows from operations, borrowings under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and potential future issuances of debt and equity securities, to fund our acquisitions and expansion capital expenditures. As a result, to the extent we are unable to finance growth externally, our cash distribution policy could significantly impair our ability to grow.

In addition, because we intend to distribute all of our available cash, our growth may not be as fast as that of businesses that reinvest their available cash to expand ongoing operations. To the extent we issue additional units in connection with any acquisitions or expansion capital expenditures, the payment of distributions on those additional units may increase the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our per-unit distribution level. There are no limitations in our partnership agreement, and we do not anticipate there being limitations in any of our credit facilities, on our ability to issue additional units, including units ranking senior to the common limited partner units. The incurrence of additional borrowings or other debt to finance our growth strategy would result in increased interest expense, which in turn may impact the available cash that we have to distribute to our unitholders.

Our partnership agreement restricts the remedies available to holders of our common limited partner units for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that restrict the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty under state fiduciary duty law. For example, our partnership agreement provides that:

whenever our general partner, the board of directors of our general partner or any committee thereof (including the conflicts committee) makes a determination or takes, or declines to take, any other action in their respective capacities, our general partner, the board of directors of our general partner and any committee thereof (including the conflicts committee), as applicable, is required to make such determination, or take or decline to take such other action, in good faith, meaning that it subjectively believed that the decision was in the best interests of the Partnership, and, except as specifically provided by our partnership agreement, will not be subject to any other or different standard imposed by our partnership agreement, Delaware law, or any other law, rule or regulation, or at equity; our general partner will not have any liability to us or our unitholders for decisions made in its capacity as a general partner so long as such decisions are made in good faith;

our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us or our limited partners resulting from any act or omission unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that our general partner or its officers and directors, as the case may be, acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct or, in the case of a criminal matter, acted with knowledge that the conduct was criminal; and

- our general partner will not be in breach of its obligations under the partnership agreement (including any duties to us or our unitholders) if a transaction with an affiliate or the resolution of a conflict of interest is:
 - approved by the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner, although our general partner is not obligated to seek such approval;
 - approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding common limited partner units, excluding any common units owned by our general partner and its affiliates;
 - determined by the board of directors of our general partner to be on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or
 - determined by the board of directors of our general partner to be fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships among the parties involved, including other transactions that may be particularly favorable

or advantageous to us.

In connection with a situation involving a transaction with an affiliate or a conflict of interest, any determination by our general partner or its conflicts committee must be made in good faith. If an affiliate transaction or the resolution of a conflict of interest is not approved by our common unitholders or the conflicts committee and the board of directors of our general partner determines that the resolution or course of action taken with respect to the affiliate transaction or conflict of interest satisfies either of the standards set forth in the third and fourth subbullets above, then it will be presumed that, in making its decision, the board of directors of our general partner acted in good faith, and in any proceeding brought by or on behalf of any limited partner or the Partnership challenging such determination, the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming such presumption. The general partner may still take action with respect to any affiliate transactions or the resolution of a conflict of interest without satisfying any of the subbullets above. In such case, it is not entitled to the presumption of good faith discussed above.

The administrative services fee and reimbursements due to our general partner and its affiliates for services provided to us or on our behalf will reduce our cash available for distribution to our common unitholders. The amount and timing of such reimbursements will be determined by our general partner.

Prior to making any distribution on our common limited partner units, we will reimburse our general partner and its affiliates, including Delek, for costs and expenses they incur and payments they make on our behalf. Under the Omnibus Agreement, we will pay Delek an annual fee and reimburse Delek and its subsidiaries for Delek's provision of various centralized corporate services. Additionally, we will reimburse Delek for direct or allocated costs and expenses incurred on our behalf, including administrative costs, such as compensation expense for those persons who provide services necessary to run our business, and insurance expenses. We also expect to incur incremental annual general and administrative expense as a result of being a publicly traded partnership. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine in good faith the expenses that are allocable to us. The reimbursement of expenses and payment of fees, if any, to our general partner and its affiliates will reduce the amount of available cash to pay cash distributions to our common unitholders.

Holders of our common limited partner units have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect our general partner or its directors.

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Unitholders will have no right on an annual or ongoing basis to elect our general partner or its board of directors. Rather, the board of directors of our general partner will be appointed by the members of the general partner, which currently consist of Delek and Messrs. Yemin, Ginzburg and Green. Furthermore, if the unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they will have little ability to remove our general partner. As a result of these limitations, the price at which the common limited partner units will trade could be diminished because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price. Our partnership agreement also contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management.

Even if holders of our common limited partner units are dissatisfied, they cannot remove our general partner without its consent.

Unitholders are unable to remove our general partner without its consent because our general partner and its affiliates, including Delek, own sufficient units to be able to prevent its removal. The vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of all outstanding common limited partner units is required to remove our general partner. As of February 26, 2016, Delek owned 61.0% of our outstanding common limited partner units.

Our partnership agreement restricts the voting rights of unitholders owning 20% or more of our common limited partner units.

Unitholders' voting rights are further restricted by a provision of our partnership agreement providing that any units held by a person that owns 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner, its affiliates, their transferees and persons who acquired such units with the prior approval of the board of directors of our general partner, cannot vote on any matter.

Our general partner's interest in us and the control of our general partner may be transferred to a third party without unitholder consent.

Our partnership agreement does not restrict the ability of Delek to transfer all or a portion of its general partner interest or its ownership interest in our general partner to a third party. Our general partner, or the new owner of our general partner, would then be in a position to replace the board of directors and officers of our general partner with its own designees and thereby exert significant control over the decisions made by the board of directors and officers of our general partner.

The incentive distribution rights of our general partner may be transferred to a third party without unitholder consent.

Our general partner may transfer its incentive distribution rights to a third party at any time without the consent of our unitholders. If our general partner transfers its incentive distribution rights to a third party but retains its general partner interest, our general partner may not have the same incentive to grow our partnership and increase quarterly distributions to unitholders over time as it would if it had retained ownership of its incentive distribution rights. For example, a transfer of incentive distribution rights by our general partner could reduce the likelihood of Delek selling or contributing additional assets to us, as Delek would have less of an economic incentive to grow our business, which in turn would impact our ability to grow our asset base.

We may issue additional units without unitholder approval, which would dilute unitholder interests.

Our partnership agreement does not limit the number of additional limited partner interests, including limited partner interests that rank senior to the common limited partner units, that we may issue at any time without the approval of our unitholders. The issuance by us of additional common limited partner units or other equity securities of equal or senior rank will have the following effects:

- our existing unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- the amount of cash available for distribution on each unit may decrease;
- because the amount payable to holders of incentive distribution rights is based on a percentage of the total cash available for distribution, the distributions to holders of incentive distribution rights will increase even if the per-unit distribution on common limited partner units remains the same;
- the ratio of taxable income to distributions may increase;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding unit may be diminished; and
- the market price of the common limited partner units may decline.

Delek may sell units in the public or private markets, and such sales could have an adverse impact on the trading price of the common units.

Delek holds 14,798,516 common limited partner units. In addition, we have agreed to provide Delek with certain registration rights. The sale of these units in the public or private markets could have an adverse impact on the price of the common units or on any trading market that may develop.

Our general partner intends to limit its liability regarding our obligations.

Our general partner intends to limit its liability under contractual arrangements so that the counterparties to such arrangements have recourse only against our assets and not against our general partner or its assets. Our general partner may therefore cause us to incur indebtedness or other obligations that are nonrecourse to our general partner. Our partnership agreement permits our general partner to limit its liability, even if we could have obtained more favorable terms without the limitation on liability. In addition, we are obligated to reimburse or indemnify our general partner to the extent that it incurs obligations on our behalf. Any such reimbursement or indemnification payments would reduce the amount of cash otherwise available for distribution to our unitholders.

Our general partner has a limited call right that may require our unitholders to sell their units at an undesirable time or price.

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of our common units, our general partner will have the right, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us, but not the obligation, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price that is not less than their then-current market price, as calculated pursuant to the terms of our partnership agreement. As a result, our unitholders may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any positive return on their investment. Our unitholders may also incur a tax liability upon any such sale of their units to Delek. At February 26, 2016, Delek owned 14,798,516 common limited partner units, or 61.0% of our total outstanding common limited partner units.

Our general partner, or any transferee holding a majority of the incentive distribution rights, may elect to cause us to issue common limited partner units to it in connection with a resetting of the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels related to the incentive distribution rights, without the approval of the conflicts committee of our general partner or our unitholders. This election may result in lower distributions to our common unitholders in certain situations.

The holder or holders of a majority of the incentive distribution rights, which is currently our general partner, have the right, at any time when there are no subordinated units outstanding and such holders have received incentive distributions at the highest level to which they are entitled (48.0%) for each of the prior four consecutive fiscal quarters (and the amount of each such distribution did not exceed adjusted operating surplus for each such quarter), to reset the minimum quarterly distribution and the initial target distribution levels at higher levels based on our cash distribution at the time of the exercise of the reset election. Following a reset election, the minimum quarterly distribution will be reset to an amount equal to the average cash distribution per unit for the two fiscal quarters immediately preceding the reset election (such amount is referred to as the “reset minimum quarterly distribution”), and the target distribution levels will be reset to correspondingly higher levels based on percentage increases above the reset minimum quarterly distribution. Our general partner has the right to transfer the incentive distribution rights at any time, in whole or in part, and any transferee holding a majority of the incentive distribution rights shall have the same rights as our general partner with respect to resetting target distributions.

In the event of a reset of the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels, the holders of the incentive distribution rights will be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, the number of common limited partner units equal to that number of common limited

partner units which would have entitled the holders to an average aggregate quarterly cash distribution in the prior two quarters equal to the average of the distributions on the incentive distribution rights in the prior two quarters. Our general partner will also be issued the number of general partner units necessary to maintain its general partner interest in us that existed immediately prior to the reset election. We anticipate that our general partner would exercise this reset right in order to facilitate acquisitions or internal growth projects that would not otherwise be sufficiently accretive to cash distributions per common unit. It is possible, however, that our general partner or a transferee could exercise this reset election at a time when it is experiencing, or expects to experience, declines in the cash distributions it receives related to its incentive distribution rights and may therefore desire to be issued common limited partner units rather than retain the right to receive incentive distribution payments based on target distribution levels that are less certain to be achieved in the then-current business environment. This risk could be elevated if our incentive distribution rights have been transferred to a third party. As a result, a reset election may cause our common unitholders to experience dilution in the amount of cash distributions that they would have otherwise received had we not issued common limited partner units to our general partner or its transferee in connection with resetting the target distribution levels.

Our unitholders' liability may not be limited if a court finds that unitholder action constitutes control of our business.

A general partner of a partnership generally has unlimited liability for the obligations of the partnership, except for those contractual obligations of the partnership that are expressly made without recourse to the general partner. The Partnership is organized under Delaware law, and we conduct business in a number of other states. The limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some of the other states in which we do business. Our unitholders could be held liable for any and all of our obligations as if they were general partners if a court or government agency were to determine that:

- we were conducting business in a state but had not complied with that particular state's partnership statute; or
- our unitholders' right to act with other unitholders to remove or replace our general partner, to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement or to take other actions under our partnership agreement constitute "control" of our business.

Unitholders may have liability to repay distributions that were wrongfully distributed to them.

Under certain circumstances, unitholders may have to repay amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to them. Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, we may not make a distribution to our unitholders if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. Delaware law provides that for a period of three years from the date of an impermissible distribution, limited partners who received the distribution and who knew at the time of the distribution that it violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount. Transferees of common limited partner units are liable both for the obligations of the transferor to make contributions to the Partnership that were known to the transferee at the time of transfer and for those obligations that were unknown if the liabilities could have been determined from the partnership agreement. Neither liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interest nor liabilities that are non-recourse to the partnership are counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permitted.

The NYSE does not require a publicly traded limited partnership like us to comply with certain of its corporate governance requirements.

Our common limited partner units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). Because we are a publicly traded limited partnership, the NYSE does not require us to have, and we do not intend to have, a majority of independent directors on our general partner's board of directors or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating and corporate governance committee. Accordingly, unitholders will not have the same protections

afforded to certain corporations that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements.

Tax Risks to Common Unitholders

Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. If the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, were to treat us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, which would subject us to entity-level taxation, then our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be substantially reduced.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in the common limited partner units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, on this or any other tax matter affecting us.

Despite the fact that we are a limited partnership under Delaware law, it is possible in certain circumstances for a partnership such as ours to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. A change in our business or a change in current law could cause us to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to taxation as an entity.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35.0%, and would likely pay state and local income tax at varying rates. Distributions to our unitholders would generally be taxed again as corporate dividends (to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits), and no income, gains, losses, deductions or credits would flow through to such unitholders. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, our cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced. Therefore, if we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, there would be material reductions in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to our unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common limited partner units.

Our partnership agreement provides that, if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

If we were subjected to a material amount of additional entity-level taxation by individual states, it would reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Changes in current state law may subject us to additional entity-level taxation by individual states. Because of widespread state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise and other forms of taxation. Imposition of such additional tax on us by a state will reduce the cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Our partnership agreement provides that, if a law is enacted or an existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to entity-level taxation, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common limited partner units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The present federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common limited partner units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations at any time. For example, the Obama administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2017 recommends that certain publicly traded partnerships earning income from activities related to fossil fuels be taxed as corporations beginning in 2022. From time to time members of the U.S. Congress propose and consider such substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. If successful, the Obama administration's proposal or other similar proposals could eliminate the qualifying income exception to the treatment of all publicly-traded partnerships as corporations upon which we rely for our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Additionally, on May 6, 2015, the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury published proposed regulations that provide industry-specific guidance regarding whether income earned from certain activities will constitute qualifying income. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes or other proposals will ultimately be enacted, or whether proposed regulations, once issued in final form, will materially change interpretations of the current law, but it is possible that a change in law could affect us and may, if enacted, be applied retroactively. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common limited partner units.

Our unitholders' share of our income will be taxable to them for U.S. federal income tax purposes even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Because a unitholder will be treated as a partner to whom we will allocate taxable income which could be different in amount than the cash we distribute, a unitholder's allocable share of our taxable income will be taxable to it, which may require the payment of federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on such unitholder's share of our taxable income even if it receives no cash distributions from us. Our unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the actual tax liability that results from that income.

If the IRS contests the federal income tax positions we take, the market for our common limited partner units may be adversely impacted and the cost of any IRS contest would likely reduce our cash available for distribution to unitholders.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the conclusions of our counsel or from the positions we take, and the IRS's positions may ultimately be sustained. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take and such positions may not ultimately be sustained. A court may not agree with some or all of our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take. Any contest with the IRS, and the outcome of any IRS contest, may have a material adverse effect on the market

for our common limited partner units and the price at which they trade. In addition, our costs of any contest with the IRS would be borne indirectly by our unitholders and our general partner because the costs would likely reduce our cash available for distribution.

Tax gain or loss on the disposition of our common limited partner units could be more or less than expected.

If any of our unitholders sells their common limited partner units, such unitholders must recognize a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the amount realized and such unitholder's tax basis in those common limited partner units. Because distributions in excess of such unitholder's allocable share of our net taxable income decrease such unitholder's tax basis in such unitholder's common limited partner units, the amount, if any, of such prior excess distributions with respect to the common limited partner units such unitholder sells will, in effect, become taxable income to such unitholder if it sells such common limited partner units at a price greater than its tax basis in those common limited partner units, even if the price such unitholder receives is less than its original cost. Furthermore, a substantial portion of the amount realized on any sale or other disposition of such unitholder's common limited partner units, whether or not representing gain, may be taxed as ordinary income due to potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. In addition, because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, if a unitholder sells their common limited partner units, they may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash they receive from the sale.

Tax-exempt entities and non-U.S. persons face unique tax issues from owning our common limited partner units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Investment in our common limited partner units by tax-exempt entities, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs), and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations that are exempt from federal income tax, including IRAs and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Distributions to non-U.S. persons will be reduced by withholding taxes at the highest applicable effective tax rate, and non-U.S. persons will be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income. If you are a tax-exempt entity or a non-U.S. person, you should consult a tax advisor before investing in our common limited partner units.

We treat each holder of common limited partner units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the actual common limited partner units held. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of the common limited partner units.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common limited partner units and because of other reasons, we will adopt depreciation and amortization positions that may not conform to all aspects of existing Treasury Regulations. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our unitholders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from a unitholder's sale of common limited partner units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common limited partner units or result in audit adjustments to such unitholder's tax returns.

We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The U.S. Department of the Treasury recently adopted final

Treasury Regulations allowing a similar monthly simplifying convention for taxable years beginning on or after August 3, 2015. However, such final regulations do not specifically authorize the use of the proration method we have adopted. If the IRS were to challenge our proration method, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders. Our counsel has not rendered an opinion with respect to whether our monthly convention for allocating taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations.

If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns for tax years beginning after 2017, it (and some states) may collect any resulting taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly from us, in which case our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced.

Pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, if the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns for tax years beginning after 2017, it may collect any resulting taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly from us. We will generally have the ability to shift any such tax liability to our general partner and our unitholders in accordance with their interests in us during the year under audit, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so (and will choose to do so) under all circumstances, or that we will be able to (or choose to) effect corresponding shifts in state income or similar tax liability resulting from the IRS adjustment in states in which we do business in

the year under audit or in the adjustment year. If we make payments of taxes, penalties and interest resulting from audit adjustments, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be reduced, perhaps substantially.

A unitholder whose common limited partner units are loaned to a “short seller” to cover a short sale of common limited partner units may be considered as having disposed of those common limited partner units. If so, such unitholder would no longer be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common limited partner units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

Because a unitholder whose common limited partner units are loaned to a “short seller” to cover a short sale of common limited partner units may be considered as having disposed of the loaned common limited partner units, such unitholder may no longer be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common limited partner units during the period of the loan to the short seller and may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan to the short seller, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common limited partner units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those common limited partner units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Therefore, our unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged to consult a tax advisor to discuss whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from loaning their common limited partner units.

We have adopted certain valuation methodologies and monthly conventions for U.S. federal income tax purposes that may result in a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between our general partner and our unitholders. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of the common limited partner units.

When we issue additional units or engage in certain other transactions, we determine the fair market value of our assets and allocate any unrealized gain or loss attributable to our assets to the capital accounts of our unitholders and our general partner. Our methodology may be viewed as understating the value of our assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain unitholders and our general partner, which may be unfavorable to such unitholders. Moreover, under our valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of common limited partner units may have a greater portion of their Internal Revenue Code Section 743(b) adjustment allocated to our tangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to our intangible assets. The IRS may challenge our valuation methods, or our allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to our tangible and intangible assets, and allocations of taxable income, gain, loss and deduction between our general partner and certain of our unitholders.

A successful IRS challenge to these methods or allocations could adversely affect the amount of taxable income or loss being allocated to our unitholders. It also could affect the amount of taxable gain from our unitholders’ sale of common limited partner units and could have a negative impact on the value of the common limited partner units or result in audit adjustments to our unitholders’ tax returns without the benefit of additional deductions.

The sale or exchange of 50% or more of our capital and profits interests during any 12-month period will result in the termination of our Partnership for federal income tax purposes.

We will be considered to have technically terminated our Partnership for federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a 12-month period. For purposes of determining whether the 50% threshold has been met, multiple sales of the same interest will be counted only once. Our technical termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders, which would result in us filing two tax returns (and our unitholders could receive two Schedules K-1 if relief was not available, as described below) for one fiscal year and could result in a deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a fiscal year ending December 31, the closing of our taxable year may also result in more than 12 months of our taxable income or loss

being includable in such unitholder's taxable income for the year of termination. Our termination currently would not affect our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, but instead we would be treated as a new partnership for tax purposes. If treated as a new partnership, we must make new tax elections and could be subject to penalties if we are unable to determine that a termination occurred. The IRS has announced a publicly traded partnership technical termination relief procedure whereby, if a publicly traded partnership that technically terminated requests publicly traded partnership technical termination relief and such relief is granted by the IRS, among other things, the partnership will only have to provide one Schedule K-1 to unitholders for the year notwithstanding two partnership tax years.

As a result of investing in our common limited partner units, our unitholders may be subject to state and local taxes and return filing requirements in jurisdictions where we operate or own or acquire properties.

In addition to federal income taxes, our unitholders may be subject to other taxes, including state and local income, franchise, unincorporated business, estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct business or own property now or in the future, even if such unitholders do not live or otherwise do business in any of those jurisdictions. Our unitholders

may be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these various jurisdictions. Further, our unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. We currently own property and conduct business in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. Many of these states impose a personal income tax on individuals, and each state imposes an income or similar tax on corporations and certain other entities. As we make acquisitions or expand our business, we may own property or conduct business in additional states that may impose personal income taxes or other state or local taxes on our unitholders.

Compliance with and changes in tax laws could adversely affect our performance.

We are subject to extensive tax laws and regulations, including federal, state and foreign income taxes and transactional taxes such as excise, sales/use, payroll, franchise and ad valorem taxes. New tax laws and regulations and changes in existing tax laws and regulations are continuously being enacted that could result in increased tax expenditures in the future. Many of these tax liabilities are subject to audits by the respective taxing authority. These audits may result in additional taxes as well as interest and penalties.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal assets, as of December 31, 2015, have been described in Item 1—Business—Pipelines and Transportation and Item 1—Business—Wholesale Marketing and Terminalling. We believe that our assets are adequate for our operations and adequately maintained.

Title to Properties and Permits

While we own the physical improvements consisting of our pipelines, substantially all of these pipelines are constructed on rights-of-way granted by the apparent record owners of the property and in some instances these rights-of-way are revocable at the election of the grantor. In many instances, lands over which rights-of-way have been obtained are subject to prior liens that have not been subordinated to the right-of-way grants. We have obtained permits from public authorities to cross over or under, or to lay facilities in or along, watercourses, county roads, municipal streets, and state highways and, in some instances, these permits are revocable at the election of the grantor. We have also obtained permits from railroad companies to cross over or under lands or rights-of-way, many of which are also revocable at the grantor's election. In some states and under some circumstances, we have the right of eminent domain to acquire rights-of-way and lands necessary for our common carrier pipelines.

We believe that we are the owner of valid easement rights and rights-of-way or fee ownership or leasehold interests to the lands on which our assets are located. Under the Omnibus Agreement, Delek has agreed to indemnify us for certain title defects and for failures to obtain certain consents and permits necessary to conduct our business, in each case, that are identified prior to the relevant date in the Omnibus Agreement, subject to an annual deductible. Although title to these properties is subject to encumbrances in some cases, such as customary interests generally retained in connection with acquisition of real property, liens that can be imposed in some jurisdictions for government-initiated action to clean up environmental contamination, liens for current taxes and other burdens, and easements, restrictions, and other encumbrances to which the underlying properties were subject at the time of acquisition by our predecessor or us, we believe that none of these burdens should materially detract from the value of these properties or from our interest in these properties or should materially interfere with their use in the operation of our business.

Facilities

Our Nettleton Station and our Bradford Station are located on properties that are owned by third parties in which we have leasehold interests. Our North Little Rock Terminal, our El Dorado Terminal and tank farm, our Tyler Terminal and tank farm, the El Dorado Offloading Racks and the Tyler Crude Tank are located on property leased by third parties, including Delek.

Liens and Encumbrances

The majority of the assets described above are pledged under and encumbered by our credit agreement. See Note 11 of the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

Corporate Headquarters

Delek leases its corporate headquarters at 7102 Commerce Way, Brentwood, Tennessee. The lease is for 54,000 square feet and expires in April 2022. We pay Delek a proportionate share of the costs to operate the building pursuant to the Omnibus Agreement. Please read "Item 1—Business—Commercial Agreements—Other Agreements with Delek—Omnibus Agreement."

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Although we may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims, whether regulatory or other, arising out of our operations in the normal course of business, we do not believe that we are currently a party to any litigation that will have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, in June 2015, the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") notified the Partnership that it was evaluating an enforcement action on behalf of the United States Environmental Protection Agency with regard to potential Clean Water Act violations arising from the March 2013 release at our Magnolia Station. The DOJ visited the Magnolia Station in July 2015 and we continue to work with them and respond to their information requests. However, no specific claim for penalties or affirmative relief has been made as of this time.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND 5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Unit Price and Cash Distributions

Our common units represent limited partner interests in us that entitle the holders to the rights and privileges specified in our partnership agreement. Our common units began trading on the NYSE under the symbol "DKL" on November 2, 2012. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our common units. There were three holders of record of our common units held by the public as of February 26, 2016. In addition, as of February 26, 2016, Delek and its affiliates owned 14,798,516 of our common units and 495,445 of our general partner units (the 2% general partner interest), which together constitute a 61.7% ownership interest in us.

The following table sets forth the range of the daily high and low sales prices per common unit for each quarterly period and the cash distributions to common unitholders with respect to each quarterly period during the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Quarter Ended	High Sales Price	Low Sales Price	Quarterly Cash Distribution per Limited Partner Unit ⁽¹⁾	Distribution Date	Record Date
December 31, 2015	\$38.00	\$28.05	\$0.590	February 12, 2016	February 5, 2016
September 30, 2015	\$48.46	\$29.29	\$0.570	November 13, 2015	November 6, 2015
June 30, 2015	\$47.55	\$30.69	\$0.550	August 14, 2015	August 6, 2015
March 31, 2015	\$44.96	\$33.30	\$0.530	May 14, 2015	May 4, 2015
December 31, 2014	\$43.51	\$30.16	\$0.510	February 13, 2015	February 6, 2015
September 30, 2014	\$45.00	\$32.52	\$0.490	November 14, 2014	November 6, 2014
June 30, 2014	\$36.20	\$30.69	\$0.475	August 14, 2014	August 7, 2014
March 31, 2014	\$35.24	\$31.26	\$0.425	May 14, 2014	May 6, 2014

(1) Represents cash distributions attributable to the quarter and declared and paid within 45 days of quarter end in accordance with our partnership agreement.

Distributions of Available Cash

Our partnership agreement requires that, within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash to unitholders of record on the applicable record date.

Definition of Available Cash

Available cash generally means, for any quarter, all cash and cash equivalents on hand at the end of that quarter:

less the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner to:

provide for the proper conduct of our business (including cash reserves for our future capital expenditures and anticipated future debt service requirements and refunds of collected rates reasonably likely to be refunded as a result of a settlement or hearing related to FERC rate proceedings or rate proceedings under applicable law subsequent to that quarter);

comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments or other agreements; or

provide funds for distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters (provided that our general partner may not establish cash reserves for distributions if the effect of the establishment of such reserves will prevent us from distributing the minimum quarterly distribution on all common units and any cumulative arrearages on such common units for the current quarter);

plus, if our general partner so determines, all or any portion of the cash on hand on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from working capital borrowings made subsequent to the end of such quarter.

Under our partnership agreement, working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under a credit facility, commercial paper facility

or similar financing arrangement, and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners, and with the intent of the borrower to repay such borrowings within 12 months with funds other than from additional working capital borrowings.

Intent to Distribute the Minimum Quarterly Distribution

We intend to pay a quarterly distribution of at least \$0.375 per unit per quarter, or \$1.50 per unit on an annualized basis, to the extent we have sufficient available cash from our operations after the establishment of cash reserves and the payment of costs and expenses, including reimbursements of expenses to our general partner. However, we do not have a legal obligation to pay this distribution. The amount of distributions paid under our policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement.

General Partner Interest and Incentive Distribution Rights

Our general partner is currently entitled to 2.0% of all quarterly distributions that we make prior to our liquidation. This general partner interest is represented by 495,445 general partner units. Our general partner has the right, but not the obligation, to contribute up to a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its current general partner interest. The general partner's 2.0% interest in these distributions may be reduced if we issue additional units in the future and our general partner does not contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest.

Our general partner also currently holds incentive distribution rights that entitle it to receive increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 48.0%, of the cash we distribute from operating surplus (as defined in our partnership agreement) in excess of \$0.43125 per unit per quarter. The maximum distribution of 48.0% does not include any distributions that our general partner or its affiliates may receive on common, subordinated or general partner units that it owns.

Percentage Allocations of Available Cash

The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of available cash from operating surplus between the unitholders and our general partner based on the specified target distribution levels. The amounts set forth under "Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions" are the percentage interests of our general partner and the unitholders in any available cash from operating surplus we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column "Total Quarterly Distribution per Unit Target Amount." The percentage interests shown for our unitholders and our general partner for the minimum quarterly distribution are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution. The percentage interests set forth below for our general partner include its 2.0% general partner interest and assume that our general partner has contributed any additional capital necessary to maintain its 2.0% general partner interest, our general partner has not transferred its incentive distribution rights and that there are no arrearages on common units.

	Total Quarterly Distribution per Unit Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		Unitholders	General Partner
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$0.37500	98.0	% 2.0
First Target Distribution	above \$0.37500 up to \$0.43125	98.0	% 2.0
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.43125 up to \$0.46875	85.0	% 15.0
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.46875 up to \$0.56250	75.0	% 25.0

Thereafter	above \$0.56250	50.0	% 50.0	%
------------	-----------------	------	--------	---

45

Expiration of Subordination Period

Following the February 12, 2016 payment of the cash distribution attributable to the fourth quarter of 2015, and confirmation by the board of directors of our general partner based on the recommendation of the conflicts committee, on February 25, 2016, the subordination period ended. As a result, in the first quarter of 2016, each of the Partnership's 11,999,258 outstanding subordinated units converted into one common unit. The converted units will participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash. The conversion of the subordinated units does not impact the amount of cash distributions paid by us or the total number of outstanding units.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Pursuant to the terms of our limited partnership agreement, our general partner has the right to maintain its proportionate 2% general partner interest in the Partnership. The following table provides information regarding the exercise of such right by our general partner. Each sale listed below was exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Date of Sale	Number of General Partner Units Sold	Price per General Partner Unit	Consideration Paid to the Partnership
June 11, 2015	703	\$43.76	\$30,765
December 14, 2015	443	\$34.26	\$15,161
December 15, 2015	102	\$34.26	\$3,496

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth certain selected consolidated financial data as of and for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2015. The selected historical consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2011 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements of Delek Logistics Partners, LP Predecessor (the "DKL Predecessor"). The selected historical financial data for the 2012 period presented through November 6, 2012 is derived from consolidated financial results of the DKL Predecessor, and the period beginning November 7, 2012 is derived from consolidated financial results of Delek Logistics Partners, LP (the "Partnership"). All financial results have also been adjusted for subsequent transactions with predecessors as noted below.

The Partnership entered into various transactions with Delek and our general partner during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 pursuant to which we acquired the following assets from Delek:

two crude oil rail offloading racks, which are designed to receive up to 25,000 barrels per day ("bpd") of light crude oil or 12,000 bpd of heavy crude oil, or any combination of the two, delivered by rail to Delek's El Dorado Refinery (the "El Dorado Refinery") and related ancillary assets (the "El Dorado Assets") effective March 31, 2015, (such transaction, the "El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition");

a crude oil storage tank (the "Tyler Crude Tank") with a shell capacity of approximately 350,000 barrels located adjacent to Delek's Tyler Refinery (the "Tyler Refinery") and certain ancillary assets (collectively, with the Tyler Crude Tank, the "Tyler Assets") effective March 31, 2015, (such transaction, the "Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition");

the Tyler Assets, together with the El Dorado Assets, are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Logistics Assets." a refined products terminal (the "El Dorado Terminal") located at the El Dorado Refinery and (ii) 158 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets (the "El Dorado Tank Assets" and, together with the El Dorado Terminal, the "El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets") at and adjacent to the El Dorado Refinery effective February 4, 2014, (such transaction, the "El Dorado Acquisition").

a refined products terminal (the "Tyler Terminal") located at the Tyler Refinery and (ii) 96 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets (the "Tyler Tank Assets" and, together with the Tyler Terminal, the "Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets") adjacent to the Tyler Refinery, effective July 26, 2013 (such transaction, the "Tyler Acquisition").

The El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition, the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition were accounted for as transfers between entities under common control; such acquisitions hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Acquisitions from Delek." As entities under common control with Delek, transfers between entities under common control are accounted for as if the transfer occurred at the beginning of the period, and prior years have been retrospectively adjusted to include the historical results of the assets acquired in the Acquisitions from Delek prior to the effective date of each acquisition for all periods presented. We refer to the DKL Predecessor and, prior to each acquisition date, the Acquisitions from Delek collectively as our "Predecessors."

Our financial results may not be comparable as our Predecessors recorded revenues, general and administrative expenses and financed operations differently than the Partnership. See "Factors Affecting the Comparability of Our Financial Results" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 for additional information.

The following tables should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 and our consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2015 ⁽³⁾	2014 ⁽³⁾	2013 ⁽³⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
				Predecessors	Predecessors
Statements of Income and Other Comprehensive Income Data:	(In thousands, except units and per unit data)				
Net sales	\$589,669	\$841,253	\$907,428	\$1,022,586	\$744,079
Operating costs and expenses	512,407	762,407	868,697	1,020,062	737,207
Operating income	77,262	78,846	38,731	2,524	6,872
Non-operating costs and expenses	11,246	8,656	4,570	2,682	2,011
Income (loss) before income tax (benefit) expense	66,016	70,190	34,161	(158)	4,861
Income tax (benefit) expense	(195)	) 132	757	(14,024)	) 5,363
Net income (loss)	66,211	70,058	33,404	13,866	(502)
Less: (Loss) income attributable to Predecessors	(637)	) (1,939)	) (14,426)	) 5,456	(502)
Net income attributable to partners	\$66,848	\$71,997	\$47,830	\$8,410	\$—
Less: General partners' interest in net income (2%)	5,163	2,366	957		
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$61,685	\$69,631	\$46,873		
Net income per limited partner unit:					
Common - (basic)	\$2.55	\$2.88	\$1.95		
Common - (diluted)	\$2.52	\$2.85	\$1.93		
Subordinated - Delek (basic and diluted)	\$2.54	\$2.88	\$1.95		
Weighted average limited partner units outstanding:					
Common units - (basic)	12,237,154	12,171,548	12,025,249		
Common units - (diluted)	12,356,914	12,302,629	12,148,774		
Subordinated units - Delek (basic and diluted)	11,999,258	11,999,258	11,999,258		

Financial information and operating information (other than information relating to operations in east and west Texas) for the year ended December 31, 2011 is for the 247 days and 12 days Delek operated the El Dorado Refinery and Paline Pipeline System, respectively, in 2011.

The information presented includes the results of operations of our Predecessors. Prior to the completion of the Offering and subsequent acquisitions from Delek, our Predecessors did not record all revenues for intercompany gathering, pipeline transportation, terminalling and storage services.

⁽³⁾ The information presented includes the results of operations of the Logistics Assets Predecessor.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
				Predecessors	Predecessors
Balance Sheet Data:	(In thousands)				
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$253,848	\$254,779	\$242,512	\$220,566	\$178,756

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

Total assets	375,288	331,286	319,350	312,825	244,903
Total debt, including current maturities	351,600	251,750	164,800	90,000	30,300
Total liabilities	386,306	291,505	214,142	146,092	96,579
Total (deficit) equity	(11,018)	39,781	105,208	166,733	148,324

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

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this report to "Delek Logistics Partners, LP," the "Partnership," "we," "us" "our," or like terms, may refer to Delek Logistics Partners, LP, one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries or all of them taken as a whole. References in this report to "Delek" refer collectively to Delek US Holdings, Inc. and any of its subsidiaries, other than Delek Logistics Partners, LP and its subsidiaries and its general partner. Those statements in this section that are not historical in nature should be deemed forward-looking statements that are inherently uncertain. See "Forward-Looking Statements" below for a discussion of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in these statements.

On July 26, 2013, the Partnership, through its wholly owned subsidiary Delek Marketing & Supply, LP ("Delek Logistics Marketing"), acquired from Delek (i) the refined products terminal (the "Tyler Terminal") located at Delek's Tyler, Texas Refinery (the "Tyler Refinery") and (ii) 96 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets (the "Tyler Tank Assets" and, together with the Tyler Terminal, the "Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets") adjacent to the Tyler Refinery (such transaction, the "Tyler Acquisition").

On February 10, 2014, the Partnership, through its wholly owned subsidiary Delek Logistics Operating, LLC ("OpCo"), acquired from Delek (i) the refined products terminal (the "El Dorado Terminal") located at Delek's El Dorado, Arkansas refinery (the "El Dorado Refinery") and (ii) 158 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets (the "El Dorado Tank Assets" and, together with the El Dorado Terminal, the "El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets") at and adjacent to the El Dorado Refinery (such transaction, the "El Dorado Acquisition").

On March 31, 2015, the Partnership, through OpCo, acquired from Delek two crude oil rail offloading racks, which are designed to receive up to 25,000 barrels per day ("bpd") of light crude oil or 12,000 bpd of heavy crude oil, or any combination of the two, delivered by rail to the El Dorado Refinery and related ancillary assets (the "El Dorado Assets") (such transaction, the "El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition").

On March 31, 2015, the Partnership, through Delek Logistics Marketing, acquired from Delek a crude oil storage tank located adjacent to the Tyler Refinery (the "Tyler Crude Tank") and certain ancillary assets (collectively, with the Tyler Crude Tank, the "Tyler Assets") (such transaction, the "Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition"). The Tyler Crude Tank has approximately 350,000 barrels of shell capacity and is expected to primarily support the Tyler Refinery. The Tyler Assets, together with the El Dorado Assets, are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Logistics Assets."

The Tyler Acquisition, the El Dorado Acquisition, the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Acquisitions from Delek." The Acquisitions from Delek were accounted for as transfers between entities under common control. As entities under common control with Delek, we record the assets that Delek has contributed to us on our balance sheet at Delek's historical basis instead of fair value. Transfers between entities under common control are accounted for as if the transfer occurred at the beginning of the period, and prior years are retrospectively adjusted to furnish comparative information. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and related notes of the Partnership have been retrospectively adjusted to include: (i) the historical results of the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets, as owned and operated by Delek, for all periods presented through July 26, 2013 (the "Tyler Predecessor"), (ii) the historical results of the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets, as owned and operated by Delek, for all periods presented through February 10, 2014 (the "El Dorado Predecessor"), (iii) the historical results of the El Dorado Assets, as owned and operated by Delek, for all

periods presented through March 31, 2015 (the "El Dorado Assets Predecessor") and (iv) the historical results of the Tyler Assets, as owned and operated by Delek, for all periods presented through March 31, 2015 (the "Tyler Assets Predecessor"). The El Dorado Assets Predecessor, together with the Tyler Assets Predecessor, are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Logistics Assets Predecessor." We refer to the historical results of the Tyler Predecessor, the El Dorado Predecessor, the El Dorado Assets Predecessor and the Tyler Assets Predecessor collectively as our "Predecessors."

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements reflect our current estimates, expectations and projections about our future results, performance, prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, the information concerning our possible future results of operations, business and growth strategies, financing plans, expectations that regulatory developments or other matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition, our competitive position and the effects of competition, the projected growth of the industry in which we operate, and the benefits and synergies to be obtained from our completed and any future acquisitions, and statements of management’s goals and objectives, and other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “future,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” “appears,” “projects” and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by, which such performance or results will be achieved. Forward-looking information is based on information available at the time and/or management’s good faith belief with respect to future events, and is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. Important factors that, individually or in the aggregate, could cause such differences include, but are not limited to:

- our substantial dependence on Delek or its assignees and their respective ability to pay us under our commercial agreements;
- the age and condition of our assets and operating hazards and other risks incidental to transporting, storing and gathering crude oil, intermediate and refined products, including, but not limited to, costs, penalties, regulatory or legal actions and other effects related to spills, releases and tank failures;
- changes in insurance markets impacting costs and the level and types of coverage available;
- the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and demand for refined products;
- the wholesale marketing margins we are able to obtain and the number of barrels of product we are able to sell in our west Texas wholesale business;
- the suspension, reduction or termination of Delek's or its assignees' or any third-party's obligations under our commercial agreements;
- the ability to secure commercial agreements from Delek or third parties upon expiration of existing agreements;
- disruptions due to acts of God, equipment interruption or failure at our facilities, Delek’s facilities or third-party facilities on which our business is dependent;
- the results of our investments in joint ventures;
- changes in the availability and cost of capital of debt and equity financing;
- our reliance on information technology systems in our day-to-day operations;
- changes in general economic conditions;
- the effects of existing and future laws and governmental regulations, including, but not limited to, the rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) and those relating to environmental protection, pipeline integrity and safety;
- competitive conditions in our industry;
- actions taken by our customers and competitors;
- the demand for crude oil, refined products and transportation and storage services;
- our ability to successfully implement our business plan;
- an inability to have growth projects completed on time and on budget;
- Delek's inability to grow as expected;

- our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses;
- natural disasters, weather-related delays, casualty losses and other matters beyond our control;
- changes or volatility in interest and inflation rates;
- labor relations;
- large customer defaults;
- changes in tax status;
- the effects of future litigation; and
- other factors discussed elsewhere in this report.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, our actual results of operations and execution of our business strategy could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance upon them. In addition, past financial and/or operating performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance and you should not use our historical performance to anticipate results or future period trends. We can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations and financial condition.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements are made. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect thereto or with respect to other forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

The Partnership primarily owns and operates crude oil and intermediate and refined products logistics and marketing assets. We gather, transport and store crude oil and intermediate products and market, distribute, transport and store refined products primarily in select regions of the southeastern United States and Texas for Delek and third parties. A substantial majority of our existing assets are both integral to and dependent upon the success of Delek's refining operations as many of our assets are contracted exclusively to Delek in support of its Tyler and El Dorado Refineries.

The Partnership is not a taxable entity for federal income tax purposes or the income taxes of those states that follow the federal income tax treatment of partnerships. Instead, for purposes of these income taxes, each partner of the Partnership is required to take into account its share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction in computing its federal and state income tax liabilities, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to the partner by the partnership. The taxable income reportable to each partner takes into account differences between the tax basis and the fair market value of our assets and financial reporting bases of assets and liabilities, the acquisition price of their units and the taxable income allocation requirements under the partnership agreement.

Recent Developments

Paline Pipeline Capacity Reservation

Effective January 1, 2015, we entered into separate agreements with two unrelated third parties for such parties to reserve certain capacity on the Paline Pipeline. See Item 1, "Business—2015 Developments—Paline Pipeline Capacity Reservation" for additional information on these agreements.

Acquisitions

On March 31, 2015, we completed the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition. See Item 1, "Business—2015 Developments—Acquisitions" for additional information on these acquisitions.

Other Developments

Inflation Adjustments. The tariffs on our pipelines and the throughput and storage fees under our agreements with Delek and third parties are subject to increase or decrease annually, by the amount of any change in various inflation-based indices, including the FERC oil pipeline index, the consumer price index and the producer price index. See Item 1, "Business—2015 Developments—Other Developments—Inflation Adjustments" for additional information on these changes.

Omnibus Agreement. The Partnership entered into an omnibus agreement with Delek, our general partner, OpCo and certain of the Partnership's and Delek's other subsidiaries on November 7, 2012, which was subsequently amended and restated on July 26, 2013, February 10, 2014 and March 31, 2015 in connection with our subsequent acquisitions from Delek (collectively, the "Omnibus Agreement"). The third amendment and restatement entered into effective March 31, 2015 provided for the following: (i) revisions of the schedules to include the El Dorado Assets and the Tyler Assets, (ii) revisions of certain provisions and schedules with respect to certain environmental matters, (iii) the addition of DKL Transportation, LLC as a party to the agreement, (iv) the elimination of certain provisions under the Omnibus Agreement that had expired, and (v) updating the annual administrative fee payable by us to Delek for general corporate and administrative services that Delek and its affiliates provide to us to reflect the inflationary increase provided under the Omnibus Agreement,

from \$3.3 million to \$3.4 million, which is prorated and payable monthly. The Partnership entered into an amendment to the third amended and restated omnibus agreement on August 3, 2015, with an effective date of April 1, 2015 (the third amended and restated omnibus agreement between the Partnership, Delek and the general partner, as amended, is referred to as the "Third Restated Omnibus Agreement"). This amendment eliminated a \$1.0 million per event deductible that applied to certain asset failures before Delek was required to reimburse the Partnership.

Joint Ventures. On March 20, 2015, we entered into two joint ventures with unrelated third parties that are currently constructing logistics assets that we anticipate will serve interested parties. Our total projected investment for the two joint ventures is approximately \$96.0 million and will be financed through a combination of cash from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and asset contributions. These assets are expected to include the following:

- an 80-mile pipeline with a capacity of 80,000 bpd that originates in Longview, Texas with destinations in the Shreveport, Louisiana area (the "Caddo Pipeline") and;
- a 109-mile pipeline with a capacity of 55,000 bpd with the capability to expand to 85,000 bpd, that originates in north Loving County, Texas near the Texas-New Mexico border and terminates in Midland, Texas ("the RIO Pipeline").

The joint venture that will construct and own the Caddo Pipeline was formed pursuant to an agreement between our subsidiary DKL Caddo, LLC ("DKL Caddo") and Plains Pipeline, L.P., an affiliate of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. ("Plains"), under which DKL Caddo and Plains each own a 50% membership interest. The joint venture that will construct and own the RIO Pipeline was formed pursuant to an agreement between our subsidiary DKL RIO, LLC ("DKL RIO") and Rangeland Energy II, LLC ("Rangeland") under which DKL RIO and Rangeland own 33% and 67% membership interests, respectively.

Business Strategies

Our objectives are to maintain stable cash flows and to grow the quarterly distributions paid to our unitholders over time. We are focused on growing our asset base within our geographic area through acquisitions, project development, joint ventures and enhancing our existing systems. While we will continue to evaluate ways to provide Delek with logistics services, our emphasis will be to increase the logistics services that we offer to third parties. We intend to achieve these objectives through the following business strategies:

Generate Stable Cash Flow. We will continue to pursue opportunities to provide logistics, marketing and other services to Delek and third parties pursuant to long-term, fee-based contracts. In new service contracts, we will endeavor to include minimum volume throughput or other commitments similar to those included in our current commercial agreements with Delek.

Focus on Growing Our Business. We intend to evaluate and pursue opportunities to grow our business through both strategic acquisitions and expansion and construction projects, both internally funded or in combination with potential external partners. We believe that our strong relationship with our sponsor will enhance our opportunities to grow our business.

Pursue Acquisitions. We plan to pursue strategic acquisitions that both complement our existing assets and provide attractive returns for our unitholders. For example, in March 2015, we completed the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, which further enhanced our terminalling and storage capabilities. As we continue to grow through acquisitions, we believe we will be able to increase our third party business.

Additionally, Delek has granted us a right of first offer on certain logistics assets. We intend to review our right to purchase any such assets as they are offered to us under the terms of the right of first offer, from time to time. Delek is

also required, under certain circumstances, to offer us the opportunity to purchase additional logistics assets that Delek may acquire or construct in the future. In addition to those opportunities to acquire assets from Delek, we believe that our current asset base and our knowledge of the regional markets in which we operate will enable us to target and complete attractive third-party acquisitions.

Pursue Attractive Expansion and Construction Opportunities. We intend to pursue organic growth opportunities that complement our existing businesses or that provide attractive returns within or outside our current geographic footprint. We plan to evaluate potential opportunities to make capital investments that will be used to expand our existing asset base through the expansion and construction of new logistics assets to support growth of any of our customers', including Delek's, businesses and from increased third-party activity. These construction projects may be developed either through joint venture relationships or by us acting independently, depending on size and scale. For example,

on March 20, 2015, we entered into two joint ventures that are currently constructing logistics assets that we anticipate will serve third parties and Delek.

Optimize Our Existing Assets and Expand Our Customer Base. We seek to enhance the profitability of our existing assets by adding incremental throughput volumes, improving operating efficiencies and increasing system-wide utilization. For example, during the first quarter of 2015, Delek completed a project to expand the crude nameplate capacity at the Tyler Refinery by 15,000 bpd to 75,000 bpd. In connection with the expansion of the Tyler Refinery, our Tyler Terminal was expanded, enhancing its operational capabilities. We also expect to further diversify our customer base by increasing third-party throughput volumes running through certain of our existing systems and expanding our existing asset portfolio to service more third-party customers.

Commercial Agreements

The Partnership has various long-term, fee-based commercial agreements with Delek under which we provide crude oil gathering, crude oil, intermediate and refined products transportation and storage services, and marketing, terminalling and offloading services to Delek, and Delek commits to provide us with minimum monthly throughput volumes of crude oil, intermediate and refined products. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of our material agreements with Delek.

How We Evaluate Our Operations

We use a variety of financial and operating metrics to analyze our segment performance. These metrics are significant factors in assessing our operating results and profitability and include: (i) volumes (including pipeline throughput and terminal volumes); (ii) contribution margin and gross margin per barrel; (iii) operating and maintenance expenses; and (iv) EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow (as such terms are defined below).

Volumes. The amount of revenue we generate primarily depends on the volumes of crude oil and intermediate and refined products that we handle in our pipeline, transportation, terminalling and marketing operations. These volumes are primarily affected by the supply of and demand for crude oil, intermediate and refined products in the markets served directly or indirectly by our assets. Although Delek has committed to minimum volumes under the commercial agreements described above, our results of operations will be impacted by:

- Delek's utilization of our assets in excess of its minimum volume commitments;
- our ability to identify and execute acquisitions and organic expansion projects, and capture incremental volume increases from Delek or third parties;
- our ability to increase throughput volumes at our refined products terminals and provide additional ancillary services at those terminals, such as ethanol blending and additive injection;
- our ability to identify and serve new customers in our marketing and trucking operations; and
- our ability to make connections to third-party facilities and pipelines.

Contribution Margin and Gross Margin per Barrel. Because we do not allocate general and administrative expense by segment, we measure the performance of our segments by the amount of contribution margin generated in operations. Contribution margin is calculated as net sales less cost of sales and operating expenses. For our wholesale marketing and terminalling segment, we also measure gross margin per barrel. The gross margin per barrel reflects the gross margin (net sales less cost of sales) of the wholesale marketing operations divided by the number of barrels of refined products sold during the measurement period. Both contribution margin and gross margin per barrel can be affected by fluctuations in the prices of gasoline, distillate fuel, ethanol and Renewable Identification Numbers ("RINs"). Historically, the profitability of our wholesale marketing operations has been affected by commodity price volatility,

specifically as it relates to changes in the price of refined products between the time we purchase such products from our suppliers and the time we sell the products to our wholesale customers, and the fluctuation in the value of RINs. Our wholesale marketing gross margin can also be impacted by fixed price ethanol agreements that we enter into to fix the price we pay for ethanol.

Operating and Maintenance Expenses. We seek to maximize the profitability of our operations by effectively managing operating and maintenance expenses. These expenses are comprised primarily of labor expenses, lease costs, utility costs, insurance premiums, repairs and maintenance expenses and property taxes. These expenses generally remain relatively stable across broad ranges of throughput volumes but can fluctuate from period to period depending on the mix of activities performed during that period and the timing of these expenses. We will seek to manage our maintenance expenditures on our pipelines and terminals by scheduling maintenance over time to avoid significant variability in our maintenance expenditures and minimize their impact on our cash flow.

EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow. We define EBITDA as net income (loss) before net interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization expense. We define distributable cash flow as EBITDA less net cash paid for interest, maintenance capital expenditures and income taxes. Distributable cash flow will not reflect changes in working capital balances. Distributable cash flow and EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP").

EBITDA and distributable cash flow are non-U.S. GAAP supplemental financial measures that management and external users of our consolidated financial statements, such as industry analysts, investors, lenders and rating agencies, may use to assess:

- our operating performance as compared to other publicly traded partnerships in the midstream energy industry, without regard to historical cost basis, or in the case of EBITDA, financing methods;
- the ability of our assets to generate sufficient cash flow to make distributions to our unitholders;
- ability to incur and service debt and fund capital expenditures; and
- the viability of acquisitions and other capital expenditure projects and the returns on investment of various investment opportunities.

We believe that the presentation of EBITDA and distributable cash flow provides useful information to investors in assessing our financial condition and results of operations. EBITDA and distributable cash flow should not be considered alternatives to net income, operating income, cash from operations or any other measure of financial performance or liquidity presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. EBITDA and distributable cash flow have important limitations as analytical tools because they exclude some but not all items that affect net income and net cash provided by operating activities. Additionally, because EBITDA and distributable cash flow may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, our definition of EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to its most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, please refer to "—Results of Operations."

Factors Affecting the Comparability of Our Financial Results

Our future results of operations may not be comparable to our historical results of operations for the reasons described below:

Revenues. There are differences between the way the Predecessors recorded revenues and the way the Partnership records revenues after the completion of our initial public offering and the Acquisitions from Delek. Because our assets, including the Logistics Assets, the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets and the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets, were historically a part of the integrated operations of Delek, the Predecessors generally recognized the costs and most revenue associated with the gathering, pipeline, transportation, terminalling and storage services provided to Delek on an intercompany basis or charged low throughput fees for transportation. Accordingly, the revenues in the Predecessors' consolidated financial statements are different than those reflected in the Partnership's consolidated financial statements as the Predecessors' amounts relate primarily to amounts received from third parties while the Partnership's revenues will also reflect amounts associated with our commercial agreements with Delek in addition to amounts received from third parties.

General and Administrative Expenses. The Predecessors' general and administrative expenses included direct monthly charges for the management and operation of our logistics assets and certain expenses allocated by Delek for general corporate services, such as treasury, accounting and legal services. These expenses were charged or allocated to the Predecessors based on the nature of the expenses and our proportionate share of employee time and headcount.

Delek continues to charge the Partnership for the management and operation of our logistics assets, including an annual fee under the Omnibus Agreement for the provision of various centralized corporate services. Additionally, the Partnership is required to reimburse Delek for direct or allocated costs and expenses incurred by Delek on behalf of the Partnership. The Partnership also incurs additional incremental annual general and administrative expense as a result of being a publicly traded partnership.

Financing. The Partnership paid a cash distribution to its unit holders at a distribution rate of \$0.59 per unit for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 (\$2.36 per unit on an annualized basis). Our partnership agreement requires that the Partnership distribute to its unitholders quarterly all of its available cash as defined in the partnership agreement. As a result, the Partnership expects to fund future capital expenditures primarily from operating cash flows, borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit agreement and any future issuances of equity and debt securities.

Market Trends

Master Limited Partnerships

During the year ending December 31, 2015, the decline in crude oil prices and the prices of related refined products have impacted our operations and the operations of other master limited partnerships in the midstream energy sector in several ways. First, the decline in prices has resulted in crude oil exploration companies reducing capital expenditures to support future growth, as well as current drilling activity in many basins. This reduction has created excess capacity on some crude oil pipelines in the United States and limited the need for new infrastructure projects as crude oil production in the United States began to decline in the second half of 2015. Second, the credit markets have destabilized in the energy sector during a period of declining prices, which has reduced the availability of credit and increased the cost of debt. Third, due to a challenging market environment and decline in the price per unit for many midstream companies, the yields for master limited partnerships have increased, resulting in a higher cost of capital. The combination of destabilized credit markets, increasing cost of capital and challenging industry environment affects the ability to develop profitable growth projects that are needed to support future distribution growth in the midstream energy sector.

West Texas Marketing Operations

Overall demand for gathering and terminalling services in a particular area is generally driven by crude oil production in the area, which can be impacted by crude oil prices, refining economics and access to alternate delivery and transportation infrastructure. Additionally, volatility in crude oil, intermediate and refined products prices in the west Texas area can affect the results of our west Texas operations. For example, declines in the price of crude oil in 2015 have lowered crude oil production levels in the west Texas area, resulting in lower demand for finished products from our west Texas operations to industries that support crude oil exploration and production. See below for the high, low and average price per barrel of WTI crude oil during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Also, the volatility of finished products prices will reduce our margin in the west Texas operations when the selling price of finished products does not adjust as quickly as the purchase price. See below for the range of prices per gallon of gasoline and diesel during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Our west Texas operations also benefit from RINs that are generated by ethanol blending activities. As a result, decreases in the price of RINs can adversely affect our results of operations. The RINs we generate are sold primarily to Delek at market prices. We sold approximately \$5.8 million, \$4.4 million and \$6.2 million of RINs to Delek during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See below for the average and high/low prices of RINs for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

All of these factors are subject to change over time. As part of our overall business strategy, management considers aspects such as location, acquisition and expansion opportunities and factors impacting the utilization of the refineries (and therefore throughput volumes), which may impact our performance in the market.

Seasonality and Customer Maintenance Programs

The volume and throughput of crude oil, intermediate and refined products transported through our pipelines and sold through our terminals and to third parties is directly affected by the level of supply and demand for all of such products in the markets served directly or indirectly by our assets or our customers. Supply and demand for such products fluctuates during the calendar year. Demand for gasoline, for example, is generally higher during the summer months than during the winter months due to seasonal increases in motor vehicle traffic. Demand for asphalt products is also lower in the winter months. In addition, our refining customers, such as Delek, occasionally reduce or suspend operations to perform planned maintenance during the winter, when demand for their products is lower. Accordingly, these factors affect the need for crude oil or finished products by our customers and therefore limit our volumes or throughput during these periods, and our operating results will generally be lower during the first and fourth quarters of the year. We believe, however, that many of the potential effects of seasonality on our revenues and contribution margin will be substantially mitigated due to our commercial agreements with Delek that include minimum volume and throughput commitments.

Results of Operations

A discussion and analysis of the factors contributing to our results of operations is presented below. The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Partnership have been retrospectively adjusted to include the historical results of the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets for all periods presented through July 26, 2013, the historical results of the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets for all periods presented through February 10, 2014 and the historical results of the Logistics Assets for all periods presented through March 31, 2015. The financial statements, together with the following information, are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing our historical operations, but should not serve as the only criteria for predicting our future performance.

The following table and discussion present a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, including a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income and net cash provided by (used in) operating activities and distributable cash flow to net income (in thousands, except unit and per unit amounts). Our financial results may not be comparable as our Predecessors recorded revenues, general and administrative expenses and financed operations differently than the Partnership. See "—Factors Affecting the Comparability of Our Financial Results" for additional information.

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income Data:	Years ended December 31,		
	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾
	(In thousands, except unit data and per unit data)		
Net sales:			
Pipelines and transportation	\$131,379	\$91,348	\$60,237
Wholesale marketing and terminalling	458,290	749,905	847,191
Total	589,669	841,253	907,428
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	436,304	697,221	811,364
Operating expenses	44,923	39,465	35,903
General and administrative expenses	11,384	10,616	7,526
Depreciation and amortization	19,692	15,022	13,738
Loss on asset disposals	104	83	166
Total operating costs and expenses	512,407	762,407	868,697
Operating income	77,262	78,846	38,731
Interest expense, net	10,658	8,656	4,570
Loss on equity method investments	588	—	—
Total non-operating costs and expenses	11,246	8,656	4,570
Income before income tax (benefit) expense	66,016	70,190	34,161
Income tax (benefit) expense	(195)	) 132	757
Net income	66,211	70,058	33,404
Less: Loss attributable to Predecessors	(637)	) (1,939)	) (14,426)
Net income attributable to partners	\$66,848	\$71,997	\$47,830
Comprehensive income attributable to partners	\$66,848	\$71,997	\$47,830
EBITDA ⁽³⁾	\$96,366	\$93,868	\$52,469
Less: General partner's interest in net income (2%), including incentive distribution rights	5,163	2,366	957
Limited partner's interest in net income	\$61,685	\$69,631	\$46,873
Net income per limited partner unit:			
Common units - (basic)	\$2.55	\$2.88	\$1.95
Common units - (diluted)	\$2.52	\$2.85	\$1.93
Subordinated units - Delek (basic and diluted)	\$2.54	\$2.88	\$1.95
Weighted average limited partner units outstanding:			
Common units - (basic)	12,237,154	12,171,548	12,025,249
Common units - (diluted)	12,356,914	12,302,629	12,148,774
Subordinated units - Delek (basic and diluted)	11,999,258	11,999,258	11,999,258
Distributable Cash Flow ⁽³⁾	\$81,140	\$78,580	\$33,961

The information presented includes the results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the El Dorado

(1) Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

The information presented has been adjusted to include the results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the
(2) El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

For a definition of EBITDA and distributable cash flow, see "—How We Evaluate Our Operations—EBITDA and (3) Distributable Cash Flow." Distributable cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2015 includes a net loss related to the Logistics Assets Predecessor.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾
	(In thousands)		
Reconciliation of EBITDA to net income:			
Net income	\$66,211	\$70,058	\$33,404
Add:			
Income tax (benefit) expense	(195	) 132	757
Depreciation and amortization	19,692	15,022	13,738
Interest expense, net	10,658	8,656	4,570
EBITDA ⁽³⁾	\$96,366	\$93,868	\$52,469
Reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$68,024	\$85,084	\$36,568
Amortization of unfavorable contract liability to revenue	—	2,670	2,623
Amortization of deferred revenue	596	307	204
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(1,460	) (1,267	) (1,007
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	(251	) (232	) (224
Deferred income taxes	(14	) 109	(309
Loss on equity method investments	(588) —	—
Loss on asset disposals	(104	) (83	) (166
Unit-based compensation expense	(406	) (274	) (464
Changes in assets and liabilities	20,106	(1,234	) 9,917
Income tax (benefit) expense	(195	) 132	757
Interest expense, net	10,658	8,656	4,570
EBITDA ⁽³⁾	\$96,366	\$93,868	\$52,469
Reconciliation of distributable cash flow to EBITDA:			
EBITDA ⁽³⁾	\$96,366	\$93,868	\$52,469
Less: Cash interest, net ⁽⁴⁾	9,198	7,389	3,563
Less: Maintenance capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾	11,841	6,642	12,662
Add: Reimbursement from Delek for capital expenditures ⁽⁶⁾	5,220	1,578	837
Less: Loss on equity method investments	(588) —	—
Less: Income tax (benefit) expense	(195	) 132	757
Add: Non-cash unit based compensation expense	406	274	464
Less: Amortization of deferred revenue	596	307	204
Less: Amortization of unfavorable contract liability	—	2,670	2,623
Distributable cash flow ⁽³⁾	\$81,140	\$78,580	\$33,961

The information presented includes the results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the El Dorado

⁽¹⁾ Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

The information presented has been adjusted to include the results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the

⁽²⁾ El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

- For a definition of EBITDA and distributable cash flow, see "—How We Evaluate Our Operations—EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow." EBITDA and Distributable cash flow include (i) net loss of \$0.2 million related to the
- (3) Logistics Assets Predecessor during the year ended December 31, 2015, (ii) net loss of \$1.5 million related to the El Dorado Predecessor and the Logistics Assets Predecessor during the year ended December 31, 2014, and (iii) net loss of \$11.4 million related to our Predecessors for the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (4) Cash interest expense, net excludes the amortization of deferred financing costs. Maintenance capital expenditures represent cash expenditures (including expenditures for the addition or improvement to, or the replacement of, our capital assets, and for the acquisition of existing, or the construction or development of new, capital assets) made to maintain our long-term operating income or operating capacity.
- (5) Examples of maintenance and regulatory capital expenditures are expenditures for the repair, refurbishment and replacement of pipelines and terminals, to maintain equipment reliability, integrity and safety and to address environmental laws and regulations.
- (6) For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, Delek reimbursed us for certain capital expenditures pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Agreement.

The following table is a summary of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, disaggregated to present the results of operations of the Logistics Assets Predecessor (in thousands):

	Delek Logistics Partners, LP	Logistics Assets Predecessor ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income Data:			
Net sales:			
Pipelines and transportation	\$131,379	\$—	\$131,379
Wholesale marketing and terminalling	458,290	—	458,290
Total	589,669	—	589,669
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	436,304	—	436,304
Operating expenses	44,756	167	44,923
General and administrative expenses	11,384	—	11,384
Depreciation and amortization	19,222	470	19,692
Loss on asset disposals	104	—	104
Total operating costs and expenses	511,770	637	512,407
Operating income (loss)	77,899	(637)	) 77,262
Interest expense	10,658	—	10,658
Loss on equity method investments	588	—	588
Total non-operating costs and expenses	11,246	—	11,246
Income before income tax expense	66,653	(637)	) 66,016
Income tax benefit	(195)	) —	(195)
Net income (loss)	\$66,848	\$(637)	) \$66,211
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$96,533	\$(167)	) \$96,366

(1) The information presented includes the results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

(2) For a definition of EBITDA, see "—How We Evaluate Our Operations—EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow."

The following tables include reconciliations of EBITDA and distributable cash flow to net income and EBITDA to net cash from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2015, disaggregated to present the results of operations of the Partnership and the Logistics Assets Predecessor through March 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Delek Logistics Partners, LP	Logistics Assets (Logistics Assets Predecessor) ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Reconciliation of EBITDA to net income (loss):			
Net income (loss)	\$66,848	\$(637)	) \$66,211
Add:			
Income tax benefit	(195)	) —	(195)
Depreciation and amortization	19,222	470	19,692
Interest expense, net	10,658	—	10,658
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$96,533	\$(167)	) \$96,366
Reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$68,191	\$(167)	) \$68,024
Amortization of deferred revenue	596	—	596
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(1,460)	) —	(1,460)
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	(251)	) —	(251)
Deferred income taxes	(14)	) —	(14)
Loss on equity method investments	(588)	) —	(588)
Loss on asset disposals	(104)	) —	(104)
Unit-based compensation expense	(406)	) —	(406)
Changes in assets and liabilities	20,106	—	20,106
Income tax benefit	(195)	) —	(195)
Interest expense, net	10,658	—	10,658
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$96,533	\$(167)	) \$96,366
Reconciliation of distributable cash flow to EBITDA:			
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$96,533	\$(167)	) \$96,366
Less: Cash interest, net ⁽³⁾	9,198	—	9,198
Less: Maintenance capital expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	11,841	—	11,841
Add: Reimbursement from Delek for capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾	5,220	—	5,220
Less: Loss on equity method investments	(588)	) —	(588)
Less: Income tax benefit	(195)	) —	(195)
Add: Non-cash unit based compensation expense	406	—	406
Less: Amortization of deferred revenue	596	—	596
Less: Amortization of unfavorable contract liability	—	—	—
Distributable cash flow ⁽²⁾	\$81,307	\$(167)	) \$81,140

The information presented includes the results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the El Dorado

(1) Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

(2) For a definition of EBITDA and distributable cash flow, see "—How We Evaluate Our Operations—EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow."

(3) Cash interest, net excludes the amortization of debt issuance costs.

- Maintenance capital expenditures represent cash expenditures (including expenditures for the addition or improvement to, or the replacement of, our capital assets, and for the acquisition of existing, or the construction or development of new, capital assets) made to maintain our long-term operating income or operating capacity.
- (4) Examples of maintenance and regulatory capital expenditures are expenditures for the repair, refurbishment and replacement of pipelines and terminals, to maintain equipment reliability, integrity and safety and to address environmental laws and regulations.
- (5) For the year ended December 31, 2015, Delek reimbursed us for certain capital expenditures pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Agreement.

Segment Data:

The following is a summary of business segment capital expenditures for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)			
Pipelines and Transportation	\$16,030	\$5,804	\$22,696
Wholesale Marketing and Terminalling	6,397	3,364	3,041
Total capital spending	\$22,427	\$9,168	\$25,737

- (1) Capital spending includes expenditures incurred in connection with the assets acquired in the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition.
- (2) Capital spending has been adjusted to include expenditures incurred in connection with the assets acquired in the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition.

Consolidated Results of Operations - Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 versus the Year Ended December 31, 2014 and the Year Ended December 31, 2014 versus the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Contribution Margin

Contribution margin for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$108.4 million, compared to \$104.6 million in 2014, an increase of \$3.9 million or 3.7%. The increase in contribution margin was attributable to increased fees on our Paline Pipeline System, the acquisition of the FTT Assets and the effects of the throughput agreements we entered into with Delek in connection with the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition. Offsetting the increases were lower margins in our west Texas operations. The decrease in our contribution margin in our west Texas operations was a result of a more challenging market, in which lower crude oil prices drove a reduction in drilling activity in west Texas, lowering demand in the region. Also contributing to the decrease in our west Texas margins was a decline in the average market price for ethanol to a level below our fixed price contracts that were in place during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014, when average market prices were above our fixed priced contracts. Additionally, our contribution margin in our west Texas operations during the year ended December 31, 2014 benefited from a favorable supply/demand balance and downtime at refineries in the region.

Contribution margin for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$104.6 million in 2014, compared to \$60.2 million in 2013, an increase of \$44.4 million or 73.8%. The increase in contribution margin was attributable to increases in net sales in the pipelines and transportation segment during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, as a result of the effect of the throughput and tankage agreements we entered into with Delek in connection with the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition. Further contributing to the increase in contribution margin were higher margins achieved in our operations in west Texas during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, as a result of a favorable supply/demand balance and downtime at refineries in the region during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table presents a summary of the contribution margin related to these assets for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Contribution Margin

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands)		
West Texas	\$4,923	\$25,936	\$11,316
Paline Pipeline	17,094	6,084	7,536
FTT Assets	3,353	214	—
Acquisition of Logistics Assets	5,089	(679	) (263
El Dorado Acquisition and Tyler Acquisition	24,440	24,257	(4,844
Other	53,543	48,755	46,416
Total	\$108,442	\$104,567	\$60,161

Net Sales

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we generated net sales of \$589.7 million and \$841.3 million, respectively, a decrease of \$251.6 million, or 29.9%. The decrease was primarily attributable to decreases in the average sales prices per gallon of gasoline and diesel sold in our west Texas marketing operations. The average sales price per gallon of gasoline sold decreased \$0.94 during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 2014. The average sales price per gallon of diesel sold decreased \$1.24 during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 2014. Also contributing to the decrease in net sales were lower volumes in our west Texas operations. Partially offsetting the decreases were increased fees on our Paline Pipeline System, net sales contributed by the FTT Assets and the effects of the throughput and tankage agreements for the Logistics Assets, which contributed approximately \$21.1 million, \$18.4 million, and \$6.1 million, respectively, to net sales in the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$9.6 million and \$0.5 million for the Paline Pipeline System and the FTT Assets, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2014. The Logistics Assets did not contribute to net sales during 2014, as they were acquired in March 2015.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, we generated net sales of \$841.3 million and \$907.4 million, respectively, a decrease of \$66.2 million, or 7.3%. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower sales volume in our west Texas operations due to matching volumes with the supply/demand balance in the local market and to the fact that our Abilene terminal was not operational for a portion of the first quarter of 2014 due to required maintenance. Also contributing to the decrease in our net sales were decreases in the average sales prices per gallon of gasoline and diesel in our west Texas operations. The average sales price per gallon of gasoline decreased \$0.16 during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013. The average sales price per gallon of diesel decreased \$0.13 during the year ended

December 31, 2014, compared to 2013. These decreases were partially offset by increases in net sales attributable to the effect of the throughput and tankage agreements that went into effect in connection with the El Dorado Acquisition in February 2014 and the Tyler Acquisition in July 2013. The throughput and tankage agreements for the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets and the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets contributed approximately \$15.8 million and \$18.1 million, respectively, to net sales in the year ended December 31, 2014.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold was \$436.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$697.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$260.9 million, or 37.4%. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to decreases in the average cost per gallon of gasoline and diesel purchased in our west Texas marketing operations. The average cost per gallon of gasoline purchased decreased \$0.87 during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 2014. The average cost per gallon of diesel decreased \$1.16 during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 2014. Also contributing to the decrease in cost of goods sold were lower volumes in our west Texas operations.

Cost of goods sold was \$697.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$811.4 million for 2013, a decrease of \$114.2 million, or 14.1%. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to lower volumes and in the average cost per gallon of gasoline and diesel purchased in our west Texas marketing operations. The average cost per gallon of gasoline decreased \$0.20 during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013. The average cost per gallon of diesel decreased \$0.18 during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$44.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$39.5 million for 2014, an increase of \$5.4 million or 13.8%. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increases in various maintenance initiatives related to our tanks and pipelines and acquisition activities that occurred since the year ended December 31, 2014, including the acquisition of the Logistics Assets.

Operating expenses were \$39.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$35.9 million for 2013, an increase of \$3.6 million or 9.9%. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increases in maintenance costs and higher asset utilization during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

General and administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$11.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$0.8 million, or 7.2%. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increases in certain direct employee costs allocated to us and increases in professional services fees incurred in connection with our various acquisition activities and joint venture projects during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

General and administrative expenses were \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$3.1 million, or 41.1%. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to costs incurred in connection with various acquisitions and increased costs of general corporate services for which we pay Delek pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Agreement during

the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Also contributing to the increase was an increase in professional services fees in connection with various acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization was \$19.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$15.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$4.7 million, or 31.1%. The increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to the additions of the FTT Assets and the Logistics Assets to our asset base.

Depreciation and amortization was \$15.0 million and \$13.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, an increase of \$1.3 million, or 9.3%. The increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to the addition of the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets and the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets to our asset base.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$2.0 million, or 23.1%. This increase was primarily attributable to increases in interest costs under our revolving credit facility due to changes in debt utilization and interest rates thereunder and increases in deferred financing charges as a result of borrowings incurred in connection with the acquisitions of the Logistics Assets, the FTT Assets and contributions made to our joint ventures, as well as our debt refinancing activities.

Interest expense was \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$4.1 million, or 89.4%. This increase was primarily attributable to increases in interest costs and deferred financing charges as a result of borrowings incurred, and the debt refinancing completed, in connection with the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition.

Income Tax

Income tax benefit was \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$0.1 million expense for the year ended December 31, 2014. Our effective tax rate was (0.3)% for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 0.2% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Partnership is not subject to federal income taxes as a limited partnership. Accordingly, our taxable income or loss is included in the federal and state income tax returns of our partners.

Income tax expense was \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Our effective tax rate was 0.2% for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2.2% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Partnership is not subject to federal income taxes as a limited partnership. Accordingly, our taxable income or loss is included in the federal and state income tax returns of our partners.

Operating Segments

We review operating results in two reportable segments: (i) pipelines and transportation and (ii) wholesale marketing and terminalling. Decisions concerning the allocation of resources and assessment of operating performance are made based on this segmentation. Management measures the operating performance of each reportable segment based on the segment contribution margin. Segment contribution margin is defined as net sales less cost of sales and operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization. Segment reporting is more fully discussed in Note 15 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Pipelines and Transportation Segment

Our pipelines and transportation segment includes the Lion Pipeline System, the SALA Gathering System, the Paline Pipeline System, the East Texas Crude Logistics System, the Tyler-Big Sandy Pipeline, the El Dorado Tank Assets, the Tyler Tank Assets, the Greenville-Mount Pleasant Pipeline and Greenville Storage Facility, the El Dorado Offloading Racks, the Tyler Crude Tank and refined product pipeline capacity leased from Enterprise TE Products Pipeline Company LLC that runs from the El Dorado Refinery to our Memphis terminal. In addition to these operating systems, we also acquired the FTT Assets in December 2014 that include 123 trucks and 205 trailers used to haul primarily crude oil and other products for unrelated and related third parties.

The following table and discussion present the results of operations of the pipelines and transportation segment, including the historical results of the Logistics Assets for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾
Net sales:			
Affiliate	\$102,551	\$80,683	\$51,878
Third-Party	28,828	10,665	8,359
Total	131,379	91,348	60,237
Operating costs and expenses:			

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

Cost of goods sold	19,607	4,294	764
Operating expenses	33,751	31,979	27,728
Segment contribution margin	\$78,021	\$55,075	\$31,745
Throughputs (average bpd)			
Lion Pipeline System:			
Crude pipelines (non-gathered)	54,960	47,906	46,515
Refined products pipelines to Enterprise Systems	57,366	53,461	49,694
SALA Gathering System	20,673	22,656	22,152
East Texas Crude Logistics System	18,828	7,361	19,896
El Dorado Rail Offloading Racks	981	—	—

- The information presented includes the results of operations of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the
- (1) completion of the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.
- The information has been adjusted to include the results of operations of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to
- (2) the completion of the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

The following table presents the results of operations of the pipelines and transportation segment for the year ended December 31, 2015, disaggregated to present the results of operations of the Partnership and the Logistics Assets Predecessor through March 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Delek Logistics Partners, LP	Logistics Assets Predecessor ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Net sales	\$ 131,379	\$—	\$ 131,379
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	19,607	—	19,607
Operating expenses	33,584	167	33,751
Segment contribution margin	\$ 78,188	\$(167)	\$ 78,021
Throughputs (average bpd)			
Lion Pipeline System:			
Crude pipelines (non-gathered)	54,960	—	54,960
Refined products pipelines to Enterprise Systems	57,366	—	57,366
SALA Gathering System	20,673	—	20,673
East Texas Crude Logistics System	18,828	—	18,828
El Dorado Offloading Rack	981	5,151	2,009

⁽¹⁾ The information presented includes the results of operations of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. Prior to the completion of the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition, the Logistics Assets Predecessor did not record revenues for intercompany throughput and storage services.

Pipelines and Transportation Segment Operational Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 versus the Year Ended December 31, 2014 and the Year Ended December 31, 2014 versus the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Contribution Margin

Contribution margin for the pipelines and transportation segment for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$78.0 million, or 71.9% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, compared to \$55.1 million, or 52.7% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$22.9 million, or 41.7%. The increase in the pipelines and transportation segment contribution margin was primarily attributable to increased fees on our Paline Pipeline System, the acquisition of the FTT Assets and the effect of the throughput and tankage agreements we entered into with Delek in connection with the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition.

Contribution margin for the pipelines and transportation segment for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$55.1 million, or 52.7% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, compared to \$31.7 million, or 52.8% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$23.3 million, or 73.5%. The increase in the pipelines and transportation segment contribution margin was primarily attributable to increases in net sales as a result of the effect of the throughput and tankage agreements we entered into with Delek in

connection with the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition.

Net Sales

Net sales for the pipelines and transportation segment were \$131.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$91.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$40.1 million, or 43.8%. The increase in net sales was primarily attributable to increased fees on our Paline Pipeline System, net sales contributed by the FTT Assets and the effect of the throughput and tankage agreements for the Logistics Assets.

Net sales for the pipelines and transportation segment were \$91.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$60.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$31.1 million, or 51.6%. The increase in net sales was primarily attributable to the throughput and tankage agreements that we entered into in connection with the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition, which contributed \$14.0 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, to net sales during the year ended December 31, 2014. Also contributing to the increase in net sales were increases in volumes across most of our operating systems in the pipelines and transportation segment.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold was \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$15.3 million, or 356.6%. The increase in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to additional costs incurred in connection with the FTT Assets acquired during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Cost of goods sold was \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$3.5 million, or 462.0%. The increase in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to additional costs incurred in connection with our use of a refined products pipeline that runs from El Dorado, Arkansas to our terminal in Memphis, Tennessee during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses were \$33.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$1.8 million, or 5.5%. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increases in maintenance initiatives related to our tanks and pipelines during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 and acquisition activities that have occurred since the year ended December 31, 2014, including the Logistics Assets.

Operating expenses were \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$27.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$4.3 million, or 15.3%. The increase in operating expenses was due primarily to increases in maintenance costs related to projects on our SALA Gathering and Paline Pipeline Systems in the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Wholesale Marketing and Terminalling

We use our wholesale marketing and terminalling assets to generate revenue by providing wholesale marketing and terminalling services to Delek's refining operations and to independent third parties.

The table and discussion below present the results of operations of the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net sales:			
Affiliate	\$50,013	\$33,900	\$26,295
Third-Party	408,277	716,005	820,896
Total	458,290	749,905	847,191
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	416,697	692,927	810,600
Operating expenses	11,172	7,486	8,175
Segment contribution margin	\$30,421	\$49,492	\$28,416
Operating Information:			
East Texas - Tyler Refinery sales volumes (average bpd)	59,174	61,368	58,773
	16,357	16,707	18,156

West Texas marketing throughputs
(average bpd)

West Texas marketing margin per barrel	\$1.35	\$4.67	\$2.12
Terminalling throughputs (average bpd) ⁽¹⁾	106,514	96,801	75,438

Consists of terminalling throughputs at our Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee terminals, our Big Sandy, Texas terminal, our North Little Rock, Arkansas terminal, our El Dorado Terminal, our Tyler Terminal and our Mount Pleasant Terminal. Throughputs for the North Little Rock terminal are for the 69 days Delek operated the terminal following its acquisition in October 2013. Throughput for the El Dorado Terminal is for the 324 days following the

⁽¹⁾ El Dorado Acquisition on February 10, 2014. Throughput for the Tyler Terminal is for the 159 days following the Tyler Acquisition on July 26, 2013. Throughputs for the Mount Pleasant Terminal are for the 92 days Delek operated the terminal following its acquisition on October 1, 2014. Barrels per day are calculated for only the days we operated each terminal. Total throughput barrels for the year ended December 31, 2014 were 34.8 million, which averaged 95,388 bpd for the 365-day period.

Wholesale Marketing and Terminalling Segment Operational Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 versus the Year Ended December 31, 2014 and the Year Ended December 31, 2014 versus the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Contribution Margin

Contribution margin for the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment amounted to \$30.4 million, or 28.1% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$49.5 million, or 47.3% of our

consolidated segment contribution margin, for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$19.1 million, or 38.5%. The decrease in contribution margin was primarily attributable to lower margins in our west Texas operations. The decrease in our contribution margin in our west Texas operations was partly a result of a more challenging market, in which lower crude oil prices drove a reduction in drilling activity in west Texas, lowering demand in the region. Also contributing to the decrease in our west Texas margins was a decline in the average market price for ethanol to a level below our fixed price contracts that were in place during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 when average market prices were above our fixed priced contracts. Additionally, our contribution margin in our west Texas operations during the year ended December 31, 2014 benefited from a favorable supply/demand balance and downtime at refineries in the region.

Contribution margin for the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment amounted to \$49.5 million, or 47.3% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$28.4 million, or 47.0% of our consolidated segment contribution margin, for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$21.1 million, or 74.2%. The increase in contribution margin was primarily attributable to higher margins achieved in our operations in west Texas as a result of a favorable supply/demand balance and downtime at other refiners in the region during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Net Sales

Net sales for the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment were \$458.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$749.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$291.6 million, or 38.9%. The decrease was primarily attributable to decreases in the average sales prices per gallon of gasoline and diesel sold in our west Texas marketing operations. Also contributing to the decrease in net sales were lower volumes in our west Texas operations.

Net sales for the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment were \$749.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$847.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$97.3 million, or 11.5%. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower volumes in our west Texas operations due to reduced supply and to the fact that our Abilene terminal was not operational for a portion of the first quarter of 2014 due to required maintenance. Further contributing to the decrease were decreases in the average sales prices per gallon of gasoline and diesel. These decreases were partially offset by the effect of the throughput and tankage agreements that we entered into in connection with the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition, which contributed \$1.8 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, to net sales during the year ended December 31, 2014. The following charts show summaries of the average sales

prices of gasoline and diesel and finished products volume impacting our west Texas operations the for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Cost of Good Sold

Cost of goods sold for the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment was \$416.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to cost of goods sold of \$692.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$276.2 million, or 39.9%. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to decreases in the average cost per gallon of gasoline and diesel we purchased in our west Texas marketing operations. Also contributing to the decrease in cost of goods sold were lower volumes in our west Texas operations.

Cost of goods sold was \$692.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to cost of goods sold of \$810.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$117.7 million, or 14.5%. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to lower volumes and decreases in the average cost per gallon of gasoline and diesel we purchased in our west Texas marketing operations. The following chart shows a summary of the average prices per gallon of gasoline and diesel purchased in our west Texas operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Refer to the Finished Products Volume chart above for a summary of volumes impacting our west Texas operations.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses in the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment were approximately \$11.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to operating expenses of \$7.5 million for the year December 31, 2014, an increase of \$3.7 million, or 49.2%. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increases in various maintenance initiatives related to our terminals and acquisition activities that have occurred since the year ended December 31, 2014, including the El Dorado Terminal and the Mount Pleasant Terminal.

Operating expenses in the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment were approximately \$7.5 million and \$8.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, a decrease of \$0.7 million, or 8.4%. The decrease in operating expenses was primarily due to decreases in repairs and maintenance costs on the terminalling assets during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We expect our ongoing sources of liquidity to include cash generated from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and potential issuances of additional equity and debt securities. We believe that cash generated from these sources will be sufficient to satisfy the anticipated cash requirements associated with our existing operations, including minimum quarterly cash distributions, for at least the next 12 months.

On February 12, 2016, we paid a cash distribution of \$0.59 per limited partner unit for the quarter ended December 31, 2015, which equates to \$16.1 million per quarter, or \$64.5 million per year, based on the number of common, subordinated and general partner units outstanding, including general partner incentive distribution rights.

The table below summarizes the quarterly distributions paid related to the 2015 fiscal quarters:

Quarter Ended	Total Quarterly Distribution Per Limited Partner Unit	Total Quarterly Distribution Per Limited Partner Unit, Annualized	Total Cash Distribution, including general partners IDRs (in thousands)	Date of Distribution
March 31, 2015	\$0.53	\$2.12	\$13,702	May 14, 2015
June 30, 2015	\$0.55	\$2.20	\$14,368	August 14, 2015
September 30, 2015	\$0.57	\$2.28	\$15,136	November 13, 2015
December 31, 2015	\$0.59	\$2.36	\$16,124	February 12, 2016

Expiration of Subordination Period

Following the February 12, 2016 payment of the cash distribution attributable to the fourth quarter of 2015, and confirmation by the board of directors of our general partner based on the recommendation of the conflicts committee, on February 25, 2016, the subordination period ended. As a result, in the first quarter of 2016, each of the Partnership's 11,999,258 outstanding subordinated units converted into one common unit. The converted units will participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash. The conversion of the subordinated units does not impact the amount of cash distributions paid by us or the total number of outstanding units.

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

Cash Flow Data:	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$68,024	\$85,084	\$36,568
Cash flows used in investing activities	(56,592)	(31,662)	(36,334)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(13,293)	(52,485)	(22,762)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$(1,861)	\$937	\$(22,528)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$68.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$85.1 million for 2014. The decrease in cash flows provided by operations was due to decreases in accounts payable and other current liabilities and an increase in accounts receivable. Accounts payable and other current liabilities decreased as a result of reduced product purchases in our west Texas

operations. Accounts receivable increased due to an increase in our excise tax receivable related to finished product purchases from the Tyler Refinery. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$66.2 million, compared to net income of \$70.1 million in 2014.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$85.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$36.6 million for 2013. The increase in cash flows provided by operations in the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 was primarily due to higher revenues as a result of our commercial agreements executed concurrent with the El Dorado Acquisition and the Tyler Acquisition. Also contributing to the increase in cash flows provided by operations during the year ended December 31, 2014 were higher margins achieved in our operations in west Texas as a result of a favorable supply/demand balance and downtime at other refiners in the region during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$70.1 million, compared to net income of \$33.4 million in 2013.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$56.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$31.7 million used in 2014. Cash used in investing activities included the cash portion of our capital expenditures of approximately \$20.0 million. Total capital expenditures for 2015 were \$22.4 million, of which \$16.0 million was spent on projects in the pipelines and transportation segment and \$6.4 million was spent in the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. Capital expenditures also included \$3.8 million related to the purchase of assets from Delek, which were subsequently contributed to Caddo Pipeline LLC ("CP LLC"), a joint venture entered into with an unrelated third party. This compares to capital expenditures made during the year ended December 31, 2014 of \$9.0 million. Capital expenditures made during the year ended December 31, 2015 related primarily to projects on certain of our tanks and crude pipelines, our terminalling assets and the purchase of assets from Delek, which accounted for approximately \$11.1 million, \$4.9 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2015. Capital expenditures made during the year ended December 31, 2014 related primarily to our terminalling assets, our Lion Pipeline System and the Tyler Crude Tank, which accounted for approximately \$3.3 million, \$3.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, of total capital expenditures. We had \$0.4 million of third party acquisition activity during the year ended December 31, 2015. This compares to cash paid of \$11.1 million and \$11.5 million, for the acquisitions of the Greenville-Mount Pleasant Assets and the FTT Assets, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2014. Additionally, we contributed approximately \$37.4 million in cash to our joint ventures during the year ended December 31, 2015 with no comparable activity in the prior year period. Partially offsetting the cash used in investing activities was an asset sale generating proceeds of approximately \$1.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$31.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$36.3 million used in 2013. Cash used in investing activities included the cash portion of our capital expenditures of approximately \$9.0 million. Total capital expenditures for 2014 were \$9.2 million, of which \$5.8 million was spent on projects in the pipelines and transportation segment and \$3.4 million was spent in the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. Cash paid for the acquisitions of the Greenville-Mount Pleasant Assets and the FTT Assets accounted for approximately \$11.1 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, of the cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014. This compares to capital expenditures made during the year ended December 31, 2013 of \$25.6 million. Capital expenditures made during the year ended December 31, 2013 related primarily to the Logistics Assets, the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets, our Lion Pipeline System and the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets, which accounted for approximately \$13.1 million, \$4.3 million, \$3.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of total capital expenditures. Cash paid for the acquisitions of the Hopewell Pipeline and the North Little Rock Terminal accounted for approximately \$5.7 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$13.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to cash used of \$52.5 million in 2014. We paid quarterly cash distributions totaling \$56.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to quarterly cash distributions totaling \$45.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. Additionally, we paid \$61.9 million in exchange for assets included in the El Dorado Offloading Racks Acquisition and the Tyler Crude Tank Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$95.9 million paid in exchange for assets included in the El Dorado Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2014. Partially offsetting the cash used in financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were net proceeds of \$99.9 million and \$87.0 million, respectively, under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, as defined below. Predecessor division equity contribution was \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$3.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$52.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to cash used of \$22.8 million in 2013. We paid quarterly cash distributions totaling \$45.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to quarterly cash distributions totaling \$34.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. Additionally, we paid \$95.9 million in exchange for assets included in the El Dorado Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$94.8 million paid in exchange for assets included in the Tyler Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2013. Predecessor division equity contribution was \$3.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$33.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. Partially offsetting the cash used

in financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, were net proceeds of \$87.0 million and \$74.8 million, respectively, under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as defined below).

Cash Position and Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2015, our total cash and cash equivalents were a nominal amount and we had total indebtedness of approximately \$351.6 million. Borrowing availability under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was approximately \$346.9 million and we had letters of credit issued of \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2015. We believe we were in compliance with the applicable covenants in our credit agreement as of December 31, 2015.

We entered into a senior secured revolving credit agreement on November 7, 2012, with Fifth Third Bank, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders. The agreement was amended and restated on July 9, 2013 (the "Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") and was most recently amended and restated on December 30, 2014 (the "Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement"). Under the terms of the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the lender commitments were increased from \$400.0 million to \$700.0 million. The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement also contains an accordion feature whereby the Partnership can increase the size of the credit facility to an aggregate of \$800.0 million, subject to receiving increased or new commitments from lenders and the satisfaction of certain other conditions precedent. While the majority of the terms of the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement are substantially unchanged from the predecessor facility, among other things, changes were made to certain negative covenants, the financial covenants and the interest rate pricing grid. The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement contains an option for Canadian dollar denominated borrowings. The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement matures on December 30, 2019.

See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements in "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a complete discussion of our third-party indebtedness.

Agreements Governing Certain Indebtedness of Delek

Although we are not contractually bound by and are not liable for Delek's debt under its credit arrangements, we are indirectly affected by certain prohibitions and limitations contained therein. Specifically, certain of Delek's credit arrangements require that Delek meets certain minimum levels for (i) consolidated shareholders' equity and (ii) a ratio of consolidated shareholders' equity to adjusted total assets. We cannot assure you that such covenants will not impact our ability to use the full capacity under our revolving credit facility in the future. Delek, due to its majority ownership and control of our general partner, has the ability to prevent us from taking actions that would cause Delek to violate any covenant in its credit arrangements or otherwise be in default under any of its credit arrangements. Please read "Item 1A—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Delek's level of indebtedness, the terms of its borrowings and any potential future credit ratings could adversely affect our ability to grow our business, our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders and our credit profile. Our ability to obtain credit in the future and our potential future credit rating may also be affected by Delek's level of indebtedness and creditworthiness."

Capital Spending

A key component of our long-term strategy is our capital expenditure program. Our capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$18.6 million, of which approximately \$12.3 million was spent in our pipelines and transportation segment and approximately \$6.4 million was spent in our wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. Our capital expenditures below exclude capital expenditures of \$3.8 million related to the purchase of assets from Delek, which were subsequently contributed to CP LLC, a joint venture entered into with an unrelated third party. Our capital expenditure budget is approximately \$18.2 million for 2016.

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

The following table summarizes our actual capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2015 and planned capital expenditures for the full year 2016 by major category (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016 Forecast	2015 Actual ⁽²⁾
Capital Spending:		
Regulatory	\$1,910	\$1,366
Maintenance ⁽¹⁾	11,515	9,763
Discretionary	4,725	7,518
Total capital spending	\$18,150	\$18,647

Maintenance capital expenditures represent cash expenditures, including expenditures for improvements to, or the replacement of, our capital assets, made to maintain our long-term operating income or operating capacity.

Examples of maintenance capital expenditures are expenditures for the repair, refurbishment and replacement of pipelines and terminals, to maintain equipment reliability, integrity and safety and to address environmental laws and regulations. Delek has agreed to reimburse us with respect to assets it has transferred to us for all non-discretionary maintenance capital expenditures, other than those required to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations, in excess of specified dollar amounts for a period of five years from the date on which the assets were transferred to us by Delek.

The actual and forecasted capital spending does not include a \$3.8 million purchase of assets from Delek, as we subsequently contributed the assets to CP LLC, a joint venture entered into with an unrelated third party. Of the total \$16.9 million spent in 2015, \$3.3 million related to growth projects.

For the full year 2016, we plan to spend approximately \$18.2 million, of which \$16.3 million is budgeted to the pipelines and transportation segment and \$1.9 million to the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. We plan to spend approximately \$4.7 million for discretionary projects in 2016, of which \$4.3 million will be spent in the pipelines and transportation segment and \$0.4 million in the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. The majority of the \$4.3 million budgeted to discretionary projects in the pipelines and transportation segment relates to maintaining our SALA Gathering System and Lion Pipeline assets. We plan to spend approximately \$11.5 million for maintenance projects in 2016, of which \$10.5 million will be spent in the pipelines and transportation segment and \$1.0 million in the wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. Of the \$10.5 million budgeted to the pipelines and transportation segment, \$8.8 million relates to the repair and replacement of certain of our tanks.

Under the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement, Delek reimburses us for (i) certain expenses that we incur for inspections, maintenance, repairs and failures of certain assets we acquired from Delek to cause such assets to comply with applicable regulatory and/or industry standards, (ii) certain expenses that we incur for inspections, maintenance, repairs and failures of most of the storage tanks and pipelines contributed to us by Delek (subject to a deductible of \$0.5 million per year for certain assets as specified in the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement) that are necessary to comply with minimum standards under certain U.S. Department of Transportation pipeline integrity rules and certain American Petroleum Institute storage tank standards for a period of five years from the date of the purchase of the affected assets, and (iii) for certain non-discretionary maintenance capital expenditures with respect to certain of our assets in excess of specified amounts, as disclosed in the full agreement filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on April 6, 2015 and in the amendment filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015, filed with the SEC on August 5, 2015.

The amount of our capital expenditure budget is subject to change due to unanticipated increases in the cost, scope and completion time for our capital projects. For example, we may experience increases in the cost of and/or timing to obtain necessary equipment required for our continued compliance with government regulations or to complete improvement projects. Additionally, the scope and cost of employee or contractor labor expense related to installation of that equipment could increase from our projections.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Information regarding our known contractual obligations of the types described below as of December 31, 2015, is set forth in the following table (in thousands):

	<1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Long term debt, notes payable and capital lease obligations	\$—	\$—	\$351,600	\$—	\$351,600
Interest ⁽¹⁾	9,824	19,595	9,771	—	39,190

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

Operating lease commitments ⁽²⁾	4,991	7,077	442	9	12,519
Total	\$14,815	\$26,672	\$361,813	\$9	\$403,309

- (1) Includes expected interest payments on debt outstanding under our credit facility in place at December 31, 2015. Floating interest rate debt is calculated using December 31, 2015 rates.
- (2) Amounts reflect future estimated lease payments under operating leases having remaining non-cancelable terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements through the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and in the process of applying these principles, we must make judgments, assumptions and estimates based on the best available information at the time. To aid a reader's understanding, management has identified our critical accounting policies. These policies are considered critical because they are both most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Often they require judgments and estimation about matters which are inherently uncertain and involve measuring, at a specific point in time, events which are continuous in nature. Actual results may differ based on the accuracy of the information utilized and subsequent events, of which we may have little or no control.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles Impairment

Property, plant and equipment and definite life intangibles are evaluated for impairment whenever indicators of impairment exist. Accounting standards require that if an impairment indicator is present, we must assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is unrecoverable by estimating the sum of the future cash flows expected to result from the asset, undiscounted and without interest charges. We derive the required undiscounted cash flow estimates from our historical experience and our internal business plans. We use quoted market prices when available and our internal cash flow estimates discounted at an appropriate interest rate to determine fair value, as appropriate. If the carrying amount is more than the recoverable amount, an impairment charge must be recognized based on the fair value of the asset.

Goodwill and Potential Impairment

Goodwill is reviewed at least annually for impairment or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. Goodwill is tested by comparing net book value of the operating segments to the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. In assessing the recoverability of goodwill, assumptions are made with respect to future business conditions and estimated expected future cash flows to determine the fair value of a reporting unit. We use a market participant weighted average cost of capital, estimated minimal growth rates for revenue, gross profit, and capital expenditures based on history and our best estimate of future forecasts. We also estimate the fair values of our reporting units using a multiple of expected future cash flows, such as those used by third party analysts. If these estimates and assumptions change in the future due to such factors as a decline in general economic conditions, competitive pressures on sales and margins, and other economic and industry factors beyond management's control, an impairment charge may be required.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in "Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of new accounting pronouncements applicable to us.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Commodity Price Risk. Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. As we do not take title to any of the crude oil that we handle, and typically we take title to only limited volumes of light products in our marketing business, we have limited direct exposure to risks associated with fluctuating commodity prices. However, from time to time, we enter into Gulf Coast product swap arrangements with respect to the products we purchase to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices for the period between our purchase of products and subsequent sales to our customers. At December 31, 2015, we had open derivative contracts representing 171,000 barrels of refined petroleum products. At December 31, 2014, we had open derivative contracts representing 142,000 barrels of refined petroleum products. We recognized gains (losses) associated with derivatives not designated as hedging instruments of \$0.4 million, \$3.1 million and \$(0.6) million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts were recorded to cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Please read Note 17 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional detail related to our derivative instruments. In addition, the Partnership's commercial agreements with Delek are indexed to inflation.

Impact of Changing Prices. Our revenues and cash flows, as well as estimates of future cash flows, are sensitive to changes in energy prices. Shifts in the cost of crude oil, the prices of refined products and the cost of ethanol can generate changes in the operating margin in our wholesale marketing and terminalling segment. A hypothetical ten percent adverse change in year-end market prices of the underlying commodities being hedged by derivative contracts would result in a nominal decrease in market value at December 31, 2015. This hypothetical loss was estimated by multiplying the difference between the hypothetical and the actual year-end market prices of the underlying commodities by the contract volume amounts.

Interest Rate Risk. Debt that we incur under our revolving credit facility bears interest at floating rates and will expose us to interest rate risk. The annualized impact of a hypothetical one percent change in interest rates on our floating rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2015 would be to change interest expense by approximately \$3.5 million.

From time to time, we may use certain derivative instruments to hedge our exposure to floating interest rates. Additionally, our prior revolving credit facility required us to maintain interest rate hedging arrangements with respect to at least 50% of the amount funded on November 7, 2012 under the credit facility, which was required to be in place for at least a three-year period beginning no later than March 7, 2013. Accordingly, effective February 25, 2013, we entered into interest rate hedges in the form of a LIBOR interest rate cap for a term of three years for a total notional amount of \$45.0 million, thereby meeting the requirements in effect at that time. These requirements were eliminated in connection with the amendment and restatement of our revolving credit facility in July 2013, but the interest rate hedge remained in place in accordance with its terms. The estimated fair value of our interest rate derivative asset was a nominal amount as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. In accordance with ASC 815, we recorded non-cash expense representing the change in estimated fair value of the interest rate hedge agreements of a nominal amount and \$0.1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by Item 8 is incorporated by reference to the section beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management has evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e)) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report, and has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms including, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process that is designed under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and implemented by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- i. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- ii. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures recorded by us are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and Board of Directors; and
- iii. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

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

Management has conducted its evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing the operational effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Management reviewed the results of the assessment with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Based on its assessment and review with the Audit Committee, management concluded that, at December 31, 2015, we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, as stated in their report, which is included in the section beginning on page F-1.

The information required by Item 8 is incorporated by reference to the section beginning on page F-1.

74

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Expiration of Subordination Period

Following the February 12, 2016 payment of the cash distribution attributable to the fourth quarter of 2015, and confirmation by the board of directors of our general partner based on the recommendation of the conflicts committee, on February 25, 2016, the subordination period ended. As a result, in the first quarter of 2016, each of the Partnership's 11,999,258 outstanding subordinated units converted into one common unit. The converted units will participate pro rata with the other common units in distributions of available cash. The conversion of the subordinated units does not impact the amount of cash distributions paid by us or the total number of outstanding units.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our general partner, Delek Logistics GP, LLC, is an indirect subsidiary of Delek. As of December 31, 2015, three individuals who serve as both directors and executive officers of the general partner, Messrs. Yemin, Ginzburg and Green, also own membership interests of 4.25%, 0.20% and 0.20%, respectively, in the general partner. Mr. Yemin also holds unvested awards of membership interests that, once fully vested, will increase his membership interest to 5.00%. Our general partner manages our operations and activities on our behalf through its officers and directors. References in this Part III to the "Board," "directors," or "officers" refer to the Board, directors and officers of our general partner.

The Board of Directors of Our General Partner

The directors of our general partner oversee our operations. The members of the Board are not elected by our unitholders and will not be subject to re-election by our unitholders in the future. The general partner is a limited liability company and its directors are elected by its members, all of which are subsidiaries, affiliates, directors, officers and/or employees of Delek. The directors hold office for a term of one year or until their successors have been elected or qualified or until their earlier death or removal. Our general partner is liable, as general partner, for all of our debts (to the extent not paid from our assets), except for indebtedness or other obligations that are made expressly without recourse to the general partner. Our general partner therefore may cause us to incur indebtedness or other obligations that are without recourse to the general partner.

Our common units are traded on the NYSE. Because we are a limited partnership, we rely on an exemption from the provisions of Section 303A.01 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual which would otherwise require the Board to be composed of a majority of independent directors. In addition, we are not required to establish either a compensation or a nominating and corporate governance committee. We are, however, required to have an audit committee of at least three members, and all of our audit committee members are required to meet the independence and experience tests established by the NYSE and the Exchange Act.

At the date of this report, the Board consists of the following eight members: Ezra Uzi Yemin, Charles J. Brown, III, Mark B. Cox, Francis C. D'Andrea, Eric D. Gadd, Assaf Ginzburg, Frederic Green and Reuven Spiegel. The Board has determined that each of Messrs. Brown, D'Andrea, Gadd and Spiegel qualifies as an independent director under applicable SEC rules and regulations and the rules of the NYSE. Under the NYSE's listing standards, a director will not be deemed independent unless the Board affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with us. Based upon information requested from and provided by each director concerning his background, employment and affiliations, including commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable and familial relationships, the Board has determined that each of Messrs. Brown, D'Andrea, Gadd and Spiegel has no material relationship with Delek or us, either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with Delek or us, and each of them is therefore independent under the NYSE's listing standards and applicable SEC rules and regulations.

The Board also determined that, prior to his resignation from the Board in August 2015, Gary M. Sullivan, Jr. qualified as an independent director under applicable SEC rules and regulations and the rules of the NYSE.

Director Experience and Qualifications

The members of the general partner are responsible for filling vacancies on the Board at any time during the year, and for selecting individuals to serve on the Board. From time to time, the members may utilize the services of search firms or consultants to assist in identifying and screening potential candidates. In accordance with the general partner's Governance Guidelines, in evaluating potential Board candidates, the members consider such qualifications and other factors as they deem appropriate, including the individual's independence, education, experience, reputation, judgment, skill, integrity and industry knowledge. Directors should have experience in positions with a high degree of responsibility; be leaders in the organizations with which they are affiliated; and have the time, energy, interest and willingness to serve as a member of the Board. In determining fitness for service on the Board, there is no policy for considering racial or ethnic classifications, gender, religion or sexual orientation, but the members may consider the individual's contribution to the Board's overall diversity, the degree to which the individual's qualities and attributes will complement those of other directors, and the extent to which the candidate would be a desirable addition to the Board and committees thereof.

Executive Officers of Our General Partner

Our general partner's executive officers manage the day-to-day affairs of our business and conduct our operations. The executive officers of our general partner are appointed by the Board and serve in that capacity at the discretion of the Board. All of our general partner's executive officers are employees and officers of Delek. While the amount of time that our general partner's executive officers devote to our business varies in any given year, we currently estimate that approximately 10% to 20% of their productive business time is spent on the management and conduct of our operations. The executive officers of our general partner intend, however, to devote as much of their time as is necessary for the proper conduct of our business. We also utilize a significant number of Delek's employees to operate our business and provide us with general and administrative services. Under the Omnibus Agreement, we pay Delek an annual fee, indexed for inflation, for Delek's provision of centralized corporate services, including executive management services of Delek employees who devote less than 50% of their time to our business, financial and administrative services, information technology services, legal services, health, safety and environmental services, human resource services, and insurance administration. In addition, we reimburse Delek for allocated expenses of personnel who devote 50% or more of their time performing services for our benefit.

Directors and Executive Officers of Our General Partner

The following table shows information for the directors and executive officers of our general partner:

Name	Age	Position With Delek Logistics GP, LLC
Ezra Uzi Yemin	47	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Charles J. Brown, III	68	Director, Chairman of Conflicts Committee and Member of Audit Committee
Mark B. Cox	57	Director
Francis C. D'Andrea	62	Director, Chairman of Audit Committee and Member of Conflicts Committee
Eric D. Gadd	60	Director and Member of Audit and Conflicts Committees
Assaf Ginzburg	40	Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Frederec Green	50	Director and Executive Vice President
Reuven Spiegel	59	Director and Member of Audit and Conflicts Committees
Harry P. (Pete) Daily	67	Executive Vice President
Daniel L. Gordon	38	Executive Vice President
Donald N. Holmes	65	Executive Vice President
Andrew L. Schwarcz	48	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Mark D. Smith	48	Executive Vice President
Avigal Soreq	38	Executive Vice President
Kent B. Thomas	47	Executive Vice President/Assistant Secretary

Ezra Uzi Yemin has been the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of our general partner since April 2012. Mr. Yemin has served as chief executive officer of Delek since June 2004 and as president and a director of Delek since April 2001. He was appointed to be the chairman of the board of directors of Delek in December 2012 and has also served at the chairman of the board of directors of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (NYSE: ALJ) since May 2015. Mr. Yemin also served as Delek's treasurer from April 2001 to November 2003 and as Delek's secretary from May 2001 to August 2005. The Board believes that, because he has worked for Delek since its founding, Mr. Yemin brings to the Board a thorough and complete understanding of our business, operations and operating environment, as well as that of Delek (the owner of approximately 62% of our units and the customer on whom the Partnership is most dependent). Mr. Yemin also brings to the Board substantial leadership, planning and industry experience.

Charles J. Brown, III has been a member of the Board of our general partner since November 2012 and has served as a member of the Audit Committee and Conflicts Committee (of which he is Chairman) since November 2012. Mr.

Brown is a licensed attorney with more than 30 years of experience in the energy industry. Since July 2013, Mr. Brown has served as the executive vice president of Apex Clean Energy, Inc., an independent renewable energy company, where he manages legal and business development activities. Mr. Brown is currently the owner of, and since 2011 the chief advisor for, CRW Energy, a consulting firm focused in the international power and utility industries. From 2008 through 2011, Mr. Brown served as a partner in the energy department of McGuireWoods LLP, a large international law firm. Mr. Brown was appointed to the Board because of his experience in the energy industry, and because, as an attorney, he provides the Board with valuable expertise in matters involving the financial, legal, regulatory and risk matters affecting the Partnership.

Mark B. Cox has been a member of the Board of our general partner since April 2012. Since May 2013, Mr. Cox has been the Chief Financial Officer of Eco-Energy, Inc., an alternative energy company focused on the marketing, trading, transportation and blending of biofuels. He was an executive vice president of our general partner from April 2012 until March 2013 and of Delek from September 2009 until March 2013. Mr. Cox served as the chief financial officer of our general partner from April 2012 until January 2013 and as the chief financial officer of Delek from September 2009 until January 2013. From June 2007 until September 2009, Mr. Cox served as the senior vice president-treasurer and director of investor relations of Western Refining, Inc., a publicly traded refining company. Between 1994 and 2007, he was employed by Giant Industries, Inc., and served in various positions including vice president, executive vice president, treasurer, chief financial officer and assistant secretary. Mr. Cox was appointed to the Board because his energy industry and financial experience provides the Board with valuable expertise in financial and accounting matters typically confronted by companies in our industry.

Francis C. D'Andrea joined the Board of our general partner in August 2015 and has served as a member of the Audit Committee (of which he is Chairman) and the Conflicts Committee since August 2015. Mr. D'Andrea is a certified public accountant. From 1979 through his retirement in 2012, Mr. D'Andrea served in various roles with Deloitte & Touche, LLP culminating in the role of senior partner from 2011 through 2012, preceded by his role as managing partner from 2005 through 2011 of Deloitte's Houston/New Orleans audit practice, and was involved in such capacities with several public companies, including sponsors of master limited partnerships. Mr. D'Andrea was appointed to the Board of our general partner because the Board believes that his experience as a certified public accountant and an audit partner with Deloitte provides the Board with valuable experience in matters involving finance and accounting in general and master limited partnerships in particular.

Eric D. Gadd has been a member of the Board of our general partner since October 2013 and has served as a member of the Audit Committee and Conflicts Committee since October 2013. Mr. Gadd is the founder and president of the consulting firm Awelon LLC, which is focused on expanding business development opportunities for both public and private companies in the energy sector. He has over 35 years of diverse experience in the energy industry including exploration and production field services, mid-stream, renewable energy, commodity trading and risk management, and mergers and acquisitions. Prior to forming Awelon LLC in 2006, Mr. Gadd held various executive positions with multiple leading companies in the energy industry over a 25-year period. Mr. Gadd was appointed to the Board because of his extensive energy industry experience.

Assaf Ginzburg has been the chief financial officer of our general partner and Delek since January 2013. Mr. Ginzburg has served as a director and executive vice president of our general partner since April 2012, as Delek's executive vice president since May 2009 and as a vice president of Delek since February 2005. Mr. Ginzburg has also served as a member of the board of directors of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (NYSE: ALJ) since May 2015. Mr. Ginzburg has been a member of the Israel Institute of Certified Public Accountants since 2001. Mr. Ginzburg was instrumental in the successful completion of our initial public offering in November 2012, and he was appointed to the Board because his financial experience and knowledge of our and Delek's businesses provides the Board with valuable expertise into relevant business and financial and accounting matters.

Frederec Green has been an executive vice president and a member of the board of our general partner since April 2012. Mr. Green has served as Delek's executive vice president since May 2009 and as the primary operational officer for Delek's refining operations since joining Delek in January 2005. Mr. Green has also served as a member of the board of directors of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (NYSE: ALJ) since May 2015. From January 2004 until he joined Delek, Mr. Green operated Green Energy Advisors LLC, an independent consulting practice servicing commercial insurance carriers on petroleum refining and electrical matters. Mr. Green has over 25 years of experience in the refining industry ranging from crude oil and feedstock supply, through all aspects of managing a refining business to product trading, transportation and sales. Mr. Green was appointed to the Board because of his extensive energy industry experience and his in-depth knowledge of our and Delek's businesses and operations.

Reuven Spiegel has been a member of the Board of our general partner since July 2014 and has served as a member of the Audit Committee and Conflicts Committee since September 2014. Mr. Spiegel has served in the financial and real estate industry since 1983. Beginning in October 2015, he became CEO of El-Ad Group, a real estate company. Prior to joining El-Ad Group, Mr. Spiegel served as President, Chief Executive Officer, and Senior Executive Vice President of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. from 2001 through 2014. In 2005 and 2006, Mr. Spiegel also served as Chairman of the Board of Discount Mortgage Bank. The Board believes that Mr. Spiegel's financial industry experience provides the Board with valuable expertise in the Partnership's financial and accounting matters.

Pete Daily has been an executive vice president of our general partner since April 2012. Mr. Daily has served as an executive vice president of Delek since November 2011 and as the primary operational officer for many of the assets we acquired from Delek since he joined Delek in September 2006. Mr. Daily's duties include business development, marketing the refined products produced by Delek's refineries and marketing Delek's supply of refined products in west Texas. Mr. Daily has over 30 years of industry experience in the energy logistics and marketing business.

Daniel L. Gordon has been an executive vice president of our general partner since October 2014, an executive vice president of Delek since August 2014, a vice president of Delek since November 2012, and a vice president of Delek's subsidiary, MAPCO Express, Inc., since

2011. Prior to joining Delek, Mr. Gordon served as president of Aska Energy in Atlanta, Georgia from 2009 to 2011 and as executive director, supply and distribution for RaceTrac Petroleum in Atlanta, Georgia from 2006 until 2009.

Donald N. Holmes has been an executive vice president of our general partner and Delek since August 2012. Mr. Holmes has served as the principal human resources officer of our general partner since its formation in April 2012 and has served in the same capacity with Delek since joining Delek in November 2011. Prior to joining Delek, Mr. Holmes served as senior vice president, human resources for Central Parking Corporation from January 2002 through September 2011.

Andrew L. Schwarcz has served as executive vice president, general counsel and secretary of our general partner since October 2012. Mr. Schwarcz joined Delek in a senior legal role in October 2007 and has served as Delek's vice president since April 2009.

Mark D. Smith has served as an executive vice president of our general partner since October 2014 and as an executive vice president of Delek US Holdings, Inc. since May 2014. Mr. Smith has also served as a member of the board of directors of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (NYSE: ALJ) since May 2015. Prior to joining us, Mr. Smith spent nine years as a Vice President with Tesoro Refining and Marketing and Tesoro Companies, Inc. (collectively, "Tesoro"). From March 2010 until May 2014, Mr. Smith served as the Vice President - Development Supply and Logistics where he was responsible for Tesoro's strategic supply, trading, and logistics activities. From 2008 through March 2010, Mr. Smith served as Vice President - Trading and Risk Management where he led Tesoro's trading and risk management activities. From 2005 through 2008, Mr. Smith served as Vice President of Supply and Trading. Prior to 2005, Mr. Smith worked for Chevron USA leading their North American physical supply and trading activities.

Avigal Soreq has served as an executive vice president of our general partner since October 2015, as an executive vice president of Delek since August 2015, as a vice president of our general partner and Delek since December 2012. Mr. Soreq has also served as a member of the board of directors of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (NYSE: ALJ) since May 2015. Prior to joining Delek US Holdings, Inc. in October 2011, Mr. Soreq worked in business development for SunPower Corp. Prior to joining SunPower Corp., Mr. Soreq worked as a senior finance and business consultant for Trabelsy & Co and as a consultant in the corporate finance department for KPMG's Tel-Aviv office. Mr. Soreq served in the Israeli Air Force in various roles between 1996 and 2004 and reached the rank of Major. Mr. Soreq is certified as a certified public accountant in Israel.

Kent B. Thomas has been an executive vice president and assistant secretary of our general partner since October 2012. From April 2012 to October 2012, Mr. Thomas served as executive vice president, general counsel and secretary of our general partner. Mr. Thomas has served as Delek's executive vice president since November 2011 and as Delek's general counsel and secretary since joining Delek in August 2005.

Board Leadership Structure

Mr. Yemin serves as Chairman of the Board. Our general partner has no policy with respect to the separation of the offices of Chairman and CEO. Rather, its policy is to let the Board make such a determination in the manner it deems most appropriate for the general partner and us at a given point in time. At this time, the Board believes that our general partner's Chief Executive Officer is best situated to serve as Chairman of the Board because he is the director most familiar with our business and industry. He is also the Chairman of the board of directors of Delek, which provides the Board and us with important interaction with, and access to, our most important customer and majority unitholder. Mr. Yemin also brings to the Board and us the perspectives of our majority unitholder and the principal executive officer and chairman of the board of a publicly traded company. As such, the Board feels that combining the roles of Chairman and CEO provides the Board with the individual who is most capable of effectively identifying strategic priorities and leading the discussion and execution of strategy and facilitating the information flow between

management and the Board and its committees, which are essential to effective governance of the Partnership. The Board met seven times in the year ended December 31, 2015 with each director attending at least 75% of the aggregate of all meetings of the Board and committees on which he served during the year.

Executive Sessions

Independent directors and management have different perspectives and roles in strategy development. Our independent directors bring experience, oversight and expertise from outside the Partnership and our industry, while the other Board members bring experience and expertise specific to us and Delek. In addition, the independent directors are the sole members of our Audit and Conflicts Committees. The NYSE listing standards require our independent directors to meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. Our independent directors conduct such executive sessions as frequently as necessary, but at minimum generally in connection with each quarterly meeting of the Audit Committee. As Chairman of the Audit Committee, Mr. D'Andrea generally presides over these executive sessions.

Communications with the Board of Directors of Our General Partner

Unitholders or other interested parties who wish to communicate with any of our directors, any committee chairperson or the Board may do so by writing to the director, committee chairperson or the Board in care of the Secretary of Delek Logistics Partners, LP at 7102 Commerce Way, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027. Any such communication received will be forwarded directly to the director to whom it is addressed. If the communication is addressed to the Board and no particular director is named, the communication will be forwarded, depending on the subject matter, to the appropriate committee chairperson or to all members of the Board.

Committees of the Board of Directors of Our General Partner

Audit Committee

The Board has a standing Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists of Messrs. D'Andrea (chairman), Brown, Gadd and Spiegel. Mr. D'Andrea joined the committee and succeeded Gary M. Sullivan, Jr. as its chairman in August 2015 upon Mr. Sullivan's resignation from the committee and the Board. Messrs. Brown and Sullivan joined the committee at its inception in November 2012, and Messrs. Gadd and Spiegel joined the committee in October 2013 and September 2014, respectively. The Audit Committee met four times during the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Board has determined that (i) each of Messrs. D'Andrea, Brown, Gadd and Spiegel qualifies as independent under applicable SEC rules and regulations and the rules of the NYSE, (ii) Mr. D'Andrea meets the definition of an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K and (iii) Mr. Sullivan qualified as independent under applicable SEC rules and regulations and the rules of the NYSE and met the definition of "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K prior to his resignation in August 2015.

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to provide assistance to the Board in the oversight of (a) the quality and integrity of our financial statements; (b) the disclosure and financial reporting process, including our financial statements; (c) our internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; (d) the performance of our internal audit function and the independent registered public accounting firm employed by us for the purpose of preparing and issuing an audit report or related work; (e) the qualifications and independence of our independent registered public accounting firm; and (f) our compliance with policies under our Code of Business Conduct & Ethics and legal and regulatory requirements. These responsibilities are set forth in the Audit Committee's charter, which is available on our corporate website at www.DelekLogistics.com.

Conflicts Committee

The Conflicts Committee consists of Messrs. Brown (chairman), D'Andrea, Gadd and Spiegel. The Board has determined that each of Messrs. Brown, D'Andrea, Gadd and Spiegel qualifies as independent under applicable SEC rules and regulations and the rules of the NYSE. The Board also determined that Mr. Sullivan qualified as independent under applicable SEC rules and regulations and the rules of the NYSE prior to his resignation in August 2015. Messrs. Brown and Sullivan joined the committee at its inception in November 2012 and Mr. D'Andrea joined the committee in August 2015 upon Mr. Sullivan's resignation from the committee and the Board. Messrs. Gadd and Spiegel joined the committee in October 2013 and September 2014, respectively. The Conflicts Committee met ten times during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Our partnership agreement does not require that the Board seek approval from the Conflicts Committee to determine the resolution of any conflict of interest between us and Delek or any other person. However, pursuant to the partnership agreement and our Related Party Transactions Policy adopted by the Board, the Board or management of

our general partner may submit certain related party transactions for review and approval or ratification by the Board or an authorized committee thereof. It is generally expected that the Conflicts Committee will be best suited to review related party transactions. In certain instances the Related Party Transactions Policy effectively requires that certain related party transactions be submitted to the Conflicts Committee for review. The members of the Conflicts Committee may not be officers or employees of our general partner or directors, officers or employees of its affiliates, may not hold an ownership interest in the general partner or its affiliates other than common units or awards under any long-term incentive plan, equity compensation plan or similar plan implemented by the general partner or the Partnership, and must meet the independence and experience standards established by the NYSE and the SEC to serve on an audit committee of a board of directors. Any unitholder challenging any matter approved by the Conflicts Committee in accordance with the terms of our partnership agreement will have the burden of proving that the members of the Conflicts Committee did not act in good faith in accordance with the terms of our partnership agreement. For further discussion of the Conflicts Committee and the Related Party Transactions Policy, see "Item 13—Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence—Certain Relationships and Related Transactions—Procedures for Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Parties."

Director Nominations and Corporate Governance

As a limited partnership, we rely on an exemption from the provisions of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, which would otherwise require us to have a nominating and corporate governance committee. Our general partner is a limited liability company and its directors are not elected by our unitholders but by its members in their sole discretion. Accordingly, the Board believes it is unnecessary to have a nominating and corporate governance committee or a committee performing the functions of such a committee. Candidates to serve on the Board are reviewed and selected in accordance with our general partner's Governance Guidelines, which are available on our corporate website at www.DelekLogistics.com.

Compensation Decisions

Our general partner does not have a compensation committee. Our general partner has decided that a compensation committee is not necessary at this time, primarily because neither our general partner nor the Partnership regularly provides compensation to the general partner's executive officers. However, our Board believes it is important to promote the interests of the Partnership by providing to employees of the Partnership's affiliates and others who perform services for us or on our behalf, incentive compensation awards for their service. Accordingly, the general partner adopted the Delek Logistics GP, LLC 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP"). Due to the fact that several of the members of the Board perform services on our behalf in their roles as executive officers of Delek, the LTIP is administered by the Conflicts Committee with respect to those awards. The disinterested members of the full Board may also grant awards and the Conflicts Committee may delegate, and has delegated in the past, to an executive officer of the general partner the authority to issue awards to non-Section 16 officers of the general partner. A compensation consultant was not used in the formulation of our executive compensation framework, objectives and philosophy. For a further discussion on the compensation practices of the general partner, see "Item 11—Executive Compensation."

Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct & Ethics and Committee Charters

The Governance Guidelines of the Board of Directors of our general partner, the charter of the Audit Committee of our general partner and our Code of Business Conduct & Ethics covering all employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controllers, are available on our website, www.DelekLogistics.com under the "About Us - Corporate Governance" caption. A copy of any of these documents will be mailed upon request made to Investor Relations, Delek Logistics Partners, LP, or ir@deleklogistics.com. We intend to disclose any amendments to or waivers of the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics on behalf of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and persons performing similar functions on our website, at www.DelekLogistics.com, under the "Investor Relations" caption, promptly following the date of any such amendment or waiver.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act and regulations of the SEC thereunder require the executive officers and directors of our general partner and persons who own more than ten percent of our common units, as well as certain affiliates of such persons, to file initial reports of ownership of our common units and changes in their ownership with the SEC. Executive officers, directors and persons owning more than ten percent of our common units are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

Based solely on our review of the copies of such reports received by us and written representations that no other reports were required for or by those persons, we believe that, during the year ended December 31, 2015, all filing

requirements applicable to the executive officers and directors of our general partner and owners of more than ten percent of our common units were met.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

All of our general partner's executive officers are employees of Delek. Neither we nor our general partner directly employs any of the executive officers responsible for managing our business.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis (“CD&A”) discusses the principles underlying our general partner's compensation programs and the key executive compensation decisions that were made for 2015. It also explains the most important factors relevant to such decisions. This CD&A provides context and background for the compensation earned and awarded to the individuals named in the Summary Compensation Table below. These individuals may be referred to herein as our named executive officers or “NEOs.”

Overview - Compensation Decisions and Allocation of Compensation Expenses

Our general partner does not have a compensation committee. Our general partner has determined that a compensation committee is not necessary at this time, primarily because our general partner's executive officers do not regularly receive material compensation from our general partner or the Partnership. However, our Board believes it is important to promote the interests of the Partnership and the general partner by providing incentive compensation to employees of the Partnership's affiliates and others who perform services for us or on our behalf. Accordingly, pursuant to our partnership agreement, the general partner is allowed to and has adopted the LTIP. Due to the fact that several of the members of the Board perform services on our behalf in their roles as executive officers of Delek, the LTIP is administered by the Conflicts Committee, with respect to awards to these individuals. The disinterested members of the Board may also grant awards and the Conflicts Committee may delegate, and has delegated in the past, to an executive officer of the general partner the authority to issue awards to non-Section 16 officers of the general partner.

Under the terms of the Omnibus Agreement, we pay an annual administrative fee of \$3.4 million per year to Delek for the provision of general and administrative services. The general and administrative services covered by the annual administrative fee include, without limitation, executive management services of Delek employees who devote less than 50% of their time to our business, financial and administrative services, information technology services, legal services, health, safety and environmental services, human resources services and insurance administration. No service covered by the administrative fee is assigned any particular value individually. Additionally, the Omnibus Agreement requires us to reimburse Delek directly for a proportionate amount of the salary and employee benefits costs of Delek employees who devote more than 50% of their time to our business and affairs.

None of our NEOs devoted more than 50% of his total business time to our business and affairs in 2015. Although our NEOs provide services to both Delek and us, no portion of the administrative fee is specifically allocated to services provided by our NEOs to us. Instead, the administrative fee covers all centralized services provided to us by Delek, and we have not reimbursed Delek for the cost of such services. Except for awards under the LTIP, Delek has the ultimate decision-making authority with respect to the compensation of our NEOs.

Compensation Objectives and Philosophy

Because neither we nor our general partner directly employ any of our NEOs and because our NEOs are compensated by Delek to manage our business and affairs, we did not provide traditional fixed or discretionary compensation (e.g. salary or bonus) to our NEOs in 2015. However, we believe that our NEOs should have an ongoing stake in our success, that their interests should be aligned with those of our unitholders and that the best interests of our unitholders will be most effectively advanced by enabling our NEOs who are responsible for our management, growth and success to receive compensation in the form of long-term incentive awards. Accordingly, our executive compensation program consists of a single element: long-term incentives in the form of awards under the LTIP, which was adopted in connection with the Offering and is administered by the Conflicts Committee. The Conflicts Committee's decisions with respect to the amount of awards made under the LTIP to our NEOs are governed by the following objectives:

- to motivate and retain our general partner's key executives;
- to align the long-term economic interests of our general partner's executives with those of our unitholders; and
- to reward excellence and performance by our general partner's executives that increases the value of our units.

Awards may be made under the LTIP to officers, directors and employees of Delek, our general partner or its affiliates, as well as any consultants or other individuals who perform services for us. Phantom units have been the sole form of award under the LTIP to date and these awards are accompanied by distribution equivalent rights that provide for a lump sum amount paid in cash on the vesting date that is equal to the accrued distributions from the grant date of the phantom units through the vesting date. No phantom units were granted to our executive officers in

2015.

Pursuant to the terms of the LTIP, upon the occurrence of an Exchange Transaction (as defined in the LTIP, and generally including a merger, consolidation, acquisition, reorganization or similar extraordinary transaction), the Board may, in its discretion, accelerate the vesting of the phantom units, adjust the terms of any outstanding phantom units, or, in the event of an Exchange Transaction in which our unitholders receive equity of another entity, provide for the conversion of the phantom units into comparable awards for such entity's equity. By providing the potential for immediate value to our NEOs in connection with an Exchange Transaction, this provision aligns our NEOs' interests with those of our unitholders and incentivizes our NEOs to work to maximize the value of our units in the event such a transaction were to occur. For additional detail regarding the amount of compensation our NEOs may be entitled to in the event of their termination or a change-in-control, see “—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-In-Control.”

Compensation Consultants

82

Our general partner does not have a compensation committee, and its Board did not retain a compensation consultant with respect to compensation paid in 2015. However, the Board has engaged the compensation consultants at Aon/Hewitt in 2015 to evaluate potential changes to the compensation of the members of the Board beginning in 2016.

Perquisites

Our general partner does not provide any fringe benefits or perquisites to our NEOs.

Unit Ownership Requirements

Our general partner does not have express unit ownership requirements.

Prohibition Against Speculative Transactions

Our general partner's Code of Business Conduct & Ethics, which applies to all executive officers and directors of our general partner, prohibits speculative transactions in our units such as short sales, puts, calls or other similar options to buy or sell our units in an effort to hedge certain economic risks or otherwise.

Guidelines for Trades by Insiders

We maintain policies that govern trading in our units by officers and directors required to report under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, as well as certain other employees who may have regular access to material non-public information about us. These policies include pre-approval requirements for all trades and periodic trading "black-out" periods designed with reference to our quarterly financial reporting schedule. We also require pre-approval of all trading plans adopted pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 promulgated under the Exchange Act. To mitigate the potential for abuse, no trades are allowed under a trading plan within 30 days after adoption. In addition, we discourage termination or amendment of trading plans by prohibiting trades under new or amended plans within 90 days following a plan termination or amendment.

Compensation Committee Report

The members of the Conflicts Committee have reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K with management and, based on such review and discussions, the Conflicts Committee recommended to the Board of our general partner that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The members of the Conflicts Committee have submitted this Report to the Board of Directors as of February 25, 2016:

Charles J. Brown, III (Chairman)
Francis C. D'Andrea
Eric D. Gadd
Reuven Spiegel

2015 Summary Compensation Table

The Summary Compensation Table below summarizes the compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (and the two prior fiscal years) for our general partner's principal executive officer (Mr. Yemin) and principal financial officer (Mr. Ginzburg). Messrs. Yemin and Ginzburg are referred to collectively herein as our "named executive officers" or "NEOs."

(a) Name and Principal Position (1)	(b) Fiscal Year	(c) Salary (\$)	(d) Bonus (\$)	(e) Unit Awards (\$)	(f) Option Awards (\$)	(i) All Other Compensation (\$)	(j) Total (\$)
Ezra Uzi Yemin Chief Executive Officer	2015	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaf Ginzburg Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2015	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2013	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Because none of our executive officers received total compensation from us or our general partner in excess of \$100,000 in 2015, information is presented only for Messrs. Yemin and Ginzburg.

Grants of Plan Based Awards in 2015

Because our NEOs continued to benefit from significant plan-based equity awards granted in prior years, our NEOs were not granted plan-based equity awards during 2015.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2015

The following table provides information regarding the number of outstanding equity awards held by our NEOs at December 31, 2015.

Name	Option Awards		Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Unit Awards	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable			Number of Units That Have Not Vested ⁽¹⁾	Market Value of Units That Have Not Vested ⁽²⁾
Ezra Uzi Yemin	—	—	n/a	n/a	48,976	\$1,747,953
Assaf Ginzburg	—	—	n/a	n/a	10,000	\$356,900

(1) Awards in this column are phantom units which vest ratably every six months from June 10, 2016 through December 10, 2017.

(2) Amounts in this column are based upon a fair market value of \$35.69 per unit on December 31, 2015.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested in 2015

The following table provides information about the vesting of phantom units for our NEOs during fiscal year 2015.

Name	Option Awards	Value Realized on Exercise	Stock Awards ⁽¹⁾	Value Realized on Vesting
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise		Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting	
Ezra Uzi Yemin	—	n/a	24,488	\$955,277
Assaf Ginzburg	—	n/a	20,000	\$851,450

⁽¹⁾ Consists of the following:

Date	NEO	Phantom Units Vested	Fair Market Value Per Unit	Value Realized on Vesting
6/10/2015	Yemin	12,244	\$43.76	\$535,797
	Ginzburg	17,500		\$765,800
12/10/2015	Yemin	12,244	\$34.26	\$419,479
	Ginzburg	2,500		\$85,650

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-In-Control

The following table discloses the estimated payments and benefits that would be provided to each of our NEOs, assuming that each of the triggering events relating to termination of employment or change in control described in their respective employment agreements with Delek and the LTIP took place on December 31, 2015 and their last day of employment with our general partner or its affiliates was December 31, 2015. Due to a number of factors that affect the nature and amount of any benefits provided upon the events discussed below, any actual amounts paid or distributed may differ. Factors that could affect these amounts include the timing during the year of any such event and our stock price.

Name	Termination of Employment	Change-In-Control ⁽¹⁾
Ezra Uzi Yemin	—	\$1,747,953
Assaf Ginzburg	—	\$356,900

The numbers in the “Change-In-Control” column assume that an “exchange transaction” (as described below) occurred on December 31, 2015 when the fair market value of our common units was \$35.69 per unit, and, as a result, the ⁽¹⁾ Board of Directors of our general partner decided that all 48,976 and 10,000 outstanding phantom units held by Messrs. Yemin and Ginzburg, respectively, should become fully vested and participate in the transaction value of the units covered by the award (e.g., by exercise or cash out).

2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan

Under the terms of the LTIP and the applicable awards, phantom units that have not vested at the time the participant’s employment with our general partner or its affiliates terminates will generally be immediately forfeited unless the Board determines otherwise. In the event of an Exchange Transaction, defined generally under the LTIP to include a merger, consolidation, acquisition or disposition of stock, separation, reorganization, liquidation or other similar event or transaction designated by the Board in which our unitholders receive cash, stock or other property in exchange for or in connection with their units, our NEOs may be entitled, at the discretion of the Board, to the accelerated vesting of phantom units awarded under the LTIP. The LTIP and applicable awards provide that the Board may, in its discretion, (i) accelerate the vesting of the phantom units, (ii) make other adjustments to the terms of the phantom units, or (iii) in the event the Exchange Transaction involves the receipt of equity of another entity in exchange for

units, convert the phantom units into comparable awards relating to such entity's equity. The "Change-In-Control" column in the "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-In-Control" table above illustrates the value of phantom units under the LTIP assuming that an Exchange Transaction occurred on December 31, 2015 and the Board elected to accelerate all of the phantom units held by our NEOs.

Compensation of Directors in 2015

Officers and employees of Delek or its subsidiaries do not receive additional compensation for service on the Board or its committees. The compensation framework for the Board's other directors during 2015 (Messrs. Brown, Cox, D'Andrea, Gadd, Spiegel and Sullivan) (the "Compensated Directors") was determined by the Board. Each Compensated Director is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attending meetings of the Board and committee meetings. Each director is fully indemnified by us for actions associated with being a director to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law pursuant to our partnership agreement. The director compensation framework used in 2015 is summarized in the table below and includes the following key changes from past practice: (a) per meeting cash fees have been eliminated in favor of annual cash retainers, (b) annual equity awards are tied to a target dollar value rather than a fixed quantity of phantom units and (c) equity awards now vest semi-annually over a three-year period rather than a five-year period.

Board of Directors Retainer (Per Year)	\$50,000	
Committee Retainers (Per Year):	Chairman	Others
Audit Committee	\$10,000	\$5,000
Conflicts Committee	\$5,000	\$2,500
Target Value for Equity Awards (Per Year)	\$65,000	

The following table sets forth a summary of the compensation we paid to the members of the Board for service during 2015.

Director Compensation

Name (1)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash \$(2)	Stock Awards \$(3)	Option Awards (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Charles J. Brown, III	60,000	65,115	—	—	125,115
Mark B. Cox	50,000	65,115	—	—	115,115
Francis C. D'Andrea	25,476	64,957	—	—	90,433
Eric D. Gadd	57,500	65,115	—	—	122,615
Reuven Spiegel	57,500	65,115	—	—	122,615
Gary M. Sullivan, Jr.	37,024	65,115	—	—	102,139

(1) Because they are officers and employees of Delek or its subsidiaries, Messrs. Yemin, Ginzburg and Green did not receive any compensation for their service as directors in 2015.

(2) This column reports the amount of cash compensation earned in 2015 for Board and committee service. Mr. D'Andrea commenced service on the Board upon Mr. Sullivan's resignation from the Board in August 2015.

Amounts in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 for financial statement reporting purposes. Assumptions used in the calculation of this amount for the 2015 fiscal year are included in Note 13 to our audited financial statements for the 2015 fiscal year included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The grant date fair value of \$43.76 per unit for Messrs. Brown, Cox, Gadd, Spiegel and Sullivan is equal to the NYSE closing price of our common units on the June 10, 2015 grant date. The grant date fair value of \$34.26 per unit for Mr. D'Andrea is equal to the NYSE closing price of our common units on the December 10, 2015 grant date. Each of Messrs. Brown and Sullivan held 5,240 outstanding phantom units at December 31, 2015. Messrs. Cox, D'Andrea, Gadd and Spiegel held 2,990, 1,896, 4,490 and 3,240 outstanding phantom units, respectively, at December 31, 2015.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Messrs. Brown, D'Andrea, Gadd, Spiegel and Sullivan served on the Conflicts Committee during 2015 and Mr. Yemin and the Board assisted the committee with respect to compensation matters. There are no interlocking relationships requiring disclosure pursuant to Item 407(e)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED
12. STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

86

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of February 16, 2016 (the "Measurement Date"), (i) the beneficial ownership of our units representing limited partnership interests and Common Stock of Delek US Holdings, Inc. by all directors and director nominees of our general partner, our NEOs and all of our executive officers as a group and (ii) the beneficial ownership of our units representing limited partnership interests by each person known by us to own more than five percent of such units or more than five percent of any class of our units. The amounts and percentage of units beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the SEC governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if that person has or shares "voting power," which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or "investment power," which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. Except as indicated by footnote, the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all units shown as beneficially owned by them, subject to community property laws where applicable. Unless otherwise indicated below, each person or entity has an address in care of our principal executive offices at 7102 Commerce Way, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027.

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

Name of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Amount, Nature and Percentage of Beneficial Ownership of Common Units ⁽²⁾		Amount, Nature and Percentage of Beneficial Ownership of Subordinated Units ⁽²⁾		Amount, Nature and Percentage of Beneficial Ownership of General Partner Units ⁽²⁾		Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock ⁽²⁾	
	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#) ⁽³⁾	(%)
	Delek Logistics Partners, LP						Delek US Holdings, Inc.	
Beneficial Owners of More Than 5% of Units:								
Delek US Holdings, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	2,799,258	2.8	11,999,258 ⁽⁵⁾	100.0	495,445	100.0	n/a	n/a
Advisory Research Inc. ⁽⁶⁾	1,802,211	4.7	—	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	n/a
Goldman Sachs Asset Management ⁽⁷⁾	1,242,410	0.1	—	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	n/a
Clearbridge Investments, LLC ⁽⁸⁾	759,300	6.2	—	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	n/a
NFJ Investment Group, LLC ⁽⁹⁾	621,030	5.1	—	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	n/a
Directors, Director Nominees and NEOs:								
Ezra Uzi Yemin ⁽¹⁰⁾	208,631	1.7	—	n/a	—	n/a	452,081	*
Charles Brown	3,423	*	—	n/a	—	n/a	—	n/a
Mark B. Cox	25,998	*	—	n/a	—	n/a	—	n/a
Francis C. D'Andrea	—	n/a	—	n/a	—	n/a	—	n/a
Eric Gadd	1,998	*	—	n/a	—	n/a	—	n/a
Reuven Spiegel	748	*	—	n/a	—	n/a	—	n/a
Assaf Ginzburg ⁽¹¹⁾	59,242	*	—	n/a	—	n/a	50,599	*
Frederec Green ⁽¹²⁾	54,020	*	—	n/a	—	n/a	165,080	*
All directors, all director nominees, all NEOs and all executive officers as a group (15 persons) ⁽¹³⁾	396,017	3.2	—	n/a	—	n/a	780,056	1.3

* Less than 1% of our issued and outstanding common units or issued and outstanding shares of Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock, as applicable.

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the address for all beneficial owners is 7102 Commerce Way, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027.

For purposes of this table, a person is deemed to have “beneficial ownership” of any securities when such person has the right to acquire them within 60 days after the Measurement Date. The percentage of our units beneficially owned is based on a total of 12,277,531 common units, 11,999,258 subordinated units representing limited partner interests and 495,445 general partner units issued and outstanding on the Measurement Date. The percentage ownership of Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock is based on a total of 62,137,054 shares issued and outstanding shares on the Measurement Date (excluding securities held by or for the account of the registrant or its subsidiaries). For purposes of computing the percentage of outstanding securities held by each person named above, any securities which such person has the right to acquire within 60 days after the Measurement Date are deemed to be outstanding but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

(3) For non-qualified stock options (“NQSOs”) and restricted stock units (“RSUs”) under the Delek US Holdings, Inc. 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan, we report shares equal to the number of NQSOs or RSUs that are vested or that will vest within 60 days of the Measurement Date. For stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) under the Delek US Holdings, Inc. 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan, we report the shares that would be delivered upon exercise of SARs that are vested or that will vest within 60 days of the Measurement Date (which is calculated by multiplying

the number of SARs by the difference between the \$13.59 fair market value of Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock on the Measurement Date and the exercise price divided by \$13.59).

(4) Subsidiaries of Delek US Holdings, Inc. hold the common units, subordinated units and general partner units. Lion Oil Company and Delek Marketing & Supply, LLC directly hold 612,207 and 2,187,051 common units, respectively. Lion Oil Company and Delek Logistics GP, LLC directly hold all subordinated units and general partner units, respectively. Delek US Holdings, Inc. is the ultimate parent of each of these entities and may, therefore, be deemed to beneficially own the units held by each such entity. Delek US Holdings, Inc. files information with, or furnishes information to, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(5) Following the February 12, 2016 payment of the cash distribution attributable to the fourth quarter of 2015, and confirmation by the board of directors of our general partner based on the recommendation of the conflicts committee, on February 25, 2016, the subordination period ended. As a result, in the first quarter of 2016, each of the Partnership's 11,999,258 outstanding subordinated units converted into common units.

(6) According to a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 18, 2016 by Advisory Research Inc. with an address of 180 North Stetson Avenue, Suite 5500, Chicago, Illinois 60601 and Piper Jaffray Companies with an address of 800 Nicollet Mall, Suite 800, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402. The Schedule 13G/A reports that Advisory Research Inc. has sole voting power with respect to 1,757,211 of the reported units and sole dispositive power with respect to all of the reported units and Piper Jaffray Companies has shared voting power with respect to 1,757,211 of the reported units and shared dispositive power with respect to all of the reported units.

(7) According to a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 9, 2016 by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. with an address of 200 West Street, New York, New York 10282. The Schedule 13G/A reports that Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and GS Investment Strategies, LLC share voting and dispositive power with respect to the reported units.

- (8) According to a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 16, 2016 by Clearbridge Investments, LLC, with an address of 620 8th Avenue, New York, New York 10018. The Schedule 13G/A reports that Clearbridge Investments, LLC has sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the reported units. According to a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 12, 2016 by NFJ Investment Group, LLC with an address of 2100 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201 and Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings, LLC (9) with an address of 1633 Broadway, New York, New York 10019. The Schedule 13G reports that NFJ Investment Group, LLC possesses sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 589,169 units and shares voting and dispositive power with respect to the remaining units with Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings, LLC. 30,000 of our units and 106,802 shares of Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock are held of record by Yemin (10) Investments, L.P., a limited partnership of which Mr. Yemin is the sole general partner. Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock includes 7,627 RSUs that will vest within 60 days of the Measurement Date. (11) Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock includes 4,905 RSUs that will vest within 60 days of the Measurement Date. (12) Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock includes 11,750 RSUs that will vest within 60 days of the Measurement Date. (13) Delek US Holdings, Inc. Common Stock includes 41,128 RSUs that will vest within 60 days of the Measurement Date.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table provides certain information as of December 31, 2015 regarding our general partner's equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	524,219	N/A	131,096
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	N/A	—
TOTAL		N/A	

- (a) The amounts in column (a) of this table reflect only phantom units that have been granted under the LTIP. No Awards (as defined under the LTIP) have been made other than the phantom units, each of which represent rights to receive (upon vesting and payout) one common unit in the Partnership or an amount of cash equal to the fair market value of such unit. These phantom units vest pro-rata, semi-annually over five years from the date of grant.
- (b) Column (b) of this table is not applicable because phantom units do not have an exercise price.
- (c) The LTIP was adopted by the Delek Logistics GP, LLC in connection with the closing of our Offering and provides for the making of certain awards, including common units, restricted units, phantom units, unit appreciation rights and distribution equivalent rights. For information about the LTIP, which did not require approval by our limited partners, refer to Item 11 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 407(a) of Regulation S-K is included in Item 10 "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance" above.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

As of February 26, 2016, Delek owned 14,798,516 common units and 495,445 general partner units, as well as incentive distribution rights, which collectively represents a 61.7% ownership interest in the Partnership. Certain transactions with Delek and its affiliated entities are considered to be related party transactions under Item 404 of Regulation S-K because Delek and its affiliates, including our general partner, own more than five percent of our equity interests. In addition, Messrs. Yemin, Ginzburg, Green, Smith, Daily, Gordon, Holmes, Thomas and Soreq serve as executive officers of both Delek and our general partner.

Distributions and Payments to Delek and Our General Partner

Our partnership agreement generally requires us to make quarterly cash distributions of 98% of our "available cash" to limited partners, including Delek, and 2% to our general partner (assuming it makes any capital contributions necessary to maintain its 2% interest in us). In addition, if distributions exceed the minimum quarterly distribution and other higher target distribution levels, the general partner may be entitled to increasing percentages of the distributions, up to 48.0% of the distributions above the highest target distribution level. Our distribution made for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 was made above the highest target distribution level. During 2015, we made quarterly distributions totaling \$56.6 million to our unitholders, of which \$35.9 million was paid to Delek and our general partner.

Acquisitions

The Partnership entered into various transactions with Delek and our general partner during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 pursuant to which we acquired the following assets from Delek:

- (i) a refined products terminal located at Delek's Tyler, Texas Refinery (the "Tyler Refinery") and (ii) 96 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets adjacent to the Tyler Refinery, on July 26, 2013.
- (i) the refined products terminal located at Delek's El Dorado, Arkansas refinery (the "El Dorado Refinery") and (ii) 158 storage tanks and certain ancillary assets at and adjacent to the El Dorado Refinery, on February 10, 2014; two crude oil rail offloading racks, which are designed to receive up to 25,000 bpd of light crude oil or 12,000 bpd of heavy crude oil, or any combination of the two, delivered by rail to the El Dorado Refinery and related ancillary assets on March 31, 2015; and
- a crude oil storage tank with approximately 350,000 barrels of shell capacity located adjacent to the Tyler Refinery and certain ancillary assets on March 31, 2015.

These acquisitions are described in greater detail under the heading "Item 7—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." In addition to these acquisitions, we purchased assets in the amount of \$3.8 million from Delek, which were subsequently contributed to CP LLC, a joint venture entered into with an unrelated third party.

Commercial Agreements, Omnibus Agreement and Operations and Management Services Agreement

We have entered into various long-term, fee-based commercial agreements with Delek under which we provide gathering, pipeline transportation, storage, wholesale marketing and products terminalling services to Delek, and Delek commits to minimum monthly throughput volumes of crude oil, intermediate and refined products. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a discussion of our material commercial agreements with Delek. The amounts paid under those agreements and other non-contractual arrangements with Delek during 2015 are as follows:

- Delek, directly or indirectly, paid us approximately \$2.0 million pursuant to the Memphis terminalling agreement in 2015 and \$1.6 million for terminalling services at our Nashville, Tennessee terminal;
- Delek paid us approximately \$9.2 million pursuant to the East Texas Crude Logistics System pipeline and tankage agreement in 2015;
- Delek paid us approximately \$15.3 million pursuant to the East Texas marketing agreement in 2015;
- Delek paid us approximately \$3.7 million pursuant to the amended and restated services agreement for the Big Sandy terminal and pipeline in 2015;
- Delek paid us approximately \$18.5 million pursuant to the Tyler Terminal and Tank Assets Throughput and Tankage Agreement in 2015;

Delek, directly or indirectly, paid us approximately \$1.6 million pursuant to the North Little Rock terminalling services agreement;

Delek, directly or indirectly, paid us approximately \$17.8 million pursuant to the El Dorado Terminal and Tank Assets Throughput and Tankage Agreement;

Delek paid us approximately \$3.2 million related to revenue earned on our Greenville-Mount Pleasant Assets;

Delek paid us approximately \$11.6 million related to revenue earned on trucking services;

Delek paid us approximately \$4.4 million related to the El Dorado Offloading Racks; and

Delek paid us approximately \$1.6 million related to the Tyler Crude Tank.

For a discussion of a third party's involvement in certain of these agreements, see "Item 1—Business—Commercial Agreements—Delek's Crude Oil and Refined Products Supply and Offtake Arrangement."

Omnibus Agreement. The Omnibus Agreement governs a number of important aspects of the Partnership's business relationship with Delek. For a more extensive summary of this agreement and its amendment history, see Item 1, "Business—2015 Developments—Other Developments—Omnibus Agreement." The Omnibus Agreement addresses, among other things, the following matters:

an agreement whereby Delek will not compete with us under certain circumstances;

our right of first offer to acquire certain of Delek's logistics assets, including certain terminals, storage facilities and other related assets located at the Tyler and El Dorado Refineries and, under specified circumstances, logistics and marketing assets that Delek may acquire or construct in the future;

Delek's right of first refusal to purchase our assets that serve its refineries;

our obligation to pay an annual fee to Delek, currently in the amount of \$3.4 million, for Delek's provision of centralized corporate services, including executive management services of Delek employees who devote less than 50% of their time to our business, financial and administrative services, information technology services, legal services, health, safety and environmental services, human resource services, and insurance administration;

Delek's reimbursement to us for certain operating expenses and certain maintenance capital expenditures and Delek's indemnification of us for certain matters, including environmental, title and tax matters;

reimbursement to us for certain designated periods of time related to the date of acquisition of the relevant asset for any operating expenses in excess of certain thresholds per year that we incur for inspections, maintenance and repairs to any of the storage tanks contributed to us by Delek that are necessary to comply with the DOT pipeline integrity rules and certain API storage tank standards; and

reimbursement to us for certain designated periods of time related to the date of acquisition of the relevant asset for all non-discretionary maintenance capital expenditures, other than those required to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations, in excess of certain thresholds for such 12-month period and per year that we make with respect to the assets contributed to us by Delek for which we have not been reimbursed as described above.

Pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Agreement, we paid Delek or our general partner approximately \$3.8 million and \$22.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 for general corporate and administrative services and operational and management services, respectively. Additionally, we paid Delek \$12.9 million for various other operational and general and administrative services.

We were paid \$1.0 million pursuant to the Third Restated Omnibus Agreement in relation to expenses incurred in connection with a crude oil release occurring on a gathering line near Fouke, Arkansas in April 2015. We were also reimbursed \$5.2 million for certain capital improvements pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Agreement. In addition, we were reimbursed \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million for tax and various other operational and general and administrative services, respectively.

Other Related Party Transactions

In addition to the agreements described above, we purchased finished product and bulk biofuels from Delek, totaling \$87.4 million and \$18.0 million, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2015. We sold RINs in the amount of approximately \$5.8 million to Delek during the year ended December 31, 2015. We also sold \$9.8 million of finished product in our west Texas operations to Alon USA Energy, Inc., an equity method investee of Delek.

We entered into a senior secured revolving credit agreement on November 7, 2012, with Fifth Third Bank, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders. The agreement was amended and restated on July 9, 2013 (the "Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") and was most recently amended and restated on December 30, 2014 (the "Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement"). The obligations under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement are secured by first priority liens on substantially all of the Partnership's and its U.S. subsidiaries' tangible and intangible assets. Additionally, Delek Marketing & Supply, LLC ("Delek Marketing") provides a limited guaranty of the Partnership's obligations under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Delek Marketing's guaranty is (i) limited to an amount equal to the principal amount, plus unpaid and accrued interest, of a promissory note made by Delek US in favor of Delek Marketing (the "Holdings Note") and (ii) secured by Delek Marketing's pledge of the Holdings Note to our lenders under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2015, the principal amount of the Holdings Note was \$102.0 million, plus unpaid interest accrued since

the issuance date. The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the guaranty and the transactions related to it are described in greater detail under the heading “Item 7—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Cash Position and Indebtedness.”

Procedures for Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Parties

The Board of Directors of our general partner has adopted a policy for the review, approval and ratification of transactions with related parties. The Board of Directors reviews this policy annually. For the purposes of this policy, a related party is defined as (i) any director or executive officer of our general partner, (ii) any unitholder owning in excess of 5% of our common units or an affiliate of our general partner, (iii) any immediate family member of an individual of any such person, (iv) any entity in which we have an investment that is accounted for under the equity method of accounting, and (v) any entity that is owned or controlled by someone listed in (i) - (iv) above or any entity in which someone listed in (i) - (iv) above has a substantial ownership interest or control of such entity. A related party transaction under the policy is generally expected to be a transaction in which we are a participant with a related party and which requires disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K, other than transactions that are undertaken pursuant to existing agreements and the ongoing performance of which

meet certain prior filing or approval requirements. Transactions that are otherwise resolved under Section 7.9 of the Partnership Agreement are not required to be reviewed or approved under the policy.

Subject to certain exceptions, the policy requires that related party transactions, as defined by the policy, be approved by the Board of Directors of the general partner or an authorized committee of the Board of Directors, subject to the guidelines of the policy. Pursuant to the policy the Conflicts Committee of the Board of Directors of our general partner is generally considered the best suited to review related party transactions and has been authorized by the Board of Directors to do so. If a related party transaction that would otherwise require approval under the policy, is not approved prior to entry into such transaction, management may enter into such transaction, subject to ratification by the Board or an authorized committee of the Board.

The policy further sets forth certain categories of transactions between the Partnership and its subsidiaries on one hand and Delek and its subsidiaries on the other hand that are deemed to be approved by the Board of Directors and are therefore able to be effected by management of the general partner under the relevant general authorization policies and procedures and after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances. Additionally, the policy effectively requires all related party transactions that (i) involve the purchase and sale of products or services that are effected at either (x) cost (including, when relevant, a nominal fee for services) or (y) the then-prevailing market prices that we would pay or charge to third parties ("Market Based Transactions") undertaken outside the ordinary course of business and involve an aggregate amount of more than \$2.5 million annually or (ii) are not Market Based Transactions and are undertaken outside the ordinary course of business, or (iii) are not Market Based Transactions and are undertaken within the ordinary course of business and involve an aggregate amount of more than \$2.5 million annually be approved by the Board of Directors or an authorized committee thereof. Pursuant to the policy, the Conflicts Committee is generally the best suited to review these transactions and it is expected they will be the committee that does so.

The Board of Directors of our general partner has also adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics, under which a director or officer of the general partner or of any of our subsidiaries would be expected to bring to the attention of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the general partner or the general partner's General Counsel, any conflict or potential conflict of interest that may arise between such party, on the one hand, and us, on the other hand.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit fees of \$887,874 and \$694,537 paid for the services of Ernst & Young LLP during fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively, include services related to the audits of our consolidated financial statements and audit services provided in connection with our regulatory filings. Fees and expenses are for services in connection with the audit of our fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 financial statements regardless of when the fees and expenses were paid. Tax fees of \$45,960 paid for the services of Ernst & Young LLP during fiscal year 2014, include services which consisted primarily of consultations on various tax matters related to us and our subsidiaries. No tax fees were paid for the services of Ernst & Young LLP during fiscal year 2015.

The Audit Committee has considered and determined that the provision of non-audit services by our independent registered public accounting firm is compatible with maintaining auditor independence.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. In general, all engagements performed by our independent registered public accounting firm, whether for auditing or non-auditing services, must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee. During the year ended December 31, 2015, all of the services performed for us by Ernst & Young LLP were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Certain Documents Filed as Part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements. The accompanying Index to Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is provided in response to this item.
2. List of Financial Statement Schedules. All schedules are omitted because the required information is either not present, not present in material amounts or included within the Consolidated Financial Statements.
3. Exhibits - See below.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Certificate of Limited Partnership of Delek Logistics Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Partnership's Form S-1 (File No. 333-182631) filed on July 12, 2012).
3.2	First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Delek Logistics Partners, LP, dated November 7, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2012).
3.3	Certificate of Formation of Delek Logistics GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Partnership's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182631) filed on July 12, 2012).
3.4	Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Delek Logistics GP, LLC, dated as of December 10, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2013).
10.1	Third Amended and Restated Omnibus Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2015, by and among Delek US Holdings, Inc., Lion Oil Company, Delek Logistics Operating, LLC, Delek Marketing & Supply, LP, Delek Refining, Ltd., Delek Logistics Partners, LP, Paline Pipeline Company, LLC, SALA Gathering Systems, LLC, Magnolia Pipeline Company, LLC, El Dorado Pipeline Company, LLC, Delek Crude Logistics, LLC, Delek Marketing-Big Sandy, LLC, DKL Transportation, LLC and Delek Logistics GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2015).
10.2	First Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Omnibus Agreement, dated as of August 3, 2015, by and among Delek US Holdings, Inc., Lion Oil Company, Delek Logistics Operating, LLC, Delek Marketing & Supply, LP, Delek Refining, Ltd., Delek Logistics Partners, LP, Paline Pipeline Company, LLC, SALA Gathering Systems, LLC, Magnolia Pipeline Company, LLC, El Dorado Pipeline Company, LLC, Delek Crude Logistics, LLC, Delek Marketing-Big Sandy, LLC, DKL Transportation, LLC and Delek Logistics GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Partnership's Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2015).
10.3	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 30, 2014, by and among Delek Logistics Partners, LP, Delek Logistics Operating, LLC, Delek Marketing GP, LLC, Delek Marketing & Supply, LP, Delek Crude Logistics, LLC, Delek Marketing-Big Sandy, LLC, Magnolia Pipeline Company, LLC, El Dorado Pipeline Company, LLC, SALA Gathering Systems, LLC, Paline Pipeline Company, LLC, DKL Transportation, LLC and Fifth Third Bank, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on January 6, 2015).
10.4	Contribution, Conveyance and Assumption Agreement, dated November 7, 2012, by and among Delek Logistics Partners, LP, Delek Logistics GP, LLC, Delek Logistics Operating, LLC, Delek Crude Logistics, LLC, Delek US Holdings, Inc., Delek Marketing & Supply, LLC, Delek Marketing and Supply, LP, Lion Oil Company and Delek Logistics Services Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2012).
10.5	* Delek Logistics GP, LLC 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2012).

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

- 10.6 Form of Phantom Unit Agreement for Directors under the Delek Logistics GP, LLC 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2015).
- 10.7 ++ Marketing Agreement, dated November 7, 2012, by and between Delek Refining, Ltd. and Delek Marketing & Supply, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2012).
- 10.8 # First Amendment to Marketing Agreement, dated July 26, 2013, by and between Delek Refining, Ltd. and Delek Marketing & Supply, LP.
- 10.9 Pipelines and Tankage Agreement (East Texas Crude Logistics System), dated November 7, 2012, by and between Delek Refining, Ltd. and Delek Crude Logistics, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2012).
- 10.10 Amended and Restated Services Agreement (Big Sandy Terminal and Pipeline), dated July 25, 2013, by and between Delek Refining, Ltd. and Delek Marketing-Big Sandy, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K/A filed on July 31, 2013).
- 10.11 Pipelines and Storage Facilities Agreement, dated November 7, 2012, by and among Lion Oil Company, Delek Logistics Partners, LP, SALA Gathering Systems, LLC, El Dorado Pipeline Company, LLC, Magnolia Pipeline Company, LLC and J. Aron & Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2012).

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

- 10.12 * Form of Director Phantom Unit Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Partnership's Amendment No. 3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182631), filed on October 16, 2012).
- 10.13 * Form of Employee Phantom Unit Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Partnership's Amendment No. 3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182631), filed on October 16, 2012).
- 10.14 * Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Officers of Delek Logistics GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Partnership's Amendment No. 4 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182631), filed on October 24, 2012).
- 10.15 Asset Purchase Agreement (Tyler Terminal and Tankage), dated July 26, 2013, by and between Delek Marketing & Supply, LP and Delek Refining, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on August 1, 2013).
- 10.16 Throughput and Tankage Agreement (Tyler Terminal and Tankage), dated July 26, 2013, by and between Delek Marketing & Supply, LP and Delek Refining, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on August 1, 2013).
- 10.17 Amended and Restated Site Services Agreement (Tyler Terminal and Tankage), dated March 31, 2015, by and between Delek Marketing & Supply, LP and Delek Refining, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Partnership's Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2015).
- 10.18 Asset Purchase Agreement (El Dorado Terminal and Tankage), dated as of February 10, 2014, by and between Lion Oil Company and Delek Logistics Operating, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on February 14, 2014).
- 10.19 Throughput and Tankage Agreement (El Dorado Terminal and Tankage), dated as of February 10, 2014, by and among Lion Oil Company and Delek Logistics Operating, LLC, and for limited purposes, J. Aron & Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on February 14, 2014).
- 10.20 Amended and Restated Site Services Agreement (El Dorado Terminal and Tankage), dated as of March 31, 2015, by and between Lion Oil Company and Delek Logistics Operating, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Partnership's Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2015).
- 10.21 Asset Purchase Agreement (El Dorado Rail Offloading Facility), dated as of March 31, 2015, among Lion Oil Company, Lion Oil Trading & Transportation, LLC, Delek US Holdings, Inc. and Delek Logistics Operating, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2015).
- 10.22 Throughput Agreement (El Dorado Rail Offloading Facility), dated as of March 31, 2015, among Lion Oil Company, Lion Oil Trading & Transportation, LLC and Delek Logistics Operating, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Partnership's Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2015).
- 10.23 ++ First Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Rangeland Rio Pipeline, LLC, dated March 20, 2015, by and between Rangeland Energy II, LLC and DKL RIO, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Partnership's Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2015).
- 10.24 ++ Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Caddo Pipeline LLC, dated March 20, 2015, by and between Plains Pipeline, L.P. and DKL Caddo, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Partnership's Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2015).
- 21.1 # Subsidiaries of Registrant.
- 23.1 # Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Ernst & Young LLP).
- 24.1 # Power of Attorney.
- 31.1 # Certification of Delek Logistics GP, LLC's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15(d)-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Edgar Filing: Delek Logistics Partners, LP - Form 10-K

31.2 # Certification of Delek Logistics GP, LLC's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15(d)-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1 # Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 # Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101 ^ The following materials from Delek Logistics Partners, LP Annual Report on Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2015, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Partners' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
Filed herewith.

94

++ Confidential treatment has been requested and granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit pursuant to Rule 24b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

^ Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files in Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

95

Delek Logistics Partners, LP

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and

For Each of the Three Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-2</u>
Audited Financial Statements:	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Partners' Equity</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>F-8</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-9</u>

All other financial schedules are not required under related instructions, or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.

F-1

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors of Delek Logistics GP, LLC and
Unitholders of Delek Logistics Partners, LP

We have audited Delek Logistics Partners, LP's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). Delek Logistics Partners, LP's management 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 Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership'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 company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company'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 company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that 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, Delek Logistics Partners, LP maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2015 consolidated financial statements of Delek Logistics Partners, LP and our report dated February 29, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
February 29, 2016

F-2

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors of Delek Logistics GP, LLC and
Unitholders of Delek Logistics Partners, LP

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Delek Logistics Partners, LP as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, partners' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Delek Logistics Partners, LP at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Delek Logistics Partners, LP's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 29, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
February 29, 2016

Delek Logistics Partners, LP
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$1,861
Accounts receivable	35,049	27,986
Inventory	10,451	10,316
Deferred tax assets	—	28
Other current assets	1,540	768
Total current assets	47,040	40,959
Property, plant and equipment:		
Property, plant and equipment	325,647	308,088
Less: accumulated depreciation	(71,799)	(53,309)
Property, plant and equipment, net	253,848	254,779
Equity method investments	40,678	—
Goodwill	12,203	11,654
Intangible assets, net	15,482	16,520
Other non-current assets	6,037	7,374
Total assets	\$375,288	\$331,286
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$6,850	\$17,929
Accounts payable to related parties	3,992	628
Excise and other taxes payable	4,871	5,443
Tank inspection liabilities	1,890	2,829
Pipeline release liabilities	1,393	1,899
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,694	1,588
Total current liabilities	20,690	30,316
Non-current liabilities:		
Revolving credit facility	351,600	251,750
Asset retirement obligations	3,506	3,319
Deferred tax liabilities	—	231
Other non-current liabilities	10,510	5,889
Total non-current liabilities	365,616	261,189
Equity (Deficit):		
Predecessor division equity	—	19,726
Common unitholders - public; 9,478,273 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 (9,417,189 at December 31, 2014)	198,401	194,737
Common unitholders - Delek; 2,799,258 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 (2,799,258 at December 31, 2014)	(280,828)	(241,112)
Subordinated unitholders - Delek; 11,999,258 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 (11,999,258 at December 31, 2014)	78,601	73,515
General partner - Delek; 495,445 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 (494,197 at December 31, 2014)	(7,192)	(7,085)
Total (deficit) equity	(11,018)	39,781
Total liabilities and (deficit) equity	\$375,288	\$331,286

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted to include the historical balances of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. See Notes 1 and 3 for further discussion.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

F-4

Delek Logistics Partners, LP

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾
	(In thousands, except unit data and per unit data)		
Net sales:			
Affiliate ⁽³⁾	\$152,564	\$114,583	\$78,173
Third Party	437,105	726,670	829,255
Net sales	\$589,669	\$841,253	\$907,428
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	436,304	697,221	811,364
Operating expenses	44,923	39,465	35,903
General and administrative expenses	11,384	10,616	7,526
Depreciation and amortization	19,692	15,022	13,738
Loss on asset disposals	104	83	166
Total operating costs and expenses	512,407	762,407	868,697
Operating income	77,262	78,846	38,731
Interest expense, net	10,658	8,656	4,570
Loss on equity method investments	588	—	—
Total non-operating expenses	11,246	8,656	4,570
Income before income tax (benefit) expense	66,016	70,190	34,161
Income tax (benefit) expense	(195	) 132	757
Net income	66,211	70,058	33,404
Less: loss attributable to Predecessors	(637	) (1,939	) (14,426
Net income attributable to partners	\$66,848	\$71,997	\$47,830
Comprehensive income attributable to partners	\$66,848	\$71,997	\$47,830
Less: General partner's interest in net income, including incentive distribution rights	5,163	2,366	957
Limited partners' interest in net income	\$61,685	\$69,631	\$46,873
Net income per limited partner unit:			
Common units - (basic)	\$2.55	\$2.88	\$1.95
Common units - (diluted)	\$2.52	\$2.85	\$1.93
Subordinated units - Delek (basic and diluted)	\$2.54	\$2.88	\$1.95
Weighted average limited partner units outstanding:			
Common units - (basic)	12,237,154	12,171,548	12,025,249
Common units - (diluted)	12,356,914	12,302,629	12,148,774
Subordinated units - Delek (basic and diluted)	11,999,258	11,999,258	11,999,258
Cash distributions per limited partner unit	\$2.240	\$1.900	\$1.600

(1) The information presented includes the results of operations of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. See Notes 1 and 3 for further discussion.

(2) Adjusted to include the historical results of the Logistics Assets Predecessor. See Notes 1 and 3 for further discussion.

(3) See Note 4 for a description of our affiliate revenue transactions.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

F-5

Delek Logistics Partners, LP
Consolidated Statements of Partners' Equity

	Partnership					Total
	Equity of Predecessors	Common - Public	Common - Delek	Subordinated - Delek	General Partner - Delek	
	(In thousands)					
Balance at December 31, 2012	62,308	178,728	(127,129)	52,875	(49)	166,733
Sponsor contributions of equity to the Predecessor	33,339	—	—	—	—	33,339
Loss attributable to Predecessor	(14,426)	—	—	—	—	(14,426)
Liabilities not assumed by the Partnership	213	—	—	—	—	213
Allocation of net assets acquired by the unitholders	(38,267)	—	37,502	—	765	—
Cash distributions ⁽¹⁾	—	(13,223)	(96,848)	(16,907)	(2,586)	(129,564)
Sponsorship contribution of fixed assets	—	—	510	—	10	520
Net income attributable to partners	—	18,035	5,455	23,383	957	47,830
Unit-based compensation	—	341	3,822	—	(3,699)	464
Other	—	(42)	8	35	98	99
Balance at December 31, 2013	43,167					