

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC.

Form 10-K

March 31, 2008

YES ___NO _X_

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by nonaffiliates as of the close of business on June 30, 2007 was \$62,597,042 based on the closing price of \$29.89 per one share of common stock as reported on the American Stock Exchange for such date. A total of 4,217,596 shares of Common Stock were outstanding at March 10, 2008.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held May 28, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

PART I

Items 1 and 2. BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Forward-Looking Statements –Safe Harbor Provisions

This annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 contains certain forward-looking statements covered by the safe harbors provided under Federal securities law and regulations. To the extent such statements are not recitations of historical fact, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. In particular, statements under the captions (a) Production and Reserve Information, (b) Regulatory Status and Potential Environmental Liability, (c) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, (d) Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates, (e) Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, (f) Income Taxes, (g) Concentration of Credit Risk, (h) Price Risk Management Activities, and (i) Commitments and Contingencies, among others, contain forward-looking statements. Where the Company expresses an expectation or belief regarding future results of events, such expression is made in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis in fact. However, there can be no assurance that such expectation or belief will actually result or be achieved.

With the uncertainties of forward looking statements in mind, the reader should consider the risks discussed elsewhere in this report and other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time and the following important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by or on behalf of the Company.

Business Activities

Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. ("ARE") and its subsidiaries collectively, (the "Company") are engaged in the business of marketing crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products; tank truck transportation of liquid chemicals; and oil and gas exploration and production. Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. is a Delaware corporation organized in 1973. The revenues, operating results and identifiable assets of each industry segment for the three years ended December 31, 2007 are set forth in Note (10) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Refined Products Marketing

Gulfmark Energy, Inc. ("Gulfmark"), a subsidiary of ARE, purchases crude oil and arranges sales and deliveries to refiners and other customers. Activity is concentrated primarily onshore in Texas and Louisiana with additional operations in Michigan. During 2007, Gulfmark purchased approximately 61,500 barrels per day of crude oil at the wellhead or lease level. Gulfmark also operates 82 tractor-trailer rigs and maintains over 50 pipeline inventory locations or injection stations. Gulfmark has the ability to barge oil from five oil storage facilities along the intercoastal waterway of Texas and Louisiana and maintains 25,000 barrels of storage capacity at certain of the dock facilities in order to access waterborne markets for its products. Gulfmark arranges transportation for sales to customers or enters into exchange transactions with third parties when the cost of the exchange is less than the alternate cost incurred in transporting or storing the crude oil.

Adams Resources Marketing, Ltd. ("ARM"), a subsidiary of ARE, operates as a wholesale purchaser, distributor and marketer of natural gas. ARM's focus is on the purchase of natural gas at the producer level. During 2007, ARM purchased approximately 423,300 mmbtu's of natural gas per day at the wellhead and pipeline pooling points. Business is concentrated among approximately 60 independent producers with the primary production areas being the Louisiana and Texas Gulf Coast and the offshore Gulf of Mexico region. ARM provides value added services to its customers by providing access to common carrier pipelines and handling daily volume balancing requirements as well

as risk management services.

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Ada Resources, Inc. (“Ada”), a subsidiary of ARE, markets branded and unbranded refined petroleum products, such as motor fuels and lubricants. Ada makes purchases based on the supplier’s established distributor prices, with such prices generally being lower than Ada’s sales price to its customers. Motor fuel sales include automotive gasoline, aviation gasoline, distillates and jet fuel. Lubricants consist of passenger car motor oils as well as a full complement of industrial oils and greases. Ada is also involved in the railroad servicing industry, including fueling and lubricating locomotives as well as performing routine maintenance on the power units. Further, the United States Coast Guard has certified Ada as a direct-to-vessel approved marine fuel and lube vendor. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service has approved Ada as a Certified Biodiesel Blender, which provides enhanced margin opportunities. Ada’s marketing area primarily includes the Texas Gulf Coast and southern Louisiana. The primary product distribution and warehousing facility is located on 5.5 Company-owned acres in Houston, Texas. The property includes a 60,000 square foot warehouse, 11,000 square feet of office space and bulk storage for 320,000 gallons of lubricating oil.

Generally, as the Company purchases physical quantities of crude oil and natural gas, it establishes a margin by selling the product for delivery to third parties, such as independent refiners, utilities and/or major energy companies and other industrial concerns. Through these transactions, the Company seeks to maintain a position that is substantially balanced between commodity purchase volumes versus sales or future delivery obligations (a “balanced book”). Crude oil and natural gas are generally purchased at indexed prices that fluctuate with market conditions. The product is transported and either sold outright at the field level, or buy-sell arrangements (trades) are made in order to minimize transportation costs or maximize the sales price. Except where matching fixed price arrangements are in place, the contracted sales price is also tied to an index that fluctuates with market conditions. This reduces the Company's loss exposure from sudden changes in commodity prices. A key element of profitability is the differential between market prices at the field level and at the various sales points. Such price differentials vary with local supply and demand conditions. Unforeseen fluctuations can impact financial results either favorably or unfavorably. In addition to maintaining a “balanced book” set of transactions, the Company may also purchase or sell hydrocarbon commodities for speculative purposes (a “spec book”). The Company’s spec book activity is conducted under a set of internal guidelines designed to monitor and control such activity. The estimated market value of spec book transactions is calculated and reported in the accompanying financial statements under the caption “Risk Management Assets and Risk Management Liabilities”. While the Company's policies are designed to minimize market risk, some degree of exposure to unforeseen fluctuations in market conditions remains.

Operating results are sensitive to a number of factors. Such factors include commodity location, grades of product, individual customer demand for grades or location of product, localized market price structures, availability of transportation facilities, actual delivery volumes that vary from expected quantities and timing and costs to deliver the commodity to the customer. The term “basis risk” is used to describe the inherent market price risk created when a commodity of a certain location or grade is purchased, sold or exchanged versus a purchase, sale or exchange of a like commodity of varying location or grade. The Company attempts to reduce its exposure to basis risk by grouping its purchase and sale activities by geographical region in order to stay balanced within such designated region. However, there can be no assurance that all basis risk is or will be eliminated.

Tank Truck Transportation

Service Transport Company (“STC”), a subsidiary of ARE, transports liquid chemicals on a "for hire" basis throughout the continental United States and Canada. Transportation service is provided to over 400 customers under multiple load contracts in addition to loads covered under STC’s standard price list. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, STC holds a Hazardous Materials Certificate of Registration issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Presently, STC operates 322 truck tractors of which 40 are independent owner-operator units. STC also maintains 428 tank trailers. In addition, STC maintains truck terminals in Houston, Corpus Christi, and Nederland, Texas as well as

Baton Rouge (St. Gabriel), Louisiana and Mobile (Saraland), Alabama. Transportation operations are headquartered in Houston at a terminal facility situated on 22 Company-owned acres. The property includes maintenance facilities, an office building, tank wash rack facilities and a water treatment system. The St. Gabriel, Louisiana terminal is situated on 11.5 Company-owned acres and includes an office building, maintenance bays and tank cleaning facilities.

STC is compliant with ISO 9001:2000 Standard. The scope of this Quality System Certificate covers the carriage of bulk liquids throughout STC's area of operations as well as the tank trailer cleaning facilities and equipment maintenance. STC's quality management process is one of its major assets. The practice of using statistical process control covering safety, on-time performance and customer satisfaction aids continuous improvement in all areas of quality service. In addition to its ISO 9001:2000 practices, the American Chemistry Council recognizes STC as a Responsible Care® Partner. Responsible Care Partners are those companies that serve the chemical industry and implement and monitor the seven Codes of Management Practices. The seven codes address compliance and continuing improvement in (1) Community Awareness and Emergency Response, (2) Pollution Prevention, (3) Process Safety, (4) Distribution, (5) Employee Health and Safety, (6) Product Stewardship and (7) Security.

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production

Adams Resources Exploration Corporation, a subsidiary of ARE, is actively engaged in the exploration and development of domestic oil and gas properties primarily along the Louisiana and Texas Gulf Coast. Exploration offices are maintained at the Company's headquarters in Houston and the Company holds an interest in 304 wells of which 39 are Company operated.

Producing Wells--The following table sets forth the Company's gross and net productive wells as of December 31, 2007. Gross wells are the total number of wells in which the Company has an interest, while net wells are the sum of the fractional interests owned.

	Oil Wells		Gas Wells		Total Wells	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Texas	58	8.40	87	10.67	145	19.08
Louisiana	11	0.62	22	1.15	33	1.77
Other	84	4.05	42	4.85	126	8.89
	153	13.07	151	16.67	304	29.74

Acreage--The following table sets forth the Company's gross and net developed and undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2007. Gross acreage represents the Company's direct ownership and net acreage represents the sum of the fractional interests owned.

	Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Texas	72,836	12,316	119,617	13,461
Louisiana	5,319	302	2,948	205
Other	4,262	754	13,122	2,144
	82,417	13,372	135,687	15,810

Drilling Activity--The following table sets forth the Company's drilling activity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007. All drilling activity was onshore in Texas, Louisiana and Alabama.

	2007		2006		2005	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploratory wells drilled						
- Productive	3	.15	6	.52	4	.33
- Dry	2	.10	3	.35	6	.58
Development wells drilled						

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- Productive	18	1.37	26	1.89	20	1.12
- Dry	6	.35	2	.08	5	.44

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Production and Reserve Information--The Company's estimated net quantities of proved oil and gas reserves and the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows calculated at a 10% discount rate for the three years ended December 31, 2007, are presented in the table below (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Crude oil (barrels)	297	396	396
Natural gas (mcf)	7,068	8,300	9,643
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from oil and gas reserves	\$ 19,590	\$ 18,770	\$ 29,960

The estimated value of oil and gas reserves and future net revenues from oil and gas reserves was made by the Company's independent petroleum engineers. The reserve value estimates provided at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are based on year-end market prices of \$92.50, \$57.00 and \$57.45 per barrel for crude oil and \$7.31, \$5.58 and \$9.12 per mcf for natural gas, respectively.

Reserve estimates are based on many subjective factors. The accuracy of reserve estimates depends on the quantity and quality of geological data, production performance data, the current prices being received and reservoir engineering data, as well as the skill and judgment of petroleum engineers in interpreting such data. The process of estimating reserves requires frequent revision of estimates (usually on an annual basis) as additional information is made available through drilling, testing, reservoir studies and acquiring historical pressure and production data. In addition, the discounted present value of estimated future net revenues should not be construed as the fair market value of oil and gas producing properties. Such estimates do not necessarily portray a realistic assessment of current value or future performance of such properties. Such revenue calculations are based on estimates as to the timing of oil and gas production, and there is no assurance that the actual timing of production will conform to or approximate such estimates. Also, certain assumptions have been made with respect to pricing. The estimates assume prices will remain constant from the date of the engineer's estimates, except for changes reflected under natural gas sales contracts. There can be no assurance that actual future prices will not vary as industry conditions, governmental regulation and other factors impact the market price for oil and gas.

The Company's oil and gas production for the three years ended December 31, 2007 was as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	Crude Oil (barrels)	Natural Gas (mcf)
2007	69,250	1,182,000
2006	75,900	1,604,000
2005	66,600	1,388,000

Certain financial information relating to the Company's oil and gas division is summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Average oil and condensate sales price per barrel	\$ 70.21	\$ 64.26	\$ 54.76
Average natural gas sales price per mcf	\$ 7.54	\$ 7.53	\$ 8.43
Average production cost, per equivalent barrel, charged to expense	\$ 15.32	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.48

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For comparative purposes, prices received by the Company's oil and gas division at varying points in time during 2007 were as follows:

	Crude Oil	Natural Gas
Average Annual Price for 2007	\$ 70.21	\$ 7.54
Average Price during December 2007	\$ 89.35	\$ 7.87
Average Price on December 31, 2007	\$ 92.50	\$ 7.31

North Sea Exploration Licenses-- In the United Kingdom's Central Sector of the North Sea, the Company holds an undivided 30 percent working interest in Blocks 21-1b, 21-2b and 21-3d. These Blocks are located approximately 200 miles east of Aberdeen, Scotland not far from the Forties and Buchan Fields. Together with its joint interest partners, the Company obtained its interests through the United Kingdom's "Promote License" program and the license was awarded in February 2007. A Promote License affords the opportunity to analyze and assess the licensed acreage for an initial two-year period without the stringent financial requirements of the more traditional Exploration License. The two-year licensing period should provide sufficient time to promote the actual drilling of a well to potential third party investors. The Company and its joint interest partners expect to confirm the existence of an exploration prospect to promote to other investors prior to drilling. The Company also holds an approximate nine percent equity interest in a promote licensing right to Block 42-27b located in the Southern Sector of the U. K. North Sea. None of the Company's joint interest partners are affiliates of the Company.

The Company has had no reports to federal authorities or agencies of estimated oil and gas reserves except for a required report on the Department of Energy's "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves." The Company is not obligated to provide any fixed and determinable quantities of oil or gas in the future under existing contracts or agreements associated with its oil and gas exploration and production segment.

Reference is made to Note (12) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosures relating to oil and gas exploration and production activities.

Environmental Compliance and Regulation

The Company is subject to an extensive variety of evolving United States federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations governing the storage, transportation, manufacture, use, discharge, release and disposal of product and contaminants into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. Presented below is a non-exclusive listing of the environmental laws that potentially impact the Company's activities.

- The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA" or "Superfund"), as amended.
 - The Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended.
 - Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended.
 - The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended.
 - The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended.
 - The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.
 - The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, as amended.
 - Texas Clean Air Act.
 - Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act.
 - Texas Water Code.
- Texas Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991, as amended.

Railroad Commission of Texas ("RRC")--The RRC regulates, among other things, the drilling and operation of oil and gas wells, the operation of oil and gas pipelines, the disposal of oil and gas production wastes and certain storage of unrefined oil and gas. RRC regulations govern the generation, management and disposal of waste from such oil and gas operations and provide for the clean up of contamination from oil and gas operations. The RRC has promulgated regulations that provide for civil and/or criminal penalties and/or injunctive relief for violations of the RRC regulations.

Louisiana Office of Conservation--has primary statutory responsibility for regulation and conservation of oil, gas, and other natural resources in the State of Louisiana. Their objectives are to (i) regulate the exploration and production of oil, gas and other hydrocarbons; (ii) control and allocate energy supplies and distribution; and (iii) protect public safety and the State's environment from oilfield waste, including regulation of underground injection and disposal practices.

State and Local Government Regulation--Many states are authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") to enforce regulations promulgated under various federal statutes. In addition, there are numerous other state and local authorities that regulate the environment, some of which impose more stringent environmental standards than federal laws and regulations. The penalties for violations of state law vary, but typically include injunctive relief, recovery of damages for injury to air, water or property and fines for non-compliance.

Oil and Gas Operations--The Company's oil and gas drilling and production activities are subject to laws and regulations relating to environmental quality and pollution control. One aspect of the Company's oil and gas operation is the disposal of used drilling fluids, saltwater, and crude oil sediments. In addition, low-level naturally occurring radiation may, at times, occur with the production of crude oil and natural gas. The Company's policy is to comply with environmental regulations and industry standards. Environmental compliance has become more stringent and the Company, from time to time, may be required to remediate past practices. Management believes that such required remediation in the future, if any, will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

All states in which the Company owns producing oil and gas properties have statutory provisions regulating the production and sale of crude oil and natural gas. Regulations typically require permits for the drilling of wells and regulate the spacing of wells, the prevention of waste, protection of correlative rights, the rate of production, prevention and clean-up of pollution and other matters.

Marketing Operations--The Company's marketing facilities are subject to a number of state and federal environmental statutes and regulations, including the regulation of underground fuel storage tanks. While the Company does not own or operate underground tanks as of December 31, 2007, historically, the Company has been an owner and operator of underground storage tanks. The EPA's Office of Underground Tanks and applicable state laws establish regulations requiring owners or operators of underground fuel tanks to demonstrate evidence of financial responsibility for the costs of corrective action and the compensation of third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by sudden and non-sudden accidental releases arising from operating underground tanks. In addition, the EPA requires the installation of leak detection devices and stringent monitoring of the ongoing condition of underground tanks. Should leakage develop in an underground tank, the operator is obligated for clean up costs. During the period when the Company was an operator of underground tanks, it secured insurance covering both third party liability and clean up costs.

Transportation Operations--The Company's tank truck operations are conducted pursuant to authority of the United States Department of Transportation ("DOT") and various state regulatory authorities. The Company's transportation operations must also be conducted in accordance with various laws relating to pollution and environmental control. Interstate motor carrier operations are subject to safety requirements prescribed by DOT. Matters such as weight and dimension of equipment are also subject to federal and state regulations. DOT regulations also require mandatory drug testing of drivers and require certain tests for alcohol levels in drivers and other safety personnel. The trucking industry is subject to possible regulatory and legislative changes such as increasingly stringent environmental regulations or limits on vehicle weight and size. Regulatory change may affect the economics of the industry by requiring changes in operating practices or by changing the demand for common or contract carrier services or the cost of providing truckload services. In addition, the Company's tank wash facilities are subject to increasingly more

stringent local, state and federal environmental regulations.

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The Company has implemented security procedures for drivers and terminal facilities. Satellite tracking transponders installed in the power units are used to communicate en route emergencies to the Company and to maintain constant information as to the unit's location. If necessary, the Company's terminal personnel will notify local law enforcement agencies. In addition, the Company is able to advise a customer of the status and location of their loads. Remote cameras and better lighting coverage in the staging and parking areas have augmented terminal security.

Regulatory Status and Potential Environmental Liability--The operations and facilities of the Company are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations including those described above, as well as associated permitting and licensing requirements. The Company regards compliance with applicable environmental regulations as a critical component of its overall operation, and devotes significant attention to providing quality service and products to its customers, protecting the health and safety of its employees, and protecting the Company's facilities from damage. Management believes the Company has obtained or applied for all permits and approvals required under existing environmental laws and regulations to operate its current business. Management has reported that the Company is not subject to any pending or threatened environmental litigation or enforcement action(s), which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business. While the Company has, where appropriate, implemented operating procedures at each of its facilities designed to assure compliance with environmental laws and regulation, the Company, given the nature of its business, is subject to environmental risks and the possibility remains that the Company's ownership of its facilities and its operations and activities could result in civil or criminal enforcement and public as well as private action(s) against the Company, which may necessitate or generate mandatory clean up activities, revocation of required permits or licenses, denial of application for future permits, or significant fines, penalties or damages, any and all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. At December 31, 2007, the Company is unaware of any unresolved environmental issues for which additional accounting accruals are necessary.

Employees

At December 31, 2007 the Company employed 742 persons, 14 of whom were employed in the exploration and production of oil and gas, 266 in the marketing of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products, 449 in transportation operations, and 13 in administrative capacities. None of the Company's employees are represented by a union. Management believes its employee relations are satisfactory.

Federal and State Taxation

The Company is subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In accordance with the Code, the Company computes its income tax provision based on a 34 percent tax rate. The Company's operations are, in large part, conducted within the State of Texas. Texas operations are subject to a one-half percent state tax on its revenues net of cost of goods sold as defined by the state. Oil and gas activities are also subject to state and local income, severance, property and other taxes. Management believes the Company is currently in compliance with all federal and state tax regulations.

Available Information

As a public company, the Company is required to file periodic reports, as well as other information, with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") within established deadlines. Any document filed with the SEC may be viewed or copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Additional information regarding the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330. The Company's SEC filings are also available to the public through the SEC's web site located at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The Company maintains a corporate website at <http://www.adamsresources.com>, on which investors may access free of charge the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as is reasonably practicable after filing or furnishing such material with the SEC. The information contained on or accessible from the Company's website does not constitute a part of this report and is not incorporated by reference herein. The Company will also provide a printed copy of any of these aforementioned documents free of charge upon request.

Item 1A RISK FACTORS

Fluctuations in oil and gas prices could have an effect on the Company.

The Company's future financial condition, revenues, results of operations and future rate of growth are materially affected by oil and gas prices. Oil and gas prices historically have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Moreover, oil and gas prices depend on factors outside the control of the Company. These factors include:

- supply and demand for oil and gas and expectations regarding supply and demand;
- political conditions in other oil-producing countries, including the possibility of insurgency or war in such areas;
 - economic conditions in the United States and worldwide;
 - governmental regulations;
 - the price and availability of alternative fuel sources;
 - weather conditions; and
 - market uncertainty.

Revenues are generated under contracts that must be periodically renegotiated.

Substantially all of the Company's revenues are generated under contracts which expire periodically or which must be frequently renegotiated, extended or replaced. Whether these contracts are renegotiated, extended or replaced is often times subject to factors beyond the Company's control. Such factors include sudden fluctuations in oil and gas prices, counterparty ability to pay for or accept the contracted volumes and most importantly, an extremely competitive marketplace for the services offered by the Company. There is no assurance that the costs and pricing of the Company's services can remain competitive in the marketplace or that the Company will be successful in renegotiating its contracts.

Anticipated or scheduled volumes will differ from actual or delivered volumes.

The Company's crude oil and natural gas marketing operation purchases initial production of crude oil and natural gas at the wellhead under contracts requiring the Company to accept the actual volume produced. The resale of such production is generally under contracts requiring a fixed volume to be delivered. The Company estimates its anticipated supply and matches such supply estimate for both volume and pricing formulas with committed sales volumes. Since actual wellhead volumes produced will never equal anticipated supply, the Company's marketing margins may be adversely impacted. In many instances, any losses resulting from the difference between actual supply volumes compared to committed sales volumes must be absorbed by the Company.

Environmental liabilities and environmental regulations may have an adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's business is subject to environmental hazards such as spills, leaks or any discharges of petroleum products and hazardous substances. These environmental hazards could expose the Company to material liabilities for property damage, personal injuries and/or environmental harms, including the costs of investigating and rectifying contaminated properties.

Environmental laws and regulations govern many aspects of the Company's business, such as drilling and exploration, production, transportation and waste management. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations can require significant costs or may require a decrease in production. Moreover, noncompliance with these laws and regulations could subject the Company to significant administrative, civil or criminal fines or penalties.

Counterparty credit default could have an adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's revenues are generated under contracts with various counterparties. Results of operations would be adversely affected as a result of non-performance by any of these counterparties of their contractual obligations under the various contracts. A counterparty's default or non-performance could be caused by factors beyond the Company's control. A default could occur as a result of circumstances relating directly to the counterparty, or due to circumstances caused by other market participants having a direct or indirect relationship with such counterparty. The Company seeks to mitigate the risk of default by evaluating the financial strength of potential counterparties; however, despite mitigation efforts, defaults by counterparties may occur from time to time.

The Company's business is dependent on the ability to obtain credit.

The Company's future development and growth depends in part on its ability to successfully enter into credit arrangements with banks, suppliers and other parties. Credit agreements are relied upon as a significant source of liquidity for capital requirements not satisfied by operating cash flow. If the Company is unable to obtain credit on reasonable and competitive terms, its ability to continue exploration, pursue improvements, make acquisitions and continue future growth will be limited. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to enter into such future credit arrangements on commercially reasonable terms.

Operations could result in liabilities that may not be fully covered by insurance.

The oil and gas business involves certain operating hazards such as well blowouts, explosions, fires and pollution. Any of these operating hazards could cause serious injuries, fatalities or property damage, which could expose the Company to liability. The payment of any of these liabilities could reduce, or even eliminate, the funds available for exploration, development, and acquisition, or could result in a loss of the Company's properties and may even threaten survival of the enterprise.

Consistent with the industry standard, the Company's insurance policies provide limited coverage for losses or liabilities relating to pollution, with broader coverage for sudden and accidental occurrences. Insurance might be inadequate to cover all liabilities. Moreover, from time to time, obtaining insurance for the Company's line of business can become difficult and costly. Typically, when insurance cost escalates, the Company may reduce its level of coverage and more risk may be retained to offset cost increases. If substantial liability is incurred and damages are not covered by insurance or exceed policy limits, the Company's operation and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Changes in tax laws or regulations could adversely affect the Company.

The Internal Revenue Service, the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review federal income tax legislation. The Company cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new federal tax laws, regulations,

interpretations or rulings will be adopted. Any such legislative action may prospectively or retroactively modify tax treatment and, therefore, may adversely affect taxation of the Company.

The Company's business is subject to changing government regulations.

Federal, state or local government agencies may impose environmental, labor or other regulations that increase costs and/or terminate or suspend operations. The Company's business is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations. These regulations relate to, among other things, the exploration, development, production and transportation of oil and gas. Existing laws and regulations could be changed, and any changes could increase costs of compliance and costs of operations.

Estimating reserves, production and future net cash flow is difficult.

Estimating oil and gas reserves is a complex process that involves significant interpretations and assumptions. It requires interpretation of technical data and assumptions relating to economic factors such as future commodity prices, production costs, severance and excise taxes, capital expenditures and remedial costs, and the assumed effect of governmental regulation. As a result, actual results may differ from our estimates. Also, the use of a 10 percent discount factor for reporting purposes, as prescribed by the SEC, may not necessarily represent the most appropriate discount factor, given actual interest rates and risks to which the Company's business is subject. Any significant variations from the Company's estimates could cause the estimated quantities and net present value of the Company's reserves to differ materially.

The reserve data included in this report is only an estimate. The reader should not assume that the present values referred to in this report represent the current market value of the Company's estimated oil and gas reserves. The timing of the production and the expenses from development and production of oil and gas properties will affect both the timing of actual future net cash flows from the Company's proved reserves and their present value.

The Company's business is dependent on the ability to replace reserves.

Future success depends in part on the Company's ability to find, develop and acquire additional oil and gas reserves. Without successful acquisition or exploration activities, reserves and revenues will decline as a result of current reserves being depleted by production. The successful acquisition, development or exploration of oil and gas properties requires an assessment of recoverable reserves, future oil and gas prices and operating costs, potential environmental and other liabilities, and other factors. These assessments are necessarily inexact. As a result, the Company may not recover the purchase price of a property from the sale of production from the property, or may not recognize an acceptable return from properties acquired. In addition, exploration and development operations may not result in any increases in reserves. Exploration or development may be delayed or canceled as a result of inadequate capital, compliance with governmental regulations or price controls or mechanical difficulties. In the future, the cost to find or acquire additional reserves may become unacceptable.

Fluctuations in commodity prices could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Revenues depend on volumes and rates, both of which can be affected by the prices of oil and gas. Decreased prices could result in a reduction of the volumes purchased or transported by the Company's customers. The success of the Company's operations is subject to continued development of additional oil and gas reserves. A decline in energy prices could precipitate a decrease in these development activities and could cause a decrease in the volume of reserves available for processing and transmission. Fluctuations in energy prices are caused by a number of factors, including:

- regional, domestic and international supply and demand;
- availability and adequacy of transportation facilities;
- energy legislation;

- federal and state taxes, if any, on the sale or transportation of natural gas;
 - abundance of supplies of alternative energy sources;
 - political unrest among oil producing countries; and
- opposition to energy development in environmentally sensitive areas.

Revenues are dependent on the ability to successfully complete drilling activity.

Drilling and exploration are one of the main methods of replacing reserves. However, drilling and exploration operations may not result in any increases in reserves for various reasons. Drilling and exploration may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of:

- lack of acceptable prospective acreage;
 - inadequate capital resources;
 - weather;
 - title problems;
- compliance with governmental regulations; and
 - mechanical difficulties.

Moreover, the costs of drilling and exploration may greatly exceed initial estimates. In such a case, the Company would be required to make additional expenditures to develop its drilling projects. Such additional and unanticipated expenditures could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

General economic conditions and demand for chemical based trucking services.

Customer demand for the Company's products and services is substantially dependent upon the general economic conditions for the United States. Particularly, demand for liquid chemical truck transportation services is dependent on activity within the petrochemical sector of the U. S. economy. Chemical sector demand typically varies with the housing and auto markets as well as the relative strength of the U. S. dollar to foreign currencies.

Security issues related to drivers and terminal facilities

The Company transports liquid combustible materials such as gasoline and petrochemicals. Such materials may be a target for terrorist attacks. The Company employs a variety of security measures to mitigate the risk of such events.

Current and future litigation could have an adverse effect on the Company.

The Company is currently involved in several administrative and civil legal proceedings in the ordinary course of its business. Moreover, as incidental to operations, the Company sometimes becomes involved in various lawsuits and/or disputes. Lawsuits and other legal proceedings can involve substantial costs, including the costs associated with investigation, litigation and possible settlement, judgment, penalty or fine. Although insurance is maintained to mitigate these costs, there can be no assurance that costs associated with lawsuits or other legal proceedings will not exceed the limits of insurance policies. The Company's results of operations could be adversely affected if a judgment, penalty or fine is not fully covered by insurance.

Item 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In March 2004, a suit styled *Le Petit Chateau De Luxe, et. al. vs Great Southern Oil & Gas Co., et. al.* was filed in the Civil District Court for Orleans Parish, Louisiana against ARE and its subsidiary, Adams Resources Exploration Corporation, among other defendants. The suit alleges that certain property in Acadia Parish, Louisiana was environmentally contaminated by oil and gas exploration and production activities during the 1970s and 1980s. An alleged amount of damage has not been specified. Management believes the Company has consistently conducted its oil and gas exploration and production activities in accordance with all environmental rules and regulations in effect at the time of operation. Management notified its insurance carrier about this claim, and thus far the insurance carrier has declined to offer coverage. The Company intends to litigate this matter with its insurance carrier if this matter is not resolved to the Company's satisfaction. In any event, management does not believe the outcome of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

From time to time as incident to its operations, the Company becomes involved in various lawsuits and/or disputes. Primarily as an operator of an extensive trucking fleet, the Company is a party to motor vehicle accidents, worker compensation claims and other items of general liability as would be typical for the industry. Except as disclosed herein, management of the Company is presently unaware of any claims against the Company that are either outside the scope of insurance coverage, or that may exceed the level of insurance coverage, and could potentially represent a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTER TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

Item MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK, RELATED SECURITY HOLDER MATTERS
5. AND ISSUER REPURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of the common stock as reported by the American Stock Exchange for each calendar quarter since January 1, 2006.

	American Stock Exchange	
	High	Low
2006		
First Quarter	\$ 29.00	\$ 22.70
Second Quarter	44.60	25.30
Third Quarter	44.33	33.00
Fourth Quarter	39.30	28.73
2007		
First Quarter	\$ 40.85	\$ 26.95
Second Quarter	41.40	27.91
Third Quarter	30.65	20.06
Fourth Quarter	32.85	24.29

At March 10, 2008, there were approximately 287 holders of record of the Company's common stock and the closing stock price was \$26.50 per share. The Company has no securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans. The Company made no repurchases of its stock during 2007 and 2006.

On December 17, 2007, the Company paid an annual cash dividend of \$.47 per common share to common stockholders of record on December 3, 2007. On December 15, 2006, the Company paid an annual cash dividend of \$.42 per common share to common stockholders of record on December 1, 2006. On December 15, 2005, the Company paid an annual cash dividend of \$.37 per common share to common stockholders of record on December 2, 2005. Such dividends totaled \$1,982,129, \$1,771,390 and \$1,560,510 for each of 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The terms of the Company's bank loan agreement require the Company to maintain consolidated net worth in excess of \$60,529,000. Should the Company's net worth fall below this threshold, the Company may be restricted from payment of additional cash dividends on the Company's common stock.

Performance Graph

The performance graph shown below was prepared under the applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission based on data supplied by Standard & Poor's Compustat. The purpose of the graph is to show comparative total stockholder returns for the Company versus other investment options for a specified period of time. The graph was prepared based upon the following assumptions:

1. \$100.00 was invested on December 31, 2002 in the Company's common stock, the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P 500 Integrated Oil and Gas Index.
2. Dividends are reinvested on the ex-dividend dates.

Note: The stock price performance shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Company / Index	Base Period	INDEXED RETURNS				
		Years Ending				
	Dec02	Dec03	Dec04	Dec05	Dec06	Dec07
ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY INC	100	262.48	347.48	457.41	611.36	531.67
S&P 500 INDEX	100	128.68	142.69	149.70	173.34	182.86
S&P 500 INTEGRATED OIL & GAS	100	126.71	163.24	192.02	258.91	336.20

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

FIVE YEAR REVIEW OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Revenues:					
Marketing	\$ 2,558,545	\$ 2,167,502	\$ 2,292,029	\$ 2,010,968	\$ 1,676,727
Transportation	63,894	62,151	57,458	47,323	35,806
Oil and gas	13,783	16,950	15,346	10,796	8,395
	\$ 2,636,222	\$ 2,246,603	\$ 2,364,833	\$ 2,069,087	\$ 1,720,928
Operating Earnings:					
Marketing	\$ 20,152	\$ 12,975	\$ 22,481	\$ 13,597	\$ 12,117
Transportation	5,504	5,173	5,714	5,687	973
Oil and gas operations	(2,853)	5,355	6,765	2,362	2,310
Oil and gas property sale	12,078	-	-	-	-
General and administrative	(10,974)	(8,536)	(9,668)	(7,867)	(6,299)
	23,907	14,967	25,292	13,779	9,101
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	1,741	965	188	62	362
Interest expense	(134)	(159)	(128)	(107)	(108)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting change	25,514	15,773	25,352	13,734	9,355
Income tax provision	8,458	5,290	8,583	4,996	3,013
Earnings from continuing operations	17,056	10,483	16,769	8,738	6,342
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	-	-	872	(130)	(3,148)
Earnings before cumulative effect of accounting change	17,056	10,483	17,641	8,608	3,194
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(92)
Net earnings	\$ 17,056	\$ 10,483	\$ 17,641	\$ 8,608	\$ 3,102
Earnings (Loss) Per Share					
From continuing operations	\$ 4.04	\$ 2.49	\$ 3.97	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.50
From discontinued operations	-	-	.21	(.03)	(.74)
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	-	-	(.02)
Basic earnings per share	\$ 4.04	\$ 2.49	\$ 4.18	\$ 2.04	\$.74
Dividends per common share	\$.47	\$.42	\$.37	\$.30	\$.23
Financial Position					
Working capital	\$ 50,572	\$ 35,208	\$ 39,321	\$ 35,789	\$ 32,758
Total assets	357,075	289,287	312,662	238,854	210,607

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Long-term debt, net of current maturities	-	3,000	11,475	11,475	11,475
Shareholders' equity	89,442	74,368	65,656	49,575	42,232
Dividends on common shares	1,982	1,771	1,560	1,265	970

Notes:

- In 2007, certain oil and gas producing properties were sold for \$14.9 million producing a net gain of \$12.1 million.

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

Results of Operations

- Marketing

Marketing segment revenues, operating earnings and depreciation are as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Revenues			
Crude oil	\$ 2,373,838	\$ 1,975,972	\$ 2,117,578
Natural gas	13,764	13,621	13,063
Refined products	170,943	177,909	161,388
Total	\$ 2,558,545	\$ 2,167,502	\$ 2,292,029
Operating Earnings (loss)			
Crude oil	\$ 15,321	\$ 5,088	\$ 13,489
Natural gas	4,999	6,558	8,436
Refined products	(168)	1,329	556
Total	\$ 20,152	\$ 12,975	\$ 22,481
Depreciation			
Crude oil	\$ 657	\$ 857	\$ 733
Natural gas	162	59	58
Refined products	457	428	461
Total	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,344	\$ 1,252

Supplemental volume and price information is:

	2007	2006	2005
Field Level Purchases per day			
(1)			
- Crude Oil	61,500 bbls	61,800 bbls	66,900 bbls
- Natural Gas	423,300 mmbtu	354,000 mmbtu	289,000 mmbtu
Average Purchase Price			
- Crude Oil	\$ 70.70/bbl	\$ 62.40/bbl	\$ 53.51/bbl
- Natural Gas	\$ 6.79/mmbtu	\$ 6.62/mmbtu	\$ 7.98/mmbtu

(1) Reflects the volume purchased from third parties at the oil and gas field level and pipeline pooling points.

- Comparison 2007 to 2006 -

Crude oil revenues increased during 2007 relative to 2006, due to higher commodity prices as reflected above. Crude oil operating earnings improved with improved end-market pricing received from the Company's customers relative to crude oil acquisition costs. Operating earnings also improved with a \$1,960,906 reduction in operating expenses from the reversal of certain previously recorded accrual items following a negotiated settlement of disputed amounts. The

current year also benefited from crude oil inventory liquidation gains when crude oil prices generally increased during the comparative period. On January 1, 2007 crude oil prices were in the \$53 per barrel range rising to \$90 per barrel by December 31, 2007. Such price increases produced inventory liquidation gains totaling \$4.3 million during 2007. During 2006, crude oil prices fluctuated from periods of increasing prices to periods of decreasing prices with little affect on full year results. As of December 31, 2007, the Company held 137,293 barrels of crude oil inventory at an average price of \$90.58 per barrel.

Reported natural gas revenues reflect the gross margin on the Company's natural gas purchase and resale business and such margins were consistent between the years. Natural gas operating earnings were reduced in 2007 relative to 2006 due to increased transportation and salary costs.

Refined product revenues were reduced in 2007 despite increased commodity prices for gasoline and diesel fuel. The Company experienced a thirteen percent reduction in its motor fuel sales volumes for 2007 due to a heightened competitive marketplace and weather related reduction in construction demand. Coupled with escalating fuel and wage costs, the competitive picture in 2007 produced an operating loss for the Company's refined products business.

- Comparison 2006 to 2005 -

Crude oil operating earnings were reduced in 2006 relative to 2005 for a combination of reasons. First, during 2005 the Company recognized reduced operating expenses of \$3,565,000 due to the reversal of certain previously recorded accrual items following the final "true-up" of the accounting for such items coupled with a \$2,716,000 expense reduction resulting from the cash collection of certain previously disputed and fully reserved items. Such items did not recur in 2006. Second, during 2005, crude oil prices rose from the \$43 per barrel range in December 2004 to the \$59 per barrel range in December 2005 producing a gain of approximately \$3,255,000 during 2005 when the Company liquidated relatively lower priced inventory into a higher priced market.

Natural gas operating earnings declined to \$6,558,000 in 2006 compared to \$8,436,000 in 2005 because the marketplace in 2005 offered improved margins due to a tightening of supply. Results for 2006 benefited, however, due to increased volumes as shown in the table above. Refined products operating earnings improved to \$1,329,000 in 2006 over 2005 as the Company enhanced its capability to deliver biodiesel to the marketplace during a period of strong demand for such product.

- Transportation

The transportation segment revenues and operating earnings were as follows (in thousands):

	2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	Change(1)	Amount	Change(1)	Amount	Change(1)
Revenues	\$ 63,894	3%	\$ 62,151	8%	\$ 57,458	21%
Operating earnings	\$ 5,504	6%	\$ 5,173	(9)%	\$ 5,714	-
Depreciation	\$ 4,275	(6)%	\$ 4,538	45%	\$ 3,130	47%

(1) Represents the percentage increase (decrease) from the prior year.

- Comparison 2007 to 2006

Demand for the Company's liquid chemical truck hauling business was generally sound during 2007, especially as it relates to agricultural chemical product movements. A slight overall improvement in demand led to increased 2007 revenues and operating earnings.

Based on the current level of infrastructure, the Company's transportation segment is designed to maximize efficiency when revenues are in the \$60 million per year range. Demand for the Company's trucking service is closely tied to the domestic petrochemical industry and has generally remained strong with some periodic weakness in recent months. The Company's business is spurred when United States and world economies strengthen coupled with a relatively weak exchange value for the U.S. dollar. Other important factors include levels of competition within the tank truck industry as well as competition from the railroads. An additional important factor is a current shortage of available qualified drivers which limits the Company's ability to expand in its market areas.

- Comparison 2006 to 2005

Beginning in mid 2004, the Company experienced increasing demand for its petrochemical trucking services and such demand remained strong into the fourth quarter of 2006. The demand increase boosted comparative revenues by 21 percent in 2005 and by additional 8 percent in 2006. Although revenues increased in 2006, operating earnings were reduced by 9 percent to \$5,173,000. This apparent contradictory result was caused by a shortage of available qualified drivers for Company owned trucks. The driver shortage caused the Company to sub-contract more of its business to truck owner-operators, while Company owned trucks remained idle. Thus, higher fixed costs such as depreciation were not being absorbed by higher revenues. The increase in depreciation expense as shown above for 2006 resulted from new equipment additions in anticipation of the expanded sales activity.

- Oil and Gas

Oil and gas division revenues and operating earnings are primarily derived from crude oil and natural gas production volumes and prices. Comparative oil and gas revenues and operating earnings were as follows (in thousands):

	2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	Change(1)	Amount	Change(1)	Amount	Change(1)
Revenues	\$ 13,783	(19)%	\$ 16,950	10%	\$ 15,346	42%
Operating earnings (loss)	(2,853)	(153)%	5,355	(21)%	6,765	186%
Depreciation and depletion	5,833	62%	3,603	60%	2,249	(9)%

(1) Represents the percentage increase (decrease) from the prior year.

Comparative volumes and prices were as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Production Volumes			
- Crude Oil	69,250 bbls	75,900 bbls	66,600 bbls
- Natural Gas	1,182,000 mcf	1,604,000 mcf	1,388,000 mcf
Average Price			
- Crude Oil	\$ 70.21/bbl	\$ 64.26/bbl	\$ 54.76/bbl
- Natural Gas	\$ 7.54/mcf	\$ 7.53/mcf	\$ 8.43/mcf

Reduced revenues during 2007 resulted from normal production declines on the Company's oil and gas properties which had an adverse affect on 2007 operating earnings. Additionally, operating earnings were burdened when exploration expenses increased in 2007 as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Dry hole expense	\$ 3,187	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,663
Prospect abandonment	845	564	391
Seismic and geological	1,475	1,101	1,024
Total	\$ 5,507	\$ 2,895	\$ 3,078

During 2007, the Company participated in the drilling of 30 wells. Twenty-one of the wells were successful with eight dry holes and one well converted to salt water disposal service. Additionally, the Company has five wells in process on December 31, 2007 with ultimate evaluation anticipated during 2008. Converting natural gas volumes to equate with crude oil volumes at a ratio of six to one, oil and gas production and proved reserve volumes summarize as follows on an equivalent barrel (Eq. Bbls) basis:

	2007 (Eq. Bbls.)	2006 (Eq. Bbls.)	2005 (Eq. Bbls.)
Beginning of year	1,779,000	2,003,000	2,261,000
Estimated reserve additions	246,000	577,000	320,000
Production	(266,000)	(343,000)	(298,000)
Reserves sold	(245,000)	-	(135,000)
Revisions of previous estimates	(39,000)	(458,000)	(145,000)
End of year	1,475,000	1,779,000	2,003,000

During 2007 and in total for the three year period ended December 31, 2007, estimated reserve additions represented 92 percent and 126 percent, respectively, of production volumes.

The Company's current drilling and exploration efforts are primarily focused as follows:

Eaglewood Project

The Eaglewood project area encompasses a ten county area from South Texas along the Gulf Coast and into East Texas. In this area, the Company purchased existing 3-D seismic data and reprocessed it using proprietary techniques. Seven wells have been successfully drilled on this project. One well is currently drilling and two wells are waiting to be completed and placed on line. There are four more wells planned for 2008. The most recent completion was placed on line in late 2007 and is producing at the rate of 500 mcf's of gas per day net to the Company's working interest in the project.

East Texas Project

Beginning in 2005, the Company and its partners began acquiring acreage in the East Texas area and the Company currently holds an interest in approximately 25,000 acres in Nacogdoches and Shelby Counties, Texas. Seven marginally successful wells were drilled in this area during 2006 and 2007. The Company is optimistic about this area and refinements in exploitation technique continue with five additional wells planned for 2008.

Southwestern Arkansas

The Company is participating in three 3-D seismic surveys in Southwestern Arkansas covering approximately 160 square miles. The first of these surveys is complete and an initial well will be drilled in the first quarter of 2008. Data acquisition on the second survey is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2008 with the third and largest survey to follow soon after.

South Central Kansas

The Company is participating in a large 3-D seismic survey in South Central Kansas. Data acquisition on this survey will begin in mid 2008.

Assumption Parish, Louisiana

The Company participated in a proprietary 3-D seismic survey in Assumption Parish, Louisiana during 2007. The data is being processed with first drilling anticipated for late 2008. Also in Assumption Parish, the Company participated in the reprocessing of an existing 3-D seismic survey and has identified a number of drillable prospects with the first well to spud in late 2008.

United Kingdom North Sea

In February 2007, the Company, together with its joint interest partners, was awarded a promote license in Blocks 21-1b, 21-2b, and 21-3d. The Company holds a 30 percent equity interest in these blocks located in the Central Sector of the North Sea. The Company has two years to confirm an exploration prospect and identify a partner to finance, on a promoted basis, the drilling of the first well on the Block. The terms of the license do not include a well commitment. The Company also acquired an approximate nine percent equity interest in a promote licensing right to Block 42-27b, located in the Southern Sector of the U.K. North Sea.

- Oil and gas property sale

In May 2007, the Company sold its interest in certain Louisiana producing oil and gas properties. Sale proceeds totaled \$14.9 million resulting in a pre-tax gain on sale of approximately \$12.1 million.

- General and administrative, interest income and income tax

General and administrative expenses are increased in 2007 due to federally mandated Sarbanes-Oxley compliance costs and certain personnel cost increases. Interest income increased in 2007 and 2006 due to larger cash balances available during the year for overnight investment coupled with interest earned on insurance related cash deposits. The provision for income taxes is based on Federal and State tax rates and variations are consistent with taxable income in the respective accounting periods.

- Discontinued operations

Effective September 30, 2005, the Company sold its ownership in its offshore Gulf of Mexico crude oil gathering pipeline. The sale was completed to eliminate abandonment obligations and because the Company was no longer purchasing crude oil in the affected region. The pipeline was sold for \$550,000 in cash, plus assignment of future abandonment obligations. The Company recognized a \$451,000 pre-tax gain from the sale. The activities for this

operation including the gain on sale are included with discontinued operations.

In October 2005, certain oil and gas properties held by the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer achieved "payout status". This event caused the Company to earn a pre-tax gain of \$942,000 for the value of certain residual interests held by the Company in the properties. This gain is non-recurring and has been included in discontinued operations for 2005. See also Note (3) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

-Outlook

The most significant event of 2007 was the oil and gas producing property sale which yielded a pre-tax gain of \$12,078,000. Absent this item, oil and gas operations produced a \$2,853,000 operating loss when production volumes declined and dry hole costs and exploration expenses totaling \$5,507,000 were incurred. Looking ahead for 2008, additional oil and gas property sales are not currently anticipated. However, the decline in production volumes is expected to reverse as a number of wells were brought on line in late 2007 and favorable drilling efforts continue.

Marketing operations exceeded expectation for 2007 in large part due to \$4.3 million of inventory liquidation gains as crude oil prices rose during the year. While recurrence of such gains is not anticipated for 2008, marketing results should remain favorable. For the transportation operation, operating earnings have remained consistent in the range of \$5 to \$6 million per year. While various component parts of the transportation operation have varied over the past four years, overall results remained consistent. The Company has the following major objectives for 2008:

- Maintain marketing operating earnings at the \$15 million level.
- Maintain transportation operating earnings at the \$5 million level.
- Establish oil and gas operating earnings at the \$6 million level and replace 110 percent of 2008 production with current reserve additions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During 2007, 2006 and 2005 net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$9,201,000, \$29,245,000 and \$19,945,000, respectively. Management generally balances the cash flow requirements of the Company's investment activity with available cash generated from operations. Over time, cash utilized for property and equipment additions, tracks with earnings from continuing operations plus the non-cash provision for depreciation, depletion and amortization. Presently, management intends to restrict investment decisions to available cash flow. Significant, if any, additions to debt are not anticipated. A summary of this relationship follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2007	2006	2005	Total
Net earnings	\$ 17,056	\$ 10,483	\$ 17,641	\$ 45,180
Less gain on property sale	(12,025)	(101)	(1,159)	(13,285)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	11,384	9,485	6,631	27,500
Property and equipment additions	(15,841)	(15,832)	(20,791)	(52,464)
Cash available for (drawn from) other uses	\$ 574	\$ 4,035	\$ 2,322	\$ 6,931

Banking Relationships

The Company's primary bank loan agreement with Bank of America provides for two separate lines of credit with interest at the bank's prime rate minus $\frac{1}{4}$ of one percent. The working capital loan provides for borrowings up to \$5 million based on 80 percent of eligible accounts receivable and 50 percent of eligible inventories. Available capacity under the line is calculated monthly and as of December 31, 2007 was established at \$5 million. The oil and gas production loan provides for flexible borrowings subject to a borrowing base established semi-annually by the bank. The borrowing base was established at \$5 million as of December 31, 2007. The line of credit loans are scheduled to expire on October 31, 2009, with the then present balance outstanding converting to a term loan payable in eight equal quarterly installments. As of December 31, 2007, there was no bank debt outstanding under the Company's two revolving credit facilities.

The Bank of America loan agreement, among other things, places certain restrictions with respect to additional borrowings and the purchase or sale of assets, as well as requiring the Company to comply with certain financial covenants, including maintaining a 1.0 to 1.0 ratio of consolidated current assets to consolidated current liabilities, maintaining a 3.0 to 1.0 ratio of pre-tax net income to interest expense, and consolidated net worth in excess of \$60,529,000. Should the Company's net worth fall below this threshold, the Company may be restricted from payment of additional cash dividends on its common stock. The Company is in compliance with these restrictions.

The Company's Gulfmark subsidiary maintains a separate banking relationship with BNP Paribas in order to support its crude oil purchasing activities. In addition to providing up to \$60 million in letters of credit, the facility also finances up to \$6 million of crude oil inventory and certain accounts receivable associated with crude oil sales. Such financing is provided on a demand note basis with interest at the bank's prime rate plus one percent. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had \$6 million of eligible borrowing capacity under this facility and no working capital advances were outstanding. Letters of credit outstanding under this facility totaled approximately \$38 million as of December 31, 2007. The letter of credit and demand note facilities are secured by substantially all of Gulfmark's and ARM's assets. Under this facility, BNP Paribas has the right to discontinue the issuance of letters of credit without prior notification to the Company.

The Company's ARM subsidiary also maintains a separate banking relationship with BNP Paribas in order to support its natural gas purchasing activities. In addition to providing up to \$25 million in letters of credit, the facility finances up to \$4 million of general working capital needs. Such financing is provided on a demand note basis with interest at the bank's prime rate plus one percent. No working capital advances were outstanding under this facility as of December 31, 2007. Letters of credit outstanding under this facility totaled approximately \$9.4 million as of December 31, 2007. The letter of credit and demand note facilities are secured by substantially all of Gulfmark's and ARM's assets. Under this facility, BNP Paribas has the right to discontinue the issuance of letters of credit without prior notification to the Company.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company maintains certain operating lease arrangements to provide tractor and trailer equipment for the Company's truck fleet. All such operating lease commitments qualify for off-balance sheet treatment as provided by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases". The Company has operating lease arrangements for tractors, trailers, office space, and other equipment and facilities. Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$11,885,000 \$9,887,000, and \$8,121,000, respectively. At December 31, 2007, commitments under long-term non-cancelable operating leases for the next five years and thereafter are payable as follows: 2008 - \$3,846,000; 2009 - \$1,524,000; 2010 - \$547,000; 2011 - \$186,000; 2012 - \$56,000 and thereafter -

\$47,000.

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Contractual Cash Obligations

In addition to its banking relationships and obligations, the Company enters into certain operating leasing arrangements for tractors, trailers, office space and other equipment and facilities. The Company has no capital lease obligations. A summary of the payment periods for contractual debt and lease obligations is as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating leases	3,846	1,524	547	186	56	47	6,206
Total	\$ 3,846	\$ 1,524	\$ 547	\$ 186	\$ 56	\$ 47	\$ 6,206

In addition to its lease financing obligations, the Company is also committed to purchase certain quantities of crude oil and natural gas in connection with its marketing activities. Such commodity purchase obligations are the basis for commodity sales, which generate the cash flow necessary to meet such purchase obligations. Approximate commodity purchase obligations as of December 31, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	January 2008	Remaining 2008	2009	2010	Thereafter	Total
Crude Oil	\$ 161,416	\$ 58,427	\$ 564	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,407
Natural Gas	50,651	50,064	14,164	-	-	114,879
	\$ 212,067	\$ 108,491	\$ 14,728	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335,286

Investment Activities

During 2007, the Company invested approximately \$13,490,000 for oil and gas projects, of which \$10,303,000 was capitalized as additional property with \$3,187,000 expensed as exploration costs. An additional \$1,998,000 and \$353,000 was expensed during 2007 for equipment additions for the marketing and transportation businesses, respectively. Oil and gas exploration and development efforts continue, and the Company plans to invest approximately \$7 million toward such projects in 2008, including \$900,000 of seismic costs to be expensed during the year. In March 2008, the Company expended \$3.9 million to purchase forty-four used truck tractor-trailer combinations for the purpose of hauling crude oil in the states of Michigan, Texas and New Mexico. The Company also hired additional drivers and such additions will enable the Company to expand its crude oil marketing business. An additional approximate \$2 million is projected in 2008 for further equipment additions and replacements within the Company's marketing and transportation businesses.

Insurance

From time to time, the marketplace for all forms of insurance enters into periods of severe cost increases. In the past, during such cyclical periods, the Company has seen costs escalate to the point where desired levels of insurance were either unavailable or unaffordable. The Company's primary insurance needs are in the areas of worker's compensation, automobile and umbrella coverage for its trucking fleet and medical insurance for employees. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, insurance cost stabilized and totaled \$10.3 million, \$9.5 million and \$9.9 million, respectively. Overall insurance cost may experience renewed rate increases during 2008. Since the Company is generally unable to pass on such cost increases, any increase will need to be absorbed by existing operations.

Competition

In all phases of its operations, the Company encounters strong competition from a number of entities. Many of these competitors possess financial resources substantially in excess of those of the Company. The Company faces competition principally in establishing trade credit, pricing of available materials and quality of service. In its oil and gas operation, the Company also competes for the acquisition of mineral properties. The Company's marketing division competes with major oil companies and other large industrial concerns that own or control significant refining and marketing facilities. These major oil companies may offer their products to others on more favorable terms than those available to the Company. From time to time in recent years, there have been supply imbalances for crude oil and natural gas in the marketplace. This in turn has led to significant fluctuations in prices for crude oil and natural gas. As a result, there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding both the future market price for crude oil and natural gas and the available margin spread between wholesale acquisition costs and sales realization.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

Fair Value Accounting

As an integral part of its marketing operation, the Company enters into certain forward commodity contracts that are required to be recorded at fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and related accounting pronouncements. Management believes this required accounting, known as mark-to-market accounting, creates variations in reported earnings and the reported earnings trend. Under mark-to-market accounting, significant levels of earnings are recognized in the period of contract initiation rather than the period when the service is provided and title passes from supplier to customer. As it affects the Company's operation, management believes mark-to-market accounting impacts reported earnings and the presentation of financial condition in three important ways.

1. Gross margins, derived from certain aspects of the Company's ongoing business, are front-ended into the period in which contracts are executed. Meanwhile, personnel and other costs associated with servicing accounts as well as substantially all risks associated with the execution of contracts are incurred during the period of physical product flow and title passage.
2. Mark-to-market earnings are calculated based on stated contract volumes. A significant risk associated with the Company's business is the conversion of stated contract or planned volumes into actual physical commodity movement volumes without a loss of margin. Again, any planned profit from such commodity contracts is bunched and front-ended into one period while the risk of loss associated with the difference between actual versus planned production or usage volumes falls in a subsequent period.
3. Cash flows, by their nature, match physical movements and passage of title. Mark-to-market accounting, on the other hand, creates a mismatch between reported earnings and cash flows. This complicates and confuses the picture of stated financial conditions and liquidity.

The Company attempts to mitigate the identified risks by only entering into contracts where current market quotes in actively traded, liquid markets are available to determine the fair value of contracts. In addition, substantially all of the Company's forward contracts are less than 18 months in duration. However, the reader is cautioned to develop a full understanding of how fair value or mark-to-market accounting creates reported results that differ from those presented under conventional accrual accounting.

Trade Accounts

Accounts receivable and accounts payable typically represent the most significant assets and liabilities of the Company. Particularly within the Company's energy marketing, oil and gas exploration, and production operations, there is a high degree of interdependence with and reliance upon third parties (including transaction counterparties) to provide adequate information for the proper recording of amounts receivable or payable. Substantially all such third parties are larger firms providing the Company with the source documents for recording trade activity. It is commonplace for these entities to retroactively adjust or correct such documents. This typically requires the Company to absorb, benefit from, or pass along such corrections to another third party.

Due to the volume of and complexity of transactions and the high degree of interdependence with third parties, this is a difficult area to control and manage. The Company manages this process by participating in a monthly settlement process with each of its counterparties. Ongoing account balances are monitored monthly and the Company attempts to gain the cooperation of such counterparties to reconcile outstanding balances. The Company also places great emphasis on collecting cash balances due and paying only bonafide and properly supported claims. In addition, the Company maintains and monitors its bad debt allowance. Nevertheless a degree of risk remains due to the custom and practices of the industry.

Oil and Gas Reserve Estimate

The value of capitalized cost of oil and gas exploration and production related assets are dependent on underlying oil and gas reserve estimates. Reserve estimates are based on many subjective factors. The accuracy of reserve estimates depends on the quantity and quality of geological data, production performance data and reservoir engineering data, changing prices, as well as the skill and judgment of petroleum engineers in interpreting such data. The process of estimating reserves requires frequent revision of estimates (usually on an annual basis) as additional information becomes available. Calculations of estimated future oil and gas revenues are also based on estimates of the timing of oil and gas production, and there are no assurances that the actual timing of production will conform to or approximate such estimates. Also, certain assumptions must be made with respect to pricing. The Company's estimates assume prices will remain constant from the date of the engineer's estimates, except for changes reflected under natural gas sales contracts. There can be no assurance that actual future prices will not vary as industry conditions, governmental regulation, political conditions, economic conditions, weather conditions, market uncertainty and other factors impact the market price for oil and gas.

The Company follows the successful efforts method of accounting, so only costs (including development dry hole costs) associated with producing oil and gas wells are capitalized. Estimated oil and gas reserve quantities are the basis for the rate of amortization under the Company's units of production method for depreciating, depleting and amortizing of oil and gas properties. Estimated oil and gas reserve values also provide the standard for the Company's periodic review of oil and gas properties for impairment.

Contingencies

From time to time as incident to its operations, the Company becomes involved in various accidents, lawsuits and/or disputes. Primarily as an operator of an extensive trucking fleet, the Company is a party to motor vehicle accidents, worker compensation claims or other items of general liability as are typical for the industry. In addition, the Company has extensive operations that must comply with a wide variety of tax laws, environmental laws and labor laws, among others. Should an incident occur, management evaluates the claim based on its nature, the facts and circumstances and the applicability of insurance coverage. To the extent management believes that such event may impact the financial condition of the Company, management will estimate the monetary value of the claim and make appropriate accruals or disclosure as provided in the guidelines of SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies".

Revenue Recognition

The Company's crude oil, natural gas and refined products marketing customers are invoiced based on contractually agreed upon terms on an at least monthly basis. Revenue is recognized in the month in which the physical product is delivered to the customer. Where required, the Company also recognizes fair value or mark-to-market gains and losses related to its commodity activities. A detailed discussion of the Company's risk management activities is included in Note (1) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Transportation segment customers are invoiced, and the related revenue is recognized as the service is provided. Oil and gas revenue from the Company's interests in producing wells is recognized as title and physical possession of the oil and gas passes to the purchaser.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." FIN 48 addresses the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes specific criteria for the financial statement recognition and measurement of the tax effects of a position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition of previously recognized tax benefits, classification of tax liabilities on the balance sheet, recording interest and penalties on tax underpayments, accounting in interim periods, and disclosure requirements. The Company adopted FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007. See also Note (1) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements", which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures related to fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 clarifies that fair value should be based on assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy of three levels that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data. SFAS No. 157 requires fair value measurements to be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157," ("FSP FAS No. 157-2"). FSP FAS No. 157-2 amends SFAS No. 157 to delay the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company is currently assessing the impact of applying SFAS No. 157 to its financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Future financial statements are expected to include enhanced disclosures with respect to fair value measurements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". SFAS No. 159 provides an entity with the option, at specified election dates, to measure certain financial assets and liabilities and other items at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings as those changes occur. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements that include displaying the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the entity elected the fair value option on the face of the balance sheet and providing management's reasons for electing the fair value option for each eligible item. The provisions of SFAS No. 159 became effective January 1, 2008. Management did not elect the fair value option for any eligible financial assets or liabilities not already carried at fair value.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133," (SFAS "161") as amended and interpreted. SFAS No. 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 161 will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's exposure to market risk includes potential adverse changes in interest rates and commodity prices.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's long-term debt facility constitutes floating rate debt. As a result, the Company's annual interest costs fluctuate based on interest rate changes. Because the interest rate on the Company's long-term debt is a floating rate, the fair value of such debt approximate the carrying value. The Company had no long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2007. A hypothetical 10 percent adverse change in the floating rate would not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's major market risk exposure is in the pricing applicable to its marketing and production of crude oil and natural gas. Realized pricing is primarily driven by the prevailing spot prices applicable to oil and gas. Commodity price risk in the Company's marketing operations represents the potential loss that may result from a change in the market value of an asset or a commitment. From time to time, the Company enters into forward contracts to minimize or hedge the impact of market fluctuations on its purchases of crude oil and natural gas. The Company may also enter into price support contracts with certain customers to secure a floor price on the purchase of certain supply. In each instance, the Company locks in a separate matching price support contract with a third party in order to minimize the risk of these financial instruments. Substantially all forward contracts fall within a six-month to one-year term with no contracts extending longer than three years in duration. The Company monitors all commitments and positions and endeavors to maintain a balanced portfolio.

Certain forward contracts are recorded at fair value, depending on management's assessments of numerous accounting standards and positions that comply with generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value of such contracts is reflected on the Company's balance sheet as risk management assets and liabilities. The revaluation of such contracts is recognized on a net basis in the Company's results of operations. Current market price quotes from actively traded liquid markets are used to estimate the contracts' fair value. Regarding net risk management assets, substantially all of the presented values as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 were based on readily available market quotations. Risk management assets and liabilities are classified as short-term or long-term depending on contract terms. The estimated future net cash inflow based on year-end market prices is \$1,739,000 with substantially all to be received in 2008 and 2009. The estimated future cash inflow approximates the net fair value recorded in the Company's risk management assets and liabilities.

The following table illustrates the factors impacting the change in the net value of the Company's risk management assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands):

	2007
Net fair value on January 1,	\$ 1,464
Activity during 2007	
- Cash received from settled contracts	(1,242)
- Net realized (loss) from prior years' contracts	(1)
- Net unrealized (loss) from prior years' contracts	(26)
- Net unrealized gain from current year contracts	1,544
Net fair value on December 31,	\$ 1,739

Historically, prices received for oil and gas production have been volatile and unpredictable. Price volatility is expected to continue. From January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2007 natural gas price realizations ranged from a monthly low of \$3.42 mmbtu to a monthly high of \$13.06 per mmbtu. Oil prices ranged from a low of \$57.18 per barrel to a high of \$96.76 per barrel during the same period. A hypothetical 10 percent adverse change in average natural gas and crude oil prices, assuming no changes in volume levels, would have reduced earnings by approximately \$2,622,000 and \$2,293,000 for the comparative years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Adams Resources & Energy, Inc.
Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for buy/sell arrangements. As discussed in Note 4, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" on January 1, 2007.

/s/DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
March 28, 2008

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)

ASSETS	December 31,	
	2007	2006
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,697	\$ 20,668
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$192 and \$225, respectively	261,710	194,097
Inventories	14,776	7,950
Risk management receivables	5,388	13,140
Income tax receivable	2,554	1,396
Prepayments	3,768	4,539
Total current assets	311,893	241,790
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:		
Marketing	15,315	14,051
Transportation	32,087	32,068
Oil and gas (successful efforts method)	63,025	61,003
Other	99	99
	110,526	107,221
Less – Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(70,828)	(63,905)
	39,698	43,316
OTHER ASSETS:		
Risk management assets	1,563	644
Cash deposits and other	3,921	3,537
	\$ 357,075	\$ 289,287
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 252,310	\$ 185,589
Accounts payable – related party	84	146
Risk management payables	4,116	11,897
Accrued and other liabilities	3,707	7,897
Current deferred income taxes	1,104	1,053
Total current liabilities	261,321	206,582
LONG-TERM DEBT	-	3,000
OTHER LIABILITIES:		
Asset retirement obligations	1,153	1,152
Deferred income taxes and other	4,063	3,762
Risk management liabilities	1,096	423
	267,633	214,919
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 8)		

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 960,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.10 par value, 7,500,000 shares authorized, 4,217,596 issued and outstanding	422	422
Contributed capital	11,693	11,693
Retained earnings	77,327	62,253
Total shareholders' equity	89,442	74,368
	\$ 357,075	\$ 289,287

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
REVENUES:			
Marketing	\$ 2,558,545	\$ 2,167,502	\$ 2,292,029
Transportation	63,894	62,151	57,458
Oil and gas	13,783	16,950	15,346
	2,636,222	2,246,603	2,364,833
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
Marketing	2,537,117	2,153,183	2,268,296
Transportation	54,115	52,440	48,614
Oil and gas operations	10,803	7,992	5,903
Oil and gas property sale	(12,078)	-	-
General and administrative	10,974	8,536	9,668
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	11,384	9,485	7,060
	2,612,315	2,231,636	2,339,541
Operating Earnings	23,907	14,967	25,292
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	1,741	965	188
Interest expense	(134)	(159)	(128)
Earnings before income taxes	25,514	15,773	25,352
Income Tax Provision:			
Current	8,093	4,878	7,765
Deferred	365	412	818
	8,458	5,290	8,583
Earnings from continuing operations	17,056	10,483	16,769
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of \$443 tax provision	-	-	872
Net Earnings	\$ 17,056	\$ 10,483	\$ 17,641
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
From continuing operations	\$ 4.04	\$ 2.49	\$ 3.97
From discontinued operations	-	-	.21
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	\$ 4.04	\$ 2.49	\$ 4.18
DIVIDENDS PER COMMON SHARE	\$.47	\$.42	\$.37

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Common Stock	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, January 1, 2005	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 37,460	\$ 49,575
Net earnings	-	-	17,641	17,641
Dividends paid on common stock	-	-	(1,560)	(1,560)
BALANCE, December 31, 2005	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 53,541	\$ 65,656
Net earnings	-	-	10,483	10,483
Dividends paid on common stock	-	-	(1,771)	(1,771)
BALANCE, December 31, 2006	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 62,253	\$ 74,368
Net earnings	-	-	17,056	17,056
Dividends paid on common stock	-	-	(1,982)	(1,982)
BALANCE, December 31, 2007	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 77,327	\$ 89,442

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS:			
Net earnings	\$ 17,056	\$ 10,483	\$ 17,641
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	(872)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash from operating activities-			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	11,384	9,485	6,631
Gains on property sales	(12,025)	(101)	(1,159)
Dry hole costs incurred	3,187	1,230	1,663
Impairment of oil and gas properties	2,062	1,405	820
Other, net	(93)	262	(157)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(67,613)	23,630	(55,842)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(6,826)	3,742	(320)
Risk management activities	(275)	317	(1,151)
Decrease (increase) in tax receivable	(1,158)	(92)	(1,304)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	771	3,047	759
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	66,556	(27,682)	53,200
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(4,190)	3,107	(1,114)
Deferred income taxes	365	412	818
Net cash provided by continuing operations	9,201	29,245	19,613
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	-	-	332
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,201	29,245	19,945
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Property and equipment additions	(15,841)	(15,832)	(20,791)
Insurance and tax deposits	(303)	(1,458)	(1,787)
Proceeds from property sales	14,954	142	2,078
Redemption of short-term investments	25,000	-	-
Investment in short-term investments	(25,000)	-	-
Net cash used in continuing operations	(1,190)	(17,148)	(20,500)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	-	-	990
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,190)	(17,148)	(19,510)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net repayments under credit agreements	(3,000)	(8,475)	-
Dividend payments	(1,982)	(1,771)	(1,560)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,982)	(10,246)	(1,560)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,029	1,851	(1,125)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	20,668	18,817	19,942

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	23,697	\$	20,668	\$	18,817
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the "Company") after elimination of all significant intercompany accounts and transactions. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts in order to conform to current year presentations.

Nature of Operations

The Company is engaged in the business of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products marketing, as well as tank truck transportation of liquid chemicals and oil and gas exploration and production. Its primary area of operation is within a 1,000 mile radius of Houston, Texas.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Auction Rate Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include any treasury bill, commercial paper, money market fund or federal funds with maturity of 30 days or less. Depending on cash availability, auction rate investments in municipal bonds and bond mutual funds are also made from time to time. The Company invests in tax-free municipal securities in order to enhance the after-tax rate of return from short-term investments of cash. The Company had no auction rate investments as of December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Inventories

Crude oil and petroleum product inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. Petroleum products inventory includes gasoline, lubricating oils and other petroleum products purchased for resale. Petroleum products and crude oil inventory is valued at average cost. Components of inventory are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Crude oil	\$ 12,437	\$ 5,983
Petroleum products	2,339	1,967
	\$ 14,776	\$ 7,950

Property and Equipment

Expenditures for major renewals and betterments are capitalized, and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Interest costs incurred in connection with major capital expenditures are capitalized and amortized over the lives of the related assets. When properties are retired or sold, the related cost and accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A") is removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in earnings.

Oil and gas exploration and development expenditures are accounted for in accordance with the successful efforts method of accounting. Direct costs of acquiring developed or undeveloped leasehold acreage, including lease bonus, brokerage and other fees, are capitalized. Exploratory drilling costs are initially capitalized until the properties are evaluated and determined to be either productive or nonproductive. Such evaluations are made on a quarterly basis. If an exploratory well is determined to be nonproductive, the capitalized costs of drilling the well are charged to expense. Costs incurred to drill and complete development wells, including dry holes, are capitalized. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company had no unevaluated or suspended exploratory drilling costs.

Producing oil and gas leases, equipment and intangible drilling costs are depleted or amortized over the estimated recoverable reserves using the units-of-production method. Other property and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated average useful lives of three to fifteen years for marketing, three to fifteen years for transportation and ten to twenty years for all others.

The Company periodically reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever there is evidence that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. This consists of comparing the carrying value of the asset with the asset's expected future undiscounted cash flows without interest costs. Estimates of expected future cash flows represent management's best estimate based on reasonable and supportable assumptions. Proved oil and gas properties are reviewed for impairment on a field-by-field basis. Any impairment recognized is permanent and may not be restored. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, an impairment provision on producing oil and gas properties totaling \$1,216,000, \$841,000 and \$429,000, respectively, was recorded due to higher costs having been incurred on certain properties relative to their oil and gas reserve valuations. In addition, on a quarterly basis management evaluates the carrying value of non-producing properties and unevaluated properties and may deem them impaired for lack of drilling activity. Accordingly, impairment provisions on non-producing properties totaling \$846,000, \$564,000 and \$391,000 were recorded for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Other Assets

Other assets primarily consist of cash deposits associated with the Company's business activities. The Company has established certain deposits to support its participation in its liability insurance program and such deposits totaled \$2,699,000 and \$2,275,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In addition, the Company maintains certain deposits to support the collection and remittance of state crude oil severance taxes. Such deposits totaled \$545,000 and \$795,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

Commodity purchases and sales associated with the Company's natural gas marketing activities qualify as derivative instruments under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". Therefore, natural gas purchases and sales are recorded on a net revenue basis in the accompanying financial statements in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 02-03 "Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities". In contrast, a significant portion of crude oil purchases and sales qualify and have been designated as normal purchases and sales. Therefore, crude oil purchases and sales are primarily recorded on a gross revenue basis in the accompanying financial statements. Those purchases and sales of crude oil that do not qualify as "normal purchases and sales" are recorded on a net revenue basis in the accompanying financial statements. For "normal purchase and sale" activities, the Company's customers are invoiced monthly based on contractually agreed upon terms and revenue is recognized in the month in which the physical product is delivered to the customer. Where required, the Company recognizes fair value or mark-to-market gains and losses related to its natural gas and crude oil trading activities. A detailed discussion of the Company's risk management activities is included later in this footnote.

Substantially all of the Company's petroleum products marketing activity qualify as a "normal purchase and sale" and revenue is recognized in the period when the customer physically takes possession and title to the product upon delivery at their facility. The Company recognizes fair value or mark-to-market gains and losses on refined product marketing activities that do not qualify as "normal purchases and sales".

Transportation customers are invoiced, and the related revenue is recognized as the service is provided. Oil and gas revenue from the Company's interests in producing wells is recognized as title and physical possession of the oil and gas passes to the purchaser.

Included in 2005 reported marketing segment revenues and costs are the gross proceeds and costs associated with certain crude oil buy/sell arrangements. Crude oil buy/sell arrangements result from a single contract or concurrent contracts with a single counterparty to provide for similar quantities of crude oil to be bought and sold at two different locations. Such contracts may be entered into for a variety of reasons, including to effect the transportation of the commodity, to minimize credit exposure, and to meet the competitive demands of the customer. In September 2005, the EITF of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) reached consensus in the issue of accounting for buy/sell arrangements as part of its EITF Issue No. 04-13, “Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty” (“Issue 04-13”). As part of Issue 04-13, the EITF requires that all buy/sell arrangements be reflected on a net basis, such that the purchase and sale are netted and shown as either a net purchase or a net sale in the income statement. This requirement affected new arrangements, and modifications or renewals of existing arrangements, and the Company adopted Issue 04-13 effective January 1, 2006. Amounts for 2005 for marketing revenues and marketing costs and expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations were not restated to reflect the requirements of Issue 04-13. Such buy/sell amounts totaled approximately \$690,190,000 for marketing revenues and costs during 2005.

Statement of Cash Flows

Interest paid totaled \$115,000, \$158,000 and \$120,000 during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Income taxes paid during these same periods totaled \$9,134,000, \$4,941,000, and \$10,855,000, respectively. Federal tax refunds received totaled \$2,200,000 during 2005. Non-cash investing activities for property and equipment in accounts payable were \$135,000, \$172,000 and \$283,000 as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. There were no significant non-cash financing activities in any of the periods reported.

Earnings Per Share

The Company computes and presents earnings per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, “Earnings Per Share”, which requires the presentation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for potentially dilutive securities. Earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially dilutive common stock shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding averaged 4,217,596 for 2007, 2006 and 2005. There were no potentially dilutive securities during 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Share-Based Payments

During the periods presented herein, the Company had no stock-based employee compensation plans, nor any other share-based payment arrangements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Examples of significant estimates used in the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounting for depreciation, depletion and amortization,

revenue accruals, oil and gas property impairments, the provision for bad debts, insurance related accruals, income taxes, contingencies and price risk management activities.

Price Risk Management Activities

Derivative financial instruments (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) are recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value, unless the derivative qualifies and has been designated as a normal purchase or sale. Changes in fair value are recognized immediately in earnings unless the derivatives qualify for, and the Company elects, cash flow hedge accounting. The Company had no contracts designated for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133 during any current reporting periods.

The Company's trading and non-trading transactions give rise to market risk, which represents the potential loss that may result from a change in the market value of a particular commitment. The Company closely monitors and manages its exposure to market risk to ensure compliance with the Company's risk management policies. Such policies are regularly assessed to ensure their appropriateness given management's objectives, strategies and current market conditions.

Crude oil, natural gas and refined products energy trading contracts that do not qualify as "normal purchase and sales" are recorded at fair value, depending on management's assessments of the numerous accounting standards and positions that comply with generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value of such contracts is reflected on the Company's balance sheet as risk management assets and liabilities. The revaluation of such contracts is recognized in the Company's results of operations. Current market price quotes from actively traded liquid markets are used to estimate the contracts' fair value. Risk management assets and liabilities are classified as short-term or long-term depending on contract terms. The estimated future net cash inflow based on market prices as of December 31, 2007 is \$1,739,000, all of which will be received in 2008 and 2009. The estimated future cash inflow approximates the net fair value recorded in the Company's risk management assets and liabilities.

The following table illustrates the factors impacting the change in the net value of the Company's risk management assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Net fair value on January 1,	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,781
Activity during the period		
-Cash paid (received) from settled contracts	(1,242)	(2,121)
-Net realized gain from prior years' contracts	-	472
-Net realized (loss) from prior years' contracts	(1)	-
-Net unrealized (loss) from prior years' contracts	(26)	-
-Net unrealized gain from current year contracts	1,544	1,332
Net fair value on December 31,	\$ 1,739	\$ 1,464

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company has recorded a liability for the estimated retirement costs associated with certain tangible long-lived assets. The estimated fair value of asset retirement obligations are recorded in the period in which they are 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. If the liability is settled for an amount other than the recorded amount, a gain or loss is recognized. A summary of the Company's asset retirement obligations is presented as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Balance on January 1,	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,058
-Liabilities incurred	44	46
-Accretion of discount	135	62
-Liabilities settled	(178)	(14)
-Revisions to estimates	-	-
Balance on December 31,	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,152

In addition to an accrual for asset retirement obligations, the Company maintains \$75,000 in escrow cash, which is legally restricted for the potential purpose of settling asset retirement costs in accordance with certain state regulations. Such cash deposits are included in other assets in the accompanying balance sheet.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 establishes standards for recognition and measurement, in the financial statements, of positions taken, or expected to be taken, by an entity in its income tax returns taking into consideration the uncertainty and judgment involved in the determination and filing of income taxes. Positions taken in an income tax return that are recognized in the financial statements must satisfy a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, assuming that the position will be examined by taxing authorities with full knowledge of all relevant information. FIN 48 also requires disclosures about positions taken by an entity in its tax returns that are not recognized in its financial statements, descriptions of open tax years by major jurisdiction and reasonably possible significant changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that could occur in the next twelve months. See also Note (4) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements", which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures related to fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 clarifies that fair value should be based on assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy of three levels that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data. SFAS No. 157 requires fair value measurements to be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157," ("FSP FAS No. 157-2"). FSP FAS No. 157-2 amends SFAS No. 157 to delay the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company is currently assessing the impact of applying SFAS No. 157 to its financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Future financial statements are expected to include enhanced disclosures with respect to fair value measurements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". SFAS No. 159 provides an entity with the option, at specified election dates, to measure certain financial assets and liabilities and other items at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings as those changes occur. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements that include displaying the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the entity elected the fair value option on the face of the balance sheet and providing management's reasons for electing the fair value option for each eligible item. The provisions of SFAS No. 159 became effective beginning January 1, 2008. Management did not elect the fair value option for any eligible financial assets or liabilities not already carried at fair value.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133," (SFAS "161") as amended and interpreted. SFAS No. 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 161 will have on its financial position and results of operations.

(2) Long-Term Debt

The Company's bank loan agreement with Bank of America provides for two separate lines of credit with interest at the bank's prime rate minus ¼ of one percent. The working capital loan provides for borrowings up to \$5 million based on the total of 80 percent of eligible accounts receivable and 50 percent of eligible inventories. Available capacity under the working capital line is calculated monthly and as of December 31, 2007 was established at \$5 million with no amounts outstanding at December 31, 2007. The oil and gas production loan provides for flexible borrowings, subject to a borrowing base established semi-annually by the bank. The borrowing base was established at \$5 million as of December 31, 2007 with no amount outstanding. The working capital loans also provide for the issuance of letters of credit. The amount of each letter of credit obligation is deducted from the borrowing capacity. As of December 31, 2007, letters of credit under this facility totaled \$25,000. The two bank lines of credit are secured by substantially all of the Company's assets excluding those of the Gulfmark and ARM subsidiaries. Any borrowings under the line of credit loans would expire on October 31, 2009, with the then present balance outstanding converting to a term loan payable in eight equal quarterly installments.

Long-term debt is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	D December 31,	
	2007	2006
Bank lines of credit	\$ -	\$ 3,000
Less - current maturities	-	-
Long-term debt	\$ -	\$ 3,000

The Bank of America loan agreement, among other things, places certain restrictions with respect to additional borrowings and the purchase or sale of assets, as well as requiring the Company to comply with certain financial covenants, including maintaining a 1.0 to 1.0 ratio of consolidated current assets to consolidated current liabilities, maintaining a 3.0 to 1.0 ratio of pre-tax net income to interest expense, and consolidated net worth in excess of \$60,529,000. Should the Company's net worth fall below this threshold, the Company may be restricted from payment of additional cash dividends on its common stock. The Company is in compliance with these covenants.

The Company's Gulfmark Energy, Inc. ("Gulfmark") subsidiary, maintains a separate banking relationship with BNP Paribas in order to provide up to \$60 million in letters of credit and to provide financing for up to \$6 million of crude oil inventories and certain accounts receivable associated with sales of crude oil. Such financing is provided on a demand note basis with interest at the bank's prime rate plus one percent. The letter of credit and demand note facilities are secured by substantially all of Gulfmark's and ARM's assets. At year-end 2007 and 2006, Gulfmark had no amounts outstanding under the inventory-based line of credit. Gulfmark had approximately \$38 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2007 in support of its crude oil purchasing activities. As of December 31,

2007, the Company had \$6 million of eligible borrowing capacity under the Gulfmark facility. Under this facility, BNP Paribas has the right to discontinue the issuance of letters of credit without prior notification to the Company.

The Company's Adams Resources Marketing, Ltd. ("ARM") subsidiary maintains a separate banking relationship with BNP Paribas in order to support its natural gas purchasing activities. In addition to providing up to \$25 million in letters of credit, the facility finances up to \$4 million of general working capital needs. Such financing is provided on a demand note basis with interest at the bank's prime rate plus one percent. The letter of credit and demand note facilities are secured by substantially all of ARM's and Gulfmark's assets. At year-end 2007 and 2006, ARM had no working capital advances outstanding. ARM had approximately \$9.4 million in letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2007. Under this facility, BNP Paribas has the right to discontinue the issuance of letters of credit without prior notification to the Company.

The Company's weighted average effective interest rate for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was 7.75%, 7.5%, and 5.7%, respectively. No interest was capitalized during 2007, 2006 or 2005.

(3) Discontinued Operations

Effective September 30, 2005, the Company sold its ownership in its offshore Gulf of Mexico crude oil gathering pipeline. The sale was completed to eliminate abandonment obligations and because the Company was no longer purchasing crude oil in the affected region. The pipeline was sold for \$550,000 in cash, plus assumption of future abandonment obligations. The Company recognized a \$451,000 pre-tax gain from the sale. The operating results for the pipeline are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as income from discontinued operations. As of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company had no assets or liabilities associated with this former operation. Activities associated with the pipeline were previously included in marketing segment results.

As further discussed in Note (7) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, in October 2005, certain oil and gas properties held by the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer achieved "payout status". This event caused the Company to earn \$942,000 for the value of certain residual interests held by the Company in the properties. This gain, which is non-recurring, culminated the Company's operations in this area and has been included in discontinued operations.

(4) Income Taxes

The following table shows the components of the Company's income tax provision (benefit) (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current:			
Federal	\$ 6,637	\$ 4,506	\$ 7,244
State	1,456	372	964
	8,093	4,878	8,208
Deferred:			
Federal	497	504	704
State	(132)	(92)	114
	\$ 8,458	\$ 5,290	\$ 9,026

The following table summarizes the components of the income tax provision (benefit) (in thousands):

Years ended December 31,

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	2007	2006	2005
From continuing operations	\$ 8,458	\$ 5,290	\$ 8,583
From discontinued operations	-	-	443
	\$ 8,458	\$ 5,290	\$ 9,026

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Taxes computed at the corporate federal income tax rate reconcile to the reported income tax provision as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Statutory federal income tax provision	\$ 8,930	\$ 5,521	\$ 9,333
State income tax provision (net of federal benefit),	860	266	751
Federal statutory depletion	(750)	(537)	(630)
Domestic production deduction	(141)	-	-
Foreign investment write-off	(148)	-	-
Foreign tax rate change	-	(108)	-
Valuation allowance – foreign	13	475	-
Change in federal/state tax rates	(322)	(208)	(291)
State net operating loss valuation allowance	-	-	(147)
Texas rate change adjustment	-	(108)	-
Other	16	(11)	10
	\$ 8,458	\$ 5,290	\$ 9,026

Deferred income taxes primarily reflect the net difference between the financial statement carrying amount in excess of the underlying tax basis of property and equipment. Effective January 1, 2007, the State of Texas revised its state tax regulations. For the Company, such revisions reduce the effective tax rate and the deferred tax liability was adjusted accordingly at year-end December 31, 2006

The components of the federal deferred tax liability are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Current deferred taxes		
Bad debts	\$ 67	\$ 84
Prepaid insurance	(562)	(590)
Mark-to-market contracts	(609)	(547)
Net current deferred tax asset (liability)	(1,104)	(1,053)
Long-term deferred taxes		
Basis difference in foreign investments	340	475
--Less valuation allowance	(340)	(475)
Property	(3,724)	(3,876)
State net operating losses	-	44
Insurance returns	(214)	-
Other	(7)	201
Net long-term deferred tax (liability)	(3,945)	(3,631)
Net deferred tax (liability)	\$ (5,049)	\$ (4,684)

The Company recognizes the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events and transactions that have been recognized in

the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some or all of its deferred tax assets will not be realized. Realization of the deferred income tax assets is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in future years.

Financial Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" (FIN 48) establishes standards for recognition and measurement, in the financial statements, of positions taken, or expected to be taken, by an entity in its income tax returns taking into consideration the uncertainty and judgment involved in the determination and filing of income taxes. Positions taken in an income tax return that are recognized in the financial statements must satisfy a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, assuming that the position will be examined by taxing authorities with full knowledge of all relevant information. FIN 48 also requires disclosures about positions taken by an entity in its tax returns that are not recognized in its financial statements, descriptions of open tax years by major jurisdiction and reasonably possible significant changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that could occur in the next twelve months. As of January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007, the Company had accrued approximately \$230,000 and \$434,000 including approximately \$110,000 and \$200,000 of potential interest and penalty, respectively, applicable to certain open and unfiled state tax returns. A reconciliation of the unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	2007
Balance as of January 1, 2007	\$ 120
Additions for tax positions of prior years	114
Settlements with authorities	-
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 234

The Company is currently working to file all open returns and expects to complete this process by year-end 2008. As the actual tax payments are made, the accrual will be reduced.

The Company adopted FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007. As discussed above, the Company had previously provided a liability accrual for open state tax returns and has no other unrecognized tax benefits. As such the adoption of FIN 48 did not impact on the Company's results for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the exception of interest and penalties the above described tax accrual items did not impact the effective tax rate as presented herein. Interest and penalties associated with income tax liabilities are classified as income tax expense.

The earliest tax years remaining open from Federal and major states of operations are as follows:

	Earliest Open Tax Year
Federal	2004
Texas	2003
Louisiana	2003
Michigan	2003
Mississippi	2004
Alabama	2002
New Mexico	2004

(5) Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Concentration of Credit Risk

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash equivalents are believed to approximate their fair values because of the short maturities of these instruments. The Company's long and short-term debt obligations bear interest at floating rates. At December

31, 2007, the Company's only debt obligations consisted of non-interest bearing accounts payable. As such, carrying amounts approximate fair values. For a discussion of the fair value of commodity financial instruments see "Price Risk Management Activities" in Note (1) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the amount of loss the Company would absorb if its customers failed to perform pursuant to contractual terms. Management of credit risk involves a number of considerations, such as the financial profile of the customer, the value of collateral held, if any, specific terms and duration of the contractual agreement, and the customer's sensitivity to economic developments. The Company has established various procedures to manage credit exposure, including initial credit approval, credit limits, and rights of offset. Letters of credit and guarantees are also utilized to limit credit risk.

The Company's largest customers consist of large multinational integrated oil companies and utilities. In addition, the Company transacts business with independent oil producers, major chemical concerns, crude oil and natural gas trading companies and a variety of commercial energy users. Accounts receivable associated with crude oil and natural gas marketing activities comprise approximately 91 percent of the Company's total receivables as of December 31, 2007, and industry practice requires payment for purchases of crude oil to take place on the 20th of the month following a transaction, while natural gas transactions are settled on the 25th of the month following a transaction. The Company's credit policy and the relatively short duration of receivables mitigate the uncertainty typically associated with receivables management. The Company had accounts receivable from two customers that comprised 23 percent and 17 percent of total receivables at December 31, 2007. Such customers also comprised 42 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of total revenues during 2007. The Company had accounts receivable from one customer that comprised 14 percent of total receivables at December 31, 2006. Such customer also comprised more than 10 percent of the Company's revenues in 2006. During 2005, the Company had two customers that comprised more than 10 percent of the Company's revenues.

During 2006, the Company had one significant bad debt write-off within its transportation segment totaling \$477,000 when such customer filed bankruptcy. There were no single significant bad debt write-offs in 2007 and 2005. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where appropriate and accounts receivable presented herein are net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$192,000 and \$225,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. An analysis of the changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts is presented as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 225	\$ 608	\$ 384
Provisions for bad debts	121	346	390
Less: Write-offs and recoveries	(154)	(729)	(166)
Balance, end of year	\$ 192	\$ 225	\$ 608

(6) Employee Benefits

The Company maintains a 401(k) savings plan for the benefit of its employees. The Company's contributory expenses for the plan were \$582,000, \$541,000 and \$487,000 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. No other pension or retirement plans are maintained by the Company.

(7) Transactions with Related Parties

Mr. K. S. Adams, Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and certain of his family partnerships and affiliates have participated as working interest owners with the Company's subsidiary, Adams Resources Exploration Corporation. Mr. Adams and such affiliates participate on terms similar to those afforded other non-affiliated working interest owners. In recent years, such related party transactions generally result after the Company has first identified oil and gas prospects of interest. Typically the available dollar commitment to participate in such transactions is greater than the amount management is comfortable putting at risk. In such event, the Company first determines the percentage of the transaction it wants to obtain, which allows a related party to participate in the investment to the extent there is excess available. In those instances where there was no excess availability there has been no related party participation. Similarly, related parties are not required to participate, nor is the Company obligated to offer any such participation to a related or other party. When such related party transactions occur, they are individually reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee comprised of the independent directors on the Company's Board of Directors. During 2007 and 2006, the Company's investment commitments totaled approximately \$7.4 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, in those oil and gas projects where a related party was also participating in such investments. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company owed a combined net total of \$84,284 and \$146,338, respectively, to these related parties. In connection with the operation of certain oil and gas properties, the Company also charges such related parties for administrative overhead primarily as prescribed by the Council of Petroleum Accountants Society Bulletin 5. Such overhead recoveries totaled \$125,600, \$118,000 and \$147,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

In August 2000, the Company was approached by a third party to join in an acquisition of certain producing reserves in Escambia County, Alabama. The Company's share of the acquisition would have been approximately \$12 million. Due to capital constraints at the time, the Company decided against direct participation, but rather promoted Mr. Adams for a 15 percent back-in interest after payout. In October 2005, Mr. Adams elected to sell his purchased interest causing the property to achieve payout status. The Company's resulting share of the gain was \$942,000, which Mr. Adams paid in cash to the Company in 2005.

David B. Hurst, Secretary of the Company, is a partner in the law firm of Chaffin & Hurst. The Company has been represented by Chaffin & Hurst since 1974 and plans to use the services of that firm in the future. Chaffin & Hurst currently leases office space from the Company. Transactions with Chaffin & Hurst are on the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated entities.

The Company also enters into certain transactions in the normal course of business with other affiliated entities including direct cost reimbursement for shared phone and secretarial services. For the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the affiliated entities charged the Company \$79,724 and \$36,889, respectively, of expense reimbursement and the Company charged the affiliates \$80,286 and \$102,112, respectively, for such expense reimbursements.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

Rental expense primarily results from payments to truck owner-operators for use of their equipment and services on a month to month basis. The Company has also entered into longer term operating lease arrangements for tractors, trailers, office space, and other equipment and facilities. Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$11,885,000, \$9,887,000 and \$8,121,000, respectively. At December 31, 2007, commitments under long-term non-cancelable operating leases for the next five years and thereafter are payable as follows: 2008 - \$3,846,000; 2009 - \$1,524,000; 2010 - \$547,000; 2011 - \$186,000; 2012 - \$56,000 and thereafter - \$47,000.

In March 2004, a suit styled *Le Petit Chateau De Luxe, et. al. vs Great Southern Oil & Gas Co., et. al.* was filed in the Civil District Court for Orleans Parish, Louisiana against the Company and its subsidiary, Adams Resources Exploration Corporation, among other defendants. The suit alleges that certain property in Acadia Parish, Louisiana was environmentally contaminated by oil and gas exploration and production activities during the 1970s and 1980s. An alleged amount of damage has not been specified. Management believes the Company has consistently conducted its oil and gas exploration and production activities in accordance with all environmental rules and regulations in effect at the time of operation. Management notified its insurance carrier about this claim, and thus far the insurance carrier has declined to offer coverage. The Company intends to litigate this matter with its insurance carrier if this matter is not resolved to the Company's satisfaction. In any event, management does not believe the outcome of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Under certain of the Company's automobile and workers compensation insurance policies, the Company can either receive a return of premium paid or be assessed for additional premiums up to pre-established limits. Additionally under the policies in certain instances the risk of insured losses is shared with a group of similarly situated entities. As of December 31, 2007, management has appropriately recognized estimated expenses and liability related to the program.

From time to time as incidental to its operations, the Company becomes involved in various lawsuits and/or disputes. Primarily as an operator of an extensive trucking fleet, the Company is a party to motor vehicle accidents, worker compensation claims and other items of general liability as would be typical for the industry. Except as disclosed herein, management of the Company is presently unaware of any claims against the Company that are either outside the scope of insurance coverage, or that may exceed the level of insurance coverage, and could potentially represent a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

(9) Guarantees

Pursuant to arranging operating lease financing for truck tractors and tank trailers, individual subsidiaries of the Company may guarantee the lessor a minimum residual sales value upon the expiration of a lease and sale of the underlying equipment. The Company believes performance under these guarantees to be remote. Aggregate guaranteed residual values for tractors and trailers under operating leases as of December 31, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total
Lease residual values	\$ 304	\$ 1,475	\$ 217	\$ 181	\$ 288	\$ 2,465

In connection with certain contracts for the purchase and resale of branded motor fuels, the Company has received certain price discounts from its suppliers toward the purchase of gasoline and diesel fuel. Such discounts have been passed through to the Company's customers as an incentive to offset a portion of the costs associated with offering branded motor fuels for sale to the general public. Under the terms of the supply contracts, the Company and its customers are not obligated to return the price discounts, provided the gasoline service station offering such product for sale remains as a branded station for periods ranging from three to ten years. The Company has a number of customers and stations operating under such arrangements, and the Company's customers are contractually obligated to remain a branded dealer for the required periods of time. Should the Company's customers seek to void such contracts, the Company would be obligated to return a portion of such discounts received to its suppliers. As of December 31, 2007, the maximum amount of such potential obligation is approximately \$2,103,000. Management of the Company believes its customers will adhere to their branding obligations and no such refunds will result.

Presently, neither Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. ("ARE") nor any of its subsidiaries has any other types of guarantees outstanding that require liability recognition under the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board

Interpretation No. 45, “Guarantor’s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others”.

ARE frequently issues parent guarantees of commitments resulting from the ongoing activities of its subsidiary companies. The guarantees generally result from subsidiary commodity purchase obligations, subsidiary lease commitments and subsidiary bank debt. The nature of such guarantees is to guarantee the performance of the subsidiary companies in meeting their respective underlying obligations. Except for operating lease commitments and letters of credit, all such underlying obligations are recorded on the books of the subsidiary companies and are included in the consolidated financial statements included herein. Therefore, no such obligation is recorded again on the books of the parent. The parent would only be called upon to perform under the guarantee in the event of a payment default by the applicable subsidiary company. In satisfying such obligations, the parent would first look to the assets of the defaulting subsidiary company. As of December 31, 2007, the amount of parental guaranteed obligations are approximately as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	\$ 3,846	1,524	547	186	103	6,206
Lease residual values	304	1,475	217	181	288	2,465
Commodity purchases	38,142	-	-	-	-	38,142
Letters of credit	47,429	-	-	-	-	47,429
	\$ 89,721	\$ 2,999	\$ 764	\$ 367	\$ 391	\$ 94,242

(10) Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products marketing as well as tank truck transportation of liquid chemicals, and oil and gas exploration and production. Information concerning the Company's various business activities is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Revenues	Segment Operating Earnings (loss)	Depreciation Depletion and Amortization	Property and Equipment Additions
Year ended December 31, 2007-				
Marketing				
- Crude oil	\$ 2,373,838	\$ 15,321	\$ 657	\$ 1,397
- Natural gas	13,764	4,999	162	497
- Refined products	170,943	(168)	457	104
Marketing Total	2,558,545	20,152	1,276	1,998
Transportation	63,894	5,504	4,275	353
Oil and gas	13,783	9,225	5,833	13,490
	\$ 2,636,222	\$ 34,881	\$ 11,384	\$ 15,841
Year ended December 31, 2006-				
Marketing				
- Crude oil	\$ 1,975,972	\$ 5,088	\$ 857	\$ 1,395
- Natural gas	13,621	6,558	59	432
- Refined products	177,909	1,329	428	1,085
Marketing Total	2,167,502	12,975	1,344	2,912
Transportation	62,151	5,173	4,538	1,342
Oil and gas	16,950	5,355	3,603	11,578
	\$ 2,246,603	\$ 23,503	\$ 9,485	\$ 15,832
Year ended December 31, 2005-				
Marketing				

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- Crude oil	\$ 2,117,578	\$ 13,489	\$ 733	\$ 167
- Natural gas	13,063	8,436	58	12
- Refined products	161,388	556	461	337
Marketing Total	2,292,029	22,481	1,252	516
Transportation	57,458	5,714	3,130	11,188
Oil and gas	15,346	6,765	2,249	9,087
	\$ 2,364,833	\$ 34,960	\$ 6,631	\$ 20,791

Intersegment sales are insignificant. All sales by the Company occurred in the United States. In 2007, the Company had sales to three customers that totaled \$1,094,272,000, \$369,443,000 and \$357,397,000, respectively. In 2006, the Company had sales to three customers that totaled \$361,926,000, \$338,807,000 and \$237,921,000, respectively. In 2005, the Company had sales to three customers that totaled \$253,024,000, \$301,765,000 and \$298,856,000, respectively. All such sales were attributable to the Company's marketing segment. No other customers accounted for greater than 10 percent of sales in any of the three years presented herein. The loss of any of the Company's 10 percent customers would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's future operating results and all such customers could be readily replaced.

Segment operating earnings reflect revenues net of operating costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization and are reconciled to earnings from continuing operations before income taxes, as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Segment operating earnings	\$ 34,881	\$ 23,503	\$ 34,960
- General and administrative expenses	(10,974)	(8,536)	(9,668)
Operating earnings	23,907	14,967	25,292
- Interest income	1,741	965	188
- Interest expense	(134)	(159)	(128)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 25,514	\$ 15,773	\$ 25,352

Identifiable assets by industry segment are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Marketing		
- Crude oil	\$ 186,163	\$ 116,917
- Natural gas	74,585	80,346
- Refined products	21,844	16,286
Marketing Total	282,592	213,549
Transportation	18,282	23,764
Oil and gas	25,267	25,918
Other	30,934	26,056
	\$ 357,075	\$ 289,287

Other identifiable assets are primarily corporate cash, accounts receivable, and properties not identified with any specific segment of the Company's business.

(11) Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) -

Selected quarterly financial data and earnings per share of the Company are presented below for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Revenues	Operating Earnings	Net Earnings		Dividends	
			Amount	Per Share	Amount	Per Share
2007 -						
March 31	\$ 486,366	\$ 827	\$ 912	\$.22	\$ -	\$ -
June 30	569,748	17,595	11,286	2.67	-	-
September 30	700,295	3,813	2,855	.68	-	-
December 31	879,813	1,672	2,003	.47	1,982	.47
Total	\$ 2,636,222	\$ 23,907	\$ 17,056	\$ 4.04	\$ 1,982	\$.47
2006 -						
March 31	\$ 488,028	\$ 5,497	\$ 3,644	\$.86	\$ -	\$ -
June 30	595,000	5,816	4,038	.96	-	-
September 30	624,998	2,268	1,677	.40	-	-
December 31	538,577	1,386	1,124	.27	1,771	.42
Total	\$ 2,246,603	\$ 14,967	\$ 10,483	\$ 2.49	\$ 1,771	\$.42

Note: Second quarter 2007 earnings include \$7,200,000 of net after tax earnings attributable to a gain on sale of certain producing oil and gas properties. Fourth quarter 2007 earnings include an approximate \$1.3 million after-tax reduction in operating expenses from the reversal of certain previously recorded accrual items following a negotiated settlement of disputed amounts.

The above unaudited interim financial data reflect all adjustments that are in the opinion of management necessary to a fair statement of the results for the period presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

(12) Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited)

The following information concerning the Company's oil and gas segment has been provided pursuant to SFAS No. 69, "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities." The Company's oil and gas exploration and production activities are conducted in the United States, primarily along the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana.

Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited) -

Total costs incurred in oil and gas exploration and development activities, all incurred within the United States, were as follows (in thousands, except per barrel information):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Property acquisition costs			

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Unproved	\$	1,428	\$	1,885	\$	1,460
Proved		-		-		-
Exploration costs						
Expensed		5,507		2,902		3,078
Capitalized		1,289		2,173		927
Development costs		7,586		6,290		5,037
Total costs incurred	\$	15,810	\$	13,250	\$	10,502

The aggregate capitalized costs relative to oil and gas producing activities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Unproved oil and gas properties	\$ 5,328	\$ 4,166
Proved oil and gas properties	57,697	56,837
	63,025	61,003
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(40,525)	(38,139)
Net capitalized cost	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,864

Estimated Oil and Natural Gas Reserves (Unaudited) -

The following information regarding estimates of the Company's proved oil and gas reserves, all located in the United States, is based on reports prepared on behalf of the Company by its independent petroleum engineers. Because oil and gas reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and require extensive judgments of reservoir engineering data, they are generally less precise than estimates made in conjunction with financial disclosures. The revisions of previous estimates as reflected in the table below result from more precise engineering calculations based upon additional production histories and price changes. Proved developed and undeveloped reserves are presented as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)
Total proved reserves-						
Beginning of year	8,300	396	9,643	396	10,950	436
Revisions of previous estimates	132	(61)	(2,473)	(45)	(1,120)	42
Oil and gas reserves sold	(1,460)	(2)	-	-	(441)	(61)
Extensions, discoveries and other reserve additions	1,278	33	2,734	121	1,642	46
Production	(1,182)	(69)	(1,604)	(76)	(1,388)	(67)
End of year	7,068	297	8,300	396	9,643	396
Proved developed reserves-						
End of year	7,068	297	8,300	396	9,643	396

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows from Oil and Gas Operations and Changes Therein (Unaudited) -

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows was determined based on the economic conditions in effect at the end of the years presented, except in those instances where fixed and determinable gas price escalations are included in contracts. The disclosures below do not purport to present the fair market value of the Company's oil and gas reserves. An estimate of the fair market value would also take into account, among other things, the recovery of reserves in excess of proved reserves, anticipated future changes in prices and costs, a discount factor more representative of the time value of money and risks inherent in reserve estimates. The standardized measure of

discounted future net cash flows is presented as follows (in thousands):

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	Y Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Future gross revenues	\$ 74,133	\$ 69,540	\$ 110,720
Future costs -			
Lease operating expenses	(20,792)	(20,677)	(26,674)
Development costs	(860)	(684)	(600)
Future net cash flows before income taxes	52,481	48,179	83,446
Discount at 10% per annum	(22,344)	(17,904)	(35,124)
Discounted future net cash flows before income taxes	30,137	30,275	48,322
Future income taxes, net of discount at 10% per annum	(10,547)	(11,505)	(18,362)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 19,590	\$ 18,770	\$ 29,960

The reserve estimates provided at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are based on year-end market prices of \$92.50, \$57.00 and \$57.45 per barrel for crude oil and \$7.31, \$5.58 and \$9.12 per mcf for natural gas, respectively. The year-end December 31, 2007 price used in the 2007 reserve estimate compares to average actual December 2007 price received for sales of crude oil (\$89.35 per barrel) and natural gas (\$7.87 per mcf).

The following are the principal sources of changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Beginning of year	\$ 18,770	\$ 29,960	\$ 22,797
Revisions to reserves proved in prior years -			
Net change in prices and production costs	6,072	(14,234)	16,308
Net change due to revisions in quantity estimates	(664)	(12,078)	(6,334)
Accretion of discount	1,790	3,512	2,777
Production rate changes and other	(2,424)	(998)	2,405
Total revisions	4,774	(23,798)	15,156
Sale of oil and gas reserves	(3,503)	-	(1,623)
New field discoveries and extensions, net of future production costs	8,294	18,445	12,769
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs	(9,703)	(12,694)	(12,521)
Net change in income taxes	958	6,857	(6,618)
Net change in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	820	(11,190)	7,163
End of year	\$ 19,590	\$ 18,770	\$ 29,960

Results of Operations for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited) -

The results of oil and gas producing activities, excluding corporate overhead and interest costs, are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues	\$ 13,783	\$ 16,950	\$ 15,346
Oil and gas property sale	12,078	-	-
Costs and expenses -			
Production	(4,080)	(4,256)	(2,825)
Producing property impairment	(1,216)	(841)	(429)
Exploration	(5,507)	(2,895)	(3,078)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(5,833)	(3,603)	(2,249)
Operating income before income taxes	9,225	5,355	6,765
Income tax expense	(3,229)	(1,875)	(2,368)
Operating income from continuing operations	\$ 5,996	\$ 3,480	\$ 4,397

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

None

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains “disclosure controls and procedures” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely discussions regarding required disclosure. As of the end of the period covered by this annual report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company’s management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During the fourth quarter the Company completed the implementation of certain new accounting applications within certain of its subsidiary units. As with any material change in internal control over financial reporting, the design of these applications, along with the design of the internal controls over all accounting processes were evaluated for effectiveness. These are the only changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-13(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). The Company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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 policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria described in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management concluded that it maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by a registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management’s report in this annual report.

This Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing.

Item 9B. OTHER

None

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PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information concerning directors and executive officers of the Company is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 28, 2008, under the heading "Election of Directors" and "Executive Officers", respectively, to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 28, 2008, under the heading "Executive Compensation" to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

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

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 28, 2008, under the heading "Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof" to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 28, 2008, under the headings "Transactions with Related Parties" and "Director Independence" to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 28, 2008, under the heading "Principal Accounting Fees and Services" to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended
December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended
December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended
December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. All financial schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits required to be filed

3(a)-Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a) filed with the Annual Report on Form 10-K (-File No. 1-7908) of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1987)

3(b)-Bylaws of the Company, as amended (Incorporated by reference to Exhibits 3.2 and 3.2.1 of Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 29, 1973 - File No. 2-48144)

3(c)-Amendment to the Bylaws of the Company to add an Article VII, Section 8. Indemnification of Directors, Officers, Employees and Agents (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(c) of the Annual Report on Form 10-K (-File No. 1-7908) of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1986)

3(d)-Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and Subsidiaries' Code of Ethics (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(d) of the Annual Report on Form 10-K (-File No. 1-7908) of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002)

4(a)-Specimen common stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) of the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company (-File No. 1-7908) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1991)

4(b)-Loan Agreement between Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and NationsBank Texas N.A. dated October 27, 1993 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b) of the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993)

4(c)*-Sixteenth Amendment to Loan Agreement between Service Transport Company et al and Bank of America, N.A. dated November 16, 2007.

21* - Subsidiaries of the Registrant

31.1*-Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. Certification Pursuant to 17 CFR 13a-14 (a)/15d-14(a), As Adopted Pursuant To Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2*-Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. Certification Pursuant to 17 CFR 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant To Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1*-Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2*-Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* - Filed herewith

Copies of all agreements defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries, which agreements authorize amounts not in excess of 10% of the total consolidated assets of the Company, are not filed herewith but will be furnished to the Commission upon request.

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.

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

By /s/Richard B. Abshire
(Richard B. Abshire,
Vice President, Director
and Chief Financial Officer)

By /s/ K. S. Adams, Jr.
(K. S. Adams, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer)

Date: March 28, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities 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.

By /s/ Frank T. Webster
(Frank T. Webster, Director)

By /s/ E. C. Reinauer, Jr.
(E. C. Reinauer, Jr., Director)

By /s/ Larry E. Bell
(Larry E. Bell, Director)

By /s/ E. Jack Webster, Jr.
(E. Jack Webster, Jr., Director)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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* - Filed herewith

