

ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP
Form 10-K/A
August 11, 2008

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A-Number 1

(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, 2007

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

Commission File Number 001-16071

ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

74-2584033

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

500 N. Loop 1604 East, Suite 100

San Antonio, Texas 78232

(Address of principal executive offices)

(210) 490-4788

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Title of each class:
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered:
American 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 [X]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes [] No [X]

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 [X] No []

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

Edgar Filing: ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP - Form 10-K/A

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

Large accelerated filer []

Accelerated filer []

Non-accelerated filer [] (Do not mark if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company []

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

As of June 30, 2007, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$200,160,952 based on the closing sale price as reported on the American Stock Exchange.

As of March 10, 2008, there were 49,038,949 shares of common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 21, 2008.	Part III

ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

FORM 10-K

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page Part I

Item 1.	Business	1
Item 1A	Risk Factors	10
Item 1B	Unresolved Staff Comments	22
Item 2.	Properties	22
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	28
Item 4	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	28

Part II

Item 5.	Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	28
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data	30
Item 7.	Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations	30
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk	47
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	48

Edgar Filing: ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP - Form 10-K/A

Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	48
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	48
Item 9B.	Other Information	49
Part III		
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	50
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	50
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	50
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	50
Item 14.	Principal Accountants Fees and Services	50
Part IV		
Item 15.	Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	51

Explanatory Note: We are filing this Form 10-K/A Number 1 in response to comments we have received from the Division of Corporation Finance of the SEC. Except for Items 1, 1A, 2, 6, 7, 7A, 8 and 15, no other information included in the original report on Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2008 (the "Original Form 10-K") is amended by this Form 10-K/A Number 1. For convenience, we have repeated the Original Form 10-K in its entirety. This Form 10-K/A Number 1 amends Abraxas Petroleum Corporation's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on March 17, 2008.

This amendment does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the Original Form 10-K, and does not modify or update the disclosures therein in any way other than as required to reflect the matters described above.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

We make forward-looking statements throughout this document. Whenever you read a statement that is not simply a statement of historical fact (such as statements including words like "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "seek", "estimate", "could", "potentially" or similar expressions) must remember that these are forward-looking statements and that our expectations may not be correct, even though we believe they are reasonable. The forward-looking information contained in this document is generally located in the material set forth under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" but may be found in other locations as well. These forward-looking statements generally relate to our plans and objectives for future operations and are based upon our management's reasonable estimates of future results or trends. The factors that may affect our expectations regarding our operations include, among others, the following:

- our success in development and exploration activities;
- our ability to make planned capital expenditures;
- declines in our production of natural gas and crude oil;
- prices for natural gas and crude oil;
- our ability to raise equity capital or incur additional indebtedness;
- economic and business conditions;
- political and economic conditions in oil producing countries, especially those in the Middle East;
- price and availability of alternative fuels;
- our restrictive debt covenants;
- our acquisition and divestiture activities;
- results of our hedging activities; and
- other factors discussed elsewhere in this document.

Part I

Item 1. Business

As part of a series of restructuring transactions approved in 2004, we adopted a plan to dispose of our operations and interest in Grey Wolf Exploration Inc., a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of Abraxas Petroleum Corporation. In February 2005, Grey Wolf closed on an initial public offering resulting in our substantial divestiture of our capital stock in Grey Wolf. As a result of the disposal of Grey Wolf, the results of operations of Grey Wolf are reflected in our Financial Statements and in this document as "Discontinued Operations" and our remaining operations are referred to in our Financial Statements and in this document

as “Continuing Operations” or “Continued Operations.” Unless otherwise noted, all disclosures are for Continuing Operations. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

In this report, PV-10 means estimated future net revenue discounted at a rate of 10% per annum, before income taxes and with no price or cost escalation or de-escalation in accordance with guidelines promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. A Mcf is one thousand cubic feet of natural gas. MMcf is used to designate one million cubic feet of natural gas and Bcf refers to one billion cubic feet of natural gas. Mcfe means thousands of cubic feet of natural gas equivalents, using a conversion ratio of one barrel of crude oil to six Mcf of natural gas. MMcfe means millions of cubic feet of natural gas equivalents and Bcfe means billions of cubic feet of natural gas equivalents. MMBtu means million British Thermal Units. The term Bbl means one barrel of crude oil or natural gas liquids and MBbls is used to designate one thousand barrels of crude oil or natural gas liquids.

Information contained in this report represents the operations of Abraxas Petroleum and Abraxas Energy Partners, L.P., which we refer to as the Partnership or Abraxas Energy Partners, which are consolidated for financial reporting purposes. The interest of the 52.8% owners of the Partnership are presented as minority interest. Abraxas beneficially owns the remaining 47.2% of the partnership interests. Abraxas has determined that based on its control of the general partner of the Partnership, this 47.2% owned entity should be consolidated for financial reporting purposes. The terms “Abraxas” or “Abraxas Petroleum” refer only to Abraxas Petroleum Corporation and the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company,” refer to Abraxas Petroleum Corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries including Abraxas Energy Partners, L.P., unless the context otherwise requires.

General

We are an independent energy company primarily engaged in the development and production of natural gas and crude oil. Historically, we have grown through the acquisition and subsequent development and exploration of producing properties, principally through the redevelopment of old fields utilizing new technologies such as modern log analysis and reservoir modeling techniques as well as 3-D seismic surveys and horizontal drilling. As a result of these activities, we believe that we have a number of development opportunities on our properties. In addition, we intend to expand upon our development activities with complementary exploration projects in our core areas of operation. Success in our development and exploration activities is critical in the maintenance and growth of our current production levels and associated reserves.

At December 31, 2007, our core areas of operation were in south and west Texas and east central Wyoming. Our primary properties are located in mature fields that exhibit relatively long-lived production, with a reserve to production index of 15.8 years (7.0 years for our proved developed reserves), as of December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2007, we owned interests in 104,205 gross acres (80,281 net acres), and operated properties accounting for approximately 95% of our PV-10, affording us substantial control over the timing and incurrence of operating and capital expenditures. Approximately 91% of the Partnership’s and 90% of Abraxas’, or 91% of the estimated ultimate recovery of our consolidated proved developed producing reserves as of December 31, 2007 had been produced. At December 31, 2007, estimated total proved reserves were 106.8 Bcfe with an aggregate PV-10 of \$216 million. During 2007, we participated in the drilling of 6 gross (5.2 net) wells with 5 gross (4.2 net) wells being successful. Total capital expenditures for 2007 were approximately \$16.9 million on exploration and development projects. Overall, during 2007 our proved reserves increased by approximately 19.9 Bcfe.

Refinancing Transaction

On May 25, 2007, Abraxas completed a series of transactions which resulted in Abraxas’ refinancing and repaying all of its outstanding indebtedness. The following is a summary of these transactions.

Abraxas formed the Partnership and contributed certain assets located in South and West Texas to a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Partnership. The assets contributed had estimated proved reserves of

approximately 65 Bcf as of December 31, 2006 and accounted for approximately 85% of Abraxas' daily production as of such date. Abraxas, through certain wholly-owned subsidiaries, owns an approximate 47.2% interest in the Partnership, consisting of 5,131,959 common units and 227,232 general partner units. The general partner of the Partnership, Abraxas General Partner, LLC, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Abraxas.

The Partnership sold an approximate 52.8% interest, consisting of 6,002,408 common units, at a purchase price of \$16.66 per unit to various purchasers in a private placement. In connection with the private placement of the Partnership units, the Partnership entered into a registration rights agreement with regard to the limited partner units purchased by the investors. Under the registration rights agreement, as soon as practicable after May 25, 2007, the Partnership agreed (a) to prepare and file with the SEC a registration statement for (i) the initial public offering, or IPO, of the common units and (ii) a shelf registration statement for the resale of the common units by the investors and (b) to use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause the IPO registration statement and the shelf registration statement to be declared effective by February 14, 2008, which was subsequently amended to September 30, 2008. The Partnership filed the registration statement for its initial public offering in July 2007. In December 2007, the Partnership announced that it was delaying its initial public offering due to the effect that the acquisition of producing properties from St. Mary Land & Exploration Company discussed below had on the required disclosure in the registration statement.

The Partnership entered into a \$150 million senior secured revolving credit facility, of which \$35 million was borrowed at closing, with Société Générale, as administrative agent and issuing lender, and the other lenders signatory thereto. This facility was amended and restated in January 2008. See “-Recent Developments” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Long-Term Indebtedness.”

Abraxas sold approximately \$22.5 million of its common stock in a private placement offering to several purchasers of the Partnership units. The private placement consisted of 5,874,678 shares of common stock, at a purchase price of \$3.83 per share. The purchase price reflected the 10-day volume weighted average price of Abraxas' common stock prior to closing. The purchasers of the common stock were also issued five-year warrants to purchase up to an additional 1,174,939 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$3.83 per share.

Net proceeds from these transactions of approximately \$157.5 million (including \$35.0 million borrowed under the Partnership's credit facility) were used to refinance and repay all of Abraxas' and its subsidiaries' outstanding indebtedness (including accrued and unpaid interest due June 1, 2007) and pay preformation and transaction expenses with the excess proceeds used to make a distribution of excess capital to Abraxas.

In addition, in June 2007, Abraxas entered into a new senior secured revolving credit facility with Société Générale, as administrative agent and issuing lender, and the lenders signatory thereto, which we refer to as the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility has a maximum commitment of \$50 million. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Long-Term Indebtedness.”

As a result of these transactions and the Partnership's borrowing \$35 million under its credit facility on May 25, 2007, we refinanced and terminated the loan agreement dated as of October 28, 2004 with Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., and we refinanced and redeemed our floating rate senior secured notes due December, 2009 and terminated the Indenture dated October 28, 2004 governing the notes. The total pay-off amount under the loan agreement was \$904,376 and each of the notes was redeemed at 104% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, June 24, 2007, for a total of \$131.0 million or \$1,048.23 per \$1,000 of principal amount of the notes. As a result of the redemption of the notes, we incurred a loss on early debt extinguishment of approximately \$6.5 million.

As a result of these transactions, the Company recognized a gain of \$59.4 million. The gain was calculated in accordance with the requirements of Staff Accounting Bulletin 51, (Topic 5H) based on the fact that the Company elected gain treatment as a policy and the transaction met the following criteria: (1) there were no additional broad corporate reorganizations contemplated; (2) there was not a reason to believe that the gain would not be realized, since there is no additional capital raising transaction anticipated nor was

there a significant concern about the new entity's ability to continue in existence; (3) the share price of capital raised in the private placement was objectively determined; (4) no repurchases of the new subsidiary's units are planned; and (5) the Company acknowledges that it will consistently apply the policy, and any future transactions that might result in a loss must be recorded as a loss in the income statement.

Recent Transactions

On January 31, 2008, Abraxas Operating Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Partnership, consummated the acquisition of certain oil and gas properties located in various states from St. Mary Land & Exploration Company, ("St. Mary"), and certain other sellers for \$126.0 million. The properties are primarily located in the Rocky Mountain and Mid-Continent regions of the United States, and, at December 31, 2007, included approximately 56.7 Bcfe (9.4 MMBOE) of estimated proved reserves.

The Partnership borrowed approximately \$115.6 million under its credit facility and \$50 million under a new subordinated credit agreement in order to complete this acquisition and repay its previously outstanding indebtedness of \$45.9 million. For a complete description of these credit facilities, please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Long-Term Indebtedness".

Simultaneously, Abraxas announced that it had completed the acquisition of certain oil and gas properties from St. Mary with estimated proved reserves of at December 31, 2007 of approximately 4.1 Bcfe (0.7 MMBOE) for a purchase price of approximately \$5.6 million. Abraxas paid the purchase price from its internal funds. The right to purchase these properties had previously been assigned to Abraxas by the Partnership.

Markets and Customers

The revenue generated by our operations is highly dependent upon the prices of, and demand for, natural gas and crude oil. Historically, the markets for natural gas and crude oil have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. The prices we receive for our natural gas and crude oil production are subject to wide fluctuations and depend on numerous factors beyond our control including seasonality, the condition of the United States economy (particularly the manufacturing sector), foreign imports, political conditions in other crude oil-producing and natural gas-producing countries, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and domestic regulation, legislation and policies. Decreases in the prices of natural gas and crude oil have had, and could have in the future, an adverse effect on the carrying value of our proved reserves and our revenue, profitability and cash flow from operations. You should read the discussion under "Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Industry — Market conditions for natural gas and crude oil, and particularly volatility of prices for natural gas and crude oil, could adversely affect our revenue, cash flows, profitability and growth" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies" for more information relating to the effects of decreases in natural gas and crude oil prices on us. To help mitigate the impact of commodity price volatility, we hedge our production through the use of fixed price swaps. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – General – Commodity Prices and Derivative Activities" and Note 12 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for more information regarding our derivative activities.

Substantially all of our natural gas and crude oil is sold at current market prices under short-term arrangements, as is customary in the industry. During the year ended December 31, 2007, three purchasers accounted for approximately 67% of our natural gas and crude oil sales. We believe that there are numerous other companies available to purchase our natural gas and crude oil and that the loss of one or more of these purchasers would not materially affect our ability to sell natural gas and crude oil.

Regulation of Natural Gas and Crude Oil Activities

The exploration, production and transportation of all types of hydrocarbons are subject to significant governmental regulations. Our operations are affected from time to time in varying degrees by political developments and federal, state and local laws and regulations. In particular, crude oil and natural gas production operations and economics are, or in the past have been, affected by industry specific price

controls, taxes, conservation, safety, environmental, and other laws relating to the petroleum industry, and by changes in such laws and by constantly changing administrative regulations.

Price Regulations

In the past, maximum selling prices for certain categories of crude oil, natural gas, condensate and NGLs were subject to significant federal regulation. At the present time, however, all sales of our crude oil, natural gas and condensate produced under private contracts may be sold at market prices. Congress could, however, re-enact price controls in the future. If controls that limit prices to below market rates are instituted, our revenue could be adversely affected.

Natural Gas Regulation

Historically, the natural gas industry as a whole has been more heavily regulated than the crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons market. Most regulations focused on transportation practices. Currently, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), requires each interstate pipeline to, among other things, "unbundle" its traditional bundled sales services and create and make available on an open and nondiscriminatory basis numerous constituent services (such as gathering services, storage services, firm and interruptible transportation services, and standby sales and natural gas balancing services), and to adopt a new ratemaking methodology to determine appropriate rates for those services. To the extent the pipeline company or its sales affiliate markets natural gas as a merchant, it does so pursuant to private contracts in direct competition with all of the sellers, such as us; however, pipeline companies and their affiliates are not required to remain "merchants" of natural gas, and most of the interstate pipeline companies have become "transporters only", although many have affiliated marketers.

Transportation pipeline availability and shipping cost are major factors affecting the production and sale of natural gas. Our physical sales of natural gas are affected by the actual availability, terms and cost of pipeline transportation. The price and terms for access into the pipeline transportation systems remain subject to extensive Federal regulation. Although FERC does not directly regulate our production and marketing activities, it does affect how buyers and sellers gain access to and use of the necessary transportation facilities and how we and our competitors sell natural gas in the marketplace. FERC continues to review and modify its regulations regarding the transportation of natural gas. The 2005 Energy Policy Act recently authorized FERC to allow natural gas companies subject to the FERC's Natural Gas Act jurisdiction to provide gas storage and storage-related services at market-based rates for new storage capacity of a storage facility placed in service after the date of the Act's August 2005 passage, thereby enhancing competition in the market for interstate natural gas storage service.

In recent years FERC also has pursued a number of important policy initiatives which could significantly affect the marketing of natural gas in the United States. Most of these initiatives are intended to enhance competition in natural gas markets. FERC rules encouraging "spin downs", or the breakout of unregulated gathering activities from regulated transportation services, may have the adverse effect of increasing the cost of doing business on some in the industry, including us, as a result of the geographic monopolization of certain facilities by their new, unregulated owners. Note, however, that FERC is pursuing an inquiry into whether it should revise its test for determining whether and under what circumstances FERC may reassert jurisdiction over natural gas gathering companies that have been "spun-down" from an affiliated interstate natural gas pipeline to prevent abusive practices by the gatherer and its pipeline affiliate. Any action taken by FERC in this proceeding will be intended by it to enhance competition in the gas transportation sector. As to all FERC initiatives, the ongoing, or, in some instances, preliminary and evolving nature of such matters makes it impossible at this time to predict their ultimate impact on our business. However, we do not believe that any FERC initiatives will affect us any differently than other natural gas producers and marketers with which we compete.

FERC decisions involving onshore facilities are more liberal in their reliance upon traditional tests for determining what facilities are "gathering" and therefore are exempt from federal regulatory control. In many instances, what was in the past classified as "transmission" may now be classified as "gathering." We ship certain of our natural gas through gathering facilities owned by others. Although FERC decisions create the potential for increasing the cost of shipping our natural gas on third party gathering facilities, our shipping activities have not been materially affected by these decisions.

In summary, all FERC activities related to the transportation of natural gas result in improved opportunities to market our physical production to a variety of buyers and market places, while at the same time increasing access to pipeline transportation and delivery services. Additional proposals and proceedings that might affect the natural gas industry in the United States are considered from time to time by Congress, FERC, state regulatory bodies and the courts. We cannot predict when or if any such proposals might become effective or their effect, if any, on our operations. The natural gas and crude oil industry historically has been very heavily regulated; thus there is no assurance that the less stringent regulatory approach recently pursued by FERC and Congress will continue indefinitely into the future.

State and Other Regulation

All of the jurisdictions in which we own producing natural gas and crude oil properties have statutory provisions regulating the exploration for and production of natural gas and crude oil. These include provisions requiring permits for the drilling of wells and maintaining bonding requirements in order to drill or operate wells and provisions relating to the location of wells, the method of drilling and casing wells, the surface use and restoration of properties upon which wells are drilled and the plugging and abandoning of wells. Our operations are also subject to various conservation laws and regulations. These include the regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units or proration units on an acreage basis and the density of wells which may be drilled and the unitization or pooling of natural gas and crude oil properties. In this regard, some states allow the forced pooling or integration of tracts to facilitate exploration while other states rely on voluntary pooling of lands and leases. In addition, state conservation laws establish maximum rates of production from natural gas and crude oil wells generally prohibit the venting or flaring of natural gas and impose certain requirements regarding the ratability of production. Some states, such as Texas and Oklahoma, have, in recent years, reviewed and substantially revised methods previously used to make monthly determinations of allowable rates of production from fields and individual wells. The effect of all of these conservation regulations has the potential to limit the speed, timing and amounts of crude oil and natural gas we can produce from our wells, and to limit the number of wells or the location at which we can drill.

State regulation of gathering facilities generally includes various safety, environmental, and in some circumstances, non-discriminatory take or service requirements, but does not generally entail rate regulation. In the United States, natural gas gathering has received greater regulatory scrutiny at both the state and federal levels in the wake of the interstate pipeline restructuring under FERC Order 636. For example, the Texas Railroad Commission enacted a Natural Gas Transportation Standards and Code of Conduct to provide regulatory support for the State's more active review of rates, services and practices associated with the gathering and transportation of natural gas by an entity that provides such services to others for a fee, in order to prohibit such entities from unduly discriminating in favor of their affiliates.

For those operations on Federal or Indian oil and gas leases, such operations must comply with numerous regulatory restrictions, including various non-discrimination statutes, and certain of such operations must be conducted pursuant to certain on-site security regulations and other permits issued by various federal agencies. In addition, on Federal Lands in the United States, the Minerals Management Service ("MMS") prescribes or severely limits the types of costs that are deductible transportation costs for purposes of royalty valuation of production sold off the lease. In particular, MMS prohibits deduction of costs associated with marketer fees, cash out and other pipeline imbalance penalties, or long-term storage fees. Further, the MMS has been engaged in a process of promulgating new rules and procedures for determining the value of crude oil produced from federal lands for purposes of calculating royalties owed to the government. The natural gas and crude oil industry as a whole has resisted the proposed rules under an assumption that royalty burdens will substantially increase. We cannot predict what, if any, effect any new rule will have on our operations.

Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations controlling the generation, use, storage, and discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit or other authorization before construction or drilling commences; restrict the types, quantities, and concentrations of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with drilling, production, and natural gas processing activities; suspend, limit or prohibit construction, drilling and other activities in

certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, and other protected areas; require remedial measures to mitigate pollution from historical and on-going operations such as use of pits and plugging of abandoned wells; restrict injection of liquids into subsurface strata that may contaminate groundwater; and impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from our operations. Environmental permits required for our operations may be subject to revocation, modification, and renewal by issuing authorities. Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with their regulations and permits, and violations are subject to injunction, civil fines, and even criminal penalties. Our management believes that we are in substantial compliance with current environmental laws and regulations, and that we will not be required to make material capital expenditures to comply with existing laws. Nevertheless, changes in existing environmental laws and regulations or interpretations thereof could have a significant impact on us as well as the natural gas and crude oil industry in general, and thus we are unable to predict the ultimate cost and effects of future changes in environmental laws and regulations.

We are not currently involved in any administrative, judicial or legal proceedings arising under domestic or foreign federal, state, or local environmental protection laws and regulations, or under federal or state common law, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. Moreover, we maintain insurance against costs of clean-up operations, but we are not fully insured against all such risks. A serious incident of pollution may result in the suspension or cessation of operations in the affected area.

Superfund. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), also known as “Superfund,” and comparable state statutes impose strict, joint, and several liability on certain classes of persons who are considered to have contributed to the release of a “hazardous substance” into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of a disposal site or sites where a release occurred and companies that generated, disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances released at the site. Under CERCLA, such persons or companies may be retroactively liable for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources, and it is common for neighboring land owners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury, property damage, and recovery of response costs allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. In the course of our ordinary operations, we may generate waste that may fall within CERCLA’s definition of a “hazardous substance.” We may be jointly and severally liable under CERCLA or comparable state statutes for all or part of the costs required to clean up sites at which these wastes have been disposed. Although CERCLA currently contains a “petroleum exclusion” from the definition of “hazardous substance,” state laws affecting our operations impose cleanup liability relating to petroleum and petroleum related products, including crude oil cleanups. In addition, although RCRA regulations currently classify certain oilfield wastes which are uniquely associated with field operations as “non-hazardous,” such exploration, development and production wastes could be reclassified by regulation as hazardous wastes thereby administratively making such wastes subject to more stringent handling and disposal requirements.

We currently own or lease, and have in the past owned or leased, numerous properties that for many years have been used for the exploration and production of natural gas and crude oil. Although we utilized standard industry operating and disposal practices at the time, hydrocarbons or other wastes may have been disposed of or released on or under the properties we owned or leased or on or under other locations where such 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 was not under our control. These properties and the wastes disposed thereon may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA (as defined below), and analogous state laws. Under these laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes, including wastes disposed or released by prior owners or operators; to clean up contaminated property, including contaminated groundwater; or to perform remedial operations to prevent future contamination.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990. United States federal regulations also require certain owners and operators of facilities that store or otherwise handle crude oil, such as us, to prepare and implement spill prevention, control and countermeasure plans and spill response plans relating to possible discharge of crude oil into surface waters. The federal Oil Pollution Act (“OPA”) contains numerous requirements relating to prevention of, reporting of, and response to crude oil spills into waters of the United States. For facilities that may affect state waters, OPA requires an operator to demonstrate \$10 million in financial responsibility. State laws mandate crude oil cleanup programs with respect to contaminated soil. A failure to comply with

OPA's requirements or inadequate cooperation during a spill response action may subject a responsible party to civil or criminal enforcement actions. We are not aware of any action or event that would subject us to liability under OPA, and we believe that compliance with OPA's financial responsibility and other operating requirements will not have a material adverse effect on us.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations address the disposal of crude oil and natural gas operational wastes under three federal acts more fully discussed in the paragraphs that follow. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended ("RCRA"), provides a framework for the safe disposal of discarded materials and the management of solid and hazardous wastes. The direct disposal of operational wastes into offshore waters is also limited under the authority of the Clean Water Act. When injected underground, crude oil and natural gas wastes are regulated by the Underground Injection Control program under the Safe Drinking Water Act. If wastes are classified as hazardous, they must be properly transported, using a uniform hazardous waste manifest, documented, and disposed of at an approved hazardous waste facility. We have coverage under the applicable Clean Water Act permitting requirements for discharges associated with exploration and development activities.

Resource Conservation Recovery Act. RCRA is the principal federal statute governing the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. RCRA imposes stringent operating requirements, and liability for failure to meet such requirements, on a person who is either a "generator" or "transporter" of hazardous waste or an "owner" or "operator" of a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility. At present, RCRA includes a statutory exemption that allows most crude oil and natural gas exploration and production waste to be classified as nonhazardous waste. A similar exemption is contained in many of the state counterparts to RCRA. As a result, we are not required to comply with a substantial portion of RCRA's requirements because our operations generate minimal quantities of hazardous wastes. At various times in the past, proposals have been made to amend RCRA to rescind the exemption that excludes crude oil and natural gas exploration and production wastes from regulation as hazardous waste. Repeal or modification of the exemption by administrative, legislative or judicial process, or modification of similar exemptions in applicable state statutes, would increase the volume of hazardous waste we are required to manage and dispose of and would cause us to incur increased operating expenses.

Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act imposes restrictions and controls on the discharge of produced waters and other wastes into navigable waters. Permits must be obtained to discharge pollutants into state and federal waters and to conduct construction activities in waters and wetlands. Certain state regulations and the general permits issued under the Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program prohibit the discharge of produced waters and sand, drilling fluids, drill cuttings and certain other substances related to the crude oil and natural gas industry into certain coastal and offshore waters. Further, the EPA has adopted regulations requiring certain crude oil and natural gas exploration and production facilities to obtain permits for storm water discharges. Costs may be associated with the treatment of wastewater or developing and implementing storm water pollution prevention plans. The Clean Water Act and comparable state statutes provide for civil, criminal and administrative penalties for unauthorized discharges for crude oil and other pollutants and impose liability on parties responsible for those discharges for the costs of cleaning up any environmental damage caused by the release and for natural resource damages resulting from the release. We believe that our operations comply in all material respects with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and state statutes enacted to control water pollution.

Safe Drinking Water Act. Underground injection is the subsurface placement of fluid through a well, such as the reinjection of brine produced and separated from crude oil and natural gas production. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended establishes a regulatory framework for underground injection, with the main goal being the protection of usable aquifers. The primary objective of injection well operating requirements is to ensure the mechanical integrity of the injection apparatus and to prevent migration of fluids from the injection zone into underground sources of drinking water. Hazardous-waste injection well operations are strictly controlled, and certain wastes, absent an exemption, cannot be injected into underground injection control wells. In Texas, no underground injection may take place except as authorized by permit or rule. We currently own and operate various underground injection wells. Failure to abide by our permits could subject us to civil and/or criminal enforcement. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with the requirements of applicable state underground injection control programs and our permits.

Air Pollution Control. The Clean Air Act and state air pollution laws adopted to fulfill its mandate provide a framework for national, state and local efforts to protect air quality. Our operations utilize equipment that emits air pollutants which may be subject to federal and state air pollution control laws. These laws require utilization of air emissions abatement equipment to achieve prescribed emissions limitations and ambient air quality standards, as well as operating permits for existing equipment and construction permits for new and modified equipment. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with the requirements of applicable federal and state air pollution control laws.

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials ("NORM"). NORM are materials not covered by the Atomic Energy Act, whose radioactivity is enhanced by technological processing such as mineral extraction or processing through exploration and production conducted by the crude oil and natural gas industry. NORM wastes are regulated under the RCRA framework, but primary responsibility for NORM regulation has been a state function. Standards have been developed for worker protection; treatment, storage and disposal of NORM waste; management of waste piles, containers and tanks; and limitations upon the release of NORM contaminated land for unrestricted use. We believe that our operations are in material compliance with all applicable NORM standards established by the State of Texas.

Abandonment Costs. All of our crude oil and natural gas wells will require proper plugging and abandonment when they are no longer producing. We post bonds with most regulatory agencies to ensure compliance with our plugging responsibility. Plugging and abandonment operations and associated reclamation of the surface production site are important components of our environmental management system. We plan accordingly for the ultimate disposition of properties that are no longer producing.

Title to Properties

As is customary in the natural gas and crude oil industry, we make only a cursory review of title to undeveloped natural gas and crude oil leases at the time we acquire them. However, before drilling commences, we require a thorough title search to be conducted, and any material defects in title are remedied prior to the time actual drilling of a well begins. To the extent title opinions or other investigations reflect title defects, we, rather than the seller/lessor of the undeveloped property, are typically obligated to cure any title defect at our expense. If we were unable to remedy or cure any title defect of a nature such that it would not be prudent to commence drilling operations on the property, we could suffer a loss of our entire investment in the property. We believe that we have good title to our natural gas and crude oil properties, some of which are subject to immaterial encumbrances, easements and restrictions. The natural gas and crude oil properties we own are also typically subject to royalty and other similar non-cost bearing interests customary in the industry. We do not believe that any of these encumbrances or burdens will materially affect our ownership or use of our properties.

Competition

We operate in a highly competitive environment. The principal resources necessary for the exploration and production of natural gas and crude oil are leasehold prospects under which natural gas and crude oil reserves may be discovered, drilling rigs and related equipment to explore for such reserves and knowledgeable personnel to conduct all phases of natural gas and crude oil operations. We must compete for such resources with both major natural gas and crude oil companies and independent operators. Many of these competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than ours. Although we believe our current operating and financial resources are adequate to preclude any significant disruption of our operations in the immediate future, we cannot assure you that such materials and resources will be available to us. For more information, you should read "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Industry – We operate in a highly competitive industry which may adversely affect our operations." and "– The unavailability or high cost of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies, insurance, personnel and crude oil field services could adversely affect our ability to execute our exploration and development plans on a timely basis and within our budget."

Employees

As of March 10, 2008 we had 61 full-time employees. We retain independent geological and engineering consultants from time to time on a limited basis and expect to continue to do so in the future.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information on the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet web site that contains annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information that issuers (including Abraxas) file electronically with the SEC. The SEC's web site is www.sec.gov.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and other reports and amendments filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission are available free of charge on our web site at www.abraxaspetroleum.com in the Investor Relations section as soon as practicable after such reports are filed. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this report or any other filing that we make with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

Abraxas may not be able to fund the substantial capital expenditures that will be required for it to increase reserves and production.

Abraxas must make substantial capital expenditures to develop its existing reserves and to discover new reserves. Historically, Abraxas has financed its capital expenditures primarily with cash flow from operations, borrowings under credit facilities, sales of producing properties, and sales of debt and equity securities and expects to continue to do so in the future. Abraxas also anticipates receiving distributions of available cash from the Partnership. Abraxas cannot assure you that it will have sufficient capital resources in the future to finance all of its capital expenditures.

Volatility in natural gas and crude oil prices, the timing of both Abraxas' and the Partnership's drilling programs and drilling results will affect both Abraxas' and the Partnership's cash flow from operations as well as distributions of available cash by the Partnership to Abraxas. Lower prices and/or lower production will also decrease revenues and cash flow, thus reducing the amount of financial resources available to meet both Abraxas' and the Partnership's capital requirements, including reducing the amount available to pursue our drilling opportunities. If our cash flow from operations does not increase as a result of planned capital expenditures, a greater percentage of our cash flow from operations will be required for debt service and operating expenses and our planned capital expenditures would, by necessity, be decreased.

The borrowing bases under Abraxas' and the Partnership's credit facilities will be determined from time to time by the lenders. Reductions in estimates of natural gas and crude oil reserves could result in a reduction in the respective borrowing bases, which would reduce the amount of financial resources available under these facilities to meet our capital requirements. Such a reduction could be the result of lower commodity prices or production, inability to drill or unfavorable drilling results, changes in natural gas and crude oil reserve engineering, the lenders' inability to agree to an adequate borrowing base or adverse changes in the lenders' practices regarding estimation of reserves.

If cash flow from operations or our borrowing bases decrease for any reason, both Abraxas' and the Partnership's ability to undertake exploration and development activities could be adversely affected. As a result, our ability to replace production may be limited. In addition, if the borrowing bases under Abraxas' and the Partnership's respective credit facilities are reduced, both Abraxas and the Partnership would be required to reduce their borrowings under their respective credit facilities so that such borrowings do not exceed such borrowing bases. This could further reduce the cash available to us for capital spending and, if either Abraxas or the Partnership did not have sufficient capital to reduce its respective borrowing level, Abraxas and/or the Partnership may be in default under their respective credit facilities.

Abraxas has sold producing properties to provide it with liquidity and capital resources in the past and both Abraxas and the Partnership may do so in the future. After any such sale, we would expect to utilize the proceeds to drill new wells on our remaining properties. If we cannot replace the production lost

from properties sold with production from the remaining properties, both Abraxas' and the Partnership's cash flow from operations, including distributions of available cash from the Partnership, will likely decrease which, in turn, would decrease the amount of cash available for additional capital spending.

We may be unable to acquire or develop additional reserves, in which case its results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Our future natural gas and crude oil production, and therefore our success, is highly dependent upon our ability to find, acquire and develop additional reserves that are profitable to produce. The rate of production from our natural gas and crude oil properties and our proved reserves will decline as our reserves are produced. Unless we acquire additional properties containing proved reserves, conduct successful development and exploration activities or, through engineering studies, identify additional behind-pipe zones or secondary recovery reserves, we cannot assure you that our exploration and development activities will result in increases in our proved reserves. Approximately 91% of the Partnership's and 90% of Abraxas', or 91% of the estimated ultimate recovery of our consolidated proved developed producing reserves as of December 31, 2007, had been produced. Based on the reserve information set forth in our reserve report of December 31, 2007, Abraxas' average annual estimated decline rate for its net proved developed producing reserves is 9% during the first five years, 6% in the next five years, and approximately 5% thereafter. Based on the reserve information set forth in our reserve report of December 31, 2007, the Partnership's average annual estimated decline rate for its net proved developed producing reserves is 12% during the first five years, 9% in the next five years and approximately 9% thereafter. These rates of decline are estimates and actual production declines could be materially higher. While Abraxas has had some success in finding, acquiring and developing additional reserves, Abraxas has not been able to fully replace the production volumes lost from natural field declines and prior property sales. For example, in 2006, Abraxas replaced only 7% of the reserves it produced. In 2007, however, we replaced 219% of the reserves we produced. As our proved reserves, and consequently our production, decline, our cash flow from operations, the amount of cash distributions Abraxas receives from the Partnership and the amount that we are able to borrow under our credit facilities will also decline. In addition, approximately 69% of Abraxas' and 50% of the Partnership's total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2007 were undeveloped. By their nature, estimates of undeveloped reserves are less certain. Recovery of such reserves will require significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. Even if we are successful in our development efforts, it could take several years for a significant portion of these undeveloped reserves to generate positive cash flow.

A substantial portion of the Partnership's production is currently concentrated in one well.

Approximately 20% of our consolidated production (22% of the Partnership's production) during 2007 was from a single well in west Texas, the La Escalera 1AH well, which is owned by the Partnership. This well represented approximately 1.0% of our proved developed reserves as of December 31, 2007 (3.75% of the Partnership's proved developed reserves) and according to our reserve report is expected to be depleted in 2011. Like all natural gas wells, the rate of production from this well will decline over time and the reserves associated with this well will also decrease. If production from this well decreases, and if we are unable to reduce the percentage of our production represented by this well, it would have a material adverse effect on our revenues, cash flow from operations and financial condition and on the distributions of available cash Abraxas receives from the Partnership.

We may not find any commercially productive natural gas or crude oil reservoirs.

We cannot assure you that the new wells we drill will be productive or that we will recover all or any portion of our capital investment. Drilling for natural gas and crude oil may be unprofitable. Dry holes and wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues after drilling, operating and other costs are unprofitable. The inherent risk of not finding commercially productive reservoirs will be compounded by the fact that 69% of Abraxas and 50% of the Partnership's, or 56% of our consolidated total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2007, were undeveloped. By their nature, estimates of undeveloped reserves are less certain. Recovery of such reserves will require significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. In addition, our properties may be susceptible to drainage from production by other operations on adjacent properties. If the volume of natural gas and crude oil we produce decreases, our cash flow from operations and the amount of any distributions that Abraxas may receive from the Partnership will decrease.

Our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of a variety of factors, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions;
- facility or equipment failure or accidents;
- shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs, equipment and crews;
- adverse weather conditions;
- compliance with environmental and governmental rules and regulations;
- title problems;
- unusual or unexpected geological formations;
- pipeline ruptures;
- fires, blowouts, craterings and explosions; and
- uncontrollable flows of oil or gas or well fluids.

Restrictive debt covenants could limit our growth and our ability to finance our operations, fund our capital needs, respond to changing conditions and engage in other business activities that may be in our best interests.

Abraxas' credit facility and the Partnership's credit facility contain a number of significant covenants that, among other things, limit both Abraxas' and the Partnership's ability to:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain types of preferred stock or redeemable stock;
- transfer or sell assets;
- create liens on assets;
- pay dividends or make other distributions on capital stock or make other restricted payments, including repurchasing, redeeming or retiring capital stock or subordinated debt or making certain investments or acquisitions;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- guarantee other indebtedness;
- make any change in the principal nature of our business;
- permit a change of control; or
- consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of Abraxas and our restricted subsidiaries.

In addition, both Abraxas' credit facility and the Partnership's credit facility require each of them to maintain compliance with specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests. Both Abraxas' and the Partnership's ability to comply with these ratios and financial condition tests may be adversely affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that either Abraxas or the Partnership will meet these ratios and financial condition tests. These financial ratio restrictions and financial condition tests could limit both Abraxas' and the Partnership's ability to obtain future financings, make needed capital expenditures, withstand a future downturn in our business or the economy in general or otherwise conduct necessary or desirable corporate activities.

A breach of any of these covenants or either Abraxas' or the Partnership's inability to comply with the required financial ratios or financial condition tests could result in a default under Abraxas' new credit facility and/or the Partnership's credit facility. A default, if not cured or waived, could result in all of our

indebtedness becoming immediately due and payable. If that should occur, we may not be able to pay all such debt or to borrow sufficient funds to refinance it. Even if new financing were then available, it may not be on terms that are acceptable or favorable to us.

The marketability of our production depends largely upon the availability, proximity and capacity of natural gas gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities.

The marketability of our production depends in part upon processing and transportation facilities. Transportation space on such gathering systems and pipelines is occasionally limited and at times unavailable due to repairs or improvements being made to such facilities or due to such space being utilized by other companies with priority transportation agreements. Our access to transportation options can also be affected by U.S. Federal and state regulation of natural gas and crude oil production and transportation, general economic conditions and changes in supply and demand. These factors and the availability of markets are beyond our control. If market factors dramatically change, the financial impact on us could be substantial and adversely affect our ability to produce and market natural gas and crude oil.

Hedging transactions have in the past and may in the future impact our cash flow from operations.

Both Abraxas and the Partnership enter into derivative contracts, which we sometimes refer to as hedge arrangements, from time to time to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas and crude oil prices and to achieve more predictable cash flow. In 2005, we incurred realized and unrealized derivative losses of \$139,000 and \$452,000, respectively, resulting from the price floors we established. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we had realized and unrealized derivative gains of \$565,000 and \$81,000 respectively, and in 2007, we realized a gain of \$1.9 million and incurred an unrealized loss of \$6.3 million on derivative contracts in place at December 31, 2007. Under the terms of the Partnership Credit Facility, Abraxas Energy Partners was required to enter into derivative contracts for specified volumes, which equated to approximately 85% of the estimated oil and gas production through December 31, 2011 from its net proved developed producing reserves. Abraxas Energy Partners has entered into NYMEX-based fixed price commodity swaps at then current market prices.

The following table sets forth our derivative contract position at March 10, 2008:

Period Covered	Product	Volume (Production per day)	Weighted Average Fixed Price
Year 2008	Natural Gas	11,840 Mmbtu	\$8.44
Year 2008	Crude Oil	1,105 Bbl	\$84.84
Year 2009	Natural Gas	10,595 Mmbtu	\$8.45
Year 2009	Crude Oil	1,000 Bbl	\$83.80
Year 2010	Natural Gas	9,130 Mmbtu	\$8.22
Year 2010	Crude Oil	895 Bbl	\$83.26
Year 2011	Natural Gas	8,010 Mmbtu	\$8.10
Year 2011	Crude Oil	810 Bbl	\$86.45

We cannot assure you that the derivative contracts that we have entered into, or will enter into, will adequately protect us from financial loss in the future due to circumstances such as:

- highly volatile natural gas and crude oil prices;
- our production being less than expected; or
- a counterparty to one of our hedging transactions defaulting on its contractual obligations.

Lower natural gas and crude oil prices increase the risk of ceiling limitation write downs.

We use the full cost method to account for our natural gas and crude oil operations. Accordingly, we capitalize the cost to acquire, explore for and develop natural gas and crude oil properties. Under full

12

Use of our net operating loss carryforwards may be limited.

At December 31, 2007, we had, subject to the limitation discussed below, \$178.1 million of net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. tax purposes. These loss carryforwards will expire through 2027 if not utilized. In addition, as to a portion of the U.S. net operating loss carryforwards, the amount of such carryforwards that we can use annually is limited under U.S. tax law. Moreover, uncertainties exist as to the future utilization of the operating loss carryforwards under the criteria set forth under FASB Statement No. 109. Therefore, we have established a valuation allowance of \$66.9 for deferred tax assets at December 31, 2005 and 2006 and \$47.2 million at December 31, 2007.

We depend on our Chairman, President and CEO and the loss of his services could have an adverse effect on our operations.

We depend to a large extent on Robert L. G. Watson, our Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, for our management and business and financial contacts. Mr. Watson may terminate his employment agreement with us at any time on 30 days notice, but, if he terminates without cause, he would not be entitled to the severance benefits provided under the terms of that agreement. Mr. Watson is not precluded from working for, with or on behalf of a competitor upon termination of his employment with us. If Mr. Watson were no longer able or willing to act as our Chairman, the loss of his services could have an adverse effect on our operations. In addition, in connection with the initial public offering by our previously wholly-owned subsidiary, Grey Wolf Exploration Inc., we, Grey Wolf and Mr. Watson agreed that Mr. Watson would continue to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and President and as the Chief Executive Officer for Grey Wolf, with Mr. Watson devoting two-thirds of his time to his positions and duties with us and one-third of his time to his position and duties with Grey Wolf. In consideration for receiving Mr. Watson's services, Grey Wolf makes an annual payment to Abraxas of US\$100,000 and reimburses Abraxas for Mr. Watson's expenses incurred in connection with providing such services.

Risks Related to Abraxas' Ownership of General Partner Units and Common Units of the Partnership

The Partnership may not have sufficient cash flow from operations to pay the quarterly distributions on the general partner units and common units following establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses.

Under the terms of the Partnership's partnership agreement, the amount of cash otherwise available for distribution will be reduced by the Partnership's operating expenses and the amount of any cash reserve amounts that its general partner establishes to provide for future operations, future capital expenditures, future debt service requirements and future cash distributions to its unitholders, including Abraxas. The Partnership has informed Abraxas that the Partnership intends to reserve a substantial portion of its cash generated from operations to develop its natural gas and crude oil properties and to acquire additional natural gas and crude oil properties in order to maintain and grow the Partnership's level of natural gas and crude oil reserves.

The amount of cash the Partnership actually generates will depend upon numerous factors related to its business that may be beyond its control, including among other things:

- the amount of natural gas and crude oil it produces;
 - demand for and price of natural gas and crude oil;
 - continued drilling and development of natural gas and crude oil wells;
 - the level of the Partnership's operating costs, including reimbursement of expenses to its general partner;
 - prevailing economic conditions; and
- government regulation and taxation. In addition, the actual amount of cash that the Partnership will have available for distribution will depend on other factors, including:
- the level of its capital expenditures;
 - its ability to make borrowings under its credit facility to pay distributions;
 - sources of cash used to fund acquisitions;
 - debt service requirements and restrictions on distributions contained in its credit facility or future debt agreements;
 - fluctuations in its working capital needs;
 - general and administrative expenses;
 - cash settlement of hedging positions;
 - timing and collectibility of receivables; and
 - the amount of cash reserves, which the Partnership expects to be substantial, established by its general partner for the proper conduct of its business.

The Partnership is unlikely to be able to sustain its expected level of distributions without making accretive acquisitions or capital expenditures that maintain or grow its asset base. If the Partnership does not set aside sufficient cash reserves or make sufficient cash expenditures to maintain its asset base, it will be unable to pay distributions at the expected level from cash generated from operations and would likely reduce distributions.

The Partnership is unlikely to be able to sustain its expected level of distributions without making accretive acquisitions or capital expenditures that maintain or grow its asset base. The Partnership will need to make substantial capital expenditures to maintain and grow its asset base, which will reduce cash available for distributions. Because the timing and amount of these capital expenditures fluctuate each quarter, the Partnership expects to reserve substantial amounts of cash each quarter to finance these expenditures over time. The Partnership may use the reserved cash to reduce indebtedness until it makes the capital expenditures. Over a longer period of time, if the Partnership does not set aside sufficient cash reserves or make sufficient expenditures to maintain its asset base, it will be unable to pay distributions at the expected level from cash generated from operations and would therefore expect to reduce cash distributions. If the Partnership does not make sufficient growth capital expenditures, it will be unable to sustain its business operations and therefore will be unable to maintain its proposed or current level of distributions and its business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

To fund its capital expenditures, the Partnership will be required to use cash generated from operations, additional borrowings or the issuance of additional partnership interests, or some combination thereof.

Use of cash generated from operations by the Partnership will reduce cash available for distribution to Abraxas as a unitholder. The Partnership's ability to borrow from its credit facility or to obtain additional bank financing or to access the capital markets for future equity or debt offerings may be limited by its

financial condition at the time of any such borrowing, financing or offering and the covenants in its then-existing debt agreements, as well as by adverse market conditions resulting from, among other things, general economic conditions, operations and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond the Partnership's control. The Partnership's failure to obtain the funds for necessary future capital expenditures could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions. Even if the Partnership is successful in obtaining the necessary funds, the terms of such financings could limit its ability to pay distributions to unitholders, including Abraxas. In addition, incurring additional debt may significantly increase the Partnership's interest expense and financial leverage, and issuing additional partnership interests may result in significant unitholder dilution thereby increasing the aggregate amount of cash required to maintain the then-current distribution rate, which could have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's ability to pay distributions at the then-current distribution rate.

The Partnership intends to make acquisitions of natural gas and crude oil properties to grow its asset base. Properties that the Partnership acquires may not produce as projected and it may be unable to determine reserve potential, identify liabilities associated with the properties or obtain protection from sellers against such liabilities, which could adversely affect its cash available for distribution.

Part of the Partnership's business strategy is to make accretive acquisitions of natural gas and crude oil properties. Any future acquisition will require an assessment of recoverable reserves, title, future commodity prices, operating costs, potential environmental hazards, potential tax and ERISA liabilities, and other liabilities and similar factors. Ordinarily, review efforts are focused on the higher-valued properties and are inherently incomplete because it generally is not feasible to review in depth every individual property involved in each acquisition. Even a detailed due diligence review may not necessarily reveal existing or potential problems, nor will it permit us to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to fully assess their deficiencies and potential. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and potential problems, such as ground water contamination and other environmental conditions and deficiencies in the mechanical integrity of equipment are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. Any unidentified problems could result in material liabilities and costs that negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations and the Partnership's ability to make cash distributions to its unitholders, including Abraxas.

Additional potential risks related to acquisitions include, among other things:

- incorrect assumptions regarding the future prices of oil and gas or the future operating or development costs of properties acquired;
- incorrect estimates of the oil and gas reserves attributable to a property acquired;
- unpredictable production profiles and decline rates of properties acquired;
- an inability to integrate successfully the properties acquired;
- the assumption of liabilities;
- limitations on rights to be indemnified by the seller;
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and
- losses of key operational employees at the acquired properties.

There may be conflicts of interest between Abraxas and the Partnership which could be detrimental to Abraxas.

Abraxas owns and controls the general partner of the Partnership and some of Abraxas' directors and officers are directors and executive officers of the Partnership. Conflicts of interest exist and may arise between Abraxas and the Partnership. For example, the Partnership could acquire, develop or dispose of producing properties without any obligation to offer Abraxas the opportunity to purchase or develop any of the assets. In addition, it is currently anticipated that the executive officers of the general partner, who are officers of Abraxas, will devote between 30% and 60% of their time to the Partnership's business.

The general partner of the Partnership, which is wholly- owned by Abraxas, may be removed as general partner with the consent of unitholders owning at least 66²/3% of the common units, including units beneficially owned by Abraxas.

Holdings of the common units of the Partnership are currently unable to remove the general partner without its consent because Abraxas beneficially owns sufficient units to be able to prevent the removal of the general partner. The vote of the holders of at least 66²/3% of all outstanding common units voting together as a single class is required to remove the general partner. If Abraxas beneficial ownership decreases below 33 1/3 %, its subsidiary could be removed as the general partner which would result in Abraxas no longer controlling the business of the Partnership.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Market conditions for natural gas and crude oil, and particularly volatility of prices for natural gas and crude oil, could adversely affect our revenue, cash flows, profitability and growth.

Our revenue, cash flows, profitability and future rate of growth depend substantially upon prevailing prices for natural gas and crude oil. Natural gas prices affect us more than crude oil prices because 82% of our production and reserves were natural gas at December 31, 2007 (68% following the acquisitions completed in January 2008). Prices also affect the amount of cash flow available for capital expenditures and our ability to borrow money or raise additional capital. Lower prices may also make it uneconomical for us to increase or even continue current production levels of natural gas and crude oil.

Prices for natural gas and crude oil are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply and demand for natural gas and crude oil, market uncertainty and a variety of other factors beyond our control, including:

- changes in foreign and domestic supply and demand for natural gas and crude oil;
- political stability and economic conditions in oil producing countries, particularly in the Middle East;
- general economic conditions;
- domestic and foreign governmental regulation; and
- the price and availability of alternative fuel sources.

In addition to decreasing our revenue and cash flow from operations, low or declining natural gas and crude oil prices could have additional material adverse effects on us, such as:

- reducing the overall volume of natural gas and crude oil that we can produce economically, thereby adversely affecting our revenue, profitability and cash flow and our ability to perform our obligations with respect to the notes;
- reducing our borrowing base under the credit facility; and
- impairing our borrowing capacity and our ability to obtain equity capital.

Estimates of our proved reserves and future net revenue are inherently imprecise.

The process of estimating natural gas and crude oil reserves is complex involving decisions and assumptions in evaluating the available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. Accordingly, these estimates are imprecise. Actual future production, natural gas and crude oil prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable natural gas and crude oil reserves most likely will vary from those estimated. Any significant variance could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves set forth in this report. In addition, we may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas and crude oil prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The estimates of our reserves are based upon various assumptions about future production levels, prices and costs that may not prove to be correct over time. In particular, estimates of natural gas and crude

oil reserves, future net revenue from proved reserves and the PV-10 thereof for our natural gas and crude oil properties are based on the assumption that future natural gas and crude oil prices remain the same as natural gas and crude oil prices at December 31, 2007. The sales prices as of such date used for purposes of such estimates were \$6.33 per Mcf of natural gas and \$87.30 per Bbl of crude oil. This compares with \$5.83 per Mcf of natural gas and \$56.42 per Bbl of crude oil as of December 31, 2006. These estimates also assume that Abraxas and the Partnership will make future capital expenditures of approximately \$111.3 million in the aggregate through 2012, which are necessary to develop and realize the value of proved undeveloped reserves on our properties. In addition, approximately 56% of our total estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2007 were undeveloped. By their nature, estimates of undeveloped reserves are less certain than proved developed reserves. Any significant variance in actual results from these assumptions could also materially affect the estimated quantity and value of reserves set forth in this report.

The present value of future net cash flows from our proved reserves is not necessarily the same as the current market value of our estimated reserves. Any material inaccuracies in our reserve estimates or underlying assumptions will materially affect the quantities and present value of our reserves, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

As required by SEC regulations, we base the estimated discounted future net cash flows from our proved reserves on prices and costs in effect on the day of the estimate. However, actual future net cash flows from our properties will be affected by factors such as:

- supply of and demand for oil and gas;
- actual prices we receive for oil and gas;
- our actual operating costs;
- the amount and timing of our capital expenditures;
- the amount and timing of actual production; and
- changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

The timing of both our production and our incurrence of expenses in connection with the development and production of our properties will affect the timing of actual future net cash flows from proved reserves, and thus their actual present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor we use when calculating discounted future net cash flow, which is required by the SEC, may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with us or the oil and gas industry in general. Any material inaccuracies in our reserve estimates or underlying assumptions will materially affect the quantities and present value of our reserves, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to the numerous risks of natural gas and crude oil drilling and production activities.

Our natural gas and crude oil drilling and production activities are subject to numerous risks, many of which are beyond our control. These risks include the risk of fire, explosions, blow-outs, pipe failure, abnormally pressured formations and environmental hazards. Environmental hazards include oil spills, natural gas leaks, ruptures and discharges of toxic gases. In addition, title problems, weather conditions and mechanical difficulties or shortages or delays in delivery of drilling rigs and other equipment could negatively affect our operations. If any of these or other similar industry operating risks occur, we could have substantial losses. Substantial losses also may result from injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigation and penalties and suspension of operations. In accordance with industry practice, we maintain insurance against some, but not all, of the risks described above. We cannot assure you that our insurance will be adequate to cover losses or liabilities. Also, we cannot predict the continued availability of insurance at premium levels that justify its purchase.

We operate in a highly competitive industry which may adversely affect our operations.

We operate in a highly competitive environment. The principal resources necessary for the exploration and production of natural gas and crude oil are leasehold prospects under which natural gas and

crude oil reserves may be discovered, drilling rigs and related equipment to explore for such reserves and knowledgeable personnel to conduct all phases of natural gas and crude oil operations. We must compete for such resources with both major natural gas and crude oil companies and independent operators. Many of these competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than ours. Although we believe our current operating and financial resources are adequate to preclude any significant disruption of our operations in the immediate future, we cannot assure you that such materials and resources will be available to us.

The unavailability or high cost of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies, insurance, personnel and crude oil field services could adversely affect our ability to execute our exploration and development plans on a timely basis and within our budget.

Our industry is cyclical and, from time to time, there is a shortage of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies, insurance or qualified personnel. During these periods, the costs and delivery times of rigs, equipment and supplies are substantially greater. In addition, the demand for, and wage rates of, qualified drilling rig crews rise as the number of active rigs in service increases. As a result of increasing levels of exploration and production in response to strong prices of natural gas and crude oil, the demand for oilfield services has risen and the costs of these services are increasing.

Our natural gas and crude oil operations are subject to various Federal, state and local regulations that materially affect our operations.

Matters regulated include permits for drilling operations, drilling and abandonment bonds, reports concerning operations, the spacing of wells and unitization and pooling of properties and taxation. At various times, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on production. In order to conserve supplies of natural gas and crude oil, these agencies have restricted the rates of flow of natural gas and crude oil wells below actual production capacity. Federal, state and local laws regulate production, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of natural gas and crude oil, by-products from natural gas and crude oil and other substances and materials produced or used in connection with natural gas and crude oil operations. To date, our expenditures related to complying with these laws and for remediation of existing environmental contamination have not been significant. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. However, the requirements of such laws and regulations are frequently changed. We cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on our operations.

Risks Related to the Common Stock

Abraxas does not pay dividends on common stock.

Abraxas has never paid a cash dividend on its common stock and the terms of Abraxas' credit facility limit its ability to pay dividends on Abraxas' common stock.

Shares eligible for future sale may depress our stock price.

At March 10, 2008, Abraxas had 49,038,949 shares of common stock outstanding of which 4,080,727 shares were held by affiliates and, in addition, 2,527,699 shares of common stock were subject to outstanding options granted under certain stock option plans (of which 1,872,866 shares were vested at March 10, 2008).

All of the shares of common stock held by affiliates are restricted or controlled securities under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The shares of the common stock issuable upon exercise of the stock options have been registered under the Securities Act. Sales of shares of common stock under Rule 144 or another exemption under the Securities Act or pursuant to a registration statement could have a material adverse effect on the price of the common stock and could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities.

The price of Abraxas common stock has been volatile and could continue to fluctuate substantially.

The Abraxas common stock is traded on The American Stock Exchange. The market price of the common stock has been volatile and could fluctuate substantially based on a variety of factors, including the following:

- fluctuations in commodity prices;
- variations in results of operations;
- legislative or regulatory changes;
- general trends in the industry;
- market conditions; and
- analysts' estimates and other events in the natural gas and crude oil industry.

Abraxas may issue shares of preferred stock with greater rights than the common stock.

Subject to the rules of The American Stock Exchange, Abraxas' articles of incorporation authorize its board of directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock and set the terms of the preferred stock without seeking any further approval from holders of the common stock. Any preferred stock that is issued may rank ahead of the common stock in terms of dividends, priority and liquidation premiums and may have greater voting rights than the common stock.

Anti takeover provisions could make a third party acquisition of Abraxas difficult.

Abraxas' articles of incorporation and bylaws provide for a classified board of directors, with each member serving a three-year term, and eliminate the ability of stockholders to call special meetings or take action by written consent. Each of the provisions in the articles of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire Abraxas without the approval of its board. In addition, the Nevada corporate statute also contains certain provisions that could make an acquisition by a third party more difficult.

An active market may not develop for the common stock.

The Abraxas common stock is quoted on The American Stock Exchange. While there is currently one specialist in the common stock, this specialist is not obligated to continue to make a market in the common stock. In this event, the liquidity of the common stock could be adversely impacted and a stockholder could have difficulty obtaining accurate stock quotes.

Future issuance of additional shares of common stock could cause dilution of ownership interests and adversely affect the stock price.

Abraxas is currently authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of common stock with such rights as determined by our board of directors. Abraxas may in the future issue its previously authorized and unissued securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of current stockholders. In addition, under the terms of the Exchange and Registration Rights Agreement entered into in connection with the transactions completed in May 2007, Abraxas may be required to issue additional shares of common stock. Under the terms of this agreement, in the event that the Partnership has not consummated its initial public offering by November 15, 2008, which we refer to as the Trigger Date, the investors will have the right to convert their common units obtained in the private placement offering into shares of common stock. Each common unit will be convertible into a number of shares of common stock equal to \$16.66 divided by the volume weighted average price of the common stock for the ten (10) business day period immediately prior to the first business day following the Trigger Date times 0.9. If stockholder approval is required for such issuance, Abraxas has agreed to call a special meeting of the stockholders within 60 days of November 15, 2008, which we refer to as the Exchange Filing Date, and the executive officers and directors of Abraxas have agreed to vote the shares of common stock then held by them in favor of such issuance. Under this agreement, Abraxas also agreed within 30 days of the Trigger Date, to prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement, which we refer to as the Exchange Registration Statement, to enable the resale of the common stock, which we refer to as the Exchange Shares, by the investors or their transferees from time to time over any national stock exchange on which the common

stock is then traded, or in privately-negotiated transactions. If the Exchange Registration Statement is not declared effective by the 120th day following the Trigger Date (which period would be extended to the 180th day following the Trigger Date under certain circumstances), then in addition to any other rights the investors may have under the Exchange and Registration Rights Agreement or under applicable law, Abraxas is required to pay an amount in cash as liquidated damages and not as a penalty, equal to 1.0% of the product of \$3.83 times the number of Exchange Shares then held by such investor for each 30-day period until the Exchange Registration Statement is declared effective. The potential issuance of such additional shares of common stock may create downward pressure on the trading price of the common stock. Abraxas may also issue additional shares of common stock or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock for capital raising or other business purposes. Future sales of substantial amounts of common stock, or the perception that sales could occur, could have a material adverse effect on the price of the common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Primary Operating Areas

At December 31, 2007, our properties were located in south and west Texas and east central Wyoming. The following table sets forth certain information about our properties as of December 31, 2007:

Area	Producing Wells (Gross)	Producing Wells (Net)	Average Working Interest	Estimated	Net Production (Mmcf)	Net Daily Production (MMcfepd)
				Net Proved Reserves (Bcfe)		
Wyoming						
Brooks Draw	10.0	10.0	100%	1.4	86	0.2
West Texas						
ROC Complex	72.0	48.9	68%	39.2	2,141	5.9
Oates SW	6.0	6.0	100%	17.7	2,043	5.6
IRA	95.0	74.7	79%	11.6	341	0.9
South Texas						
Edwards	8.0	7.5	94%	29.3	1,149	3.1
Portilla	32.0	32.0	100%	5.9	766	2.1
Wilcox	8.0	5.0	62%	1.7	224	0.6
Total	231.0	184.1	80%	106.8	6,749	18.5

Texas

At December 31, 2007, our operations were concentrated in south and west Texas with over 98% of the PV-10 of our natural gas and crude oil properties at December 31, 2007 located in those two regions. We operate 93% of our wells in Texas. During 2007, we drilled a total of 6 new wells (5.2 net) in Texas with an 83% success rate.

Operations in south Texas are concentrated along the Edwards trend in DeWitt and Lavaca Counties, the Frio/Vicksburg trend in San Patricio County and the Wilcox trend in Bee, Karnes, Goliad and DeWitt Counties. In south Texas, we own an average 93% working interest in 48 wells with average production of 214 net Bbls of crude oil and 4,577 net Mcf of natural gas per day for the year ended December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2007, we had estimated net proved reserves in south Texas of 36.8 Bcfe (89% natural gas) with a PV-10 of \$64.3 million, 47% of which was attributable to proved developed reserves.

Our west Texas operations are concentrated along the deep Devonian/Montoya/Ellenburger formations and shallow Cherry Canyon sandstones in Ward County, the Sharon Ridge Clearfork Field in Scurry and Mitchell Counties and Devonian, Woodford and Wolfcamp formations in Pecos County. We drilled one well in west Texas which was brought onto production in August 2005 that accounted for approximately 20% of our production in 2007.

In west Texas, we own an average 69% working interest in 173 wells with average daily production of 287 net Bbls of crude oil and 9,841 net Mcf of natural gas per day for the year ended December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2007, we had estimated net proved reserves in west Texas of 68.6 Bcfe (80% natural gas) with a PV-10 of \$147.6 million, 55% of which was attributable to proved developed reserves.

Wyoming

At December 31, 2007, Abraxas held 41,079 net acres in the Powder River Basin in east central Wyoming and had drilled and operates ten wells in Converse and Niobrara counties that were completed in the Muddy, Mowry, Turner, and Niobrara formations. Abraxas owns a 100% working interest in these wells that produced a combined average of 39 net barrels of crude oil per day in 2007. As of December 31, 2007, Abraxas had estimated net proved producing reserves in Wyoming of 226,892 barrels of crude oil with a PV-10 of \$3.8 million.

Abraxas is currently in the process of permitting new horizontal Mowry Shale wells while monitoring industry activity in this new area. Abraxas plans to drill several more wells in Wyoming during 2008.

Exploratory and Developmental Acreage

Our principal natural gas and crude oil properties consist of non-producing and producing natural gas and crude oil leases, including reserves of natural gas and crude oil in place. The following table indicates our interest in developed and undeveloped acreage and fee mineral acreage as of December 31, 2007:

	Developed Acreage (1)		Undeveloped Acreage (2)		Fee Mineral Acreage(3)		Total Net Acres
	Gross Acres (4)	Net Acres (5)	Gross Acres (6)	Net Acres (5)	Gross Acres (6)	Net Acres	
South Texas (7)	4,727	4,280	3,286	2,456	—	—	6,736
West Texas(8)	21,687	16,283	15,892	10,887	12,007	5,272	32,442
Wyoming-Abraxas	3,400	3,400	43,126	37,679	—	—	41,079
N. Dakota-Abraxas	—	—	80	24	—	—	24
Total	29,814	23,963	62,384	51,046	12,007	5,272	80,281

- (1) Developed acreage consists of leased acres spaced or assignable to productive wells.
- (2) Undeveloped acreage is considered to be those leased acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of natural gas and crude oil, regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves.
- (3) Fee mineral acreage represents fee simple absolute ownership of the mineral estate or fraction thereof.
- (4) Gross acres refers to the number of acres in which we own a working interest.
- (5) Net acres represents the number of acres attributable to an owner's proportionate working interest (e.g., a 50% working interest in a lease covering 320 acres is equivalent to 160 net acres).
- (6) Includes 7,484 acres that are included in developed and undeveloped gross acres.
- (7) The following shows the amount of acreage owned by each of Abraxas and the Partnership in South Texas as of December 31, 2007:

	Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage		Total Net Acres
	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres	
Abraxas	908	636	3,231	2,415	3,051
Partnership	3,819	3,644	55	41	3,685
Total	4,727	4,280	3,286	2,456	6,736

(8) The following shows the amount of acreage owned by each of Abraxas and the Partnership in West Texas as of December 31, 2007:

	Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage		Fee Mineral Acreage		Total Net Acres
	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres(6)	Net Acres	
Abraxas	14,996	10,571	14,465	10,100	12,007	5,272	25,943
Partnership	10,335	8,225	1,766	1,127	-	-	9,352
Total (1)	25,331	18,796	16,231	11,227	12,007	5,272	35,295

(1) Abraxas and the Partnership have common ownership in certain developed and undeveloped acreage with each having rights at varying depths.

Productive Wells

The following table sets forth our total gross and net productive wells expressed separately for natural gas and crude oil, as of December 31, 2007:

State	Productive Wells (1) As of December 31, 2007			
	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross(2)	Net(3)	Gross(2)	Net(3)
South Texas (4)	21.5	21.5	26.5	23.0
West Texas (5)	132.0	103.5	41.0	26.1
Wyoming-Abraxas	10.0	10.0	—	—
Total	163.5	135.0	67.5	49.1

(1) Productive wells are producing wells and wells capable of production.

(2) A gross well is a well in which we own an interest.

(3) A net well is deemed to exist when the sum of fractional ownership working interests in gross wells equals one.

(4) The following table sets forth the productive wells owned by Abraxas and the Partnership in South Texas as of December 31, 2007:

Productive Wells (1) As of December 31, 2007	
Crude Oil	Natural Gas

Edgar Filing: ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP - Form 10-K/A

	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Abraxas	-	-	7.0	5.0
Partnership	21.5	21.5	19.5	18.0
Total	21.5	21.5	26.5	23.0

- (5) The following table sets forth the productive wells owned by Abraxas and the Partnership in West Texas as of December 31, 2007:

	Productive Wells (1)			
	As of December 31, 2007			
	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Abraxas	93.0	73.5	13.0	7.6
Partnership	39.0	30.0	28.0	18.5
Total	132.0	103.5	41.0	26.1

Reserves Information

The natural gas and crude oil reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2005, December 31, 2006, and December 31, 2007, by DeGolyer and MacNaughton, of Dallas, Texas. Natural gas and crude oil reserves, and the estimates of the present value of future net revenues therefrom, were determined based on then current prices and costs. Reserve calculations involve the estimate of future net recoverable reserves of natural gas and crude oil and the timing and amount of future net revenues to be received therefrom. Such estimates are not precise and are based on assumptions regarding a variety of factors, many of which are variable and uncertain. Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil and natural gas that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed oil and gas reserves are those expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. All of the Company's proved reserves are located in the continental United States. Proved reserves were estimated in accordance with guidelines established by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the FASB, which require that reserve estimates be prepared under existing economic and operating conditions with no provision for price and cost escalations except by contractual arrangements; therefore, year-end prices and costs were used in estimating net cash flows.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding estimates of our crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2005, December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007.

	Estimated Proved Reserves		
	Proved Developed	Proved Undeveloped	Total Proved
As of December 31, 2005			
Crude oil (MBbls)	1,942	1,093	3,035
Natural gas (MMcf)	38,797	41,474	80,271
As of December 31, 2006			
Crude oil (MBbls)	1,708	1,048	2,756
Natural gas (MMcf)	37,333	33,000	70,333
As of December 31, 2007			
Abraxas			
Crude oil (MBbls)	1,017	908	1,925
Natural gas (MMcf)	4,574	17,969	22,543
Partnership			

Edgar Filing: ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP - Form 10-K/A

Crude oil (MBbls)	1,167	39	1,206
Natural gas(Mmcf)	29,334	36,126	65,460
Total			
Crude oil (MBbls)	2,184	947	3,131
Natural gas (MMcf)	33,908	54,095	88,003

The process of estimating crude oil and natural gas reserves is complex and involves decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. Therefore, these estimates are imprecise.

Actual future production, natural gas and crude oil prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable natural gas and crude oil reserves most likely will vary from those estimated. Any significant variance could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves set forth in this annual report. In addition, we may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas and crude oil prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

You should not assume that the present value of future net revenues referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K statement is the current market value of our estimated natural gas and crude oil reserves. In accordance with SEC requirements, the estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves are generally based on prices and costs as of the end of the year of the estimate, or alternatively, if prices subsequent to that date have increased, a price near the periodic filing date of the Company's consolidated financial statements. Because we use the full cost method to account for our natural gas and crude oil operations, we are susceptible to significant non-cash charges during times of volatile commodity prices because the full cost pool may be impaired when prices are low. This is known as a "ceiling limitation write-down." This charge does not impact cash flow from operating activities but does reduce our stockholders' equity and reported earnings. We have experienced ceiling limitation write-downs in the past and we cannot assure you that we will not experience additional ceiling limitation write-downs in the future. For more information regarding the full cost method of accounting, you should read the information under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies."

Actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower than the prices and costs as of the end of the year of the estimate. Any changes in consumption by natural gas purchasers or in governmental regulations or taxation will also affect actual future net cash flows. The timing of both the production and the expenses from the development and production of natural gas and crude oil properties will affect the timing of actual future net cash flows from proved reserves and their present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor, which is required by the SEC to be used in calculating discounted future net cash flows for reporting purposes, is not necessarily the most accurate discount factor. The effective interest rate at various times and the risks associated with us or the natural gas and crude oil industry in general will affect the accuracy of the 10% discount factor.

The estimates of our reserves are based upon various assumptions about future production levels, prices and costs that may not prove to be correct over time. In particular, estimates of natural gas and crude oil reserves, future net revenue from proved reserves and the PV-10 thereof for the natural gas and crude oil properties described in this report are based on the assumption that future natural gas and crude oil prices remain the same as natural gas and crude oil prices at December 31, 2007. The average sales prices as of such date used for purposes of such estimates were \$87.30 per Bbl of crude oil and \$6.33 per Mcf of natural gas. It is also assumed that we will make future capital expenditures of approximately \$111.3 million in the aggregate in the years 2008 through 2012, which are necessary to develop and realize the value of proved undeveloped reserves on our properties. Any significant variance in actual results from these assumptions could also materially affect the estimated quantity and value of reserves set forth herein.

We file reports of our estimated natural gas and crude oil reserves with the Department of Energy. The reserves reported to this agency are required to be reported on a gross operated basis and therefore are not comparable to the reserve data reported herein.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas Production and Sales Prices

The following table presents our net crude oil, net natural gas liquids and net natural gas production, the average sales price per Bbl of crude oil and natural gas liquids and per Mcf of natural gas produced and the average cost of production per Mcfe of production sold, for the three years ended December 31, 2007:

	2005	2006	2007	
Crude oil production (Bbls)	194,366	200,436	196,944	(3)
Natural gas production (Mcf)	4,942,355	6,515,055	5,567,668	(3)
Total production (Mmcf) (1)	6,109	7,718	6,749	(3)
Average sales price per Bbl of crude oil	\$ 53.27	\$ 62.10	\$ 65.30	

Average sales price per Mcf of natural gas (2)	\$ 7.57	\$ 5.77	\$ 6.46
Average sales price per Mcfe (2)	\$ 7.82	\$ 6.48	\$ 7.23
Average cost of production per Mcfe produced (1)	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.67

- (1) Natural gas and crude oil were combined by converting crude oil and natural gas liquids to a Mcf equivalent on the basis of 1 Bbl of crude oil and natural gas liquid equals 6 Mcf of natural gas. Production costs include direct operating costs, ad valorem taxes and gross production taxes.
- (2) Average sales prices are net of realized hedging activity.
- (3) The following sets forth the production for Abraxas and the Partnership in 2007:

Abraxas :

Crude oil production (Bbls)	119,188
Natural gas production (Mcf)	2,815,045
Total production (Mmcfe)	3,530,173

Partnership :

Crude oil production (Bbls)	77,756
Natural gas production (Mcf)	2,752,623
Total production (Mmcfe)	3,219,159

Drilling Activities

The following table sets forth our gross and net working interests in exploratory and development wells drilled during the three years ended December 31, 2007:

	2005		2006		2007	
	Gross(1)	Net(2)	Gross(1)	Net(2)	Gross(1)	Net(2)
Exploratory(3)						
Productive(4)						
Crude oil	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Natural gas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6

Edgar Filing: ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP - Form 10-K/A

Dry holes(5)			1.0		1.0	
	-	-		1.0		1.0
			2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6
Total	2.0	2.0				
Development(6)						
Productive (4)						
			2.0	1.2	3.0	2.6
Crude oil	4.0	4.0				
			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Natural gas	5.0	5.0				
Dry holes (5)			-	-	-	-
	1.0	1.0				
			3.0	2.2	4.0	3.6
Total	10.0	10.0				

(1) A gross well is a well in which we own an interest.

(2) The number of net wells represents the total percentage of working interests held in all wells (e.g., total working interest of 50% is equivalent to 0.5 net well. A total working interest of 100% is equivalent to 1.0 net well).

- (3) An exploratory well is a well drilled to find and produce natural gas or crude oil in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be producing natural gas or crude oil in another reservoir, or to extend a known reservoir.
- (4) A productive well is an exploratory or a development well that is not a dry hole.
- (5) A dry hole is an exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either natural gas or crude oil in sufficient quantities to justify completion as a natural gas or crude oil well.
- (6) A development well is a well drilled within the proved area of a natural gas or crude oil reservoir to the depth of stratigraphic horizon (rock layer or formation) noted to be productive for the purpose of extracting proved natural gas or crude oil reserves.

As of March 10, 2008, we had two operated wells and numerous non-operated wells in process of drilling and/or completing.

Office Facilities

Our executive and administrative offices are located at 500 North Loop 1604 East, Suite 100, San Antonio, Texas 78232, consisting of approximately 15,500 square feet leased through January 2009 at an aggregate base rate of \$26,400 per month. We also have an office in Midland, Texas consisting of 570 square feet leased through February 2009 at an aggregate base rate of \$439 per month.

Other Properties

We own 10 acres of land, an office building, workshop, warehouse and house in Sinton, Texas, 2.8 acres of land and an office building in Scurry County, Texas, 600 acres of land in Scurry County, Texas, 160, 50 acres of land in La Vaca County, Texas, acres of land in Coke County, Texas and 11,537 acres of land in Pecos County, Texas. We also own 22 vehicles which are used in the field by employees. We own two workover rigs, which are used for servicing our wells.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2007, we were not engaged in any legal proceedings that are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

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

No matter was submitted to a vote of our security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Abraxas common stock began trading on the American Stock Exchange on August 18, 2000, under the symbol "ABP." The following table sets forth certain information as to the high and low sales price quoted for Abraxas' common stock on the American Stock Exchange.

	Period	High	Low
2006	First Quarter	\$ 7.25	\$ 5.24
	Second Quarter	6.50	4.00
	Third Quarter	4.86	2.90

Fourth Quarter

4.35

2.90

26

2007	First Quarter	\$ 3.47	\$ 2.72
	Second Quarter	4.68	2.95
	Third Quarter	4.73	3.25
	Fourth Quarter	4.85	3.19
2008	First Quarter (Through March 10, 2008)	\$ 4.49	\$ 3.15

Holders

As of March 10, 2008, Abraxas had 49,038,949 shares of common stock outstanding and had approximately 1,240 stockholders of record.

Dividends

Abraxas has not paid any cash dividends on its common stock and it is not presently determinable when, if ever, Abraxas will pay cash dividends in the future. In addition, our credit facility prohibits the payment of cash dividends on the common stock. You should read the discussion under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources” for more information regarding the restrictions on Abraxas’ ability to pay dividends.

Performance Graph

Set forth below is a performance graph comparing yearly cumulative total stockholder return on the Abraxas common stock with (a) the monthly index of stocks included in the Standard and Poor’s 500 Index and (b) the Energy Capital Solutions Index (the “ECS Index”) of stocks of crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies with a market capitalization of less than \$800 million (the “Comparable Companies”). The Comparable Companies are: Adams Resources & Energy Inc., Callon Petroleum Company, Carrizo Oil & Gas Inc., Clayton Williams Energy Inc., Double Eagle Petroleum Company, Edge Petroleum Corporation, Contango Oil & Gas Company, CREDO Petroleum Corporation, Markwest Hydrocarbon Inc., NGAS Resources Inc., Parallel Petroleum Corporation and Arena Resources Inc.

All of these cumulative total returns are computed assuming the value of the investment in Abraxas common stock and each index as \$100.00 on December 31, 2002, and the reinvestment of dividends at the frequency with which dividends were paid during the applicable years. The years compared are 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2007
ECS Index	100.00	194.68	245.17	464.12	627.49	981.33
S&P 500	100.00	96.40	137.75	141.88	161.20	166.89
ABP	100.00	219.64	414.29	942.86	551.79	689.29

The information contained above under the caption “Stock Performance Graph” is being “furnished” to the Securities and Exchange Commission and shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data as of and for the years ended is derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements. The data should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, and other financial information included herein. See “Financial Statements” in Item 8.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	(Dollars in thousands except per share data)				
Total revenue - continuing operations	\$30,380	\$33,854	\$49,216	\$	