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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP
Form 10-K/A
August 24, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A Number 2

(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, 2006

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

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-16701

ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

74-2584033

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

500 N. Loop 1604 East, Suite 100
San Antonio, Texas 78232
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (210) 490-4788

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:
Title of each class: Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share 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

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

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.

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Yes

No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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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, 2006, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$167,042,727 based on the closing sale price as reported on the American Stock Exchange.

As of March 9, 2007, there were 42,762,466 shares of common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 23, 2007.	Part III

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We are filing this 10-K/A Number 2 in response to comments we have received from the Division of Corporation Finance of the SEC. For convenience, we have repeated each of the Parts of our original Form 10-K filed on March 14, 2007 (the "Original Form 10-K") where we have made changes in response to these comments. This Form 10-K/A Number 2 amends Abraxas Petroleum Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on March 14, 2007, as amended by Form 10-K/A Number 1 filed by Abraxas Petroleum Corporation on April 30, 2007.

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. Such events include among others, the events described in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter and year-to-date period ended June 30, 2007 as amended by Form 10-Q/A Number 1 as filed on August 24, 2007, and the events described in our current

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reports on Form 8-K filed after the filing of the Original Form 10-K.

ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

We make forward-looking statements throughout this document. Whenever

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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), you 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:

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

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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. MMcf 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.

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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 substantial inventory of development opportunities, which provide a basis for significant production and reserve increases. In addition, we intend to expand upon our development activities with complementary exploration projects in our core areas of operation.

Our core areas of operation are 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 12.8 years (5.8 years for our proved developed reserves) as of December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, we owned interests in 101,815 gross acres (87,554 net acres) applicable to our continuing operations, 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. At December 31, 2006, estimated total proved reserves were 98.8 Bcfe with an aggregate PV-10 of \$161 million. During 2006, we participated in the drilling of 5 gross (4.2 net) wells with 4 gross (3.2 net) wells being successful. Total capital expenditures for 2006 were approximately \$26 million, of which 35% was spent on 2 wells in the SW Oates Field of West Texas which were still in progress at year-end. Overall, during 2006 we added approximately 3.6 Bcfe of proved reserves which was offset by 1.8 Bcfe of property sales and 7.7 Bcfe of production.

We believe that our high quality asset base, high degree of operational control and large inventory of drilling projects positions us for future growth. Our properties are concentrated in locations that facilitate substantial economies of scale in drilling and production operations and efficient reservoir management practices. In addition, we have 51 proved undeveloped projects and have identified over 500 drilling and recompletion opportunities on our existing acreage, the successful development of which we believe could significantly increase our daily production and proved reserves. We have approved a capital budget ranging from \$27.0 to \$44.0 million for 2007, (the final amount of which will depend upon our cash flow from operations which, in turn, is dependent upon our production volumes and commodity prices) which will be used primarily for the development of our current properties as well as to drill and complete the wells that were in progress at the end of 2006. This drilling program will be funded by cash flow from operations, availability under our revolving credit facility and if necessary, equity financing. Our ability to complete this drilling program may also be limited due to the lack of availability of drilling rigs and other equipment.

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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 price floors. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General - Commodity Prices and Hedging Activities" and Note 12 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for more information regarding our hedging activities.

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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, 2006, two purchasers accounted for approximately 49% 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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."

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Employees

As of March 9, 2007 we had 50 full-time employees in the United States, including two executive officers, three non-executive officers, one petroleum engineer, one geologist, five managers, one landman, eleven administrative and support personnel and 26 field personnel. Additionally, we retain contract gaugers on a month-to-month basis. 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

We have a highly leveraged capital structure, which limits our operating and financial flexibility.

We have a highly leveraged capital structure. At March 9, 2007, we had total indebtedness, including our floating rate senior secured notes due 2009, or notes, of approximately \$127.3 million, all of which is secured indebtedness. We also had availability of \$12.7 million under our \$15.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility, all of which is also secured indebtedness.

Our highly leveraged capital structure will have several important affects on our future operations, including:

- o a substantial amount of our cash flow from operations will be required to service our indebtedness, which will reduce the funds that would otherwise be available for operations, capital expenditures and expansion opportunities, including developing our properties;

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- o the covenants contained in our revolving credit facility require us to meet certain financial tests and comply with certain other restrictions, including limitations on capital expenditures. These restrictions, together with those in the indenture governing the notes, may limit our ability to undertake certain activities and respond to changes in our business and our industry;
- o our debt level may impair our ability to obtain additional capital, through equity offerings or debt financings, for working capital, capital expenditures, or refinancing of indebtedness;
- o our debt level makes us more vulnerable to economic downturns and adverse developments in our industry (especially declines in natural gas and crude oil prices) and the economy in general; and
- o the notes and our revolving credit facility are subject to variable interest rates which makes us vulnerable to interest rate increases.

We may not be able to fund the substantial capital expenditures that will be required for us to increase our reserves and our production.

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We are required to make substantial capital expenditures to develop our existing reserves and to discover new reserves. Historically, we have financed our capital expenditures primarily with cash flow from operations, borrowings under credit facilities, sales of producing properties, and sales of equity securities and we expect to continue to do so in the future; however, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient capital resources in the future to finance all of our capital expenditures.

Volatility in natural gas and crude oil prices, the timing of our drilling program and our drilling results will affect our cash flow from operations. Lower prices and/or lower production will also decrease revenues and cash flow, thus reducing the amount of financial resources available to meet our 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 our planned capital expenditures, a greater percentage of our cash flow from operations will be required for debt service and our planned capital expenditures would, by necessity, be decreased.

The borrowing base under our revolving credit facility will be determined from time to time by our lenders, consistent with their customary natural gas and crude oil lending practices. Reductions in estimates of our natural gas and crude oil reserves could result in a reduction in our borrowing base, which would reduce the amount of financial resources available under our revolving credit facility 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 base decrease for any reason, our 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 base under our revolving credit facility is reduced, we would be required to reduce our borrowings under our revolving credit facility so that such borrowings do not exceed the borrowing base. This could further reduce the cash available to us for capital spending and, if we

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did not have sufficient capital to reduce our borrowing level, could cause us to default under our revolving credit facility and the notes.

We have sold producing properties to provide us with liquidity and capital resources in the past, including during 2006, and may do so in the future. After any such sale, we would expect to utilize the proceeds to drill new wells. If we cannot replace the production lost from properties sold with production from new properties, our cash flow from operations will likely decrease which, in turn, would decrease the amount of cash available for debt service and additional capital spending.

We may be unable to acquire or develop additional reserves, in which case our 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. For example, in 2006, while we have had some success in pursuing these activities, we were not able to fully replace the production volumes lost from natural field declines and property sales. If our proved reserves continue to decline in the future, our production will also decline and, consequently, our cash flow from operations and the amount that we are able to borrow under our revolving credit facility will also decline. In addition, approximately 52% of our total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2006 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.

A substantial portion of our production is currently concentrated in one well.

Approximately 29% of our production during 2006 was from a single well in west Texas. 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

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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. This well is subject to all of the risks typically associated with natural gas wells, including depletion and the risks described in "Risks Related to Our Industry - Our operations are subject to the numerous risks of natural gas and crude oil drilling and production activities."

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

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productive reservoirs will be compounded by the fact that 52% of our total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2006 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 will decrease.

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 interest.

Our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the notes contain a number of significant covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to:

- o incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain types of preferred stock or redeemable stock;
- o transfer or sell assets;
- o create liens on assets;
- o 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;
- o engage in transactions with affiliates;
- o guarantee other indebtedness;
- o make any change in the principal nature of our business;
- o prepay, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any of our or our restricted subsidiaries' indebtedness;
- o permit a change of control;
- o directly or indirectly make or acquire any investment;
- o cause a restricted subsidiary to issue or sell our capital stock; and
- o consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of Abraxas and our restricted subsidiaries.

In addition, our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain compliance with specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests. Our ability to comply with these ratios and financial condition tests may be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will meet these ratios and financial condition tests. These financial ratio restrictions and financial condition tests could limit our 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 our inability to comply with the required financial ratios or financial condition tests could result in a default under our revolving credit facility and the notes. A default, if not cured or waived, could result in all of our indebtedness, including the notes, 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 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.

We enter into hedging 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 a hedging loss of \$592,000, resulting from the price floors we established. For the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2006, we recognized a gain from hedging activities of approximately \$118,000 and \$646,000 respectively. Currently, we believe our hedging arrangements, which are in the form of price floors, do not expose us to significant financial risk.

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

- o highly volatile natural gas and crude oil prices;
- o our production being less than expected; or
- o 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 cost accounting rules, the net capitalized cost of natural gas and crude oil properties may not exceed a "ceiling limit" which is based upon the present value of estimated future net cash flows from proved reserves, discounted at 10%. If net capitalized costs of natural gas and crude oil properties exceed the ceiling limit, we must charge the amount of the excess to earnings. This is called a "ceiling limitation write-down." This charge does not impact cash flow from operating activities, but does reduce our stockholders' equity and earnings. The risk that we will be required to write-down the carrying value of natural gas and crude oil

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properties increases when natural gas and crude oil prices are low. In addition, write-downs may occur if we experience substantial downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves. An expense recorded in one period may not be reversed in a subsequent period even though higher natural gas and crude oil prices may have increased the ceiling applicable to the subsequent period.

We have incurred ceiling limitation write-downs in the past. We cannot assure you that we will not experience additional ceiling limitation write-downs in the future.

Use of our net operating loss carryforwards may be limited.

At December 31, 2006, we had, subject to the limitation discussed below, \$192.7 million of net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. tax purposes. These loss carryforwards will expire through 2026 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.

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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 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 most of our production and reserves are natural gas. 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

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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:

- o changes in foreign and domestic supply and demand for natural gas and crude oil;
- o political stability and economic conditions in oil producing countries, particularly in the Middle East;
- o general economic conditions;
- o domestic and foreign governmental regulation; and
- o 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:

- o 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;
- o reducing our borrowing base under the credit facility; and
- o 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

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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, 2006. The sales prices as of such date used for purposes of such estimates were \$5.83 per Mcf of natural gas and \$56.42 per Bbl of crude oil. This compares with \$8.84 per Mcf of natural gas and \$56.92 per Bbl of crude oil as of December 31, 2005. These estimates also assume that we will make future capital expenditures of approximately \$83.0 million in the aggregate through 2026, with the majority expected to be incurred from 2007 to 2012, which are necessary to develop and

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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 in this report.

The present value of future net revenues we disclose may not be 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 period of the estimate. 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.

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

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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 We do not pay dividends on common stock.

We have never paid a cash dividend on our common stock and the terms of the revolving credit facility and the indenture relating to the notes limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock.

Shares eligible for future sale may depress our stock price.

At March 9, 2007, we had 42,769,284 shares of common stock outstanding of which 3,628,078 shares were held by affiliates and, in addition, 2,467,716 shares of common stock were subject to outstanding options granted under certain stock option plans (of which 1,908,116 shares were vested at March 9, 2007).

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 our common stock has been volatile and could continue to fluctuate substantially.

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

- o fluctuations in commodity prices;

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- o variations in results of operations;
- o legislative or regulatory changes;
- o general trends in the industry;
- o market conditions; and

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- o analysts' estimates and other events in the natural gas and crude oil industry.

We may issue shares of preferred stock with greater rights than our common stock.

Subject to the rules of The American Stock Exchange, our articles of incorporation authorize our 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 our common stock. Any preferred stock that is issued may rank ahead of our common stock in terms of dividends, priority and liquidation premiums and may have greater voting rights than our common stock.

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

Our 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 our 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 our common stock.

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

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

We may in the future issue our previously authorized and unissued securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of our current stockholders. We are currently authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of common stock with such rights as determined by our board of directors. The potential issuance of such additional shares of common stock may create downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock. We may also issue additional shares of our 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 our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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Item 2. Properties

Primary Operating Areas

Texas

Our operations are concentrated in south and west Texas with over 99% of the PV-10 of our natural gas and crude oil properties at December 31, 2006 located in those two regions. We operate 93% of our wells in Texas. During 2006, we drilled a total of 5 new wells (4.2 net) in Texas with an 80% success rate. This drilling, although somewhat successful did not fully replace the production volumes lost from natural field declines and property sales. During 2006, we sold natural gas properties with reserves of 1.8 Bcfe and produced 7.7 Bcfe.

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 94% working interest in 41 wells with average production of 205 net Bbls of crude oil and 5,759 net Mcf of natural gas per day for the year ended December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, we had estimated net proved

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reserves in south Texas of 30.1 Bcfe (88% natural gas) with a PV-10 of \$59.6 million, 61% 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 29% of our production in 2006.

In west Texas, we own an average 75% working interest in 169 wells with average daily production of 298 net Bbls of crude oil and 12,090 net Mcf of natural gas per day for the year ended December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, we had estimated net proved reserves in west Texas of 67.6 Bcfe (82% natural gas) with a PV-10 of \$99.6 million, 42% of which was attributable to proved developed reserves.

In the Abraxas Cherry Canyon Field of Ward County, Texas, we have two wells currently being completed in the Bell and Cherry Canyon sands. In the Oates SW Field of Pecos County, Texas, we have two wells which began drilling in 2006 and are still in progress and one well that is currently awaiting a drilling rig to drill the horizontal lateral in the Devonian formation.

Wyoming

We currently hold 50,409 acres in the Powder River Basin in east central Wyoming. We have drilled and operate ten wells in Converse and Niobrara counties that were completed in the Muddy, Mowry, Turner, and Niobrara formations. We own a 100% working interest in these wells that produced a combined average of 46 net barrels of crude oil per day in 2006. As of December 31, 2006, we had estimated net proved producing reserves in Wyoming of 169,640 barrels of crude oil with a PV-10 of \$1.6 million.

During 2006, the wells that were drilled in late 2005 were fracture stimulated and brought onto production. In the Brooks Draw Field of Wyoming, we

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are currently in the process of permitting new horizontal Mowry Shale wells while monitoring industry activity in this new area. We plan to drill several more wells in Wyoming during 2007.

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

	Developed Acreage (1)		Undeveloped Acreage (2)		Fee Mineral Acreage (3)	
	Gross Acres (4)	Net Acres (5)	Gross Acres (4)	Net Acres (5)	Gross Acres (6)	Net Acres
South Texas	4,687	4,258	3,496	3,256	-	-
West Texas	20,868	15,616	17,752	12,617	12,007	5,272

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Wyoming	3,400	3,400	47,009	43,111	-	-
N. Dakota	-	-	80	24	-	-

Total	28,955	23,274	68,337	59,008	12,007	5,272
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- (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.

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- (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.

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, 2006:

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State	Productive Wells (1) As of December 31, 2006			
	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
	Gross (2)	Net (3)	Gross (2)	Net (3)
South Texas	17.0	17.0	24.0	2
West Texas	133.0	103.4	36.0	2
Wyoming	10.0	10.0	-	
Total	160.0	130.4	60.0	4

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- (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.

Reserves Information

The natural gas and crude oil reserves have been estimated as of December 31, 2004, December 31, 2005, and December 31, 2006, 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.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding estimates of our crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2004, December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006.

	Estimated Proved Reserves	
	Proved Developed	Proved Undeveloped
As of December 31, 2004		
Crude oil (MBbls)	1,878	1,223
Natural gas (MMcf)	36,241	38,877
As of December 31, 2005		
Crude oil (MBbls)	1,942	1,142
Natural gas (MMcf)	38,794	47,409
As of December 31, 2006		
Crude oil (MBbls)	1,708	1,112
Natural gas (MMcf)	37,333	44,499

The process of estimating crude oil and natural gas reserves is complex

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and involves decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. Therefore, these estimates are imprecise.

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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 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 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 Operation - 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, 2006. The average sales prices as of such date used for purposes of such estimates were \$56.42 per Bbl of crude oil and \$5.83 per Mcf of natural gas. It is also assumed that we will make future capital expenditures of approximately \$83.0 million in the aggregate, most of which is in the years 2007 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.

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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, 2006:

	2006	2005	2004
Crude oil production (Bbls)	200,436	194,366	220
Natural gas production (Mcf)	6,515,055	4,942,355	4,403
Natural gas liquids production (Bbls)	-	-	8
Total production (Mmcfe) (2)	7,718	6,109	5
Average sales price per Bbl of crude oil	\$ 62.10	\$ 53.27	\$ 4

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Average sales price per Mcf of natural gas (1)	\$ 5.78	\$ 7.48	\$
Average sales price per Bbl of natural gas liquids	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
Average sales price per Mcfe	\$ 6.49	\$ 7.75	\$
Average cost of production per Mcfe produced (2)	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.82	\$

-
- (1) Average sales prices are net of hedging activity.
- (2) 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.

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, 2006:

2006		2005		2004	
Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross (1)	Net (2)

Exploratory (3)

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Productive (4)

Crude oil	-		1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Natural gas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Dry holes (5)	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Development (6)

Productive (4)

Crude oil	2.0	1.2	4.0	4.0	-	-
Natural gas	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0
Dry holes (5)	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	3.0	2.2	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0

- (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 9, 2007, we had 3 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 12,650 square feet leased through January 2009 at an aggregate base rate of \$21,152 per month. We also have an office in Midland, Texas consisting of 570 square feet leased through February 2008 at an aggregate base rate of \$439 per month.

Other Properties

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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 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, Abraxas is involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2006, Abraxas was not engaged in any legal proceedings that are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on Abraxas.

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, 2006.

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Part II

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

Market Information

Our 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 our common stock on the American Stock Exchange.

	Period	High	Low
2005	First Quarter	\$ 2.92	\$ 1.92
	Second Quarter	3.38	2.15
	Third Quarter	8.99	2.71
	Fourth Quarter	9.25	5.15
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
2007	First Quarter (Through March 9, 2007)	\$ 3.42	\$ 2.81

Holdings

As of March 9, 2007, we had 42,769,284 shares of common stock outstanding and had approximately 1,206 stockholders of record.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and it is not presently determinable when, if ever, we will pay cash dividends in the future. In addition, the indenture governing our notes and our revolving credit facility prohibit the payment of cash dividends and stock dividends on our common stock.

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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 our 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, 2001, and the reinvestment of dividends at the frequency with which dividends were paid during the applicable years. The years compared are 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

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[GRAPHIC OMITTED] [GRAPHIC OMITTED]

Quarterly

	Small Cap Index	S&P 500	ABP
12/31/2001	\$100.00	12/31/2001	\$100.00
3/29/2002	\$109.30	3/29/2002	\$99.94
6/28/2002	\$98.30	6/28/2002	\$86.22
9/27/2002	\$86.17	9/27/2002	\$72.07
12/31/2002	\$98.07	12/31/2002	\$76.63
3/31/2003	\$98.41	3/31/2003	\$73.88
6/30/2003	\$140.06	6/30/2003	\$84.88
9/30/2003	\$148.41	9/30/2003	\$86.75
12/31/2003	\$201.65	12/31/2003	\$96.85
3/31/2004	\$227.72	3/31/2004	\$98.10
6/30/2004	\$224.40	6/30/2004	\$99.37
9/30/2004	\$220.12	9/30/2004	\$97.08
12/31/2004	\$251.01	12/31/2004	\$105.56
3/31/2005	\$315.58	3/31/2005	\$102.83
6/30/2005	\$324.15	6/30/2005	\$103.77
9/30/2005	\$492.48	9/30/2005	\$107.03
12/30/2005	\$469.62	12/30/2005	\$108.73
3/31/2006	\$509.42	3/31/2006	\$112.78
6/30/2006	\$534.02	6/30/2006	\$110.64
9/29/2006	\$478.98	9/29/2006	\$116.36
12/29/2006	\$602.29	12/29/2006	\$123.54

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	Dec-01	Dec-02	Dec-03	Dec-04	Dec-05	Dec-06
ECS Index	100.00	98.07	201.65	251.01	469.62	602.29
S&P 500	100.00	76.63	96.85	105.56	108.73	123.54
ABP	100.00	42.42	93.18	175.76	400.00	234.09

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,		
	2006 -----	2005 -----	2004 -----
	(Dollars in thousands except per s		
Total revenue - continuing operations	\$ 51,723	\$ 48,625	\$ 33,854
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,246	\$ 19,117 (1)	\$ 12,360 (2)
Net income (loss) - discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ 12,846 (1)	\$ 3,323
Net income (loss) - continuing operations	\$ 1,246	\$ 6,271	\$ 9,037
Net income (loss) per common share - diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.32
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted (in thousands)	43,862	41,164	38,895
Total assets	\$ 117,486	\$ 121,866	\$ 152,685
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities	\$ 127,614	\$ 129,527	\$ 126,425
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ (21,619)	\$ (23,701)	\$ (53,464)

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- (1) Includes gain on the sale of foreign subsidiary of \$17.3 million net of non-cash tax of \$6.1 million.
- (2) Includes gain on debt extinguishment of \$12.6 million and a deferred tax benefit of \$6.1 million.
- (3) Includes gain on sale of foreign subsidiaries of \$ 68.9 million in 2003.
- (4) Includes ceiling limitation write-down of \$116.0 million (\$28.2 million related to continuing operations).
- (5) For the year ended December 31, 2003, 711,928 shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share since their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

Item 7. Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

Prior to February 2005, Grey Wolf Exploration Inc. was a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of Abraxas. In February 2005, Grey Wolf closed on an initial public offering resulting in the substantial divestiture of our capital stock in

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Grey Wolf. As a result of the Grey Wolf IPO, and the significant divestiture of our interest in 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.

The following is a discussion of our consolidated financial condition, results of continuing operations, liquidity and capital resources. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto. See "Financial Statements" in Item 8.

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 substantial inventory of development opportunities, which provide a basis for significant production and reserve increases. In addition, we intend to expand upon our development activities with complementary exploration projects in our core areas of operation.

While we have attained positive net income from continuing operations in three of the last five years, there can be no assurance that operating income and net earnings will be achieved in future periods. Our financial results depend upon many factors which significantly affect our results of operations including the following:

- o the sales prices of natural gas and crude oil ;
- o the level of total sales volumes of natural gas and crude oil;
- o the availability of, and our ability to raise additional capital resources and provide liquidity to meet, cash flow needs;
- o the level of and interest rates on borrowings; and
- o the level and success of exploration and development activity.

Commodity Prices and Hedging Activities. The results of our operations are highly dependent upon the prices received for our natural gas and crude oil production. Substantially all of our sales of natural gas and crude oil are made in the spot market, or pursuant to contracts based on spot market prices, and not pursuant to long-term, fixed-price contracts. Accordingly, the prices received for our natural gas and crude oil production are dependent upon numerous factors beyond our control. Significant declines in prices for natural gas and crude oil could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and quantities of reserves recoverable on an economic basis. Recently, the prices of natural gas and crude oil have been volatile. During the first half of 2006, prices for natural gas and crude oil were sustained at record or near-record levels. Supply and geopolitical

uncertainties resulted in significant price volatility during the remainder of

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2006 with both natural gas and crude oil prices weakening. New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) futures prices for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil averaged \$66.18 per barrel for the year, with a low price of about \$56.27 per barrel occurring in the fourth quarter of 2006. U.S. natural gas pricing declined during 2006. NYMEX Henry Hub futures prices averaged \$6.98 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) during 2006 as compared to \$9.13 per MMBtu during 2005. The natural gas market continues to be driven by high natural gas storage inventories and mild early winter conditions for much of the country. NYMEX natural gas prices ended the year at about \$6.30 per MMBtu. The outlook for the commodity markets in 2007 calls for continued volatility.

We seek to reduce our exposure to price volatility by hedging our production through price floors. In 2005 we incurred a hedging loss of \$592,000. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2006 we recognized gains from hedging activities of approximately \$118,000 and \$646,000 respectively.

Under the terms of our revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain hedging positions with respect to not less than 25% nor more than 75% of our natural gas and crude oil production, on an equivalent basis, for a rolling six month period. We currently have the following hedges in place:

Time Period	Notional Quantities	Price
April 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 4.50
May 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
June 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
July 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 4.25
August 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
September 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.50

At December 31, 2006 the aggregate fair market value of our hedges was approximately \$157,286.

Production Volumes. Because our proved reserves will decline as natural gas and crude oil are produced, unless we acquire additional properties containing proved reserves or conduct successful exploration and development activities, our reserves and production will decrease. Our ability to acquire or find additional reserves in the near future will be dependent, in part, upon the amount of available funds for acquisition, exploration and development projects.

We had capital expenditures for 2006 of \$26.3 million and have a capital budget for 2007 ranging from \$27 to \$44 million in 2007, the exact amount of which will depend on our success rate, production levels and commodity prices. During 2006, our production volumes increased by 26% over 2005.

Availability of Capital. As described more fully under "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below, our sources of capital going forward will primarily be cash from operating activities, funding under our revolving credit facility, cash on hand, and if an appropriate opportunity presents itself, proceeds from the sale of properties. We currently have approximately \$12.7 million of availability under our revolving credit facility. We may also seek equity capital in order to fund our planned drilling expenditures.

Exploration and Development Activity. We believe that our high quality asset base, high degree of operational control and large inventory of drilling projects position us for future growth. Our properties are concentrated in locations that facilitate substantial economies of scale in drilling and production operations and more efficient reservoir management practices. We

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operate 94% of the properties accounting for approximately 93% of our PV-10, giving us substantial control over the timing and incurrence of operating and capital expenditures. In addition, we have 51 proved undeveloped projects and have identified over 500 drilling and recompletion opportunities on our existing acreage, the successful development of which we believe could significantly increase our daily production and proved reserves.

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

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activities will result in increases in our proved reserves. For example, in 2006, while we have had some success in pursuing these activities, we were not able to fully replace the production volumes lost from natural field declines and property sales. If our proved reserves continue to decline in the future, our production will also decline and, consequently, our cash flow from operations and the amount that we are able to borrow under our revolving credit facility will also decline. In addition, approximately 52% of our total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2006 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. For a more complete discussion of these risks please see "Risk Factors--We may be unable to acquire or develop additional reserves, in which case our results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected."

Borrowings and Interest. We currently have indebtedness of approximately \$127.3 million and availability of \$12.7 million under the revolving credit facility. Cash interest expense was \$16.6 million during 2006 and based on current interest rates and our outstanding indebtedness at March 9, 2007, would be approximately \$16.3 million for 2007. This increase in cash interest expense resulted in a larger percentage of our production and cash flow from operations being used to meet our debt service requirements. As a result, we will need to increase our cash flow from operations in order to fund the development of our numerous drilling opportunities which, in turn, will be dependent upon the level of our production volumes and commodity prices.

Results of Operations

Selected Operating Data. The following table sets forth certain of our operating data for the periods presented. All data has been restated to reflect continuing operations.

	Years Ended December 31	
	(dollars in thousands, except per unit d	
	2006	2005
Operating revenue(1):		
Crude oil sales.....	\$ 12,446	\$ 10,354
NGLs sales	-	-

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Natural gas sales.....	37,648	36,960	
Rig and other.....	1,629	1,311	
	-----	-----	
Total operating revenues	\$ 51,723	\$ 48,625	\$
	=====	=====	=====
Operating income	\$ 19,575	\$ 22,104	\$
Crude oil production (MBbls).....	200.4	194.4	
NGLs production (MBbls).....	-	-	
Natural gas production (MMcf).....	6,515.0	4,942.4	
Average crude oil sales price (per Bbl)	\$ 62.10	\$ 53.27	\$
Average NGLs sales price (per Bbl)	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Average natural gas sales price (per Mcf)	\$ 5.78	\$ 7.48	\$

(1) Revenue and average sales prices are net of hedging activities.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2006 to Year Ended December 31, 2005

Operating Revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2006, operating revenue from natural gas and crude oil sales increased by \$2.8 million from \$47.3 million in 2005 to \$50.1 million in 2006. The increase in revenue was primarily due to increased production volumes in 2006 as compared to 2005 offset by lower natural gas prices realized in 2006 as compared to 2005. Higher production volumes contributed \$12.1 million to natural gas and crude oil revenue, and increased crude oil realized prices contributed \$1.8 million. Lower natural gas prices had a negative impact of \$11.1 million on natural gas and crude oil revenue during 2006.

Crude oil sales volumes increased from 194.4 MBbls in 2005 to 200.4 MBbls during 2006. The increase in crude oil production was primarily due to production from wells in Wyoming and south Texas that were brought onto

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production during 2006. Natural gas sales volumes increased from 4.9 Bcf in 2005 to 6.5 Bcf in 2006. This increase was primarily due to production from a west Texas well drilled and brought onto production in August 2005. This well produced 2.2 Bcf in 2006 as compared to 0.6 Bcf in 2005. The increase in production was partially offset by natural field declines and the sale of properties in Live Oak County, Texas effective August 1, 2006. These properties produced 286.8 MMcf in 2005 compared to 182.3 MMcf in 2006 through the date of sale.

Average sales prices in 2006 net of hedging costs were:

- o \$62.10 per Bbl of crude oil, and
- o \$ 5.78 per Mcf of natural gas.

Average sales prices in 2005 net of hedging costs were:

- o \$53.27 per Bbl of crude oil, and
- o \$ 7.48 per Mcf of natural gas.

Lease Operating Expense and Production Taxes. Lease operating expense, or LOE, increased from \$11.1 million in 2005 to \$11.8 million in 2006. The increase in LOE was primarily due to a general increase in the cost of field services. Lower production taxes, due to the lower realized price for natural

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gas, were offset by increased advalorem taxes related to new wells. Our LOE on a per Mcfe basis for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$1.52 per Mcfe compared to \$1.82 per Mcfe in 2005. The decrease on a per Mcfe basis was primarily due to increased production volumes in 2006 as compared to 2005.

G&A Expense. General and administrative, or G&A expense, excluding stock based compensation decreased from \$5.5 million in 2005 to \$4.2 million in 2006. The decrease in G&A expense in 2006 was primarily due to higher performance bonuses in 2005 as compared to 2006. Performance bonuses amounted to \$162,000 in 2006, as compared to \$960,000 in 2005. Our G&A expense on a per Mcfe basis decreased from \$0.90 in 2005 to \$0.54 in 2006. The decrease in the per Mcfe cost was due to decreased G&A expense in 2006 as compared to 2005 as well as increased production volumes in 2006 as compared to 2005.

Stock-based Compensation. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment." SFAS No. 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", and supersedes APB 25. Among other items, SFAS 123R eliminates the use of APB 25 and the intrinsic value method of accounting, and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, based on the grant date fair value of those awards, in the financial statements. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative under the new standard. In December 2005, we elected early adoption of SFAS 123R .

SFAS 123R permits companies to adopt its requirements using either a "modified prospective" method or a "modified retrospective" method. We elected to use the "modified retrospective" method. Under the "modified retrospective" method, compensation cost is recognized in the financial statements beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after that date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all unvested awards granted prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R. The "modified retrospective" method, also permits entities to restate financial statements of previous periods based on proforma disclosures made in accordance with SFAS 123, accordingly we have restated prior year financial statements to reflect this method.

As a result of the retrospective adoption of SFAS 123R, the expenses previously recognized under the rules of variable accounting were reversed and a compensation expense measured according to SFAS 123R was recorded. As a result, we recognized stock-based compensation of \$998,000 during 2006 as a result of the adoption of this accounting change compared to \$247,000 in 2005, as restated. The increase in stock-based compensation in 2006 as compared to 2005 was due to new options granted during the latter part of 2005 and the first half of 2006 and the increase in the calculated fair value of these grants due to higher option prices as a result of the increase in the price of our Common Stock over previous option grants. Also contributing to the increase was director options grants that vest upon issuance resulting in all of the fair value of the options being recognized as stock-based compensation in the current period.

We currently utilize a standard option pricing model (i.e., Black-Scholes) to measure the fair value of stock options granted to employees. While SFAS 123R permits entities to continue to use such a model, the standard

also permits the use of a more complex binomial, or "lattice" model. Based upon research done by us on the alternative models available to value option grants, and in conjunction with the type and number of stock options expected to be issued in the future, we have determined that we will continue to use the

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Black-Scholes model for option valuation.

DD&A Expense. Depreciation, depletion and amortization, or DD&A, expense increased from \$8.9 million in 2005 to \$14.4 million in 2006. The increase in DD&A was primarily due to increased production volumes in 2006 as well as a general increase in drilling and development cost in 2006 as compared to 2005. The increase in development cost was a result of an increase in estimated future development cost which causes an increase in the depletion base on which depletion is calculated. Our DD&A expense on a per Mcfe basis for 2006 was \$1.86 per Mcfe as compared to \$1.46 per Mcfe in 2005. The increase in the per Mcfe basis was due to the increased depletion base as a result of higher estimated future development cost in 2006 as compared to 2005 which was partially offset by higher production volumes in 2006.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased from \$14.0 million to \$16.8 million for 2006 compared to 2005. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to increased interest rates during 2006.

Income from discontinued operations. Income from discontinued operations was \$12.8 million in 2005. There was no income from discontinued operations in 2006. On February 28, 2005, Grey Wolf Exploration Inc. completed an IPO resulting in Abraxas substantially divesting itself of its investment in Grey Wolf. The operations of Grey Wolf, previously reported as a business segment, are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented in the accompanying financial statements and the operating results are reflected separately from the results of continuing operations.

Income from discontinued operations for the period ended December 31, 2005 included a gain on the disposal of Grey Wolf of \$17.3 million, net of non-cash income tax of \$6.1 million, and a loss from operations, including debt retirement costs, of \$4.4 million.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2005 to Year Ended December 31, 2004

Operating Revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2005, operating revenue from natural gas and crude oil sales increased by \$14.2 million from \$33.1 million in 2004 to \$47.3 million in 2005. The increase in revenue was primarily due to increased commodity prices realized in 2005 as compared to 2004, as well as an increase in natural gas production volumes. Higher commodity prices contributed \$12.6 million to natural gas and crude oil revenue while increased production volumes contributed \$1.6 million to revenue.

Prior to 2005, we were being paid on certain wells for the natural gas liquid content of the gas as a separate component as well as the value of the residue gas after processing. In 2005 we elected to be paid for this natural gas at the wellhead. Accordingly, we did not recognize any natural gas liquids revenue in 2005. Crude oil sales volumes decreased slightly from 220.4 MBbls in 2004 to 194.4 MBbls during 2005. The decrease was primarily due to natural field declines. Natural gas sales volumes increased from 4.4 Bcf in 2004 to 4.9 Bcf in 2005. This increase was primarily due to new production during 2005 offset by natural field declines. New production brought on line at various times during 2005 contributed 1.1 Bcf to natural gas production and was partially offset by natural field decline.

Average sales prices in 2005 net of hedging costs were:

- o \$53.27 per Bbl of crude oil,
- o \$ 7.48 per Mcf of natural gas.

Average sales prices in 2004 net of hedging costs were:

- o \$40.12 per Bbl of crude oil,

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- o \$26.32 per Bbl of natural gas liquids, and
- o \$ 5.45 per Mcf of natural gas.

Lease Operating Expense and Production Taxes. Lease operating expense, or LOE, increased from \$8.6 million in 2004 to \$11.1 million in 2005. The increase in LOE was primarily due to higher production taxes associated with higher commodity prices in 2005 as compared to 2004 as well as a general

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increase in the cost of field services and the amount of services required by us as we increased our drilling activity during 2005 as compared to 2004. Our LOE on a per Mcfe basis for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$1.82 per Mcfe compared to \$1.48 per Mcfe in 2004. The increase on a per Mcfe basis was due to increased cost in 2005 as compared to 2004.

G&A Expense. G&A expense, excluding stock-based compensation, increased from \$5.1 million in 2004 to \$5.5 million in 2005. The increase in G&A expense in 2005 was primarily due to higher performance bonuses in 2005 as compared to 2004. Our G&A expense on a per Mcfe basis increased from \$0.89 in 2004 to \$0.90 in 2005. The increase in the per Mcfe cost was due to increased expense in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Stock-based Compensation. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment." SFAS No. 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", and supersedes APB 25. Among other items, SFAS 123R eliminates the use of APB 25 and the intrinsic value method of accounting, and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, based on the grant date fair value of those awards, in the financial statements. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative under the new standard. In December 2005, we elected early adoption of SFAS 123R .

SFAS 123R permits companies to adopt its requirements using either a "modified prospective" method or a "modified retrospective" method. Under the "modified prospective" method, compensation cost is recognized in the financial statements beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after that date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all unvested awards granted prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R. Under the "modified retrospective" method, the requirements are the same as under the "modified prospective" method, but also permits entities to restate financial statements of previous periods based on proforma disclosures made in accordance with SFAS 123. We elected to use the "modified retrospective" method, and have accordingly restated prior year financial statements to reflect this method.

As a result of the retrospective adoption of SFAS 123R, the expenses previously recognized under the rules of variable accounting were reversed and a compensation expense measured according to SFAS 123R was recorded. As a result, we recognized stock-based compensation of \$247,000 during 2005 as a result of the adoption of this accounting change compared to \$112,000 in 2004, as restated.

We currently utilize a standard option pricing model (i.e., Black-Scholes) to measure the fair value of stock options granted to employees. While SFAS 123R permits entities to continue to use such a model, the standard also permits the use of a more complex binomial, or "lattice" model. Based upon research done by us on the alternative models available to value option grants, and in conjunction with the type and number of stock options expected to be issued in the future, we have determined that we will continue to use the

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Black-Scholes model for option valuation.

DD&A Expense. DD&A expense increased from \$7.2 million in 2004 to \$8.9 million in 2005. The increase in DD&A was primarily due to increased production volumes in 2005 and increased capital expenditures in 2005 as compared to 2004. Our DD&A expense on a per Mcfe basis for 2005 was \$1.46 per Mcfe as compared to \$1.25 per Mcfe in 2004.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased from \$17.9 million to \$14.0 million for 2005 compared to 2004. The decrease in interest expense was due to decreased debt levels during 2005. While the outstanding debt at December 31, 2005 was slightly higher than the balance as December 31, 2004, the level of debt during the course of 2004, prior to the financial restructuring that occurred in October 2004, was significantly higher. In addition, during most of 2004, interest on our then outstanding secured notes was payable by the issuance of additional notes, which caused our cash interest expense in 2004 to be \$7.6 million. With the issuance of the notes in October 2004, interest became payable in cash, which led to all of the interest paid in 2005 being paid in cash.

Financing Costs. Financing costs in 2004 were \$1.7 million compared to zero in 2005. Financing costs represent costs related to refinancing activities, which do not qualify for amortization over the life of the debt. The 2004 costs relate to the refinancing activities during 2004. We did not undertake any activities in 2005 which would have given rise to financing costs.

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Income from discontinued operations. Income from discontinued operations was \$12.8 million in 2005 compared to \$3.3 million in 2004. On February 28, 2005, Grey Wolf Exploration Inc. completed an IPO resulting in Abraxas substantially divesting itself of its investment in Grey Wolf. The operations of Grey Wolf, previously reported as a business segment, are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented in the accompanying financial statements and the operating results are reflected separately from the results of continuing operations.

Income from discontinued operations for the period ended December 31, 2005 includes a gain on the disposal of Grey Wolf of \$17.3 million, net of non-cash income tax of \$6.1 million, and a loss from operations, including debt retirement costs, of \$4.4 million. Income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 represents the operating results of Grey Wolf for the year then ended.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General. The natural gas and crude oil industry is a highly capital intensive and cyclical business. Our capital requirements are driven principally by our obligations to service debt and to fund the following costs:

- o the development of existing properties, including drilling and completion costs of wells;
- o acquisition of interests in additional natural gas and crude oil properties; and
- o production and transportation facilities.

The amount of capital expenditures we are able to make has a direct impact on our ability to increase cash flow from operations and, thereby, will directly affect our ability to service our debt obligations and to continue to grow the business through the development of existing properties and the

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acquisition of new properties.

Our sources of capital going forward will primarily be cash from operating activities, funding under our revolving credit facility, and if an appropriate opportunity presents itself, proceeds from the sale of properties. We may also seek equity capital although we may not be able to complete any equity financings on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In addition, under the terms of the notes, proceeds of optional sales of our assets that are not timely reinvested in new natural gas and crude oil assets will be required to be used to reduce indebtedness and proceeds of mandatory sales must be used to repay or redeem indebtedness.

Working Capital (Deficit). At December 31, 2006 our current liabilities of approximately \$10.5 million exceeded our current assets of \$6.8 million resulting in a working capital deficit of \$3.7 million. This compares to a working capital deficit of \$4.9 million as of December 31, 2005. Current liabilities as of December 31, 2006 consisted of trade payables of \$5.3 million, revenues due third parties \$2.6 million, accrued interest of \$1.4 million and other accrued liabilities of \$ 1.2 million.

Capital Expenditures. Capital expenditures related to our continuing operations in 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$26.3 million, \$35.4 million and \$9.3 million, respectively. The table below sets forth the components of these capital expenditures for the three years ended December 31, 2006.

	Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
	(dollars in thousands)		
Expenditure category:			
Exploration/Development	\$ 26,117	\$ 34,991	\$ 9,088
Facilities and other	229	359	181
Total	\$ 26,346	\$ 35,350	\$ 9,269

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, capital expenditures were primarily for the development of existing properties. We anticipate making capital expenditures for 2007 ranging from \$27 to \$44 million which will be used primarily for the development of our current properties. These anticipated expenditures are subject to adequate cash flow from operations and availability under our revolving credit facility. If these sources of funding do not prove to be sufficient, we may also issue additional shares of equity securities although we

may not be able to complete equity financings on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Our ability to make all of our budgeted capital expenditures will also be subject to availability of drilling rigs and other field equipment and services. Our capital expenditures could also include expenditures for acquisition of producing properties if such opportunities arise, but we currently have no agreements, arrangements or undertakings regarding any material acquisitions. We have no material long-term capital commitments and are consequently able to adjust the level of our expenditures as circumstances dictate. Additionally, the level of capital expenditures will vary during future periods depending on

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market conditions and other related economic factors. Should the prices of natural gas and crude oil continue to decline and if our costs of operations continue to increase as a result of the scarcity of drilling rigs or if our production volumes decrease, our cash flows will decrease which may result in a reduction of the capital expenditures budget. If we decrease our capital expenditures budget, we may not be able to offset natural gas and crude oil production volumes decreases caused by natural field declines and sales of producing properties, if any.

Sources of Capital. The net funds provided by and/or used in each of the operating, investing and financing activities, related to continuing operations, are summarized in the following table and discussed in further detail below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 15,561	\$ 21,099	\$ 27,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,102)	(35,350)	(9,269)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,458)	14,877	(65,684)
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1	\$ 626	\$ (47,953)
	=====	=====	=====

Operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 provided us with \$15.5 million of cash. Expenditures in 2006 of approximately \$26.3 were primarily for the development of natural gas and crude oil properties offset by proceeds from the sale of oil and gas properties of \$12.2 million. Financing activities used \$1.4 million during 2006, of which \$20.4 million was provided from long-term borrowing offset by \$22.4 million of payments on long-term debt.

Operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 provided us with \$21.1 million of cash. Expenditures in 2005 of approximately \$35.4 were primarily for the development of natural gas and crude oil properties. Financing activities provided \$14.9 million during 2005, of which \$11.3 million was provided by a private placement of common stock, \$28.4 million was provided from long-term borrowing offset by \$25.3 million of payments on long-term debt.

Operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2004 provided us with \$27.0 million of cash. Investing activities used \$9.3 million during 2004 primarily for the development of natural gas and crude oil properties. Financing activities used \$65.7 million during 2004, primarily for payments on long-term debt and deferred financing fees

Future Capital Resources. We currently have three principal sources of liquidity going forward: (i) cash from operating activities, (ii) funding under our revolving credit facility, and (iii) if an appropriate opportunity presents itself, the sale of producing properties. If these sources of liquidity do not prove to be sufficient, we may also issue additional shares of equity securities although we may not be able to complete equity financings on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Covenants under the indenture for the notes and the revolving credit facility restrict our use of cash from operating activities, cash on hand and any proceeds from asset sales. Under the terms of the notes, proceeds of optional sales of our assets that are not timely reinvested in new natural gas and crude oil assets will be required to be used to reduce indebtedness and proceeds of mandatory sales must be used to redeem indebtedness. The terms of the notes and the revolving credit facility also substantially restrict our

ability to:

- o incur additional indebtedness;
- o grant liens;
- o pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments;
- o merge or consolidate with any other entity; or

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- o sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets.

Our cash flow from operations depends heavily on the prevailing prices of natural gas and crude oil and our production volumes of natural gas and crude oil. Although we have hedged a portion of our natural gas and crude oil production and will continue this practice as required pursuant to the revolving credit facility, future natural gas and crude oil price declines would have a material adverse effect on our overall results, and therefore, our liquidity. Falling natural gas and crude oil prices could also negatively affect our ability to raise capital on terms favorable to us or at all.

Our cash flow from operations will also depend upon the volume of natural gas and crude oil that we produce. Unless we otherwise expand reserves, our production volumes may decline as reserves are produced. Due to sales of properties in 2002 and 2003, the divestiture of Grey Wolf during the first quarter of 2005, property sales in 2006 and restrictions on capital expenditures under the terms of our 11 1/2% secured notes due 2007 (which were refinanced in October 2004), we now have significantly reduced reserves and production as compared with pre-2003 levels. In the future, if an appropriate opportunity presents itself, we may sell additional properties, which could further reduce our production volumes. To offset the loss in production volumes resulting from natural field declines and sales of producing properties, we must conduct successful, exploration and development activities, acquire additional producing properties or identify additional behind-pipe zones or secondary recovery reserves. We believe our numerous drilling opportunities will allow us to increase our production volumes; however, our drilling activities are subject to numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive natural gas or crude oil reservoirs will be found. While we have had some success in pursuing these activities, we have not been able to fully replace the production volumes lost from natural field declines and property sales. For example, during 2006, we added approximately 3.6 Bcfe of proved reserves which were offset by 1.8 Bcfe of reserves attributable to properties we sold and 7.7 Bcfe of production. If our proved reserves continue to decline in the future, our production will also decline and, consequently our cash flow from operations and the amount that we are able to borrow under our revolving credit facility will also decline. The risk of not finding commercially productive reservoirs will be compounded by the fact that 52% of our total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2006 were undeveloped. During 2006, we expended approximately \$26.1 million for wells in south Texas, west Texas and Wyoming. These activities did not result in significant new production or reserves. In west Texas we are currently completing two wells in the Bell and Cherry Canyon Sands. In the Oates SW Field of Pecos County, Texas, we have a well that is currently awaiting a drilling rig to drill the horizontal lateral in the Devonian formation. We continue to perform general well maintenance and work-overs utilizing our own work-over rigs. In addition, approximately 29% of our production for the year ended December 31, 2006 was from a single well in west Texas. If production from this well decreases, the volume of our production would also decrease which, in turn, would likely cause our cash flow from operations to decrease.

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Contractual Obligations. We are committed to making cash payments in the future on the following types of agreements:

- o Long-term debt
- o Operating leases for office facilities

We have no off-balance sheet debt or unrecorded obligations and we have not guaranteed the debt of any other party. Below is a schedule of the future payments that we are obligated to make based on agreements in place as of December 31, 2006.

Contractual Obligations (dollars in thousands)	Payments due in:				
	Total	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	Th
Long-Term Debt (1)	\$ 127,614	\$ -	\$ 127,614	\$ -	\$
Interest on long-term debt (2)	47,292	16,304	30,988	-	
Operating Leases (3)	534	259	275	-	
Total	\$ 175,440	\$ 16,563	\$ 158,877	\$ -	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) These amounts represent the balances outstanding under the revolving credit facility and the notes. These repayments assume that we will not draw down additional funds.

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(2) Interest expense assumes the balances of long-term debt at the end of the period and current effective interest rates.

(3) Office lease obligations. The lease for office space expires in January 2009.

We maintain a reserve for cost associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets. At December 31, 2006 our reserve for these obligations totaled \$1.0 million for which no contractual commitment exist. For additional information relating to this obligation, see Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. At December 31, 2006, we had no existing off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC regulations, that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Contingencies. From time to time, we are involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2006 we were not engaged in any legal proceedings that are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Other obligations. We make and will continue to make substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas. In the past, we have funded our

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operations and capital expenditures primarily through cash flow from operations, sales of properties, sales of production payments and borrowings under our bank credit facilities and other sources. Given our high degree of operating control, the timing and incurrence of operating and capital expenditures is largely within our discretion.

Long-Term Indebtdness

The following table sets forth our long-term indebtedness as of December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Long Term Indebtedness		
December 31		
	----- 2006 -----	2005 ----- -----
(in thousands)		
Floating rate senior secured notes due 2009..	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
Senior secured revolving credit facility.....	2,614	4,527
	-----	-----
	127,614	129,527
Less current maturities	-	-
	-----	-----
	\$ 127,614	\$ 129,527
	=====	=====

Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. In connection with the October 2004 financial restructuring, Abraxas issued \$125 million in aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. The notes will mature on December 1, 2009 and began accruing interest from the date of issuance, October 28, 2004 at a per annum floating rate of six-month LIBOR plus 7.50%. The current interest rate is 12.85% per annum. The interest rate is reset semi-annually on each June 1 and December 1. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The notes rank equally among themselves and with all of our unsubordinated and secured indebtedness, including our credit facility and senior in right of payment to our existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

Each of our subsidiaries, Eastside Coal Company, Inc., Sandia Oil & Gas Corporation, Sandia Operating Corp., Wamsutter Holdings, Inc. and Western Associated Energy Corporation (collectively, the "Subsidiary Guarantors"), has unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, the payment of the principal, premium and interest on the notes on a senior secured basis. In addition, any other subsidiary or affiliate of ours, that in the future guarantees any other indebtedness with us, or our restricted subsidiaries, will also be required to guarantee the notes.

The notes and the Subsidiary Guarantors' guarantees thereof, together with our revolving credit facility and the Subsidiary Guarantors' guarantees thereof, are secured by shared first priority perfected security interests, subject to certain permitted encumbrances, in all of our and each of our restricted subsidiaries' material property and assets, including substantially all of our and their natural gas and crude oil properties and all of the capital stock (or in the case of an unrestricted subsidiary that is a controlled foreign

corporation, up to 65% of the outstanding capital stock) of any entity, owned by

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us and our restricted subsidiaries (collectively, the "Collateral").

The notes may be redeemed, at our election, as a whole or from time to time in part, at any time after April 28, 2007, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice to each holder of notes to be redeemed, subject to the conditions and at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below, together with accrued and unpaid interest and Liquidating Damages (as defined in the indenture) if any, to the applicable redemption date.

Year	Percentage
From April 29, 2007 to April 28, 2008	104.00%
From April 29, 2008 to April 28, 2009	102.00%
After April 28, 2009	100.00%

Prior to April 28, 2007, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate original principal amount of the notes using the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings, in each case at the redemption price equal to the product of (i) the principal amount of the notes being so redeemed and (ii) a redemption price factor of 1.00 plus the per annum interest rate on the notes (expressed as a decimal) on the applicable redemption date plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date, provided certain conditions are also met.

If we experience specific kinds of change of control events, each holder of notes may require us to repurchase all or any portion of such holder's notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to:

- o incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain types of preferred stock or redeemable stock;
- o transfer or sell assets;
- o create liens on assets;
- o 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;
- o engage in transactions with affiliates;
- o guarantee other indebtedness;
- o permit restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute or lend money to us;
- o cause a restricted subsidiary to issue or sell its capital stock; and
- o consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of our and our restricted subsidiaries.

The indenture also contains customary events of default, including nonpayment of principal or interest, violations of covenants, cross default and cross acceleration to certain other indebtedness, including our revolving credit facility, bankruptcy, and material judgments and liabilities.

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Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility. On October 28, 2004, we entered into an agreement for a revolving credit facility having a maximum commitment of \$15 million, which includes a \$2.5 million subfacility for letters of credit. Availability under the revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base consistent with normal and customary natural gas and crude oil lending transactions.

Outstanding amounts under the revolving credit facility bear interest at the prime rate announced by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association plus 1.00%. The current interest rate is 9.25% per annum. Subject to earlier

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termination rights and events of default, the stated maturity date under the revolving credit facility is October 28, 2008.

We are permitted to terminate the revolving credit facility, and under certain circumstances, may be required, from time to time, to permanently reduce the lenders' aggregate commitment under the revolving credit facility. Such termination and each such reduction is subject to a premium equal to the percentage listed below multiplied by the lenders' aggregate commitment under the revolving credit facility, or, in the case of partial reduction, the amount of such reduction.

Year	% Premium
1	1.5
2	1.0
3	0.5
4	0.0

Each of our current subsidiaries has guaranteed, and each of our future restricted subsidiaries will guarantee, our obligations under the revolving credit facility on a senior secured basis. In addition, any other subsidiary or affiliate of ours, that in the future guarantees any of our other indebtedness or of our restricted subsidiaries will be required to guarantee our obligations under the revolving credit facility. Obligations under the revolving credit facility are secured, together with the notes, by a shared first priority perfected security interest, subject to certain permitted encumbrances, in all of our and each of our restricted subsidiaries' material property and assets, including substantially all of our and their natural gas and crude oil properties and all of the capital stock (or in the case of an unrestricted subsidiary that is a controlled foreign corporation, up to 65% of the outstanding capital stock) in any entity, owned by us and our restricted subsidiaries.

Under the revolving credit facility, we are subject to customary covenants, including certain financial covenants and reporting requirements. The revolving credit facility requires us to maintain a minimum net cash interest coverage ratio and also requires us to enter into hedging agreements on not less than 25% or more than 75% of our projected natural gas and crude oil production.

In addition to the foregoing and other customary covenants, the revolving credit facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict Abraxas' ability to:

- o incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain types of preferred stock or redeemable stock;

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- o transfer or sell assets;
- o create liens on assets;
- o 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;
- o engage in transactions with affiliates;
- o guarantee other indebtedness;
- o make any change in the principal nature of our business;
- o prepay, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any of our or our restricted subsidiaries' indebtedness;
- o permit a change of control;
- o directly or indirectly make or acquire any investment;
- o cause a restricted subsidiary to issue or sell our capital stock; and
- o consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of Abraxas and our restricted subsidiaries.

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The revolving credit facility also contains customary events of default, including nonpayment of principal or interest, violations of covenants, cross default and cross acceleration to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and material judgments and liabilities, and is subject to an Intercreditor, Security and Collateral Agency Agreement, which specifies the rights of the parties thereto to the proceeds from the Collateral.

Intercreditor Agreement. The holders of the notes, together with the lenders under our credit facility, are subject to an Intercreditor, Security and Collateral Agency Agreement, which specifies the rights of the parties thereto to the proceeds from the Collateral. The Intercreditor Agreement, among other things, (i) creates security interests in the Collateral in favor of a collateral agent for the benefit of the holders of the notes and the credit facility lenders and (ii) governs the priority of payments among such parties upon notice of an event of default under the Indenture or the credit facility.

So long as no such event of default exists, the collateral agent will not collect payments under the new credit facility documents or the indenture governing the notes and other note documents (collectively, the "Secured Documents"), and all payments will be made directly to the respective creditor under the applicable Secured Document. Upon notice of an event of default and for so long as an event of default exists, payments to each credit facility lender and holder of the notes from us and our current subsidiaries and proceeds from any disposition of any collateral, will, subject to limited exceptions, be collected by the collateral agent for deposit into a collateral account and then distributed as provided in the following paragraph.

Upon notice of any such event of default and so long as an event of default exists, funds in the collateral account will be distributed by the collateral agent generally in the following order of priority:

first, to reimburse the collateral agent for expenses incurred in

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protecting and realizing upon the value of the Collateral;

second, to reimburse the credit facility administrative agent and the trustee, on a pro rata basis, for expenses incurred in protecting and realizing upon the value of the Collateral while any of these parties was acting on behalf of the Control Party (as defined below);

third, to reimburse the credit facility administrative agent and the trustee, on a pro rata basis, for expenses incurred in protecting and realizing upon the value of the Collateral while any of these parties was not acting on behalf of the Control Party;

fourth, to pay all accrued and unpaid interest (and then any unpaid commitment fees) under the credit facility;

fifth, if, the collateral coverage value of three times the outstanding obligations under the credit facility would be met after giving effect to any payment under this clause "fifth," to pay all accrued and unpaid interest on the notes;

sixth, to pay all outstanding principal of (and then any other unpaid amounts, including, without limitation, any fees, expenses, premiums and reimbursement obligations) the credit facility;

seventh, to pay all accrued and unpaid interest on the notes (if not paid under clause "fifth");

eighth, to pay all outstanding principal of (and then any other unpaid amounts, including, without limitation, any premium with respect to) the notes; and

ninth, to pay each credit facility lender, holder of the notes, and other secured party, on a pro rata basis, all other amounts outstanding under the credit facility and the notes.

To the extent there exists any excess monies or property in the collateral account after all of ours and our subsidiaries' obligations under the credit facility, the indenture and the notes are paid in full, the collateral agent will be required to return such excess to us.

The collateral agent will act in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement and as directed by the "Control Party" which for purposes of the Intercreditor Agreement is the holders of the notes and the credit facility

lenders, acting as a single class, by vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of outstanding obligations under the notes and the credit facility.

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the lien on the assets constituting part of the Collateral that is sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of each Secured Document may be released if (i) no default or event of default exists under any of the Secured Documents, (ii) we have delivered an officers' certificate to each of the collateral agent, the trustee, the credit facility administrative agent certifying that the proposed sale or other disposition of assets is either permitted or required by, and is in accordance with the provisions of, the applicable Secured Documents and (iii) the collateral agent has acknowledged such certificate.

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The Intercreditor Agreement provides for the termination of security interests on the date that all obligations under the Secured Documents are paid in full.

Hedging Activities

Our results of operations are significantly affected by fluctuations in commodity prices and we seek to reduce our exposure to price volatility by hedging our production through swaps, options and other commodity derivative instruments. Under our revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain hedge positions on not less than 25% or more than 75% of our projected oil and gas production for a six month rolling period. See "--Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk--Hedging Sensitivity" for further information.

Net Operating Loss Carryforwards

At December 31, 2006, we had, subject to the limitation discussed below, \$192.7 million of net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. tax purposes. These loss carryforwards will expire through 2026 if not utilized.

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 million for deferred tax assets at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Related Party Transactions

Abraxas has adopted a policy that transactions between Abraxas and its officers, directors, principal stockholders, or affiliates of any of them, will be on terms no less favorable to Abraxas than can be obtained on an arm's length basis in transactions with third parties and must be approved by the vote of at least a majority of the disinterested directors.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires that management apply accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect results of operations and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The following represents those policies that management believes are particularly important to the financial statements and that require the use of estimates and assumptions to describe matters that are inherently uncertain.

Full Cost Method of Accounting for natural gas and crude oil activities. SEC Regulation S-X defines the financial accounting and reporting standards for companies engaged in natural gas and crude oil activities. Two methods are prescribed: the successful efforts method and the full cost method. We have chosen to follow the full cost method under which all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and development are capitalized. We also capitalize internal costs that can be directly identified with our acquisition, exploration and development activities and do not include any costs related to production, general corporate overhead or similar activities. Under the successful efforts method, geological and geophysical costs and costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties are charged to expense as incurred. Costs of drilling exploratory wells that do not result in proved reserves are charged to expense. Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment of natural gas and crude oil properties are generally calculated on a well by well or lease or field basis versus the "full cost" pool basis. Additionally, gain or loss is generally recognized on all sales of natural gas and crude oil properties under the successful efforts method. As a result our

financial statements will differ from companies that apply the successful efforts method since we will generally reflect a higher level of capitalized costs as well as a higher depreciation, depletion and amortization rate on our natural gas and crude oil properties.

At the time it was adopted, management believed that the full cost method would be preferable, as earnings tend to be less volatile than under the successful efforts method. However, the full cost method makes us susceptible to significant non-cash charges during times of volatile commodity prices because the full cost pool may be impaired when prices are low. These charges are not recoverable when prices return to higher levels. We have experienced this situation several times over the years, most recently in 2002. Our natural gas and crude oil reserves have a relatively long life. However, temporary drops in commodity prices can have a material impact on our business including impact from the full cost method of accounting.

Under full cost accounting rules, the net capitalized cost of natural gas and crude oil properties may not exceed a "ceiling limit" which is based upon the present value of estimated future net cash flows from proved reserves on a pool by pool basis, discounted at 10%, plus the lower of cost or fair market value of unproved properties and the cost of properties not being amortized, less income taxes. If net capitalized costs of natural gas and crude oil properties exceed the ceiling limit, we must charge the amount of the excess to earnings. This is called a "ceiling limitation write-down." This charge does not impact cash flow from operating activities, but does reduce our stockholders' equity and reported earnings. The risk that we will be required to write down the carrying value of natural gas and crude oil properties increases when natural gas and crude oil prices are depressed or volatile. In addition, write-downs may occur if we experience substantial downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves or if purchasers cancel long-term contracts for our natural gas production. An expense recorded in one period may not be reversed in a subsequent period even though higher natural gas and crude oil prices may have increased the ceiling applicable to the subsequent period. We apply the full cost ceiling test on a quarterly basis on the date of the latest balance sheet presented.

Estimates of Proved Natural Gas and Crude Oil Reserves. Estimates of our proved reserves included in this report are prepared in accordance with GAAP and SEC guidelines. The accuracy of a reserve estimate is a function of:

- o the quality and quantity of available data;
- o the interpretation of that data;
- o the accuracy of various mandated economic assumptions;
- o and the judgment of the persons preparing the estimate.

Our proved reserve information included in this report was based on evaluations prepared by independent petroleum engineers. Estimates prepared by other third parties may be higher or lower than those included herein. Because these estimates depend on many assumptions, all of which may substantially differ from future actual results, reserve estimates will be different from the quantities of oil and gas that are ultimately recovered. In addition, results of drilling, testing and production after the date of an estimate may justify material revisions to the estimate.

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You should not assume that the present value of future net cash flows is the current market value of our estimated proved reserves. In accordance with SEC requirements, we based the estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves on prices and costs on the date of the estimate. Actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower than the prices and costs as of the date of the estimate.

The estimates of proved reserves materially impact DD&A expense. If the estimates of proved reserves decline, the rate at which we record DD&A expense will increase, reducing future net income. Such a decline may result from lower market prices, which may make it uneconomic to drill for and produce higher cost fields.

Asset Retirement Obligations. The estimated costs of restoration and removal of facilities are accrued. The fair value of a liability for an asset's retirement obligation is recorded in the period in which it is incurred and the corresponding cost capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The liability is accreted to its then present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. For all periods presented, we have included estimated future

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costs of abandonment and dismantlement in our full cost amortization base and amortize these costs as a component of our depletion expense.

Hedge Accounting. From time to time, we use commodity price hedges to limit our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas and crude oil prices. Results of those hedging transactions are reflected in natural gas and crude oil sales.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", was effective for us on January 1, 2001. SFAS 133, as amended and interpreted, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. In 2003 we elected out of hedge accounting as prescribed by SFAS 133. Accordingly all derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, are required to be recorded at fair value on our balance sheet. Changes in fair value of contracts are recognized in earnings in the current period.

Due to the volatility of natural gas and crude oil prices and, to a lesser extent, interest rates, our financial condition and results of operations can be significantly impacted by changes in the market value of our derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005 the net market value of our derivatives was an asset of \$157,286 and \$75,817 respectively.

Share-Based Payments. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment." SFAS No. 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", and supersedes APB 25. Among other items, SFAS 123R eliminates the use of APB 25 and the intrinsic value method of accounting, and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, based on the grant date fair value of those awards, in the financial statements. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative under the new standard. The Company has elected early adoption of SFAS 123R .

SFAS 123R permits companies to adopt its requirements using either a "modified prospective" method, or a "modified retrospective" method. The Company has elected to use the "modified retrospective" method. Under the "modified

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retrospective" method, compensation cost is recognized in the financial statements beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after that date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all unvested awards granted prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R. The "modified retrospective" method also permit entities to restate financial statements of previous periods based on proforma disclosures made in accordance with SFAS 123. This standard requires the cost of all share-based payments, including stock options, to be measured at fair value on the grant date and recognized in the statement of operations. In accordance with this standard, all periods prior to January 1, 2005 were restated to reflect the impact of the standard as if it had been adopted on January 1, 1995, the original effective date of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Also in accordance with the standard, the amounts that are reported in the statement of operations for the restated periods are the pro forma amounts previously disclosed under SFAS No. 123.

The Company currently utilizes a standard option pricing model (i.e., Black-Scholes) to measure the fair value of stock options granted to employees. While SFAS 123R permits entities to continue to use such a model, the standard also permits the use of a more complex binomial, or "lattice" model. Based upon research done by the Company on the alternative models available to value option grants, and in conjunction with the type and number of stock options expected to be issued in the future, the Company has determined that it will continue to use the Black-Scholes model for option valuation as of the current time. SFAS 123R includes several modifications to the way that income taxes are recorded in the financial statements. The expense for certain types of option grants is only deductible for tax purposes at the time that the taxable event takes place, which could cause variability in the Company's effective tax rates recorded throughout the year. SFAS 123R does not allow companies to "predict" when these taxable events will take place. Furthermore, it requires that the benefits associated with the tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after the effective date. These future amounts cannot be estimated, because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FIN 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." FIN 48 requires an entity to evaluate its tax positions following a two-step process. The first step requires an entity to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained based on the technical merits of the position. The second step requires an entity to recognize in the financial statements each tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not criterion. Each recognized tax position should be measured at the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The impact of initially applying FIN 48 is required to be recognized as a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for that fiscal year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of applying this guidance if any.

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In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). This standard clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. Additionally, it establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. We have not yet determined the impact that the implementation of SFAS No. 157 will have on our results of operations or financial condition if any. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 requires companies to evaluate the materiality of identified unadjusted errors on each financial statement and related financial statement disclosure using both the rollover approach and the iron curtain approach, as those terms are defined in SAB 108. The rollover approach quantifies misstatements based on the amount of the error in the current year financial statement, whereas the iron curtain approach quantifies misstatements based on the effects of correcting the misstatement existing in the balance sheet at the end of the current year, irrespective of the misstatement's year(s) of origin. Financial statements would require adjustment when either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that is material. Correcting prior year financial statements for immaterial errors would not require previously filed reports to be amended. If a Company determines that an adjustment to prior year financial statements is required upon adoption of SAB 108 and does not elect to restate its previous financial statements, then it must recognize the cumulative effect of applying SAB 108 in fiscal 2006 beginning balances of the affected assets and liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the fiscal 2006 opening balance in retained earnings. SAB 108 is effective for interim periods of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006 and was adopted by the company effective October 1, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Commodity Price Risk

As an independent natural gas and crude oil producer, our revenue, cash flow from operations, other income and equity earnings and profitability, reserve values, access to capital and future rate of growth are substantially dependent upon the prevailing prices of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. Declines in commodity prices will adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity, ability to obtain financing and operating results. Lower commodity prices may reduce the amount of natural gas and crude oil that we can produce economically. Prevailing prices for such commodities are subject to wide fluctuation in response to relatively minor changes in supply and demand and a variety of additional factors beyond our control, such as global political and economic conditions. Historically, prices received for natural gas and crude oil production have been volatile and unpredictable, and such volatility is expected to continue. Most of our production is sold at market prices. Generally, if the commodity indexes fall, the price that we receive for our production will also decline. Therefore, the amount of revenue that we realize is partially determined by factors beyond our control. Assuming the production levels we attained during the year ended December 31, 2006, a 10% decline in natural gas

and crude oil, prices would have reduced our operating revenue and cash flow by

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approximately \$5.1 million for the year.

Hedging Sensitivity

On January 1, 2001, we adopted SFAS 133 as amended by SFAS 137 and SFAS 138. Under SFAS 133, all derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. In 2003 we elected not to designate derivative instruments as hedges. Accordingly the instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with changes in the market value of the derivatives being recorded in current oil and gas revenue.

Under the terms of our revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain hedging positions with respect to not less than 25% nor more than 75% of our natural gas and crude oil production for a rolling six month period.

All hedge transactions are subject to our risk management policy, which has been approved by the Board of Directors.

We currently have the following hedges in place:

Time Period	Notional Quantities	Price
April 2007	10,000 MMbtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 4.50
May 2007	10,000 MMbtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
June 2007	10,000 MMbtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
July 2007	10,000 MMbtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 4.25
August 2007	10,000 MMbtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
September 2007	10,000 MMbtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.50

At December 31, 2006 the aggregate fair market value of our hedges was approximately \$157,286.

Interest rate risk

At December 31, 2006 we had \$125.0 million in outstanding indebtedness under the floating rate senior secured notes due 2009. The notes bear interest at a per annum rate of six-month LIBOR plus 7.5%. The rate is redetermined on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning June 1, 2005. The current rate on the notes is 12.85%. For every percentage point that the LIBOR rate rises, our interest expense would increase by approximately \$1.3 million on an annual basis. At December 31, 2006, we had \$2.6 million outstanding indebtedness under our revolving credit facility. Interest on this facility accrues at the prime rate announced by Wells Fargo Bank plus 1.00%. For every percentage point increase in the announced prime rate, our interest expense would increase by approximately \$26,000 on an annual basis.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

For the financial statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8, see the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

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Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by it under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. As of December 31, 2006, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief

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Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of December 31, 2006, to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we have included a report of management's assessment of the design and effectiveness of our internal controls as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. BDO Seidman, LLP, our registered public accountants, also attested to, and reported on, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Management's report and the independent public accounting firm's attestation report are included in our 2006 Financial Statements in Item 15 under the captions "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting" and "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" and are incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the fourth quarter of 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

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(a) 2. Financial Statement Schedules

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All schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, not required under the instructions or the information requested is set forth in the consolidated financial statements or related notes thereto.

(a)3.Exhibits

The following Exhibits have previously been filed by the Registrant or are included following the Index to Exhibits.

Exhibit Number.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Abraxas. (Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 33-36565 (the "S-4 Registration Statement")).
3.2	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Abraxas dated October 22, 1990. (Filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the S-4 Registration Statement).
3.3	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Abraxas dated December 18, 1990. (Filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the S-4 Registration Statement).
3.4	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Abraxas dated June 8, 1995. (Filed as Exhibit 3.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-3, No. 333-00398 (the "S-3 Registration Statement")).
3.5	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Abraxas dated as of August 12, 2000 (Filed as Exhibit 3.5 to our Annual Report of Form 10-K filed April 2, 2001).
3.6	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Abraxas. (Filed as Exhibit 3.6 to

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Abraxas' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed April 5, 2002).

- 4.1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate of Abraxas. (Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the S-4 Registration Statement).
- 4.2 Specimen Preferred Stock Certificate of Abraxas. (Filed as Exhibit 4.2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 31, 1995).
- 4.3 Indenture dated October 28, 2004, by and among Abraxas, as Issuer; the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, relating to Abraxas' Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes Due 2009. (Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2004).
- 4.4 Form of Rule 144A Global Note for Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. (Filed as Exhibit A-1 to Exhibit 4.1 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2004).
- 4.5 Form of Regulation S Global Note for Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. (Filed as Exhibit A-2 to Exhibit 4.1 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2004).
- 4.6 Form of Accredited Investor Certificated Note for Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. (Filed as Exhibit A-3 to Exhibit 4.1 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2004).
- *10.1 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan. (Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Abraxas' Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 333-18673, (the "1996 Exchange Offer Registration Statement")).
- *10.2 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation Amended and Restated 1994 Long Term Incentive Plan. (Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Abraxas' Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 12, 2005).
- *10.3 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation Incentive Performance Bonus Plan. (Filed as Exhibit 10.24 to Abraxas' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 12, 1994).

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- 10.4 Form of Indemnity Agreement between Abraxas and each of its directors and officers. (Filed herewith).
- 10.5 Loan Agreement dated as of October 28, 2004 by and among Abraxas Petroleum Corporation, the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto, Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., as Arranger and Administrative Agent and the Lenders signatory thereto. (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 3, 2004).
- 10.6 Employment Agreement between Abraxas and Robert L. G. Watson. (Filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the 2000 S-1 Registration Statement).
- *10.7 Employment Agreement between Abraxas and Chris E. Williford. (Filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the 2000 S-1 Registration Statement).
- *10.8 Employment Agreement between Abraxas and Stephen T. Wendel. (Filed as Exhibit 10.26 to the S-3 Registration Statement).
- *10.9 Employment Agreement between Abraxas and William H. Wallace. (Filed as Exhibit 10.27 to the S-3 Registration Statement).

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- *10.10 Employment Agreement between Abraxas and Lee T. Billingsley. (Filed as Exhibit 10.28 to the S-3 Registration Statement).
- 10.11 Intercreditor, Security and Collateral Agency Agreement dated as of October 28, 2004 by and among Abraxas Petroleum Corporation, the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto, Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., Guggenheim Corporate Funding, LLC and U.S. Bank National Association. (Filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 3, 2004).
- *10.12 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation 2005 Non-Employee Directors Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan. (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 6, 2005).
- *10.13 Form of Stock Option Agreement under the Abraxas Petroleum Corporation 2005 Non-Employee Directors Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan. (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 6, 2005).
- *10.14 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation Senior Management Incentive Bonus Plan 2006 (Filed as exhibit 10 to 2005 Form 10-K filed March 22, 2006).
- 10.15 Common Stock Purchase Agreement made and entered into as of the 20th day of July, 2005, by and between Abraxas Petroleum Corporation and the Purchasers signatory thereto. (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 22, 2005).
- 10.16 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation 2005 Employee Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Abraxas' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 26, 2006).
- 14.1 Abraxas Petroleum Corporation Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ((Filed as Exhibit 14.1 to Abraxas Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 22, 2006).
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of Abraxas. (Filed as Exhibit 21.1 to Abraxas, Grey Wolf Exploration Inc., Sandia Oil & Gas Corporation, Sandia Operating Corp., Wamsutter Holdings, Inc., Western Associated Energy Corporation and Eastside Coal Company, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1, No. 333-103027).
- 23.1 Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP (filed herewith)
- 23.2 Consent of DeGolyer and MacNaughton. (filed herewith).
- 31.1 Certification - Chief Executive Officer (filed herewith)
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- 31.2 Certification - Chief Financial Officer (filed herewith)
- 32.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- 32.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- * Management Compensatory Plan or Agreement.

SIGNATURES

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

ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

By: /s/ Robert L.G. Watson ----- President and Principal Executive Officer	By: /s/ Chris E. Williford ----- Exec. Vice President and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer
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DATED: August 24, 2007

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature -----	Name and Title -----	Date ----
/s/ Robert L.G. Watson ----- Robert L.G. Watson	Chairman of the Board, President (Principal Executive Officer) and Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Chris E. Williford ----- Chris E. Williford	Exec. Vice President and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	August 24, 2007
/s/ Craig S. Bartlett, Jr. ----- Craig S. Bartlett, Jr.	Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Franklin A. Burke ----- Franklin A. Burke	Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Harold D. Carter ----- Harold D. Carter	Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Ralph F. Cox ----- Ralph F. Cox	Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Barry J. Galt ----- Barry J. Galt	Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Dennis E. Logue ----- Dennis E Logue	Director	August 24, 2007
/s/ Paul Powell	Director	August 24, 2007

Paul Powell

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Abraxas Petroleum Corporation:

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December

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31, 2006. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2006, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, has been audited by BDO Seidman, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm which also audited our consolidated financial statements. BDO Seidman's attestation report on management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting is included under the heading "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting."

By: /s/ Robert L.G. Watson

Robert L.G. Watson
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Chris E. Williford

Chris E. Williford
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

San Antonio, Texas
March 9, 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Abraxas Petroleum Corporation
San Antonio, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Abraxas Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, cash flows and other comprehensive income (loss) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Abraxas Petroleum Corporation at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Abraxas Petroleum Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 9, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 9, 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Abraxas Petroleum Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Scope of Management's Report, that Abraxas Petroleum Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Abraxas Petroleum Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly

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reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that Abraxas Petroleum Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Abraxas Petroleum Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 of Abraxas Petroleum Corporation and our report dated March 9, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 9, 2007

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

	December 31	
	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 43	\$
Accounts receivable:		
Joint owners	556	
Oil and gas production sales	5,645	
Other	39	

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Other current assets	6,240	
	470	
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	6,753	1
Property and equipment:		
Oil and gas properties, full cost method of accounting:		
Proved	347,245	33
Unproved properties excluded from amortization.....	-	
Other property and equipment	3,519	
	-----	-----
Total	350,764	33
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization	245,807	23
	-----	-----
Total property and equipment - net	104,957	10
Deferred financing fees, net	4,446	
Other assets	1,330	
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 117,486	\$ 12
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	December 31	
	-----	-----
	2006	2005
	-----	-----
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,268	\$
Joint interest oil and gas production payable	2,621	
Accrued interest	1,427	
Other accrued expenses	1,156	
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	10,472	1
Long-term debt	127,614	12
Future site restoration	1,019	
Commitments and contingencies	-	
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share - authorized		

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200,000,000 shares; issued 42,762,466 and 42,063,167 .	428	
Additional paid-in capital	164,210	16
Accumulated deficit	(186,947)	(18
Treasury stock, at cost, 35,552 and 56,477 shares.....	(285)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	975	
Total stockholders' deficit.....	(21,619)	(2
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit.....	\$ 117,486	\$ 1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands except per	
Revenues:		
Oil and gas production revenues	\$ 50,094	\$ 47,314
Rig revenues	1,613	1,295
Other	16	16
	51,723	48,625
Operating costs and expenses:		
Lease operating and production taxes	11,776	11,094
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	14,393	8,914
Rig operations	819	756
General and administrative (including stock-based compensation of \$998; \$247; and \$112).....	5,160	5,757
	32,148	26,521
Operating income	19,575	22,104
Other (income) expense:		
Interest income	(29)	(19
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,591	1,589
Interest expense	16,767	13,989
Financing costs.....	-	-
Gain on debt redemption.....	-	-
Other	-	274
	18,329	15,833
Net Income from continuing operations before income tax.....	1,246	6,271
Deferred income tax benefit.....	-	-
Income from continuing operations.....	1,246	6,271

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Net income from discontinued operations.....		-		12,846
Net income.....	\$	1,246	\$	19,117
Basic earnings per common share:				
Net earnings from continuing operations.....	\$	0.03	\$	0.16
Discontinued operations		-		0.33
Net income per common share - basic	\$	0.03	\$	0.49
Diluted earnings per common share:				
Net earnings from continuing operations.....	\$	0.03	\$	0.15
Discontinued operations		-		0.31
Net income per common share - diluted.....	\$	0.03	\$	0.46

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(In thousands except number of shares)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Acco O Com Inc
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2003	36,024,308	\$360	165,883	\$ (964)	\$ 147,804	\$ (219,670)	\$
Net Income.....	-	-	-	-	-	12,360	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,
Proceeds from receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock issued for compensation.....	58,808	1	(59,894)	415	(87)	-	
Stock-based compensation expense.....	-	-	-	-	112	-	
Stock options and warrants exercised	513,929	5	-	-	3,132	-	
Balance at December 31, 2004	36,597,045	366	105,989	(549)	150,961	(207,310)	3,
Net Income.....	-	-	-	-	-	19,117	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,
Increase in carrying value of investments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,

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Stock-based compensation.	-	-	-	-	247	-	
Shares issued for compensation.....	-	-	(49,512)	141	(39)	-	
Stock options exercised..	461,408	5	-	-	423	-	
Stock warrants exercised.	996,479	10	-	-	(10)	-	
Stock issued in private placement.....	4,000,000	40	-	-	11,213	-	
Other.....	8,235	-	-	-	-	-	
<hr/>							
Balance at December 31, 2005	42,063,167	421	56,477	(408)	162,795	(188,193)	1,
Net Income.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,246	
Decrease in carrying value of investments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7
Stock-based compensation.	-	-	-	-	998	-	
Shares issued for compensation.....	5,782	-	(20,925)	123	14	-	
Stock options exercised..	693,517	7	-	-	403	-	
<hr/>							
Balance at December 31, 2006	42,762,466	\$428	35,552	\$ (285)	\$ 164,210	\$ (186,947)	\$ 9
<hr/> <hr/>							

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended De	
	2006	2005
	(In thousa	
<hr/>		
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 1,246	\$ 19,117
Income from discontinued operations.....	-	12,846
<hr/>		
Income from continuing operations.....	1,246	6,271
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	14,393	8,914
Non-cash interest and financing cost.....	-	-
Accretion of future site restoration.....	133	19
Deferred tax benefit.....	-	-
Amortization of deferred financing fees.....	1,591	1,589
Stock-based compensation	998	247
Other non-cash transactions.....	92	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,357	(2,312)
Other	(567)	3,127
Accounts payable	(5,406)	5,230
Accrued expenses	724	(1,986)

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Net cash provided by continuing operations.....	15,561	21,099
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations.....	-	(4,132)
Net cash provided by operations.....	15,561	16,967
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures, including purchases and development of properties	(26,346)	(35,350)
Proceeds from the sale of oil and gas properties....	12,244	-
Net cash used in continuing operations.....	(14,102)	(35,350)
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations.....	-	25,671
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(14,102)	(9,679)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock.....	455	11,783
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	20,444	28,374
Payments on long-term borrowings	(22,357)	(25,272)
Deferred financing fees	-	(8)
Other.....	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations.....	(1,458)	14,877
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations.....	-	(23,407)
Net cash used in financing activities.....	(1,458)	(8,530)
Increase (decrease) in cash	1	(1,242)
Cash at beginning of year	42	1,284
Cash at end of year.....	\$ 43	\$ 42

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW (CONTINUED)

	Years Ended December	
	2006	2005
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		(In thousands)
Interest paid	\$ 16,575	\$ 12,5

=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended	
	----- 2006 -----	----- ----- -----
		(In tho
Net income	\$ 1,246	\$ 1
Other Comprehensive income:		
Reclassification of foreign currency translation		

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adjustment relating to the sale of foreign subsidiary...	-	
Effect of change in exchange rate.....	-	
Change in carrying value of investment.....	(709)	
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income	(709)	
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	\$ 537	\$ 1
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Abraxas Petroleum Corporation (the "Company", or "Abraxas") is an independent energy company primarily engaged in the exploration of and the acquisition, development, and production of crude oil and natural gas primarily along the Texas Gulf Coast, in the Permian Basin of western Texas and in Wyoming. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. On February 28, 2005 our former wholly-owned subsidiary, Grey Wolf Exploration, Inc. closed an initial public offering, resulting in the substantial divestiture of our capital stock and operations in Grey Wolf. As a result of the disposal of Grey Wolf, the results of operations of Grey Wolf through February 28, 2005 are reflected in our financial statements as discontinued operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that it is reasonably possible that estimates of proved crude oil and natural gas revenues could significantly change in the future.

Concentration of Credit Risk

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Financial instruments, which potentially expose the Company to credit risk consist principally of trade receivables and crude oil and natural gas price hedges. Accounts receivable are generally from companies with significant oil and gas marketing activities. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations and, generally, requires no collateral from its customers.

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in excess of Federally insured limits in prominent financial institutions considered by the Company to be of high credit quality.

Cash and Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$10,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on the Company's historical losses, as well as a review of certain accounts. Accounts are charged off when collection efforts have failed and the account is deemed uncollectible.

Oil and Gas Properties

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for crude oil and natural gas properties. Under this method, all direct costs and certain indirect costs associated with acquisition of properties and successful as well as unsuccessful exploration and development activities are capitalized. Depreciation, depletion, and amortization of capitalized crude oil and natural gas properties and estimated future development costs, excluding unproved properties, are based on the unit-of-production method based on proved reserves.

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Net capitalized costs of crude oil and natural gas properties, as adjusted for asset retirement obligations, less related deferred taxes, are limited to the lower of unamortized cost or the cost ceiling, defined as the sum of the present value of estimated future net revenues from proved reserves based on unescalated prices discounted at 10 percent, plus the cost of properties not being amortized, if any, plus the lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproved properties included in the costs being amortized, if any, less related income taxes. The Company does not have any properties being exclude from amortization. Excess costs are charged to proved property impairment expense. No gain or loss is recognized upon sale or disposition of crude oil and natural gas properties, except in unusual circumstances.

Other Property and Equipment

Other property and equipment are recorded on the basis of cost. Depreciation of other property and equipment is provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Major renewals and betterments are recorded as additions to the property and equipment accounts. Repairs that do not improve or extend the useful lives of assets are expensed.

Hedging

The Company enters into agreements to hedge the risk of future crude oil and natural gas price fluctuations. Such agreements are primarily in the form of

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price floors, which limit the impact of price reductions with respect to the Company's sale of crude oil and natural gas. The Company does not enter into speculative hedges.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended and interpreted, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. The Company elected out of hedge accounting as prescribed by SFAS 133. Accordingly all derivatives will be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value being recognized in earnings.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for Grey Wolf was the Canadian dollar (\$CDN). The Company translates the functional currency into U.S. dollars (\$US) based on the current exchange rate at the end of the period for the balance sheet and a weighted average rate for the period on the statement of operations. Prior to 2006, translation adjustments were reflected as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of stockholders' deficit.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company includes fair value information in the notes to consolidated financial statements when the fair value of its financial instruments is materially different from the book value. The Company assumes the book value of those financial instruments that are classified as current approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. For noncurrent financial instruments, the Company uses quoted market prices or, to the extent that there are no available quoted market prices, market prices for similar instruments.

Restoration, Removal and Environmental Liabilities

The Company is subject to extensive Federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These laws regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and may require the Company to remove or mitigate the environmental effects of the disposal or release of petroleum substances at various sites. Environmental expenditures are expensed or capitalized depending on their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that have no future economic benefit are expensed.

Liabilities for expenditures of a noncapital nature are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remediation is probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Such liabilities are generally undiscounted unless the timing of cash payments for the liability or component are fixed or reliably determinable.

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SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS 143). SFAS 143 addresses accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset's retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred and the corresponding cost capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The liability is accreted to its then present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. For all periods presented, we have included estimated future costs of abandonment and dismantlement in our full cost amortization base and amortize these costs as a component of our depletion expense in the accompanying

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consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarizes the Company's asset retirement obligation transactions related to continuing operations during the following years:

	2006	2005
	-----	-----
Beginning asset retirement obligation.....	\$ 883	\$ 888
New wells placed on production and other	29	115
Deletions related to property disposals.....	(26)	(139)
Accretion expense.....	133	19
	-----	-----
Ending asset retirement obligation.....	\$ 1,019	\$ 883
	=====	=====

Revenue Recognition and Major Customers

The Company recognizes crude oil and natural gas revenue from its interest in producing wells as crude oil and natural gas is sold from those wells, net of royalties. Revenue from the processing of natural gas is recognized in the period the service is performed. The Company utilizes the sales method to account for gas production volume imbalances. Under this method, income is recorded based on the Company's net revenue interest in production taken for delivery. The Company had no material gas imbalances at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Rig revenue is recognized as earned.

During 2006, 2005 and 2004 two customers accounted for 25% and 24%; 35% and 26%; and 38% and 26% of crude oil and natural gas revenues, respectively.

Deferred Financing Fees

Deferred financing fees are being amortized on a level yield basis over the term of the related debt arrangements.

Income Taxes

The Company records deferred income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Other Comprehensive Income

FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" (SFAS 130) requires disclosure of comprehensive income, which includes reported net income as adjusted for other comprehensive income. The components of other comprehensive income for the Company are foreign currency translation adjustments and change in the market value of marketable securities.

New Accounting Pronouncements

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In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." FIN 48 requires an entity to evaluate its tax positions following a two-step process. The first step requires an entity to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained based on the technical merits of the position. The second step requires an entity to recognize in the financial statements each tax

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position that meets the more-likely-than-not criterion. Each recognized tax position should be measured at the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The impact of initially applying FIN 48 is required to be recognized as a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for that fiscal year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of applying this guidance if any.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). This standard clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. Additionally, it establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. We have not yet determined the impact that the implementation of SFAS No. 157 will have on our results of operations or financial condition if any. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 requires companies to evaluate the materiality of identified unadjusted errors on each financial statement and related financial statement disclosure using both the rollover approach and the iron curtain approach, as those terms are defined in SAB 108. The rollover approach quantifies misstatements based on the amount of the error in the current year financial statement, whereas the iron curtain approach quantifies misstatements based on the effects of correcting the misstatement existing in the balance sheet at the end of the current year, irrespective of the misstatement's year(s) of origin. Financial statements would require adjustment when either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that is material. Correcting prior year financial statements for immaterial errors would not require previously filed reports to be amended. If a Company determines that an adjustment to prior year financial statements is required upon adoption of SAB 108 and does not elect to restate its previous financial statements, then it must recognize the cumulative effect of applying SAB 108 in fiscal 2006 beginning balances of the affected assets and liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the fiscal 2006 opening balance in retained earnings. SAB 108 is effective for interim periods of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006 and was adopted by the company effective October 1, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

2. Stock-based Compensation

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment." Among other items, SFAS 123R eliminates the use of the intrinsic value method of accounting, and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee

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services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, based on the grant date fair value of those awards, in the financial statements.

The Company has elected to use the "modified retrospective" method as prescribed in SFAS 123, which requires the cost of all share-based payments, including stock options, to be measured at fair value on the grant date and recognized in the statement of operations. In accordance with this standard, all periods prior to January 1, 2005 were restated to reflect the impact of the standard as if it had been adopted on January 1, 1995, the original effective date of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Also in accordance with the standard, the amounts that are reported in the statement of operations for the restated periods are the pro forma amounts previously disclosed under SFAS No. 123.

The Company currently utilizes a standard option pricing model (i.e., Black-Scholes) to measure the fair value of stock options granted to employees. While SFAS 123R permits entities to continue to use such a model, the standard also permits the use of a more complex binomial, or "lattice" model. Based upon research done by the Company on the alternative models available to value option grants, and in conjunction with the type and number of stock options expected to be issued in the future, the Company has determined that it will continue to use the Black-Scholes model for option valuation. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 2004, 2005 and 2006, risk-free interest rates of 1.5% in 2004, 4.14% in 2005 and 4.62% in 2006; dividend yields of -0%; volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common stock of .35 in 2004, .89 in 2005 and .62 in 2006, determined

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by daily historical prices as well as other market indicators, and a weighted-average expected life of the option of ten years in 2004, 8.3 years in 2005 and 4.71 to 5.06 years in 2006.

As a result of the adoption of this standard, the Company recognized a reduction of stock based compensation expense of approximately \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. This resulted in an increase in net income from continuing operations, net income before tax, net income and cash flow from operations of \$1.2 million for 2004 and an increase of \$0.03 earnings per share for the period. The Company recognized \$998,000, \$247,000, and \$112,000 in stock-based compensation expense for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively as a result of the adoption of this standard.

3. Discontinued Operations

On February 28, 2005, Abraxas substantially divested its investment in Grey Wolf. The operations of Grey Wolf, previously reported as a business segment, are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented in the accompanying financial statements and the operating results are reflected separately from the results of continuing operations. Interest attributable to discontinued operations represents interest on debt attributable to the Canadian subsidiary. Summarized discontinued operating results for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were:

Years Ended	
2005	2004
-----	-----

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Total revenue.....	\$	3,129	\$	15,082
		=====		=====
Income from operations before income tax		18,906 (1)		3,323
Income tax expense (benefit).....		6,060		-
		-----		-----
Income from discontinued operations	\$	12,846	\$	3,323
		=====		=====

(1) Includes gain on sale of foreign subsidiary of \$17.3 million in 2005.

4. Long-Term Debt

The following is a description of the Company's debt as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively:

	December 31	
	2006	2005
	(in thousands)	
Floating rate senior secured notes due 2009.....	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
Senior secured revolving credit facility.....	2,614	4,527
	-----	-----
	127,614	129,527
Less current maturities	-	-
	-----	-----
	\$ 127,614	\$ 129,527
	=====	=====

Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. In connection with the October 2004 financial restructuring, Abraxas issued \$125 million in principal aggregate amount of Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2009. The notes will mature on December 1, 2009 and began accruing interest from the date of issuance, October 28, 2004 at a per annum floating rate of six-month LIBOR plus 7.50%. The current interest rate is 12.85% per annum. The interest rate is reset semi-annually on each June 1 and December 1. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The notes rank equally among themselves and with all of our unsecured and unsecured indebtedness, including our credit facility and senior in right of payment to our existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

Each of our subsidiaries, Eastside Coal Company, Inc., Sandia Oil & Gas Corporation, Sandia Operating Corp., Wamsutter Holdings, Inc. and Western Associated Energy Corporation (collectively, the "Subsidiary Guarantors"), has unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, the payment of the principal, premium and interest on the notes on a senior secured basis. In addition, any other subsidiary or affiliate of ours, that in the future guarantees any other indebtedness with us, or our restricted subsidiaries, will also be required to guarantee the notes.

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The notes and the Subsidiary Guarantors' guarantees thereof, together with

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our revolving credit facility and the Subsidiary Guarantors' guarantees thereof, are secured by shared first priority perfected security interests, subject to certain permitted encumbrances, in all of our and each of our restricted subsidiaries' material property and assets, including substantially all of our and their natural gas and crude oil properties and all of the capital stock (or in the case of an unrestricted subsidiary that is a controlled foreign corporation, up to 65% of the outstanding capital stock) of any entity, owned by us and our restricted subsidiaries (collectively, the "Collateral").

The notes may be redeemed, at our election, as a whole or from time to time in part, at any time after April 28, 2007, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice to each holder of notes to be redeemed, subject to the conditions and at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below, together with accrued and unpaid interest and Liquidating Damages (as defined in the indenture) if any, to the applicable redemption date.

Year	Percentage
From April 29, 2007 to April 28, 2008	104.00%
From April 29, 2008 to April 28, 2009	102.00%
After April 28, 2009	100.00%

Prior to April 28, 2007, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate original principal amount of the notes using the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings, in each case at the redemption price equal to the product of (i) the principal amount of the notes being so redeemed and (ii) a redemption price factor of 1.00 plus the per annum interest rate on the notes (expressed as a decimal) on the applicable redemption date plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date, provided certain conditions are also met.

If we experience specific kinds of change of control events, each holder of notes may require us to repurchase all or any portion of such holder's notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to:

- o incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain types of preferred stock or redeemable stock;
- o transfer or sell assets;
- o create liens on assets;
- o 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;
- o engage in transactions with affiliates;
- o guarantee other indebtedness;
- o permit restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute or lend money to us;
- o cause a restricted subsidiary to issue or sell its' capital stock; and
- o consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of our and our restricted subsidiaries.

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The indenture also contains customary events of default, including nonpayment of principal or interest, violations of covenants, cross default and cross acceleration to certain other indebtedness, including our revolving credit facility, bankruptcy, and material judgments and liabilities.

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility. On October 28, 2004, we entered into an agreement for a revolving credit facility having a maximum commitment of \$15 million, which includes a \$2.5 million subfacility for letters of credit.

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Availability under the revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base consistent with normal and customary natural gas and crude oil lending transactions.

Outstanding amounts under the revolving credit facility bear interest at the prime rate announced by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association plus 1.00%. The current interest rate is 9.25% per annum. Subject to earlier termination rights and events of default, the stated maturity date under the revolving credit facility is October 28, 2008.

We are permitted to terminate the revolving credit facility, and under certain circumstances, may be required, from time to time, to permanently reduce the lenders' aggregate commitment under the revolving credit facility. Such termination and each such reduction is subject to a premium equal to the percentage listed below multiplied by the lenders' aggregate commitment under the revolving credit facility, or, in the case of partial reduction, the amount of such reduction.

Year	% Premium
1	1.5
2	1.0
3	0.5
4	0.0

Each of our current subsidiaries has guaranteed, and each of our future restricted subsidiaries will guarantee, our obligations under the revolving credit facility on a senior secured basis. In addition, any other subsidiary or affiliate of ours, that in the future guarantees any of our other indebtedness or of our restricted subsidiaries will be required to guarantee our obligations under the revolving credit facility. Obligations under the revolving credit facility are secured, together with the notes, by a shared first priority perfected security interest, subject to certain permitted encumbrances, in all of our and each of our restricted subsidiaries' material property and assets, including substantially all of our and their natural gas and crude oil properties and all of the capital stock (or in the case of an unrestricted subsidiary that is a controlled foreign corporation, up to 65% of the outstanding capital stock) in any entity, owned by us and our restricted subsidiaries.

Under the revolving credit facility, we are subject to customary covenants, including certain financial covenants and reporting requirements. The revolving credit facility requires us to maintain a minimum net cash interest coverage and also requires us to enter into hedging agreements on not less than 25% or more than 75% of our projected natural gas and crude oil production.

In addition to the foregoing and other customary covenants, the revolving credit facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things,

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restrict Abraxas' ability to:

- o incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain types of preferred stock or redeemable stock;
- o transfer or sell assets;
- o create liens on assets;
- o 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;
- o engage in transactions with affiliates;
- o guarantee other indebtedness;
- o make any change in the principal nature of our business;
- o prepay, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any of our or our restricted subsidiaries' indebtedness;
- o permit a change of control;
- o directly or indirectly make or acquire any investment;
- o cause a restricted subsidiary to issue or sell our capital stock; and
- o consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of Abraxas and our restricted subsidiaries.

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The revolving credit facility also contains customary events of default, including nonpayment of principal or interest, violations of covenants, cross default and cross acceleration to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and material judgments and liabilities, and is subject to an Intercreditor, Security and Collateral Agency Agreement, which specifies the rights of the parties thereto to the proceeds from the Collateral.

Intercreditor Agreement. The holders of the notes, together with the lenders under our credit facility, are subject to an Intercreditor, Security and Collateral Agency Agreement, which specifies the rights of the parties thereto to the proceeds from the Collateral. The Intercreditor Agreement, among other things, (i) creates security interests in the Collateral in favor of a collateral agent for the benefit of the holders of the notes and the credit facility lenders and (ii) governs the priority of payments among such parties upon notice of an event of default under the Indenture or the credit facility.

So long as no such event of default exists, the collateral agent will not collect payments under the new credit facility documents or the indenture governing the notes and other note documents (collectively, the "Secured Documents"), and all payments will be made directly to the respective creditor under the applicable Secured Document. Upon notice of an event of default and for so long as an event of default exists, payments to each credit facility lender and holder of the notes from us and our current subsidiaries and proceeds from any disposition of any collateral, will, subject to limited exceptions, be collected by the collateral agent for deposit into a collateral account and then distributed as provided in the following paragraph.

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Upon notice of any such event of default and so long as an event of default exists, funds in the collateral account will be distributed by the collateral agent generally in the following order of priority:

first, to reimburse the collateral agent for expenses incurred in protecting and realizing upon the value of the Collateral;

second, to reimburse the credit facility administrative agent and the trustee, on a pro rata basis, for expenses incurred in protecting and realizing upon the value of the Collateral while any of these parties was acting on behalf of the Control Party (as defined below);

third, to reimburse the credit facility administrative agent and the trustee, on a pro rata basis, for expenses incurred in protecting and realizing upon the value of the Collateral while any of these parties was not acting on behalf of the Control Party;

fourth, to pay all accrued and unpaid interest (and then any unpaid commitment fees) under the credit facility;

fifth, if, the collateral coverage value of three times the outstanding obligations under the credit facility would be met after giving effect to any payment under this clause "fifth," to pay all accrued and unpaid interest on the notes;

sixth, to pay all outstanding principal of (and then any other unpaid amounts, including, without limitation, any fees, expenses, premiums and reimbursement obligations) the credit facility;

seventh, to pay all accrued and unpaid interest on the notes (if not paid under clause "fifth");

eighth, to pay all outstanding principal of (and then any other unpaid amounts, including, without limitation, any premium with respect to) the notes; and

ninth, to pay each credit facility lender, holder of the notes, and other secured party, on a pro rata basis, all other amounts outstanding under the credit facility and the notes.

To the extent there exists any excess monies or property in the collateral account after all of ours and our subsidiaries' obligations under the credit facility, the indenture and the notes are paid in full, the collateral agent will be required to return such excess to us.

The collateral agent will act in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement and as directed by the "Control Party" which for purposes of the Intercreditor Agreement is the holders of the notes and the credit facility lenders, acting as a single class, by vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of outstanding obligations under the notes and the credit facility.

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The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the lien on the assets constituting part of the Collateral that is sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of each Secured Document may be released if (i) no default or event of default exists under any of the Secured Documents, (ii) we have delivered an officers' certificate to each of the collateral agent, the trustee, the credit facility administrative agent certifying that the proposed

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sale or other disposition of assets is either permitted or required by, and is in accordance with the provisions of, the applicable Secured Documents and (iii) the collateral agent has acknowledged such certificate.

The Intercreditor Agreement provides for the termination of security interests on the date that all obligations under the Secured Documents are paid in full.

5. Property and Equipment

The major components of property and equipment, at cost, are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life	December 31 ----- 2006 -----
	Years	(In thousands)
Crude oil and natural gas properties	-	\$ 347,245 \$
Equipment and other	3-39	3,519
		----- \$ 350,764 \$ =====

6. Stock Option Plans and Warrants

Stock Options

The Company grants options to its officers, directors, and other employees under various stock option and incentive plans.

The Company's 1994 Long-Term Incentive Plan has authorized the grant of options to management, employees and directors for up to approximately 6.1 million shares of the Company's common stock. All options granted generally have a ten year term and vest and become fully exercisable over three to four years of continued service at 25% to 33% on each anniversary date or as specified by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. At December 31, 2006 approximately 1.2 million options remain available for grant.

The Company's 2005 Employee Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan has authorized the grant of 1.2 million options to management and employees. Options have a term not to exceed 10 years. Options issued under this plan vest according to a vesting schedule as determined by the compensation committee. Vesting may occur upon (1) the attainment of one or more performance goals or targets established by the committee (2) the optionee's continued employment or service for a specified period of time, (3) the occurrence of any event or the satisfaction of any other condition specified by the committee; or (4) a combination of any of the foregoing

A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the three years ended December 31, follows:

	Options (000s)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Ag In val

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Options outstanding December 31, 2003	3,364	\$ 0.90
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(414)	0.69
Forfeited/Expired	(57)	0.77

Options outstanding December 31, 2004	2,893	0.93
Granted	716	4.33
Exercised	(461)	0.93
Forfeited/Expired	(132)	0.67

Options outstanding December 31, 2005	3,016	0.88

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Granted	190	5.29		
Exercised	(747)	0.87		
Forfeited/Expired	(2)	4.39		

Options outstanding December 31, 2006	2,457	\$ 2.29	5.35	\$
	=====		=====	
Exercisable at end of year	1,884	\$ 1.55	4.33	\$
	=====		=====	

Other information pertaining to option activity was as follows during the twelve months ended December 31:

	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average grant-date fair value of stock options granted (per share).....	\$ 2.98	\$ 3.40	\$ -
Total fair value of options vested (000's).....	\$ 890	\$ 166	\$ 138
Total intrinsic value of options exercised (000's)	\$ 409	\$ 245	\$ 153

As of December 31, 2006 the total compensation cost related to nonvested awards not yet recognized is approximately \$1.6 million, which will be recognized in 2007 through 2010.

The following table represents the range of option prices and the weighted average remaining life of outstanding options as of December 31, 2006:

Exercise price	Options outstanding			Number exercisable
	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining life	Weighted average exercise price	
\$ 0.50 - 0.97	1,138,258	3.66	\$ 0.71	1,122,008
\$ 1.01 - 1.41	240,000	4.93	1.20	240,000
\$ 2.06 - 2.75	244,857	3.09	2.32	244,857

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\$ 3.09 - 4.83	737,001	8.37	4.59	277,501
\$ 6.05	97,000	9.16	6.05	-
	2,457,116			1,884,366

For the year ended December 31, 2006, 97,000 shares exercisable in connection with outstanding options were excluded from dilutive shares for purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share. These options were excluded because their exercise price was greater than the average price of the Company's Common stock for the year then ended.

Stock Awards

In addition to stock options granted under the plan described above, the 1994 Long-Term Incentive Plan also provides for the right to receive compensation in cash, awards of common stock, or a combination thereof. There were no awards in 2006 or 2005. In 2004, 37,719 shares were awarded related to incentive bonus plans.

The Company also has adopted the Restricted Share Plan for Directors which provides for awards of common stock to non-employee directors of the Company who did not, within the year immediately preceding the determination of the director's eligibility, receive any award under any other plan of the Company.

On June 1, 2005, the stockholders approved the 2005 Non-Employee Directors Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (the "2005 Directors Plan"). The following is a summary of the 2005 Directors Plan.

Purpose. The purpose of the 2005 Directors Plan is to attract and retain members of the Board of Directors and to promote the growth and success of Abraxas by aligning the long-term interests of the Board of Directors with those of Abraxas' stockholders by providing an opportunity to acquire an interest in Abraxas and by providing both rewards for performance and long term incentives for future contributions to the success of Abraxas.

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Administration and Eligibility. The 2005 Directors Plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors and authorizes the Board to grant non-qualified stock options or issue restricted stock to those persons who are non-employee directors of Abraxas, including advisory directors of Abraxas, which currently amounts to a total of nine people.

Shares Reserved and Awards. The 2005 Directors Plan reserves 900,000 shares of Abraxas common stock, subject to adjustment following certain events, as discussed below. The 2005 Directors Plan provides that each year, at the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following Abraxas' annual stockholder's meeting, each non-employee director shall be granted or issued awards of 10,000 shares of Abraxas common stock, for participation in Board and Committee meetings during the previous calendar year. The maximum annual award for any one person is 10,000 shares of Abraxas common stock or options for common stock. If options, as opposed to shares, are awarded, the exercise share price shall be no less than 100% of the fair market value on the date of the award while the option terms and vesting schedules are at the discretion of the Committee. In addition to the 10,000 shares or options, directors are compensated \$12,000 per year, paid quarterly by issuance of common stock. During 2006, there were 5,782 shares issued related to this compensation. The number of shares issued is determined based on the stock price on the date of issuance.

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At December 31, 2006, the Company has approximately 3.7 million shares reserved for future issuance for conversion of its stock options, warrants, and incentive plans for the Company's directors, employees and consultants.

7. Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	December 31	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Marketable securities.....	\$ 261	\$ 509
U.S. full cost pool	10,806	11,621
	11,067	12,130
Deferred tax assets:		
Capital loss carryforward.....	4,234	5,325
Depletion carryforward.....	4,311	3,542
Net operating losses ("NOL") carryforward....	67,429	66,596
Canadian loss (Grey Wolf).....	-	572
Other	1,965	3,023
	77,939	79,058
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(66,872)	(66,928)
	11,067	12,130
Net deferred tax	\$ -	\$ -

Significant components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	(in thousands)		
Current:			
Federal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Foreign	-	-	-
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred:			
Federal	\$ -	\$ (6,060)	\$ 6,060
Foreign	-	-	-
	\$ -	(6,060)	6,060
Attributable to discontinued operations.....	-	(6,060)	-
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,060
Attributable to continuing operations.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,060

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At December 31, 2006 the Company had, subject to the limitation discussed below, \$192.7 million of net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. tax purposes. These loss carryforwards will expire from 2014 through 2026 if not utilized.

In addition to any Section 382 limitations, uncertainties exist as to the future utilization of the operating loss carryforwards under the criteria set forth under FASB Statement No. 109. Therefore, the Company has established a valuation allowance of \$66.9 million for deferred tax assets at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The reconciliation of income tax computed at the U.S. federal statutory tax rates to income tax expense is:

	December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
	(in thousands)		
Tax (expense) benefit at U.S. statutory rates (35%)	\$ (436)	\$ (6,691)	\$
Decrease in deferred tax asset valuation allowance	56	6,068	
Higher effective rate of foreign operations.....	-	-	
Permanent differences.....	(6)	-	
Deferred tax expense - Disc. Ops.	-	(6,060)	
Other	386	623	
	\$ -	\$ (6,060)	\$
Attributable to discontinued operations	-	(6,060)	
Attributable to continuing operations..	\$ -	\$ -	\$

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 the Company incurred rent expense related to leasing office facilities of approximately \$252,146, \$248,684 and \$256,355 respectively. Future minimum rental payments are as follows at December 31, 2006.

2007.....	\$ 259,092
2008.....	254,702
2009.....	21,152
2010.....	-
Thereafter.....	-

	\$ 534,946
	=====

Litigation and Contingencies

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From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2006 the Company was not engaged in any legal proceedings that are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

9. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share excludes any dilutive effects of options, warrants and convertible securities and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share are computed similar to basic, however diluted earnings per share reflects the assumed conversion of all potentially dilutive securities.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

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	2006	2005	
Numerator:			
Net income before effect of discontinued operations	\$ 1,246,000	\$ 6,271,000	\$
Discontinued operations.....	-	12,846,000	
	\$ 1,246,000	\$ 19,117,000	\$
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares	42,578,584	39,366,561	
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options and warrants.....	1,283,797	1,796,942	
	43,862,381	41,163,503	
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income before effect of discontinued operations	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.16	\$
Discontinued operations	-	0.33	
Net income per common share.....	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.49	\$
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net income before effect of discontinued operations.....	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.15	\$
Discontinued operations.....	-	0.31	
Net income per common share - diluted.....	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.46	\$

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10. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

Selected results of operations for each of the fiscal quarters during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 are as follows, 2005 includes results of discontinued operations:

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter

(In thousands, except per share data)			
Year Ended December 31, 2005			
Net revenue	\$ 7,822	\$ 9,627	\$ 14,164
Operating income	\$ 2,657	\$ 4,008	\$ 7,905
Net income (loss).....	\$ 11,985	\$ (64)	\$ 3,783
Net income per common share - basic...	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.09
Net income per common share - diluted.	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.09
Year Ended December 31, 2006			
Net revenue.....	\$ 13,305	\$ 13,304	\$ 13,216
Operating income.....	\$ 5,587	\$ 5,496	\$ 5,426
Net income (loss).....	\$ 1,220	\$ 983	\$ 589
Net income (loss) per common share - basic.....	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01
Net income (loss) per common share - diluted.....	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01

(1) The loss during the fourth quarter was due to lower commodity prices realized, accrual of bonuses and an increase in non-cash compensation expense related to director stock options.

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11. Benefit Plans

The Company has a defined contribution plan (401(k)) covering all eligible employees of the Company. The Company matched employee contributions in 2004 and matched 50% of employee contributions in 2005 and 2006. Company contributions to the plan were \$128,523, \$116,136 and \$101,499 in 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively. The employee contribution limitations are determined by formulas, which limit the upper one-third of the plan members from contributing amounts that would cause the plan to be top-heavy. The employee contribution is limited to the lesser of 20% of the employee's annual compensation or \$15,000, \$14,000 and \$13,000 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The contribution limit for 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$20,000, \$18,000 and \$16,000 for employees 50 years of age or older, respectively.

12. Hedging Program and Derivatives

The Company elected out of hedge accounting as prescribed by SFAS 133. Accordingly, instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value with adjustments to the carrying value of the instruments being recognized in

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oil and gas income in the current period.

We enter into hedging 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 a hedging loss of \$592,000, resulting from the price floors we established. For the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2006, we recognized a gain from hedging activities of approximately \$118,000 and \$646,000 respectively. Currently, we believe our hedging arrangements, which are in the form of price floors, do not expose us to significant financial risk.

Under the terms of the Company's revolving credit facility, the Company is required to maintain hedging agreements with respect to not less than 25% nor more than 75% of its crude oil and natural gas production for a rolling six month period. We currently have hedging positions as follows:

Time Period	Notional Quantities	Price
April 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 4.50
May 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
June 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
July 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 4.25
August 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.00
September 2007	10,000 MMBtu of production per day	Floor of \$ 5.50

All hedge transactions are subject to the Company's risk management policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

13. Supplemental Oil and Gas Disclosures (Unaudited)

The accompanying table presents information concerning the Company's crude oil and natural gas producing activities as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69, "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities." Capitalized costs relating to oil and gas producing activities from continuing operations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Proved crude oil and natural gas properties ...	\$ 347,245	\$ 333,373
Unproved properties	-	-
Total.....	347,245	333,373
Accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization, and impairment	(242,807)	(228,544)
Net capitalized costs ..	\$ 104,438	\$ 104,829

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Cost incurred in oil and gas property acquisitions and development activities related to continuing operations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Property development and exploration costs	\$ 26,117	\$ 34,991	\$ 9,088

The results of operations for oil and gas producing activities from continuing operations for the three years ending December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Revenues	\$ 50,094	\$ 47,314	\$ 33,073
Production costs	(11,776)	(11,094)	(8,567)
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	(14,263)	(8,818)	(7,117)
General and administrative .	(1,040)	(1,378)	(1,281)
Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities (excluding corporate overhead and interest costs)	\$ 23,015	\$ 26,024	\$ 16,108
Depletion rate per barrel of oil equivalent	\$ 11.09	\$ 8.77	\$ 7.39

Estimated Quantities of Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

The following table presents the Company's estimate of its net proved crude oil and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 related to continuing operations. The Company's management emphasizes that reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and that estimates of new discoveries are more imprecise than those of producing oil and gas properties. Accordingly, the estimates are expected to change as future information becomes available. The estimates have been prepared by independent petroleum reserve engineers.

Liquid Hydrocarbons

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	(Barrels)	
	(In thousands)	
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:		
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	3,319	
Revisions of previous estimates	(59)	
Extensions and discoveries	70	
Production	(229)	
<hr/>		
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	3,101	
Revisions of previous estimates	9	
Extensions and discoveries	168	
Production	(194)	
<hr/>		
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	3,084	
Revisions of previous estimates	(75)	
Extensions and discoveries	11	
Sales of minerals in place.....	-	
Production	(200)	
<hr/>		
Balance at December 31, 2006.....	2,820	
<hr/>		

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	Liquid Hydrocarbons	
	(Barrels)	
Proved developed reserves:		
December 31, 2004.....	1,878	
<hr/>		
December 31, 2005.....	1,942	
<hr/>		
December 31, 2006.....	1,708	
<hr/>		

Due to continuing development activities, the Company added additional reserves of approximately 16.3 Mmcf during 2005 in South and West Texas. During 2006, due to the level of production in the Edwards field in South Texas, reserves previously estimated for the area were revised upwardly.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

The following disclosures concerning the standardized measure of future cash flows from proved crude oil and natural gas are presented in accordance with SFAS No. 69. The standardized measure does not purport to represent the fair market value of the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves. An estimate of fair market value would also take into account, among other factors, the recovery of reserves not classified as proved, anticipated future changes in prices and costs, and a discount factor more representative of the time value of money and the risks inherent in reserve estimates.

Under the standardized measure, future cash inflows were estimated by applying period-end prices at December 31, 2006 adjusted for fixed and

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determinable escalations, to the estimated future production of year-end proved reserves. Future cash inflows were reduced by estimated future production and development costs based on year-end costs to determine pre-tax cash inflows. Future income taxes were computed by applying the statutory tax rate to the excess of pre-tax cash inflows over the tax basis of the properties. Operating loss carryforwards, tax credits, and permanent differences to the extent estimated to be available in the future were also considered in the future income tax calculations, thereby reducing the expected tax expense.

Future net cash inflows after income taxes were discounted using a 10% annual discount rate to arrive at the Standardized Measure.

Set forth below is the Standardized Measure relating to proved oil and gas reserves relating to continuing operations for the three years ending December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

	Years Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004

	(in thousands)		
Future cash inflows ...	\$ 635,766	\$ 937,638	\$ 498,165
Future production costs	(182,409)	(21,109)	(149,227)
Future development costs	(83,106)	(84,214)	(44,960)
Future income tax expense	-	-	-

Future net cash flows .	370,341	642,315	303,978
Discount	(209,455)	(330,407)	(154,943)

Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash relating to proved reserves	\$ 160,886	\$ 311,908	\$ 149,035
	=====		

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Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

The following is an analysis of the changes in the Standardized Measure related to continuing operations:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004

	(In thousands)		
Standardized Measure, beginning of year	\$ 311,908	\$ 149,035	\$
Sales and transfers of oil and gas			

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produced, net of production costs	(38,318)	(36,220)	
Net changes in prices and development and production costs from prior year	(105,427)	142,116	
Extensions, discoveries, and improved recovery, less related costs	824	51,438	
Sales of minerals in place.....	(2,949)	-	
Revision of previous quantity estimates ...	4,992	51	
Changes in timing and other	(41,335)	(9,415)	
Accretion of discount	31,191	14,903	
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Standardized Measure, end of year	\$ 160,886	\$ 311,908	\$
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