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ABRAXAS PETROLEUM CORP
Form 10-K
March 17, 2008
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

☐ 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

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

74-2584033

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

500 N. Loop 1604 East, Suite 100

San Antonio, Texas 78232

(Address of principal executive offices)

(210) 490-4788

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

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

Name of each exchange on which registered:
American Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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. 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. ☒

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

Large accelerated filer[☐]

Accelerated filer [☒]

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

Smaller reporting company [☐]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes[☐]No [☒]

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

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

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Document
Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 21, 2008.

Parts Into Which Incorporated
Part III

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

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

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

Part I

Item 1. Business

As part of a series of restructuring transactions approved in 2004, we adopted a plan to dispose of our operations and interest in Grey Wolf Exploration Inc., a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of Abraxas Petroleum Corporation. In February 2005, Grey Wolf closed on an initial public offering resulting in our substantial divestiture of our capital stock in Grey Wolf. As a result of the disposal of Grey Wolf, the results of operations of Grey Wolf are reflected in our Financial Statements and in this document as “Discontinued Operations” and our remaining operations are referred to in our Financial Statements and in this document as “Continuing Operations” or “Continued Operations.” Unless otherwise noted, all disclosures are for Continuing Operations. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

In this report, PV-10 means estimated future net revenue discounted at a rate of 10% per annum, before income taxes and with no price or cost escalation or de-escalation in accordance with guidelines promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. A Mcf is one thousand cubic feet of natural gas. MMcf is used to designate one million cubic feet of natural gas and Bcf refers to one billion cubic feet of natural gas. Mcfe means thousands of cubic feet of natural gas equivalents, using a conversion ratio of one barrel of crude oil to six Mcf of natural gas. 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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Information contained in this report represents the operations of Abraxas Petroleum and Abraxas Energy Partners, L.P., which we refer to as the Partnership or Abraxas Energy Partners, which are consolidated for financial reporting purposes. The interest of the 52.8% owners of the Partnership are presented as minority interest. Abraxas beneficially owns the remaining 47.2% of the partnership interests. Abraxas has determined that based on its control of the general partner of the Partnership, this 47.2% owned entity should be consolidated for financial reporting purposes. The terms "Abraxas" or "Abraxas Petroleum" refer only to Abraxas Petroleum Corporation and the terms "we," "us," "our," or the "Company," refer to Abraxas Petroleum Corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries including Abraxas Energy Partners, L.P., unless the context otherwise requires.

General

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

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

Refinancing Transaction

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

Abraxas formed the Partnership and contributed certain assets located in South and West Texas to a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Partnership. The assets contributed had estimated proved reserves of approximately 65 Bcfe as of December 31, 2006 and accounted for approximately 85% of Abraxas' daily production as of such date. Abraxas, through certain wholly-owned subsidiaries, owns an approximate 47.2% interest in the Partnership, consisting of 5,131,959 common units and 227,232 general partner units. The general partner of the Partnership, Abraxas General Partner, LLC, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Abraxas.

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

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announced that it was delaying its initial public offering due to the effect that the acquisition of producing properties from St. Mary Land & Exploration Company discussed below had on the required disclosure in the registration statement.

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of these transactions, the Company recognized a gain of \$59.4 million. The gain was calculated in accordance with the requirements of Staff Accounting Bulletin 51, (Topic 5H) based on the fact that the Company elected gain treatment as a policy and the transaction met the following criteria: (1) there were no additional broad corporate reorganizations contemplated; (2) there was not a reason to believe that the gain would not be realized, since there is no additional capital raising transaction anticipated nor was there a significant concern about the new entity’s ability to continue in existence; (3) the share price of capital raised in the private placement was objectively determined; (4) no repurchases of the new subsidiary’s units are planned; and (5) the Company acknowledges that it will consistently apply the policy, and any future transactions that might result in a loss must be recorded as a loss in the income statement.

Recent Transactions

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

The Partnership borrowed approximately \$115.6 million under its credit facility and \$50 million under a new subordinated credit agreement in order to complete this acquisition and repay its previously

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outstanding indebtedness of \$45.9 million. For a complete description of these credit facilities, please see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Long-Term Indebtedness”.

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

Markets and Customers

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

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

Regulation of Natural Gas and Crude Oil Activities

The exploration, production and transportation of all types of hydrocarbons are subject to significant governmental regulations. Our operations are affected from time to time in varying degrees by political developments and federal, state and local laws and regulations. In particular, crude oil and natural gas production operations and economics are, or in the past have been, affected by industry specific price controls, taxes, conservation, safety, environmental, and other laws relating to the petroleum industry, and by changes in such laws and by constantly changing administrative regulations.

Price Regulations

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

Natural Gas Regulation

Historically, the natural gas industry as a whole has been more heavily regulated than the crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons market. Most regulations focused on transportation practices. Currently, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”), requires each interstate pipeline to, among other things,

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“unbundle” its traditional bundled sales services and create and make available on an open and nondiscriminatory basis numerous constituent services (such as gathering services, storage services, firm and interruptible transportation services, and standby sales and natural gas balancing services), and to adopt a new ratemaking methodology to determine appropriate rates for those services. To the extent the pipeline company or its sales affiliate markets natural gas as a merchant, it does so pursuant to private contracts in direct competition with all of the sellers, such as us; however, pipeline companies and their affiliates are not required to remain “merchants” of natural gas, and most of the interstate pipeline companies have become “transporters only”, although many have affiliated marketers.

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

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

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

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

State and Other Regulation

All of the jurisdictions in which we own producing natural gas and crude oil properties have statutory provisions regulating the exploration for and production of natural gas and crude oil. These include provisions requiring permits for the drilling of wells and maintaining bonding requirements in order to drill or operate wells and provisions relating to the location of wells, the method of drilling and casing wells, the surface use and restoration of properties upon which wells are drilled and the plugging and abandoning of

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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 ratable production. Some states, such as Texas and Oklahoma, have, in recent years, reviewed and substantially revised methods previously used to make monthly determinations of allowable rates of production from fields and individual wells. The effect of all of these conservation regulations has the potential to limit the speed, timing and amounts of crude oil and natural gas we can produce from our wells, and to limit the number of wells or the location at which we can drill.

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

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

Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations controlling the generation, use, storage, and discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit or other authorization before construction or drilling commences; restrict the types, quantities, and concentrations of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with drilling, production, and natural gas processing activities; suspend, limit or prohibit construction, drilling and other activities in certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, and other protected areas; require remedial measures to mitigate pollution from historical and on-going operations such as use of pits and plugging of abandoned wells; restrict injection of liquids into subsurface strata that may contaminate groundwater; and impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from our operations. Environmental permits required for our operations may be subject to revocation, modification, and renewal by issuing authorities. Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with their regulations and permits, and violations are subject to injunction, civil fines, and even criminal penalties. Our management believes that we are in substantial compliance with current environmental laws and regulations, and that we will not be required to make material capital expenditures to comply with existing laws. Nevertheless, changes in existing environmental laws and regulations or interpretations thereof could have a significant impact on us as well as the natural gas and crude oil industry in general, and thus we are unable to predict the ultimate cost and effects of future changes in environmental laws and regulations.

We are not currently involved in any administrative, judicial or legal proceedings arising under domestic or foreign federal, state, or local environmental protection laws and regulations, or under federal or state common law, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of

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operations. Moreover, we maintain insurance against costs of clean-up operations, but we are not fully insured against all such risks. A serious incident of pollution may result in the suspension or cessation of operations in the affected area.

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

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

Oil Pollution Act of 1990. United States federal regulations also require certain owners and operators of facilities that store or otherwise handle crude oil, such as us, to prepare and implement spill prevention, control and countermeasure plans and spill response plans relating to possible discharge of crude oil into surface waters. The federal Oil Pollution Act (“OPA”) contains numerous requirements relating to prevention of, reporting of, and response to crude oil spills into waters of the United States. For facilities that may affect state waters, OPA requires an operator to demonstrate \$10 million in financial responsibility. State laws mandate crude oil cleanup programs with respect to contaminated soil. A failure to comply with OPA’s requirements or inadequate cooperation during a spill response action may subject a responsible party to civil or criminal enforcement actions. We are not aware of any action or event that would subject us to liability under OPA, and we believe that compliance with OPA’s financial responsibility and other operating requirements will not have a material adverse effect on us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title to Properties

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

Competition

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

Employees

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

Available Information

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

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

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

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

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

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