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Submission Contact	Willie Jean Caldwell
Contact Phone Number	713-881-3672
Documents	16
Emails	willied@adamsresources.com

Documents

10-K	form10_k.htm 2016 Form 10-K Adams Resources & Energy, Inc.
EX-21	exhibit-21.htm Exhibit 21 Subsidiaries of Registrant
EX-23.1	exhibit23-1.htm Exhibit 23.1 Ryder Scott consent letter
EX-31.1	exhibit31-1.htm Exhibit 31.1 Certification
EX-31.2	exhibit31-2.htm Exhibit 31.2 Certification
EX-32.1	exhibit32-1.htm Exhibit 32.1 Certification
EX-32.2	exhibit32-2.htm Exhibit 32.2 Certification
EX-99.1 CHARTER	exhibit99-1.htm Exhibit 99.1 Ryder Scott
EX-101.INS	ae-20161231.xml XBRL Instance Document
EX-101.SCH	ae-20161231.xsd XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
EX-101.CAL	ae-20161231_cal.xml XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
EX-101.DEF	ae-20161231_def.xml XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
EX-101.LAB	ae-20161231_lab.xml XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
EX-101.PRE	ae-20161231_pre.xml XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
GRAPHIC	image0.jpg
GRAPHIC	ryderscott.jpg

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2016

OR

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

Commission File Number 1-7908

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

74-1753147

17 South Briar Hollow Lane Suite 100
Houston, Texas

77027

(State of Incorporation)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

(Address of Principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 881-3600

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.10 Par Value	NYSE MKT

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to the filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates as of the close of business on June 30, 2016 was \$85,082,805 based on the closing price of \$38.50 per one share of common stock as reported on the NYSE MKT for such date. A total of 4,217,596 shares of Common Stock were outstanding at March 1, 2017.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held May 3, 2017 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

PART I

Forward-Looking Statements – Safe Harbor Provisions

This annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 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, such 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) Outlook, (e) Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates, (f) Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, (g) Income Taxes, (h) Concentration of Credit Risk, (i) Price Risk Management Activities, and (j) Commitments and Contingencies, among others, contain forward-looking statements. Where the Company expresses an expectation or belief regarding future results or 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 by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) from time to time and the important factors described under “Item 1A. Risk 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.

Items 1 and 2. BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Business Activities

Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. (“AE”), a Delaware corporation organized in 1973, and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”), are primarily engaged in the business of crude oil marketing, tank truck transportation of liquid chemicals and dry bulk, and oil and gas exploration and production. The Company’s headquarters are located in 27,932 square feet of office space located at 17 South Briar Hollow Lane Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77027 and the telephone number of that address is (713) 881-3600. The revenues, operating results and identifiable assets of each industry segment for the three years ended December 31, 2016 are set forth in Note (8) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Marketing Segment Subsidiary

Gulfmark Energy, Inc. (“Gulfmark”), a subsidiary of AE, purchases crude oil and arranges sales and deliveries to refiners and other customers. Activity is concentrated primarily onshore in Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Michigan and Louisiana. Gulfmark operates 156 tractor-trailer rigs and maintains over 120 pipeline inventory locations or injection stations. Gulfmark has the ability to barge oil from four oil storage facilities along the intercoastal waterway of Texas and Louisiana and maintains 425,000 barrels of storage capacity at the dock facilities in order to access waterborne markets for its products. During 2016, Gulfmark purchased approximately 72,900 barrels per day of crude oil at the field (wellhead) level. Gulfmark delivers physical supplies to refiner customers or enters into commodity exchange transactions from time to time to protect from a decline in inventory valuation. During 2016, Gulfmark had sales to four customers that comprised 18.2 percent, 16.5 percent, 15.9 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively, of total Company wide revenues. Management believes alternative market outlets for its commodity sales are readily available and a loss of any of these customers would not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s operations. See discussion under “Concentration of Credit Risk” in Note (3) to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating results for the marketing segment 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 the timing and costs to deliver the commodity to the customer.

Transportation Segment Subsidiary

Service Transport Company ("STC"), a subsidiary of AE, transports liquid chemicals and to a lesser extent dry bulk 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. STC operates 308 truck tractors of which 259 are Company owned with 49 independent owner-operator units. The Company also owns and operates 558 tank trailers. In addition, STC operates truck terminals in Houston, Corpus Christi, and Nederland, Texas as well as Baton Rouge (St. Gabriel), Louisiana, St. Rose, Louisiana and Mobile (Saraland), Alabama. Transportation operations are headquartered at a terminal facility situated on 26.5 Company-owned acres in Houston, Texas. This 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. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, STC holds a Hazardous Materials Certificate of Registration issued by the United States Department of Transportation ("DOT").

STC is a recognized certified partner with the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care Management System; the scope of this RCMS certification 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. The American Chemistry Responsible Care Partners© 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 Segment Subsidiary

Adams Resources Exploration Corporation ("AREC"), a subsidiary of AE, is in the exploration and development of domestic oil and natural gas properties primarily in the Permian Basin of West Texas and the Haynesville Shale. AREC's offices are maintained in Houston and the Company holds an interest in 470 producing wells of which 6 are Company operated. The Company is currently considering strategic alternatives related to the oil and gas exploration and development subsidiary.

Producing Wells--The following table sets forth the Company's gross and net productive wells as of December 31, 2016. 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
Permian Basin	178	3.15	55	1.09	233	4.24
Haynesville Shale	-	-	92	2.46	92	2.46
Other	95	2.20	50	4.60	145	6.80
	273	5.35	197	8.15	470	13.50

Drilling Activity--The following table sets forth the Company's drilling activity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016. All drilling activity was onshore in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Dakota, Wyoming and Kansas.

	2016		2015		2014	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploratory wells drilled						
- Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Dry	-	-	1	.10	4	.40
Development wells drilled						
- Productive	7	.13	13	.16	46	.83
- Dry	-	-	-	-	3	.43
	<u>7</u>	<u>.13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>.26</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1.66</u>

Production and Reserve Information--The Company's estimated net quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves, estimated future net cash flows before income taxes and the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows, calculated at a 10% discount rate, for the three years ended December 31, 2016, are presented in the table below (in thousands):

	As of December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Crude oil (thousands of barrels)	187	226	318
Natural gas (thousands of mcf)	4,214	4,835	5,611
Future net cash flows before income taxes	\$ 5,479	\$ 8,413	\$ 41,396
Standardized measure of oil and gas reserves	\$ 2,260	\$ 3,527	\$ 15,744

The estimated value of oil and natural gas reserves and future net revenues derived therefrom are highly dependent upon oil and gas commodity price assumptions. In such estimates, the Company's independent petroleum engineers assumed market prices as presented in the table below (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Assumed market price			
Crude oil per barrel	\$ 38.34	\$ 45.83	\$ 89.60
Natural gas per thousand cubic feet (mcf)	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.62	\$ 5.42

Such prices were based on the unweighted arithmetic average of the prices in effect on the first day of the month for each month of the respective twelve month periods as required by SEC regulations. The prices reported in the reserve disclosures for natural gas include the value of associated natural gas liquids. Oil and gas reserve values and future net cash flow estimates are very sensitive to pricing assumptions and will vary accordingly.

Reserve estimates are based on many subjective factors. The accuracy of these estimates depends on the quantity and quality of geological data, production performance data, reservoir engineering data, the pricing assumptions utilized as well as the skill and judgment of petroleum engineers in interpreting such data. The process of estimating reserves requires frequent revision 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 natural gas producing properties. Such reserve valuations do not necessarily portray a realistic assessment of current value or future performance of such properties. These calculations are based on estimates as to the timing of oil and natural gas production, and there is no assurance that the actual timing of production will conform to or approximate such calculations. Also, certain assumptions have been made with respect to pricing. The estimates assume prices will remain constant from the date of the engineer's assessment, 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 natural gas.

The Company's net oil and natural gas production for the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	Crude Oil (barrels)	Natural Gas (mcf)	Crude Oil Equivalent Per day (barrels)
2016	76,700	662,000	511
2015	99,500	889,000	678
2014	127,300	1,133,000	865

Certain financial information relating to the Company's crude oil and natural gas exploration division revenues and earnings is summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Average oil and condensate sales price per barrel ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24.95	\$ 28.94	\$ 63.64
Average natural gas sales price per mcf	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.46	\$ 4.65
Average production cost, per equivalent barrel, charged to expense	\$ 18.70	\$ 24.64	\$ 21.42

⁽¹⁾ Average oil and condensate prices include the value of associated natural gas liquids.

The Company had no reports to federal authorities or agencies of estimated 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.

Investment

In December 2015 the Company formed a new wholly owned subsidiary, Adams Resources Medical Management, Inc. (ARMM), and in January 2016 ARMM acquired a 30% member interest in Bencap LLC (Bencap) for a \$2.2 million cash payment. Bencap provides medical insurance brokerage and medical claims auditing services to employers utilizing ERISA governed employee benefit plans. The Company has accounted for this investment under the equity method of accounting.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company completed a review of its equity method investment in Bencap and determined there was an other than temporary impairment. Underlying this decision are the terms of the investment agreement where Bencap has the option to request borrowings up to \$1.5 million (on or after December 5, 2016 but before October 31, 2018) that the Company must provide or forfeit its 30% member interest. During the third quarter of 2016, management of the Company determined that it was unlikely to provide additional funding due to Bencap's lower than projected revenue growth and operating losses since investment inception. As a result, the Company recognized a net loss of \$1.4 million from its investment in Bencap as of September 30, 2016. This loss included a pre-tax impairment charge of \$1.7 million and pre-tax losses from the equity method investment of \$0.5 million. In February 2017, Bencap requested additional funding of approximately \$0.5 million and the Company declined the additional funding request.

In April 2016 the Company, through its ARMM subsidiary, acquired an approximate 15% equity interest (less than 3% voting interest) in VestaCare, Inc., a California corporation ("VestaCare"), for a \$2.5 million cash payment. VestaCare provides an array of software as a service ("SaaS") electronic payment technologies to medical providers, payers and patients including VestaCare's most recent product offering, VestaPay™. VestaPay™ allows medical care providers to structure fully automated and dynamically updating electronic payment plans for their patients. The Company does not currently have any plans to pursue additional medical-related investments.

Environmental Compliance and Regulation

The Company is subject to an extensive variety of evolving 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 natural gas wells, the operation of oil and gas pipelines, the disposal of oil and natural 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 natural gas operations and provide for the clean up of contamination from oil and natural gas operations.

Louisiana Office of Conservation--This agency 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, natural gas and other hydrocarbons, (ii) control and allocate energy supplies and distribution thereof, and (iii) protect public safety and the environment from oilfield waste, including the regulation of underground injection and disposal practices.

State and Local Government Regulation--Many states are authorized by the United States 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 and recovery of damages for injury to air, water or property as well as 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.

Trucking Activities --The Company's marketing and transportation businesses operate truck fleets pursuant to authority of the DOT and various state authorities. Trucking operations must be conducted in accordance with various laws relating to pollution and environmental control as well as safety requirements prescribed by states and the DOT. Matters such as weight and dimension of equipment are also subject to federal and state regulations. These 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 requirements 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 private and common or contract carrier services or the cost of providing truckload services. In addition, the Company's tank wash facilities are subject to increasingly stringent local, state and federal environmental regulations.

The Company has implemented security procedures for drivers and terminal facilities. Satellite tracking transponders installed in the power units are used to communicate 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 actions which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business. The Company has, where appropriate, implemented operating procedures at each of its facilities designed to assure compliance with environmental laws and regulation. However, given the nature of the Company's business, the Company 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 actions against the Company, which may necessitate or generate mandatory clean up activities, revocation of required permits or licenses, denial of application for future permits, and/or significant fines, penalties or damages, any and all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors – Environmental liabilities and environmental regulations may have an adverse effect on the Company." At December 31, 2016, the Company is unaware of any unresolved environmental issues for which additional accounting accruals are necessary.

Employees

At December 31, 2016, the Company employed 645 persons. 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 35 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

The Company is required to file periodic reports as well as other information with the 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. Additionally, the Company has adopted and posted on its website a Code of Business Ethics designed to reflect requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, NYSE MKT Exchange rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Code of Business Ethics applies to all of the Company's directors, officers and employees. Any amendment to the Code of Business Ethics will be posted promptly on the Company's website. 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 provide a printed copy of any of these aforementioned documents free of charge upon request by calling AE at (713) 881-3600 or by writing to:

Adams Resources & Energy, Inc.
ATTN: Josh C. Anders
17 South Briar Hollow Lane, Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77027

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Fluctuations in oil and gas prices could have an adverse 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 natural gas prices that historically have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Crude oil and natural 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 and taxation;
- impact of energy conservation efforts;
- the price and availability of alternative fuel sources;
- weather conditions;
- availability of local, interstate and intrastate transportation systems; and
- market uncertainty.

Economic developments could damage operations and materially reduce profitability and cash flows.

Potential disruptions in the credit markets and concerns about global economic growth could have a significant adverse impact on global financial markets and commodity prices. Such factors could contribute to a decline in the Company's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. Should commodity prices experience a period of rapid decline, or a prolonged period of low commodity prices, future earnings will be reduced. Since the Company currently has neither bank debt obligations nor covenants tied to its stock price, potential declines in the Company's stock price do not affect the Company's liquidity or overall financial condition. Should the capital and credit markets experience volatility and the availability of funds become limited, the Company's customers and suppliers may incur increased costs associated with issuing commercial paper and/or other debt instruments and this, in turn, could adversely affect the Company's ability to secure supply and make profitable sales.

General economic conditions could reduce 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 which are cyclical in nature. In particular, 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. A relatively strong U.S. dollar exchange rate may be adverse to the Company's transportation operation since it tends to suppress export demand for petrochemicals. Conversely, a weak U.S. dollar exchange rate tends to stimulate export demand for petrochemicals.

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

The Company's future development and growth depends, in part, on its ability to successfully obtain credit from suppliers and other parties. Trade credit arrangements are relied upon as a significant source of liquidity for capital requirements not satisfied by operating cash flow. Should global financial markets and economic conditions disrupt and reduce stability in general, and the solvency of creditors specifically, the availability of funding from credit markets would be reduced as many lenders and institutional investors would enact tighter lending standards, refuse to refinance existing debt on terms similar to current debt or, in some cases, cease to provide funding to borrowers. These issues coupled with weak economic conditions would make it more difficult for the Company and its suppliers and customers to obtain funding. If the Company is unable to obtain trade or other forms of credit on reasonable and competitive terms, the ability to continue its marketing and exploration businesses, pursue improvements, and continue future growth will be limited. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain future credit arrangements on commercially reasonable terms.

The financial soundness of customers could affect the Company's business and operating results

Constraints in the financial markets and other macro-economic challenges that might affect the economy of the United States and other parts of the world could cause the Company's customers to experience cash flow concerns. As a result, if customers' operating and financial performance deteriorates, or if they are unable to make scheduled payments or obtain credit, customers would not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable owed to the Company. Any inability of current and/or potential customers to pay for services may adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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

The Company's revenues are generated under contracts with various counterparties and results of operations could be adversely affected by non-performance 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, contractual defaults may occur from time to time.

Potentially escalating diesel fuel prices could have an adverse effect on the Company.

As an integral part of the Company's marketing and transportation businesses, the Company operates approximately 415 truck-tractors and diesel fuel costs are a significant component of operating expense. Such costs generally fluctuate with increasing and decreasing world crude oil prices. During periods of high prices, the Company attempts to recoup rising diesel fuel costs through the pricing of its services; however to the extent such costs escalate, operating earnings will generally be adversely affected.

Revenues are generated under contracts that must be renegotiated periodically.

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 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 marketing operation purchases initial production of crude oil 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, and/or criminal fines and/or penalties.

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

Transportation of hazardous materials and the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas involves certain operating hazards such as well blowouts, automobile accidents, 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 other areas.

Consistent with the industry standard, the Company's insurance policies provide limited coverage for losses or liabilities relating to pollution, with broader coverage provided for sudden and accidental occurrences. Insurance might be inadequate to cover all liabilities. 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, Congress and the states frequently review federal or state income tax legislation. The Company cannot predict whether, when, or to what extent new federal or state 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 natural gas. Existing laws and regulations could be changed, and any changes could increase costs of compliance and costs of operations.

Several proposals are before state legislators and the U.S. Congress that, if implemented, would either prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracturing or subject the process to regulation under state regulation or the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Company routinely participates in wells where fracturing techniques are utilized to expand the available space for natural gas and oil to migrate toward the well-bore. This is typically done at substantial depths in very tight formations. Although it is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of the legislation regarding hydraulic fracturing, any new state or federal restrictions could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions.

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

Estimating oil and natural gas reserves is a complex process requiring significant interpretations 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 the Company's 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 valuations 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 natural gas reserves. The timing of the production and the expenses from development and production of oil and natural gas properties will affect both the timing of actual future net cash flows from the Company's proved reserves and their present value.

Oil and gas segment revenues are dependent on the ability to successfully complete drilling activity.

Exploration, drilling and completion may not result in any increases in reserves for various reasons. Exploration, drilling and completion may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of:

- lack of favorable economics due to price volatility
- lack of acceptable prospective acreage;
- inadequate capital resources;
- weather;
- title problems;
- compliance with governmental regulations; and
- mechanical difficulties.

Oil and gas segment operations project costs 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.

Security issues exist relating to drivers, equipment and terminal facilities.

The Company transports liquid combustible materials including petrochemicals, and such materials may be a target for terrorist attacks. While the Company employs a variety of security measures to mitigate risks, no assurance can be given that such events will not occur.

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

The Company is currently involved in certain administrative and civil legal proceedings as part of 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.

The Company is subject to risks associated with climate change.

Potential climate change and efforts to regulate "greenhouse gas" ("GHG") emissions have the potential to adversely affect the Company's business including negatively impacting the costs it incurs in providing its products and services, including costs to operate and maintain its facilities, install new emission controls on its facilities, acquire allowances to authorize its GHG emissions, pay any taxes related to GHG emissions, administer and manage a GHG emissions program, pay higher insurance premiums or accept greater risk of loss in areas affected by adverse weather and coastal regions in the event of rising sea levels. In addition, the demand for and consumption of its products and services (due to change in both costs and weather patterns), and the economic health of the regions in which the Company operates, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company is subject to risks related to cybersecurity.

The Company is subject to cybersecurity risks and may incur increasing costs in connection with its efforts to enhance and ensure security and in response to actual or attempted cybersecurity attacks. Substantial aspects of the Company's business depend on the secure operation of its computer systems and websites. Security breaches could expose the Company to a risk of loss, misuse, or interruption of sensitive and critical information and functions, including its own proprietary information and that of its customers, suppliers and employees. Such breaches could result in operational impacts, reputational harm, competitive disadvantage, litigation, regulatory enforcement actions, and liability. While the Company devotes substantial resources to maintaining adequate levels of cybersecurity, there can be no assurance that it will be able to prevent all of the rapidly evolving types of cyberattacks. Actual or anticipated attacks and risks may cause the Company to incur increasing costs for technology, personnel and services to enhance security or to respond to occurrences.

If the Company's security measures are circumvented, proprietary information may be misappropriated, its operations may be disrupted, and its computers or those of its customers or other third parties may be damaged. Compromises of the Company's security may result in an interruption of operations, violation of applicable privacy and other laws, significant legal and financial exposure, damage to its reputation, and a loss of confidence in its security measures.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

AREC is named as a defendant in a number of Louisiana based suits involving alleged environmental contamination from prior drilling operations. Such suits typically allege improper disposal of oilfield wastes in earthen pits with one suit alleging subsidence contributing to the formation of a sink hole. AREC is currently involved in three such suits. The suits are styled LePetit Chateau Deluxe v. Adams Resources Exploration Corporation dated March 2004, Gustave J. LaBarre, Jr., et. al. v. Adams Resources Exploration Corporation et al dated October 2012 and Henning Management, LLC v. Adams Resources Exploration Corporation dated November 2013. Each suit involves multiple industry defendants with substantially larger proportional interest in the properties. In the LePetit Chateau Deluxe matter, the larger defendants have settled the case. The plaintiffs in each of these matters are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. While management does not believe that a material adverse effect will result from the claims, significant attorney fees will be incurred to defend these items. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has accrued \$0.5 million of future legal and/or settlement costs for these matters.

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 disclosures.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

PART II

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

The Company's common stock is traded on the NYSE MKT under the ticker symbol "AE". The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of the common stock as reported by the NYSE MKT for each calendar quarter since January 1, 2015.

		American Stock Exchange	
		High	Low
2016			
First Quarter	\$	43.00	\$ 30.00
Second Quarter		44.27	35.25
Third Quarter		39.47	29.64
Fourth Quarter		44.00	35.17
2015			
First Quarter	\$	73.28	\$ 47.31
Second Quarter		70.00	39.00
Third Quarter		48.60	38.88
Fourth Quarter		46.86	33.55

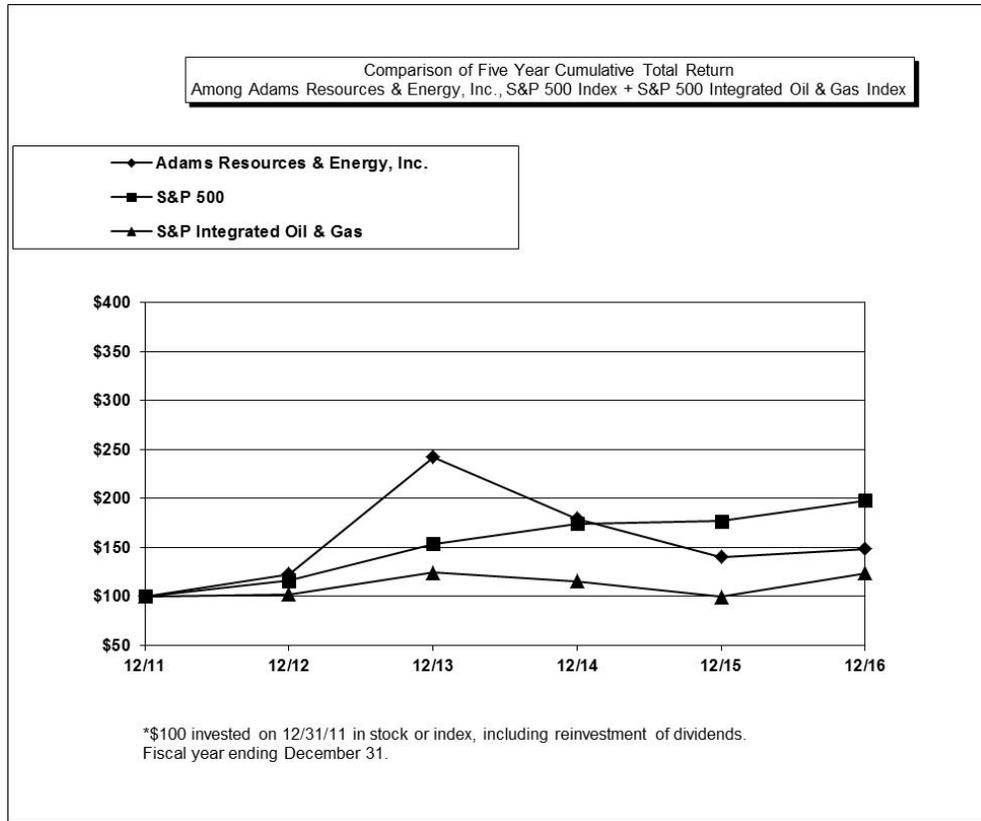
Currently, the Company has no securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans. The Company made no repurchases of its stock during 2016 and 2015. During each of March, June, September and December 2016 and 2015, respectively, the Company paid to its common shareholders a quarterly cash dividend of \$.22 per common share.

Performance Graph

The performance graph shown below was prepared under the applicable rules of the SEC based on data supplied by Research Data Group. 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, 2011 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.



	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16
Adams Resources & Energy, Inc.	100.00	122.77	242.41	179.43	140.52	148.54
S&P 500	100.00	116.00	153.58	174.60	177.01	198.18
S&P Integrated Oil & Gas	100.00	102.21	124.21	115.85	99.80	123.89

	SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA				
	Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
Marketing	\$ 1,043,775	\$ 1,875,885	\$ 4,050,497	\$ 3,863,057	\$ 3,292,948
Transportation	52,355	63,331	68,968	68,783	67,183
Oil and natural gas	3,410	5,063	13,361	14,129	15,954
	<u>\$ 1,099,540</u>	<u>\$ 1,944,279</u>	<u>\$ 4,132,826</u>	<u>\$ 3,945,969</u>	<u>\$ 3,376,085</u>
Operating earnings (loss):					
Marketing	\$ 17,045	\$ 22,895	\$ 20,854	\$ 40,369	\$ 46,145
Transportation	(48)	3,701	4,750	5,180	10,253
Oil and natural gas operations	(220)	(6,934)	(2,029)	518	(1,136)
Oil and natural gas property impairments	(313)	(12,082)	(8,009)	(2,631)	(4,699)
Oil and natural gas property sale ⁽¹⁾	-	-	2,528	-	2,203
General and administrative	(10,410)	(9,939)	(8,613)	(9,060)	(8,810)
	<u>6,054</u>	<u>(2,359)</u>	<u>9,481</u>	<u>34,376</u>	<u>43,956</u>
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	582	327	301	198	190
Interest expense	(2)	(13)	(2)	(24)	(10)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity investment	<u>6,634</u>	<u>(2,045)</u>	<u>9,780</u>	<u>34,550</u>	<u>44,136</u>
Income tax (provision) benefit	<u>(2,691)</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>(3,561)</u>	<u>(12,429)</u>	<u>(16,664)</u>
Earnings (loss) before equity investment and discontinued operations	<u>3,943</u>	<u>(1,275)</u>	<u>6,219</u>	<u>22,121</u>	<u>27,472</u>
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>(511)</u>	<u>319</u>
Earnings (loss) from equity investments, net of taxes	<u>(1,430)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net earnings (loss)	<u>\$ 2,513</u>	<u>\$ (1,275)</u>	<u>\$ 6,523</u>	<u>\$ 21,610</u>	<u>\$ 27,791</u>
Earnings (Loss) Per Share					
From continuing operations	\$.94	\$ (.30)	\$ 1.48	\$ 5.24	\$ 6.51
From discontinued operations	-	-	.07	(.12)	.08
From equity investments	(.34)	-	-	-	-
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$.60</u>	<u>\$ (.30)</u>	<u>\$ 1.55</u>	<u>\$ 5.12</u>	<u>\$ 6.59</u>
Dividends per common share	<u>.88</u>	<u>.88</u>	<u>.88</u>	<u>.66</u>	<u>.62</u>
Financial Position					
Cash	\$ 87,342	\$ 91,877	\$ 80,184	\$ 60,733	\$ 47,239
Net working capital	106,444	96,340	82,342	79,561	58,474
Total assets	246,872	243,215	340,814	448,082	419,501
Long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	151,312	152,510	157,497	154,685	135,858
Dividends on common shares	3,711	3,712	3,711	2,783	2,615

Notes:

(1) In 2014 and 2012, certain oil and natural gas producing properties were sold for \$4.1 million and \$3.6 million, producing net gains of \$2.5 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Results of Operations**- Marketing**

Crude oil marketing revenues, operating earnings and selected costs were as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Revenues	\$ 1,043,775	\$ 1,875,885	\$ 4,050,497
Operating earnings	\$ 17,045	\$ 22,895	\$ 20,854
Depreciation	\$ 9,997	\$ 11,097	\$ 9,626
Driver commissions	\$ 14,933	\$ 22,262	\$ 21,744
Insurance	\$ 7,442	\$ 8,732	\$ 7,446
Fuel	\$ 5,397	\$ 9,928	\$ 14,851

Supplemental volume and price information:

	2016	2015	2014
Field Level Purchases per day ⁽¹⁾			
Crude Oil – barrels	72,900	106,400	117,100
Average Purchase Price			
Crude Oil – per barrel	\$ 39.30	\$ 45.41	\$ 89.40

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the volume purchased from third parties at the field level of operations.

Beginning in November 2014, crude oil prices began to decline significantly and the Company's average crude oil purchase price dropped to \$54 per barrel by December 2014 from \$90 per barrel in September 2014. Crude oil prices remained low during 2015 and 2016 leading to curtailed drilling efforts in most areas. The combination of reduced prices and volumes caused revenues to fall 44 percent in 2016 relative to 2015.

- Field Level Operating Earnings (Non GAAP Measure)

Two significant factors affecting comparative crude oil segment operating earnings are inventory valuations and forward commodity contract (derivatives or mark-to-market) valuations. As a purchaser and shipper of crude oil, the Company holds inventory in storage tanks and third-party pipelines. Inventory sales turnover occurs approximately every three days, but the quantity held in stock at the end of a given period is reasonably consistent. During periods of increasing crude oil prices, the Company recognizes inventory liquidation gains while during periods of falling prices, the Company recognizes inventory liquidation and valuation losses.

Crude oil marketing operating earnings are also affected by the valuations of the Company's forward month commodity contracts (derivative instruments) as of the various report dates. Such non-cash valuations are calculated and recorded at each period end based on the underlying data existing as of such date. The Company generally enters into these derivative contracts as part of a pricing strategy based on crude oil purchases at the wellhead (field level). Only those contracts qualifying as derivative instruments are accorded fair value treatment while the companion contracts to purchase crude oil at the wellhead (field level) are not subject to fair value treatment. The valuation of derivative instruments at period end requires recognition of "mark-to-market" gains and losses.

The impact on crude oil segment operating earnings of inventory liquidations and derivative valuations is summarized in the following reconciliation from a GAAP to a non-GAAP measure (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
As reported segment operating earnings	\$ 17,045	\$ 22,895	\$ 20,854
Add (less) -			
Inventory liquidation (gains)	(8,243)	-	-
Inventory valuation losses	-	5,357	14,247
Derivative valuation (gains) losses	(243)	188	(312)
Field level operating earnings⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,559	\$ 28,440	\$ 34,789

⁽¹⁾ Such designation is unique to the Company and is not comparable to similar measures developed by industry participants. The Company utilizes such data to evaluate the profitability of its operations.

The Company held crude oil inventory at a weighted average composite price in barrels as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2016		2015	
	Barrels	Average Price	Barrels	Average Price
Crude oil inventory	255,146	\$ 51.22	261,718	\$ 29.31

Field level operating earnings and field level purchase volumes (see earlier table) depict the Company's day-to-day operation of acquiring crude oil at the wellhead, transporting the material, and delivering it to market sales points. Comparative field level operating earnings decreased in 2016 relative to 2015 as competition and additional industry infrastructure development progressed in the region. Previously, a key factor in unit margins was the value difference between crude oil supplies in the mid-continent region of the United States versus crude oil supply costs in the eastern region of the United States. The Company was able to capture some of this value difference by shipping crude oil from the Texas Gulf Coast to points east. Due to competitive pressures during 2014, the opportunity for the Company to capture this location-based unit value difference was eliminated. An adverse claims experience increased insurance costs in 2015 but this experience cycle did not occur in 2016.

Historically, prices received for crude oil have been volatile and unpredictable with price volatility expected to continue. See "Item 1A, Risk Factors – Fluctuations in oil and gas prices could have an adverse effect on the Company".

- **Transportation**

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

	2016		2015		2014	
	Amount	Change ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Change ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Change ⁽¹⁾
Revenues	\$ 52,355	(17.3)%	\$ 63,331	(8.2)%	\$ 68,968	.3%
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ (48)	(101.3)%	\$ 3,701	(22.1)%	\$ 4,750	(8.3)%
Depreciation	\$ 7,249	(4.0)%	\$ 7,554	1.9%	\$ 7,416	4.5%
Driver commissions	\$ 11,227	(15.4)%	\$ 13,265	(1.2)%	\$ 13,428	2.1%
Insurance	\$ 4,952	9.0%	\$ 4,543	(18.5)%	\$ 5,574	(6.1)%
Diesel fuel	\$ 5,688	(30.1)%	\$ 8,134	(39.7)%	\$ 13,487	(9.0)%
Maintenance Expense	\$ 5,410	(15.0)%	\$ 6,365	3.6%	\$ 6,143	12.4%
Mileage (000s)	22,611	(10.3)%	25,205	(4.2)%	26,314	(3.4)%

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

The Company's revenue rate structure includes a component for fuel costs such that fuel cost fluctuations are largely passed through to the customer over time. A calculation of revenues net of fuel cost is presented below **(in thousands)**:

	2016	2015	2014
Total transportation revenue	\$ 52,355	\$ 63,331	\$ 68,968
Diesel fuel cost	(5,688)	(8,134)	(13,487)
Revenues net of fuel ⁽¹⁾	\$ 46,667	\$ 55,197	\$ 55,481

⁽¹⁾ Revenues net of fuel is a non-GAAP measure and utilized for internal analysis.

Revenues net of fuel are reduced in 2016 because of lower demand which is indicative from the change in miles driven shown above. The combination of lower demand and excess industry-wide trucking capacity led to pressures on volumes and freight rates throughout 2016. The result is an adverse impact on operating earnings and management is working to reverse this situation. The demand situation is being addressed by the Company with increased marketing efforts and diversification strategies. During 2016 the Company reduced expenses through staff reductions, selling of older inefficient equipment and revamped its approach to equipment maintenance.

Equipment additions and retirement for the transportation fleet were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
New truck-tractors purchased	30 units	60 units	40 units
Truck-tractors retired	-	-	40 units
New trailers purchased	54 units	12 units	30 units
Trailers retired	50 units	-	-

The sale of retired equipment produced gains of \$0.4 million in 2016.

The Company's predominate customers are the domestic petrochemical industry. Contributing to customer demand is low natural gas prices (a basic feedstock cost for the petrochemical industry) and high export demand for petrochemicals. Increased operating expenses and an industry wide shortage of qualified drivers affected the Company by suppressing revenues and results of operations during the heavy demand cycle of 2014 and early 2015. During 2016, the competitive landscape in the transportation sector remained difficult and led to lower revenues in this segment.

- **Oil and Gas**

Oil and gas segment revenues and operating earnings are primarily a function of crude oil and natural gas production volumes and prices. Comparative amounts for revenues, operating earnings and selected expenses were as follows (**in thousands**):

	2016		2015		2014	
	Amount	Change ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Change ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Change ⁽¹⁾
Revenues	\$ 3,410	(32.6)%	\$ 5,063	(62.1)%	\$ 13,361	(5.4)%
Operating earnings (loss) ⁽²⁾	(533)	(97.2)%	(19,016)	153.2%	(7,510)	255.4%
Depreciation and depletion	1,546	(69.5)%	5,066	(33.1)%	7,573	1.1%
Dry hole expense	-	(100.0)%	817	(21.0)%	1,034	343.8%
Prospect impairments	283	(83.9)%	1,758	(56.1)%	4,008	218.9%
Producing property impairments	30	(99.7)%	10,324	158.0%	4,001	191.4%

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

⁽²⁾ Includes gains from property sales of \$2.5 million in 2014.

As shown in the table below, declining crude oil and natural gas prices coupled with declining volumes acted to reduce revenues for the comparative years presented. The sales volume decrease followed normal production declines as persistently low prices curtailed the development of natural gas and crude oil properties in 2015 and 2016. Contributing to operating losses were property impairments as shown above. Property impairments resulted in 2015 and 2014 following fourth quarter declines in crude oil prices.

Comparative volumes and prices were as follows:

	2016		2015		2014
Production Volumes					
- Crude oil	34,200	Bbls	50,000	Bbls	79,100
- Natural gas	662,000	Mcf	889,000	Mcf	1,133,000
- Natural gas liquids	42,500	Bbls	42,100	Bbls	45,900
Average Price					
- Crude oil	\$ 38.07	Bbls	\$ 46.51	Bbl	\$ 88.42
- Natural gas	\$ 2.26	Mcf	\$ 2.46	Mcf	\$ 4.65
- Natural gas liquids	\$ 14.39	Bbls	\$ 12.70	Bbl	\$ 28.83

During 2016, the Company participated in the drilling of 7 wells in Permian Basin with no dry holes. There were 9 wells in process as of December 31, 2016.

An independent evaluation of estimated oil and gas reserves and the estimated future income derived from our properties is prepared on an annual basis. See Note (12) to Consolidated Financial Statements. The following estimates of future undiscounted net income before taxes from oil and gas properties based on average prices during 2016 is presented in such report as of December 31, 2016 as follows (**in thousands**):

	As of December 31, 2016
Future net income before taxes	
- Estimate for the year 2017	\$ 937
- Estimate for the year 2018	707
- Estimate for the year 2019	619
- Estimate for the year 2020	502
- Estimate for the year 2021	429
Thereafter	2,285
Total future net income before taxes	<u>\$ 5,479</u>

Net capitalized oil and gas property costs (remaining net book value) associated with the projected future net income stream as of December 31, 2016 was as follows (**in thousands**):

	As of December 31, 2016
Net capitalized cost of oil and gas properties	<u>\$ 6,358</u>

Impairment charges for oil and gas properties were not significant during the year ended December 31, 2016 as the forward curve as of December 31, 2016 was positively correlated to the average prices (as required by SEC regulations) used to develop the future undiscounted net income before taxes from oil and gas properties shown above.

Capitalized oil and gas property costs are amortized in expense as the underlying oil and gas reserves are produced (units-of-production method).

- **Oil and gas property sales**

During 2014, the Company sold its interest in certain Oklahoma and Texas properties for proceeds totaling \$2.5 million and half of its interest in certain South Texas (Lavaca County) properties for proceeds totaling \$1.5 million. Combined, the Company recorded a \$2.5 million pre-tax gain from these transactions. The Company retained an interest in the South Texas properties as development continues. The other Texas and Oklahoma properties were sold because they were nearing the end of their economic life.

- **General and administrative expense and income tax**

General and administrative expenses were slightly elevated in 2016 as a result of increased use of outside consultants in the fourth quarter of 2016. Expenses in 2015 were elevated due to a \$1.1 million lump sum payment made during the first quarter of 2015 to the Company's former President upon retirement and termination of his previous employment agreement. 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**

In 2014, the Company sold the warehouse and real estate used by the discontinued petroleum refined products marketing business operation for \$0.6 million in cash resulting in a pre-tax gain on sale of \$0.5 million, with such gain reported in discontinued operations for 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's liquidity derives from net cash provided by operating activities and is dependent on the success of future operations. See discussion under "Item 1A. Risk Factors". The most significant source of liquidity, over time, is the cash yield from annual net earnings factoring in the non-cash book expense items for depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairments. The Company has no debt and funds the majority of its capital projects from this annual cash flow. In most annual periods, the cash inflow from this source exceeds capital spending outflows. Should cash inflow subside or turn negative, the Company will evaluate its investments accordingly.

Cash provided from operating activities was as follows (**in thousands**):

	2016	2015	2014
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6,944	\$ 25,477	\$ 47,133

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no bank debt or other forms of debenture obligations. Cash balances are maintained in order to meet the timing of day-to-day cash needs and such amounts and working capital, the excess of current assets over current liabilities, were as follows (**in thousands**):

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash	\$ 87,342	\$ 91,877
Working capital	\$ 106,444	\$ 96,340

The Company relies on its ability to obtain open-line trade credit from its suppliers especially with respect to its crude oil marketing operation. In this regard, the Company generally maintains substantial cash balances. The cash balance decreased during 2016 as capital investments and dividends exceeded our cash flow.

At various times each month, the Company may make cash prepayments and/or early payments in advance of the normal due date to certain suppliers of crude oil within the marketing operations. Crude oil supply prepayments are recouped and advanced from month to month as the suppliers deliver product to the Company. In addition, in order to secure crude oil supply, the Company may also “early pay” its suppliers in advance of the normal payment due date of the twentieth of the month following the month of production. Such “early payments” reduce cash and accounts payable as of the balance sheet date. The Company also requires certain customers to make similar early payments or to post cash collateral with the Company in order to support their purchases from the Company. Early payments and cash collateral received from customer’s increases cash and reduces accounts receivable as of the balance sheet date.

The Company maintains a stand-by letter of credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank to provide for the issuance of up to \$60 million in stand-by letters of credit for the benefit of suppliers of crude oil. Stand-by letters of credit are issued as needed and are cancelled when the underlying purchase obligation is satisfied through cash payment when due. The issuance of stand-by letters of credit enables the Company to avoid posting cash collateral when procuring crude oil supply. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had no outstanding letters of credit under this facility.

Early payments, collateral and letters of credit amounts were as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Early payments received	\$ 15,032	\$ 16,770
Cash collateral received	\$ -	\$ 840
Prepayments to suppliers	\$ -	\$ 167
Early payments to suppliers	\$ 14,382	\$ 11,645
Letters of credit outstanding	\$ -	\$ 1,000

The necessity for early payments, collateral posting and letters of credit is substantially reduced as of December 31, 2016, consistent with lower crude commodity prices. Management believes current cash balances, together with expected cash generated from future operations, and the ease of financing truck and trailer additions through leasing arrangements (should the need arise) will be sufficient to meet short-term and long-term liquidity needs. Quarterly dividends of \$.22 per common share or \$0.9 million per quarter were paid during each quarter of 2016 and 2015.

- *Capital projects*

The Company utilizes cash from operations and existing cash balances to make discretionary investments in its marketing, transportation and oil and gas businesses. Except for commitments totaling \$7.2 million associated with barge affreightment contracts, storage tank terminal arrangements and office lease space, the Company’s future commitments and planned investments can be readily adjusted as the Company deems necessary.

A five year history of capital spending is as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crude oil marketing	\$ 12,391	\$ 11,343	\$ 13,598	\$ 2,126	\$ 1,321
Truck transportation	15,538	3,165	8,994	6,579	6,868
Oil and gas exploration	23,083	13,094	7,931	2,369	295
Medical management	-	-	-	-	4,700
	<u>\$ 51,012</u>	<u>\$ 27,602</u>	<u>\$ 30,523</u>	<u>\$ 11,074</u>	<u>\$ 13,184</u>

Marketing segment spending levels were consistent for 2012 through 2014 backed by crude oil prices remaining strong, in the \$90 - \$100 per barrel range. In late 2014, crude prices fell and spending was curtailed in 2015 and 2016.

For transportation, the 2012 period saw stepped up equipment replacements as customer demand increased following a cut back in such activity following the 2008 national recession. The year 2013 was stable then expenditures ramped up in 2014 to add capacity tracking with the petrochemical industry expansion efforts. In late 2015 and 2016 however, demand for truck services weakened. The major project for 2016 was improvements to the existing Houston terminal facility.

The Company has de-emphasized the oil and gas exploration segment in recent years and the Company does not currently have any plans to pursue additional medical-related investments.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Cash Obligations

The Company maintains certain lease arrangements with independent truck owner-operators for use of their equipment and driver services on a month-to-month basis. In addition, the Company enters into office space and certain lease and terminal access contracts in order to provide tank storage and dock access for its crude oil marketing business. Such storage and access contracts require certain minimum monthly payments for the term of the contracts. All lease commitments qualify for off-balance sheet treatment. The Company has no capital lease obligations. Rental expense was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Rental expense	\$ 11,314	\$ 11,168	\$ 9,755

As of December 31, 2016, rental obligations under long-term non-cancelable operating leases and terminal arrangements for the next five years and thereafter are payable as follows (in thousands):

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
\$ 4,768	\$ 2,018	\$ 365	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,155

In addition to its lease obligations, the Company is also committed to purchase certain quantities of crude oil 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, 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

January 2017	Remaining 2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	Total
\$ 89,408	\$ 330	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,738

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 workers' compensation, automobile and umbrella coverage for its trucking fleet and medical insurance for its employees. Insurance costs are as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Insurance costs	\$ 13,330	\$ 15,570	\$ 14,800

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, as well as 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.

Outlook

Persistently low crude oil prices, coupled with declining oil production, are expected to adversely impact the Company's crude oil marketing operation. Demand for transportation services remains uncertain. The focus in transportation, therefore, is on both aggressive marketing, diversification strategies and cost containment. For the oil and gas segment, the effort is to reduce cost and optimize cash flow as reserves are produced. During 2017, the Company will be focused on improving our core businesses and working on strategic business development.

The Company has the following major objectives for 2017:

- Marketing—manage declining supply volumes and unit margins to maximize cash flow, while looking to expand into new regions.
- Transportation—increase truck utilization, enhance diversification strategies and improve cost efficiencies.
- Strategic business development – deploy a disciplined investment approach to growing existing core areas and funding new growth opportunities.
- Oil and gas—continue to de-emphasize this business unit while preserving the resource value of our oil and gas properties.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

Fair Value Accounting

The Company enters into certain forward commodity contracts that are required to be recorded at fair value and such contracts are recorded as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. 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 during 2016, 2015 and 2014.

The Company utilizes a market approach to valuing its commodity contracts. On a contract by contract, forward month by forward month basis, the Company obtains observable market data for valuing its contracts that typically have durations of less than 18 months. As of December 31, 2016, all of the Company's market value measurements were based on inputs based on observable market data (Level 2 inputs). See discussion under "Fair Value Measurements" in Note (1) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's fair value contracts 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 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.

Trade Accounts

Due to the volume 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 the capitalized cost of oil and natural gas exploration and production related assets are dependent on underlying oil and natural gas reserve estimates. Reserve estimates are based on many subjective factors. The accuracy of these estimates depends on the quantity and quality of geological data, production performance data, reservoir engineering data, the pricing assumptions utilized as well as the skill and judgment of petroleum engineers in interpreting such data. The process of estimating reserves requires frequent revision (usually on an annual basis) as additional information becomes available. Calculations of estimated future oil and natural gas revenues are also based on estimates of the timing of oil and natural 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 calculations 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 natural gas.

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

Contingencies

AREC is named as a defendant in a number of Louisiana based lawsuits involving alleged environmental contamination from prior drilling operations. Such suits typically allege improper disposal of oilfield wastes in earthen pits with one suit alleging oil and gas production subsidence contributing to the formation of a sink hole. AREC is currently named as a defendant in three such suits. While management does not believe that a material adverse effect will result from the claims, significant attorney fees will be incurred to defend these items. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has accrued \$0.5 million of future legal and/or settlement costs for these matters.

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.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's crude oil marketing customers are invoiced monthly based on contractually agreed upon terms. 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. See discussion under "Revenue Recognition" in Note (1) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in "Revenue Recognition (Topic 605)." Topic 606 is based on the core principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Topic 606 also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract.

Topic 606 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted in 2017; however we do not plan to adopt the standard early. Entities will have the option to apply the standard using a full retrospective or modified retrospective adoption method. The Company has not yet selected a transition method. The Company has a team in place to analyze the impact of Update 2014-09, and the related ASU's, across all revenue streams to evaluate the impact of the new standard on revenue contracts. This includes reviewing current accounting policies and practices to identify potential differences that would result from applying the requirements under the new standard. Our evaluation of the impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures is ongoing and not complete. The Company is continuing our review of contracts relative to the provisions of Topic 606.

In July 2015, the FASB amended the existing accounting standards for inventory to provide for the measurement of inventory at the lower of cost or “net realizable value,” as defined in the standard. The new guidance is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” This standard requires, among other things, that lessees recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: (1) a lease liability, which is a lessee’s obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and (2) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee’s right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Lessees and lessors must apply a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The Company expects to adopt this standard in the first quarter of 2019 and is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. In connection with our assessment work, The Company has a team in place to analyze the impact of ASU 2016-02 and is continuing a review of our contracts relative to the provisions of the lease standard.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.” This standard is intended to reduce existing diversity in practice in how certain transactions are presented on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, although early adoption is permitted. The guidance requires application using a retrospective transition method. The Company will adopt ASU No. 2016-15 in the first quarter of 2017 and has determined the amendment will not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

Management believes the impact of other recently issued standards and updates, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows upon adoption.

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 had no long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015. A hypothetical ten 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, 2016.

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 crude 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. 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 eighteen-month term with no contracts extending longer than two years in duration.

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 in the United States. The fair value of such contracts is reflected in the balance sheet as fair value assets and liabilities and any revaluation is recognized on a net basis in the Company's results of operations. See discussion under "Fair Value Measurements" in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Historically, prices received for oil and natural gas sales have been volatile and unpredictable with price volatility expected to continue. From January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016, the Company's crude oil monthly average wholesale purchase costs ranged from an average low of \$26.26 per barrel to a monthly average high of \$57.36 per barrel during the same period. A hypothetical ten percent additional adverse change in average hydrocarbon prices, assuming no changes in volume levels, would have reduced earnings by approximately \$1.6 million and \$1.3 million for the comparative years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 31, 2017 expressed an adverse opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting because of a material weakness.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
March 31, 2017

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

ASSETS	December 31,	
	2016	2015
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 87,342	\$ 91,877
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$225 and \$206, respectively	87,162	71,813
Inventories	13,070	7,671
Fair value contracts	112	-
Income tax receivable	2,735	2,587
Prepayments	2,097	2,589
Total current assets	<u>192,518</u>	<u>176,537</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:		
Marketing	56,907	65,200
Transportation	70,849	70,732
Oil and gas (successful efforts method)	62,784	77,117
Other	108	187
	<u>190,648</u>	<u>213,236</u>
Less – Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	<u>(144,323)</u>	<u>(153,521)</u>
	46,325	59,715
OTHER ASSETS:		
Investments	2,500	-
Cash deposits and other	5,529	6,963
	<u>\$ 246,872</u>	<u>\$ 243,215</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 79,897	\$ 74,117
Accounts payable – related party	53	40
Fair value contracts	64	195
Accrued and other liabilities	6,060	5,845
Total current liabilities	<u>86,074</u>	<u>80,197</u>
LONG-TERM DEBT		
	-	-
OTHER LIABILITIES:		
Asset retirement obligations	2,329	2,469
Deferred taxes and other liabilities	7,157	8,039
	<u>95,560</u>	<u>90,705</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 6)		
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 for all periods presented	422	422
Contributed capital	11,693	11,693
Retained earnings	139,197	140,395
Total shareholders' equity	<u>151,312</u>	<u>152,510</u>
	<u>\$ 246,872</u>	<u>\$ 243,215</u>

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,		
	2016	2015	2014
REVENUES:			
Marketing	\$ 1,043,775	\$ 1,875,885	\$ 4,050,497
Transportation	52,355	63,331	68,968
Oil and natural gas	3,410	5,063	13,361
	<u>1,099,540</u>	<u>1,944,279</u>	<u>4,132,826</u>
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
Marketing	1,016,733	1,841,893	4,020,017
Transportation	45,154	52,076	56,802
Oil and natural gas operations	2,084	6,931	7,817
Oil and natural gas property impairments	313	12,082	8,009
Oil and natural gas property sale (gain)	-	-	(2,528)
General and administrative	10,410	9,939	8,613
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	18,792	23,717	24,615
	<u>1,093,486</u>	<u>1,946,638</u>	<u>4,123,345</u>
Operating (Loss) Earnings	6,054	(2,359)	9,481
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	582	327	301
Interest expense	(2)	(13)	(2)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and equity investments	6,634	(2,045)	9,780
Income Tax (Provision) Benefit:			
Current	(2,778)	(4,073)	(9,712)
Deferred	87	4,843	6,151
	<u>(2,691)</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>(3,561)</u>
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	3,943	(1,275)	6,219
Earnings (loss) from equity investments, net of tax benefit of \$770, zero and zero, respectively	(1,430)	-	-
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations net of tax (provision) benefit of zero, zero and \$(163) respectively	-	-	304
Net Earnings (Loss)	<u>\$ 2,513</u>	<u>\$ (1,275)</u>	<u>\$ 6,523</u>
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
From continuing operations	\$.94	\$ (.30)	\$ 1.48
From equity investments	(.34)	-	-
From discontinued operations	-	-	.07
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	<u>\$.60</u>	<u>\$ (.30)</u>	<u>\$ 1.55</u>
Dividends declared per common share	<u>\$.88</u>	<u>\$.88</u>	<u>\$.88</u>

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, 2014	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 142,570	\$ 154,685
Net earnings	-	-	6,523	6,523
Dividends paid on common stock	-	-	(3,711)	(3,711)
BALANCE, December 31, 2014	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 145,382	\$ 157,497
Net earnings	-	-	(1,275)	(1,275)
Dividends paid on common stock	-	-	(3,712)	(3,712)
BALANCE, December 31, 2015	\$ 422	\$ 11,693	\$ 140,395	\$ 152,510
Net earnings (loss)	-	-	2,513	2,513
Dividends paid on common stock	-	-	(3,711)	(3,711)
BALANCE, December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 422</u>	<u>\$ 11,693</u>	<u>\$ 139,197</u>	<u>\$ 151,312</u>

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,		
	2016	2015	2014
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 2,513	\$ (1,275)	\$ 6,523
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash from operating activities-			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	18,792	23,717	24,615
Property sales (gains) oil and natural gas	-	-	(2,528)
Property sale (gains) other	(1,966)	(535)	(1,028)
Dry hole costs incurred	-	817	1,034
Impairment of oil and natural gas properties	313	12,082	8,009
Provision for doubtful accounts	19	27	(73)
Deferred income taxes (includes equity investments)	(857)	(4,843)	(6,151)
Net change in fair value contracts	(243)	188	402
Equity investment (earnings) losses	468	-	-
Impairment of equity investment	1,732	-	-
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(15,368)	72,594	99,749
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(5,399)	5,810	14,135
Decrease (increase) in income tax receivable	(148)	(1,617)	1,127
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	492	8,351	5,839
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	6,984	(87,404)	(104,887)
Increase (decrease) in accrued and other liabilities	52	(166)	448
Other changes, net	(440)	(2,269)	(81)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>6,944</u>	<u>25,477</u>	<u>47,133</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Property and equipment additions	(8,484)	(11,074)	(30,523)
Insurance and state collateral (deposits) refunds	1,710	283	(493)
Investments	(4,700)	-	-
Proceeds from property sales	3,706	719	7,045
Net cash (used in) investing activities	<u>(7,768)</u>	<u>(10,072)</u>	<u>(23,971)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Dividend payments	(3,711)	(3,712)	(3,711)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	<u>(3,711)</u>	<u>(3,712)</u>	<u>(3,711)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(4,535)</u>	<u>11,693</u>	<u>19,451</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>91,877</u>	<u>80,184</u>	<u>60,733</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 87,342</u>	<u>\$ 91,877</u>	<u>\$ 80,184</u>

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

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO 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 ("AE") together with its wholly owned subsidiaries (the "Company") after elimination of all intercompany accounts and transactions. The impact on the accompanying financial statements of events occurring after December 31, 2016 was evaluated through the date of issuance of these financial statements.

Nature of Operations

The Company is engaged in the business of crude oil marketing, tank truck transportation of liquid chemicals and dry bulk, and oil and gas exploration and production. Its primary area of operation is within the Gulf Coast region of the United States.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include any Treasury bill, commercial paper, money market fund or federal funds with maturity of 90 days or less. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with major financial institutions and such deposits may exceed the amount of federally backed insurance provided. While the Company regularly monitors the financial stability of such institutions, cash and cash equivalents ultimately remain at risk subject to the financial viability of such institutions.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are the product of sales of crude oil and natural gas and the sale of trucking services. Marketing segment wholesale level sales of crude oil comprise in excess of 90 percent of total accounts receivable and under industry practices, such items are "settled" and paid in cash within 20 days of the month following the transaction date. For such receivables, an allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on specific account identification. The balance of accounts receivable results primarily from the sale of trucking services. For this component of receivables, the allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on a review of specific accounts combined with a review of the general status of the aging of all accounts.

Inventory

Inventory consists of crude oil held in storage tanks and at third-party pipelines as part of the Company's crude oil marketing operations. Crude oil inventory is carried at the lower of average cost or market.

Prepayments

The components of prepayments and other are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash collateral deposits for commodity purchases	\$ -	\$ 167
Insurance premiums	1,403	1,609
Rents, license and other	694	813
	<u>\$ 2,097</u>	<u>\$ 2,589</u>

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 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 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, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no unevaluated or "suspended" exploratory drilling costs.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of the cost of proved oil and gas properties is calculated using the unit-of-production method. The reserve base or denominator used to calculate depreciation, depletion and amortization for leasehold acquisition costs and the cost to acquire proved properties is the sum of proved developed reserves and proved undeveloped reserves. For lease and well equipment, development costs and successful exploration drilling costs, the reserve base includes only proved developed reserves. The numerator for such calculation is actual production volumes for the period. All other property and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated average useful lives of three to twenty years.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever there is evidence that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. Any impairment recognized is permanent and may not be restored. No impairment triggers were identified for the Company's Marketing or Transportation property and equipment during the years ending December 31, 2016, 2015 or 2014. Producing oil and gas properties are reviewed on a field-by-field basis. For properties requiring impairment, the fair value is estimated based on an internal discounted cash flow model. Cash flows are developed based on estimated future production and prices and then discounted using a market based rate of return consistent with that used by the Company in evaluating cash flows for other assets of a similar nature. This fair value measure depends highly on management's assessment of the likelihood of continued exploration efforts in a given area. Therefore, such data inputs are categorized as "unobservable or Level 3" inputs. (See "Fair Value Measurements" below). Importantly, this fair value measure only applies to the write-down of capitalized costs and will never result in an increase to reported earnings.

On a quarterly basis, management evaluates the carrying value of non-producing oil and gas leasehold properties and may deem them impaired based on remaining lease term, area drilling activity and the Company's plans for the property.

Impairment provisions including in oil and gas segment operating losses were as follows **(in thousands)**:

	2016	2015	2014
Producing property impairments	\$ 30	\$ 10,324	\$ 4,001
Non-producing property impairments	\$ 283	\$ 1,758	\$ 4,008
	<u>\$ 313</u>	<u>\$ 12,082</u>	<u>\$ 8,009</u>

Fair value measurements for producing oil and gas properties that were subject to fair value impairment for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 summarize as follows **(in thousands)**:

	Producing Properties Subject to Fair Value Impairment	
	2016	2015
	Net book value at January 1	\$ 70
Property additions	2	2,117
Depletion taken	(15)	(4,454)
Impairment valuation loss	(30)	(10,324)
Net book value at December 31	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 6,083</u>

Capitalized costs for non-producing oil and gas leasehold interests are categorized as follows **(in thousands)**:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Napoleonville Louisiana acreage	\$ -	\$ 49
South Texas project acreage	-	-
Wyoming and other acreage	-	182
Total Non-producing Leasehold Costs	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 231</u>

Since the Company is generally not the operator of its oil and gas property interests, it does not maintain underlying detail acreage data and is dependent on the operator when determining which specific acreage will ultimately be drilled. However, the capitalized cost detail on a property-by-property basis is reviewed by management and deemed impaired if development is not anticipated prior to lease expiration. Onshore leasehold periods are normally three years and may contain renewal options. Capitalized cost activity on non-producing leasehold were as follows **(in thousands)**:

	Leasehold Costs	
	2016	2015
Net book value January 1	\$ 231	\$ 959
Leasehold additions	52	106
Advanced royalty payment	-	529
In-process wells suspended	-	395
Property sales	-	-
Impairments valuation loss	(283)	(1,758)
Net book value December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 231</u>

The Company sold certain used trucks and equipment from its marketing and transportation segments and recorded net pre-tax gains as follows **(in thousands)**:

	2016	2015	2014
Sales of used trucks and equipment	\$ 1,966	\$ 535	\$ 1,028

Investments

In December 2015 the Company formed a new wholly owned subsidiary, Adams Resources Medical Management, Inc. (ARMM), and in January 2016 ARMM acquired a 30% member interest in Bencap LLC (Bencap) for a \$2.2 million cash payment. Bencap provides medical insurance brokerage and medical claims auditing services to employers utilizing ERISA governed employee benefit plans. The Company has accounted for this investment under the equity method of accounting.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company completed a review of its equity method investment in Bencap and determined there was an other than temporary impairment. Underlying this decision are the terms of the investment agreement where Bencap has the option to request borrowings up to \$1.5 million (on or after December 5, 2016 but before October 31, 2018) that the Company must provide or forfeit its 30% member interest. During the third quarter of 2016, management of the Company determined that it was unlikely to provide additional funding due to Bencap's lower than projected revenue growth and operating losses since investment inception. As a result, the Company recognized a net loss of \$1.4 million from its investment in Bencap as of September 30, 2016. This loss included a pre-tax impairment charge of \$1.7 million and pre-tax losses from the equity method investment of \$0.5 million. In February 2017, Bencap requested additional funding of approximately \$0.5 million and the Company declined the additional funding request.

In April 2016 the Company, through its ARMM subsidiary, acquired an approximate 15% equity interest (less than 3% voting interest) in VestaCare, Inc., a California corporation ("VestaCare"), for a \$2.5 million cash payment. VestaCare provides an array of software as a service ("SaaS") electronic payment technologies to medical providers, payers and patients including VestaCare's most recent product offering, VestaPay™. VestaPay™ allows medical care providers to structure fully automated and dynamically updating electronic payment plans for their patients. The Company does not currently have any plans to pursue additional medical-related investments.

Cash Deposits and Other Assets

The Company has established certain deposits to support participation in its liability insurance program and remittance of state crude oil severance taxes and other state collateral deposits. Insurance collateral deposits are invested at the discretion of the Company's insurance carrier and such investments primarily consist of intermediate term federal government bonds and bonds backed by federal agencies. This fair value measure relies on inputs from quoted prices for similar assets and is thus categorized as a "Level 2" valuation in the fair value hierarchy. Components of cash deposits and other assets are as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Insurance collateral deposits	\$ 5,032	\$ 6,531
State collateral deposits	143	140
Materials and supplies	354	292
	<u>\$ 5,529</u>	<u>\$ 6,963</u>

Revenue Recognition

Certain commodity purchase and sale contracts utilized by the Company's marketing business generally qualify as derivative instruments with certain specifically identified crude oil contracts designated as trading activities. From the time of contract origination, such trading activity contracts are marked-to-market and recorded on a net revenue basis in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Most all crude oil purchase and sale contracts qualify and are designated as non-trading activities and the Company considers such contracts as normal purchases and sales activity. For normal purchases and sales the Company's customers are invoiced monthly based upon contractually agreed upon terms with revenue recognized in the month in which the physical product is delivered to the customer. Such sales are recorded gross in the financial statements because the Company takes title, has risk of loss for the products, is the primary obligor for the purchase, establishes the sale price independently with a third party, and maintains credit risk associated with the sale of the product.

Certain crude oil contracts may be with a single counterparty to provide for similar quantities of crude oil to be bought and sold at different locations. These contracts are entered into for a variety of reasons, including effecting the transportation of the commodity, to minimize credit exposure, and/or to meet the competitive demands of the customer. Such buy/sell arrangements are reflected on a net revenue basis in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Reporting such crude oil contracts on a gross revenue basis would increase the Company's reported revenues as follows **(in thousands)**:

	2016	2015	2014
Revenue gross-up	\$ 314,270	\$ 480,111	\$ 1,272,034

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.

Sales of long-lived assets

Gains and losses from the sale or disposal of long-lived assets that do not meet the criteria for presentation as a discontinued operation are presented in the accompanying financial statements as a component of operating earnings.

Letter of Credit Facility

The Company maintains a Credit and Security Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank to provide a \$60 million stand-by letter of credit facility used to support crude oil purchases within the marketing segment. This facility is collateralized by the eligible accounts receivable within the segment. Stand-by letters of credit issued were as follows **(in thousands)**:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Stand-by letters of credit	\$ -	\$ 1,000

The issued stand-by letters of credit are cancelled as the underlying purchase obligations are satisfied by cash payment when due. The letter of credit facility places certain restrictions on the Company's Gulfmark Energy, Inc. subsidiary. Such restrictions included the maintenance of a combined 1.1 to 1.0 current ratio and the maintenance of positive net earnings excluding inventory valuation changes, as defined, among other restrictions. The Company is currently in compliance with all such financial covenants.

Statement of Cash Flows

There were no significant non-cash financing activities in any of the periods reported. Statement of cash flow items include the following **(in thousands)**:

	2016	2015	2014
Interest paid	\$ 2	\$ 13	\$ 2
Federal and state tax paid	\$ 2,589	\$ 6,197	\$ 8,169
State tax refund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18

Capitalized amounts included in property and equipment that were not included in amounts reported for cash additions in the Statements of Cash Flows for the applicable report dates were as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Property and equipment additions	\$ 679	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,137

Earnings per Share

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 was 4,217,596 for 2016, 2015 and 2014. There were no potentially dilutive securities outstanding during those periods.

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 oil and gas reserve volumes forming the foundation for calculating depreciation, depletion and amortization and for estimating cash flows when assessing impairment triggers and when estimating values associated with oil and gas properties. Other examples include revenue accruals, the provision for bad debts, insurance related accruals, income tax permanent and timing differences, contingencies, and valuation of fair value contracts.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Under this approach, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of such items and their respective tax basis (See also Note (2) to consolidated financial statements).

Use of Derivative Instruments

The Company's marketing segment is involved in the purchase and sale of crude oil. The Company seeks to make a profit by procuring this commodity as it is produced and then delivering the material to end users or the intermediate use marketplace. As is typical for the industry, such transactions are made pursuant to the terms of forward month commodity purchase and/or sale contracts. Some of these contracts meet the definition of a derivative instrument and therefore, the Company accounts for such contracts at fair value, unless the Company foregoes the trading designation and the normal purchase and sale exception is made. Such underlying contracts are standard for the industry and are the governing document for the Company's crude oil wholesale distribution businesses. None of the Company's derivative instruments have been designated as hedging instruments. Derivatives instruments are presented net on the balance sheet where the Company has a legal right of offset. The accounting methodology utilized by the Company for its commodity contracts is further discussed below under the caption "Fair Value Measurements".

The estimated fair value of forward month commodity contracts (derivatives) is reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2016 as follows (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location and Amount			
	Current Assets	Other Assets	Current Liabilities	Other Liabilities
Asset Derivatives				
- Fair Value Commodity				
Contracts at Gross Valuation	\$ 378	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liability Derivatives				
- Fair Value Commodity				
Contracts at Gross Valuation	-	-	330	-
Less Counterparty Offsets	(266)	-	(266)	-
As Reported Fair Value Contracts	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As of December 31, 2016, two contracts comprised the Company's derivative valuations. These contracts encompass approximately 65 barrels of diesel fuel per day during January through March 2017 and 145,000 barrels of crude oil during January 2017 through April 2017.

The estimated fair value of forward month commodity contracts (derivatives) is reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015 as follows (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location and Amount			
	Current Assets	Other Assets	Current Liabilities	Other Liabilities
Asset Derivatives				
- Fair Value Commodity				
Contracts at Gross Valuation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liability Derivatives				
- Fair Value Commodity				
Contracts at Gross Valuation	-	-	195	-
Less Counterparty Offsets	-	-	-	-
As Reported Fair Value Contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 195</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As of December 31, 2015, one contract comprised the Company's derivative valuations. The purchase and sale contract encompasses approximately 65 barrels of diesel fuel per day in each of January, February and March 2016.

The Company only enters into commodity contracts with creditworthy counterparties or obtains collateral support for such activities. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company was not holding nor had it posted any collateral to support its forward month fair value derivative activity. The Company is not subject to any credit-risk related trigger events. The Company has no other financial investment arrangements that would serve to offset its derivative contracts.

Forward month commodity contracts (derivatives) are reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 as follows (in thousands):

Location	Gain (Loss)		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenues – marketing	<u>\$ 243</u>	<u>\$ (188)</u>	<u>\$ 312</u>

Fair Value Measurements

The carrying amount reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Marketable securities are recorded at fair value based on market quotations from actively traded liquid markets.

Fair value contracts consist of derivative financial instruments and are recorded as either an asset or liability measured at fair value. 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 during any reporting periods.

Fair value estimates are based on assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and the Company uses a fair value hierarchy of three levels that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Currently, for all items presented herein, the Company utilizes a market approach to valuing its contracts. On a contract by contract, forward month by forward month basis, the Company obtains observable market data for valuing its contracts. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data. The fair value hierarchy is summarized as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that may be accessed at the measurement date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. For Level 1 valuation of marketable securities, the Company utilizes market quotations provided by its primary financial institution and for the valuations of derivative financial instruments, the Company utilizes the New York Mercantile Exchange “NYMEX” for such valuations.

Level 2 – (a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, (b) quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities but in markets that are not actively traded or in which little information is released to the public, (c) observable inputs other than quoted prices, and (d) inputs derived from observable market data. Source data for Level 2 inputs include information provided by the NYMEX, published price data and indices, third party price survey data and broker provided forward price statistics.

Level 3 – Unobservable market data inputs for assets or liabilities.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company’s fair value assets and liabilities are summarized and categorized as follows (in thousands):

	Market Data Inputs			Counterparty Offsets	Total
	Gross Level 1 Quoted Prices	Gross Level 2 Observable	Gross Level 3 Unobservable		
Derivatives (fair value contracts)					
- Current assets	\$ -	\$ 378	\$ -	\$ (266)	\$ 112
- Current liabilities	-	(330)	-	266	(64)
Net Value	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's fair value assets and liabilities are summarized and categorized as follows **(in thousands)**:

	Market Data Inputs			Counterparty Offsets	Total
	Gross Level 1 Quoted Prices	Gross Level 2 Observable	Gross Level 3 Unobservable		
Derivatives (fair value contracts)					
- Current assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
- Current liabilities	-	(195)	-	-	(195)
Net Value	\$ -	\$ (195)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (195)

When determining fair value measurements, the Company makes credit valuation adjustments to reflect both its own nonperformance risk and its counterparty's nonperformance risk. When adjusting the fair value of derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, the impact of netting and applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, and guarantees are considered. Credit valuation adjustments utilize Level 3 inputs, such as credit scores to evaluate the likelihood of default by the Company or its counterparties. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, credit valuation adjustments were not significant to the overall valuation of the Company's fair value contracts. As a result, fair value assets and liabilities are included in their entirety in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table illustrates the factors impacting the change in the net value of the Company's fair value contracts for the year ended December 31, 2016 **(in thousands)**:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	Quoted Prices	Observable	
Net Fair Value January 1	\$ -	\$ (195)	\$ (195)
- Net realized (gains) losses	-	195	195
- Net unrealized gains (losses)	-	48	48
Net Fair Value December 31	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 48

The following table illustrates the factors impacting the change in the net value of the Company's fair value contracts for the year ended December 31, 2015 **(in thousands)**:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	Quoted Prices	Observable	
Net Fair Value January 1	\$ -	\$ (7)	\$ (7)
- Net realized (gains) losses	-	7	7
- Net unrealized gains (losses)	-	(195)	(195)
Net Fair Value December 31	\$ -	\$ (195)	\$ (195)

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company records 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 asset or the units of production associated with 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):

	2016	2015
Balance on January 1	\$ 2,469	\$ 2,464
-Liabilities incurred	162	39
-Accretion of discount	92	93
-Liabilities settled	(394)	(127)
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 2,329</u>	<u>\$ 2,469</u>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in "Revenue Recognition (Topic 605)." Topic 606 is based on the core principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Topic 606 also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract.

Topic 606 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted in 2017; however we do not plan to adopt the standard early. Entities will have the option to apply the standard using a full retrospective or modified retrospective adoption method. The Company has not yet selected a transition method. The Company has a team in place to analyze the impact of Update 2014-09, and the related ASU's, across all revenue streams to evaluate the impact of the new standard on revenue contracts. This includes reviewing current accounting policies and practices to identify potential differences that would result from applying the requirements under the new standard. Our evaluation of the impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures is ongoing and not complete. The Company is continuing our review of contracts relative to the provisions of Topic 606.

In July 2015, the FASB amended the existing accounting standards for inventory to provide for the measurement of inventory at the lower of cost or "net realizable value," as defined in the standard. The new guidance is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." This standard requires, among other things, that lessees recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: (1) a lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and (2) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Lessees and lessors must apply a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The Company expects to adopt this standard in the first quarter of 2019 and is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. In connection with our assessment work, The Company has a team in place to analyze the impact of ASU 2016-02 and is continuing a review of our contracts relative to the provisions of the lease standard.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." This standard is intended to reduce existing diversity in practice in how certain transactions are presented on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, although early adoption is permitted. The guidance requires application using a retrospective transition method. The Company will adopt ASU No. 2016-15 in the first quarter of 2017 and has determined the amendment will not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

Management believes the impact of other recently issued standards and updates, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows upon adoption.

(2) Income Taxes

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Current:			
Federal	\$ (2,103)	\$ (3,883)	\$ (8,626)
State	(675)	(190)	(1,249)
	(2,778)	(4,073)	(9,875)
Deferred:			
Federal	777	5,011	5,878
State	80	(168)	273
	857	4,843	6,151
	<u>\$ (1,921)</u>	<u>\$ 770</u>	<u>\$ (3,724)</u>

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
From continuing operations	\$ (2,691)	\$ 770	\$ (3,561)
From discontinued operations	-	-	(163)
From equity investments	770	-	-
	<u>\$ (1,921)</u>	<u>\$ 770</u>	<u>\$ (3,724)</u>

Taxes computed at the corporate federal income tax rate (inclusive of continuing operations, equity investments and discontinued operations) reconcile to the reported income tax (provision) as follows **(in thousands)**:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Statutory federal income tax (provision) benefit	\$ (1,552)	\$ 716	\$ (3,587)
State income tax (provision) benefit	(387)	(233)	(634)
Federal statutory depletion	62	144	549
Other	(44)	143	(52)
	<u>\$ (1,921)</u>	<u>\$ 770</u>	<u>\$ (3,724)</u>

Deferred income taxes reflect the net difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and the underlying income tax basis in such items. The components of the federal deferred tax asset (liability) are as follows **(in thousands)**:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Long-term deferred tax asset (liability)		
Prepaid and other insurance	\$ (1,058)	\$ (1,243)
Property	(7,341)	(7,408)
Equity method investment	606	-
Uniform capitalization	729	704
Other	(93)	(51)
Net long-term deferred tax liability	<u>(7,157)</u>	<u>(7,998)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (7,157)</u>	<u>\$ (7,998)</u>

Financial statement recognition and measurement of positions taken, or expected to be taken, by an entity in its income tax returns must consider the uncertainty and judgment involved in the determination and filing of income taxes. Tax 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 tax position will be examined by taxing authorities with full knowledge of all relevant information. The Company has no significant unrecognized tax benefits. Interest and penalties associated with income tax liabilities are classified as income tax expense.

The earliest tax years remaining open for audit for federal and major states of operations are as follows:

	Earliest Open Tax Year
Federal	2013
Texas	2012
Louisiana	2013
Michigan	2012

(3) Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk encompasses the amount of loss absorbed should the Company's customers fail to perform pursuant to contractual terms. Managing 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 exposure. Accounts receivable associated with crude oil marketing activities comprise approximately 90 percent of the Company's total receivables and industry practice requires payment for such sales to occur within 20 days of the end of the month following a transaction. The Company's customer makeup, credit policies and the relatively short duration of receivables mitigate the uncertainty typically associated with receivables management. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where appropriate. An analysis of the changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts is presented as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 206	\$ 179	\$ 252
Provisions for bad debts	100	116	50
Less: Write-offs and recoveries	(81)	(89)	(123)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>\$ 179</u>

The Company's largest customers consist of large multinational integrated oil companies and independent domestic refiners of crude oil. In addition, the Company transacts business with independent oil producers, major chemical concerns, crude oil trading companies and a variety of commercial energy users. Within this group of customers, the Company generally derives approximately 50 percent of its revenues from three to five large crude oil refining concerns. While the Company has ongoing established relationships with certain domestic refiners of crude oil, alternative markets are readily available since the Company supplies less than one percent of U.S. domestic refiner demand. As a fungible commodity delivered to major Gulf Coast supply points, the Company's crude oil sales can be readily delivered to alternative end markets. Management believes that a loss of any of those customers where the Company currently derives more than 10 percent of its revenues would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations as shown below:

2016	Individual customer sales in excess of 10% of revenues			Individual customer receivables in excess of 10% of total receivables as of December 31,		
	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	
18.2%	24.4%	20.3%	20.9%	20.3%	16.6%	
16.5%	13.8%	14.0%	14.0%	16.5%	16.6%	
15.9%	-	-	10.1%	12.7%	10.4%	
10.6%	-	-	-	-	-	

(4) Employee Benefits

The Company maintains a 401(k) savings plan for the benefit of its employees. No other pension or retirement plans are maintained by the Company. The Company's 401K plan contributory expenses were as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Contributory expenses	\$ 757	\$ 768	\$ 691

(5) Transactions with Affiliates

The late Mr. K. S. Adams, Jr., former Chairman of the Board, and certain of his family partnerships and affiliates have participated as working interest owners with Adams Resources Exploration Corporation ("AREC"). Mr. Adams and the affiliates participated on terms similar to those afforded other non-affiliated working interest owners. While the affiliates have generally maintained their existing property interest, they have not participated in any such transactions originating after the death of Mr. Adams in October 2013. In connection with the operation of certain of these oil and gas properties, the Company charges such related parties for administrative overhead as prescribed by the Council of Petroleum Accountants Society Bulletin 5. 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 administrative services. In addition the Company leases its corporate office space from an affiliated entity based on a lease rental rate determined by an independent appraisal.

Activities with affiliates were as follows (in thousands):

	2016		2015		2014	
Overhead recoveries	\$	32	\$	97	\$	151
Affiliate billings to Company	\$	65	\$	68	\$	65
Company billings to affiliate	\$	5	\$	35	\$	42
Rentals paid to affiliate	\$	628	\$	618	\$	607
Fee paid to Bencap	\$	583	\$	-	\$	-

(6) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company maintains certain operating lease arrangements with independent truck owner-operators for use of their equipment and driver services on a month-to-month basis. In addition, the Company enters into office space and certain lease and terminal access contracts in order to provide tank storage and dock access for its crude oil marketing business. All lease commitments qualify for off-balance sheet treatment. Such contracts require certain minimum monthly payments for the term of the contracts. The Company has no capital lease arrangements. Rental expense is as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Rental expense	\$ 11,314	\$ 11,168	\$ 9,755

At December 31, 2016, rental obligations under long-term non-cancelable operating leases and terminal arrangements for the next five years and thereafter are payable as follows (in thousands):

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
\$ 4,768	\$ 2,018	\$ 365	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,155

Under 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, in certain instances the risk of insured losses is shared with a group of similarly situated entities. The Company has appropriately recognized estimated expenses and liabilities related to these policies for losses incurred but not reported to the Company or its insurance carrier as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Estimated expenses and liabilities	\$ 2,657	\$ 2,086	\$ 2,585

The Company maintains a self-insurance program for managing employee medical claims. A liability for expected claims incurred but not reported is established on a monthly basis. As claims are paid, the liability is relieved. The Company also maintains third party insurance stop-loss coverage for aggregate medical claims exceeding \$4.5 million. Medical accrual amounts are as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Accrued medical claims	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,057

AREC is named as a defendant in a number of Louisiana based suits involving alleged environmental contamination from prior drilling operations. Such suits typically allege improper disposal of oilfield wastes in earthen pits with one suit alleging subsidence contributing to the formation of a sink hole. AREC is currently involved in three such suits. The suits are styled LePetit Chateau Deluxe v. Adams Resources Exploration Corporation dated March 2004, Gustave J. LaBarre, Jr., et. al. v. Adams Resources Exploration Corporation et al dated October 2012 and Henning Management, LLC v. Adams Resources Exploration Corporation dated November 2013. Each suit involves multiple industry defendants with substantially larger proportional interest in the properties. In the LePetit Chateau Deluxe matter, all the larger defendants have settled the case. The plaintiffs in each of these matters are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. While management does not believe that a material adverse effect will result from the claims, significant attorney fees will be incurred to defend these items. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Company has accrued \$0.5 million of future legal and/or settlement costs for these matters.

From time to time as incidental to its operations, the Company may become 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. 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, therefore could potentially represent a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

(7) Guarantees

AE issues parent guarantees of commitments associated with the activities of its subsidiary companies. The guarantees generally result from subsidiary commodity purchase obligations, subsidiary operating lease commitments and subsidiary banking transactions. The nature of such items 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, 2016, parental guaranteed obligations are approximately as follows (in thousands):

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
Commodity purchases	\$ 24,210	-	-	-	-	\$ 24,210
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 24,210</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,210</u>

Presently, neither AE nor any of its subsidiaries has any other types of guarantees outstanding that require liability recognition.

(8) Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of crude oil 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, 2016-				
Marketing	\$ 1,043,775	\$ 17,045	\$ 9,997	\$ 1,321
Transportation	52,355	(48)	7,249	6,868
Oil and gas	3,410	(533) ⁽²⁾	1,546	295
	<u>\$ 1,099,540</u>	<u>\$ 16,464</u>	<u>\$ 18,792</u>	<u>\$ 8,484</u>
Year ended December 31, 2015-				
Marketing	\$ 1,875,885	\$ 22,895 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,097	\$ 2,126
Transportation	63,331	3,701	7,554	6,579
Oil and gas	5,063	(19,016) ⁽²⁾	5,066	2,369
	<u>\$ 1,944,279</u>	<u>\$ 7,580</u>	<u>\$ 23,717</u>	<u>\$ 11,074</u>
Year ended December 31, 2014-				
Marketing	\$ 4,050,497	\$ 20,854 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9,626	\$ 13,598
Transportation	68,968	4,750	7,416	8,994
Oil and gas	13,361	(7,510) ⁽²⁾	7,573	7,931
	<u>\$ 4,132,826</u>	<u>\$ 18,094</u>	<u>\$ 24,615</u>	<u>\$ 30,523</u>

⁽¹⁾ Marketing segment operating earnings included inventory valuation losses totaling \$5.4 million and \$14.3 million for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Oil and gas segment operating earnings include gains on property sales totaling \$2.5 million during 2014 and property impairments totaling \$12.1 million and \$8.0 million for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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,		
	2016	2015	2014
Segment operating earnings	\$ 16,464	\$ 7,580	\$ 18,094
- General and administrative expenses	(10,410)	(9,939)	(8,613)
Operating earnings (loss)	6,054	(2,359)	9,481
- Interest income	582	327	301
- Interest expense	(2)	(13)	(2)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and discontinued operations	<u>\$ 6,634</u>	<u>\$ (2,045)</u>	<u>\$ 9,780</u>

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Marketing	\$ 107,257	\$ 96,723	\$ 189,332
Transportation	32,120	35,010	37,643
Oil and gas	7,279	8,930	25,888
Cash and other	100,216	102,552	87,951
	<u>\$ 246,872</u>	<u>\$ 243,215</u>	<u>\$ 340,814</u>

Intersegment sales are insignificant and all sales occurred in the United States. Other identifiable assets are primarily corporate cash, corporate accounts receivable, and properties not identified with any specific segment of the Company's business. Accounting policies for transactions between reportable segments are consistent with applicable accounting policies as disclosed herein.

(9) Discontinued Operations

In 2014, the Company sold for \$0.7 million in cash the warehouse and real estate used by its former petroleum refined products marketing operation to yield a pre-tax gain of \$0.6 million with such gain reported in discontinued operations for 2014.

(10) Subsequent Event

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company completed a review of its equity method investment in Bencap and determined there was an other than temporary impairment. Underlying this decision are the terms of the investment agreement where Bencap has the option to request borrowings up to \$1.5 million (on or after December 5, 2016 but before October 31, 2018) that the Company must provide or forfeit its 30% member interest. During the third quarter of 2016, management of the Company determined that it was unlikely to provide additional funding due to Bencap's lower than projected revenue growth and operating losses since investment inception. As a result, the Company recognized a net loss of \$1.4 million from its investment in Bencap as of September 30, 2016. This loss included a pre-tax impairment charge of \$1.7 million and pre-tax losses from the equity method investment of \$0.5 million. In February 2017, Bencap requested additional funding of approximately \$0.5 million and the Company declined the additional funding request.

(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, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Revenues	Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations		Net Earnings (Loss)		Dividends	
		Amount	Per Share	Amount	Per Share	Amount	Per Share
2016							
March 31	\$ 250,531	\$ 1,554	\$.37	\$ 1,430	\$.34	\$ 928	\$.22
June 30	293,163	3,540	.84	3,404	.81	928	.22
September 30	256,877	(983)	(.23)	(2,153)	(.51)	928	.22
December 31	298,969	(168)	(.04)	(168)	(.04)	927	.22
Total	\$ 1,099,540	\$ 3,943	\$.94	\$ 2,513	\$.60	\$ 3,711	\$.88
2015							
March 31	\$ 555,573	\$ 3,097	\$.73	\$ 3,097	\$.73	\$ 928	\$.22
June 30	600,558	4,340	1.03	4,340	1.03	928	.22
September 30	439,893	(308)	(.07)	(308)	(.07)	928	.22
December 31	348,255	(8,404)	(1.99)	(8,404)	(1.99)	928	.22
Total	\$ 1,944,279	\$ (1,275)	\$ (.30)	\$ (1,275)	\$ (.30)	\$ 3,712	\$.88

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)

Adams Resources Exploration Corporation ("AREC"), a subsidiary of AE, is in the exploration and development of domestic oil and natural gas properties primarily in the Permian Basin of West Texas and the Haynesville Shale. AREC's offices are maintained in Houston and the Company holds an interest in 470 producing wells of which 6 are Company operated.

Oil and Gas Producing Activities -

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

	For the year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Property acquisition costs			
Unproved	\$ 32	\$ 348	\$ 1,144
Proved	-	-	-
Exploration costs			
Expensed	291	1,667	5,054
Capitalized	-	-	-
Development costs	-	370	1,745
Total costs incurred	<u>\$ 323</u>	<u>\$ 2,385</u>	<u>\$ 7,943</u>

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

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Unproved oil and gas properties	\$ -	\$ 231
Proved oil and gas properties	62,784	76,886
	<u>62,784</u>	<u>77,117</u>
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(56,426)	(69,116)
Net capitalized cost	<u>\$ 6,358</u>	<u>\$ 8,001</u>

Estimated Oil and Natural Gas Reserves -

The following information regarding estimates of the Company's proved oil and gas reserves, substantially all located onshore in Texas and Louisiana, 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 changes in commodity pricing assumptions and 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,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)
Total proved reserves-						
Beginning of year	4,835	226	5,611	318	6,286	368
Revisions of previous estimates	65	24	27	(2)	724	6
Oil and gas reserves sold	(175)	(4)	-	(3)	(558)	(11)
Extensions, discoveries and other reserve additions	151	18	86	13	292	82
Production	(662)	(77)	(889)	(100)	(1,133)	(127)
End of year	<u>4,214</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>4,835</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>5,611</u>	<u>318</u>

The components of proved oil and gas reserves for the three years ended December 31, 2016 is presented below. All reserves are in the United States (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)	Natural Gas (Mcf's)	Oil (Bbls.)
Proved developed reserves	4,214	187	4,813	223	5,482	299
Proved undeveloped reserves	-	-	22	3	129	19
Total proved reserves	<u>4,214</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>4,835</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>5,611</u>	<u>318</u>

The Company has developed internal policies and controls for estimating and recording oil and gas reserve data. The estimation and recording of proved reserves is required to be in compliance with SEC definitions and guidance. The Company assigns responsibility for compliance in reserve bookings to the office of President of AREC. No portion of this individual's compensation is directly dependent on the quantity of reserves booked. Reserve estimates are required to be made by qualified reserve estimators, as defined by Society of Petroleum Engineers' Standards.

The Company employed third party petroleum consultant, Ryder Scott Company, to prepare its oil and gas reserve data estimates as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The firm of Ryder Scott is well recognized within the industry for more than 50 years. As prescribed by the SEC, such proved reserves were estimated using 12-month average oil and gas prices, based on the first-day-of-the-month price for each month in the period, and year-end production and development costs for each of the years presented, all without escalation.

The process of estimating oil and gas reserves is complex and requires significant judgment. Uncertainties are inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves, including many factors beyond the estimator's control. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating subsurface accumulations of oil and gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and the interpretation thereof. As a result, assessments by different engineers often vary, sometimes significantly. In addition, physical factors such as the results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate, as well as economic factors such as changes in product prices, may justify revision of such estimates. Accordingly, oil and gas quantities ultimately recovered will vary from reserve estimates.

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

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):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Future gross revenues	\$ 17,938	\$ 23,040	\$ 58,885
Future costs -			
Lease operating expenses	(12,421)	(14,524)	(16,421)
Development costs	(38)	(103)	(1,068)
Future net cash flows before income taxes	5,479	8,413	41,396
Discount at 10% per annum	(2,002)	(2,987)	(17,175)
Discounted future net cash flows before income taxes	3,477	5,426	24,221
Future income taxes, net of discount at 10% per annum	(1,217)	(1,899)	(8,477)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 2,260	\$ 3,527	\$ 15,744

The estimated value of oil and natural gas reserves and future net revenues derived therefrom are highly dependent upon oil and gas commodity price assumptions. For such estimates, the Company's independent petroleum engineers assumed market prices as presented in the table below:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Market price			
Crude oil per barrel	\$ 38.34	\$ 45.83	\$ 89.60
Natural gas per thousand cubic feet (mcf)	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.62	\$ 5.42

Such prices were based on the unweighted arithmetic average of the prices in effect on the first day of the month for each month of the respective twelve month periods as required by SEC regulations. The prices reported in the reserve disclosures for natural gas include the value of associated natural gas liquids. Oil and gas reserve values and future net cash flow estimates are very sensitive to pricing assumptions and will vary accordingly.

The effect of income taxes and discounting on the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is presented as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Future net cash flows before income taxes	\$ 5,479	\$ 8,413	\$ 41,396
Future income taxes	(1,918)	(2,945)	(14,489)
Future net cash flows	3,561	5,468	26,907
Discount at 10% per annum	(1,301)	(1,941)	(11,163)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 2,260	\$ 3,527	\$ 15,744

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Beginning of year	\$ 3,527	\$ 15,744	\$ 17,836
Sale of oil and gas reserves	(350)	(54)	(981)
Net change in prices and production costs	(1,391)	(17,622)	(72)
New field discoveries and extensions, net of future production costs	275	292	4,456
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs	87	1,038	(6,590)
Net change due to revisions in quantity estimates	181	38	2,460
Accretion of discount	194	1,116	1,773
Production rate changes and other	(945)	(3,603)	(4,265)
Net change in income taxes	682	6,578	1,127
End of year	\$ 2,260	\$ 3,527	\$ 15,744

Results of Operations for Oil and Gas Producing Activities -

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenues	\$ 3,410	\$ 5,063	\$ 13,361
Costs and expenses -			
Production	(3,337)	(7,022)	(6,771)
Producing property impairment	(30)	(10,324)	(4,001)
Exploration	-	(1,667)	(5,054)
Oil and natural gas property sale gain	-	-	2,528
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(1,546)	(5,066)	(7,573)
Operating income (loss) before income taxes	(1,503)	(19,016)	(7,510)
Income tax benefit	526	6,656	2,628
Operating income (loss)	\$ (977)	\$ (12,360)	\$ (4,882)

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

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2016. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms.

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2016, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as a result of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, as further described below. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In light of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, we completed additional substantive procedures to validate the completeness and accuracy of the financial data impacted by the deficiency. These additional procedures have allowed us to conclude that, notwithstanding the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, using the criteria set forth in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management has concluded our internal control over financial reporting is ineffective as of December 31, 2016 as management identified a material weakness as further described below.

Financial Close Process. We identified a design deficiency, which also prevented the control from operating effectively, related to the control over the review and approval of manual journal entries in one of our segments. The design deficiency related to the same personnel reviewing, approving and posting journal entries. If not remediated, the control deficiency could potentially impact the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report on our internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Other than the material weakness described above, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Remediation Efforts to Address Identified Material Weaknesses

Management is dedicating time and resources to remediate the control deficiency that gave rise to the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The following steps are among the measures that we are implementing to address our material weakness as of December 31, 2016:

We are performing a review to ensure that no personnel signs off as the reviewer and subsequently posts the journal entry to the general ledger.

We are considering repositioning the personnel in the financial close group to allow for more segregation of duties within the group.

We are addressing the control gap relating to the segregation of duties by requiring review of the manual journal entry to occur after the journal entry is independently posted. Review after posting restricts the ability to edit the journal entry.

We are committed to maintaining a strong internal control environment. Management has updated the Audit Committee and is developing a detailed plan and timetable for the completion of the implementation of the remedial measures outlined above and will continue to monitor such implementation. In addition, under the direction of the Audit Committee, management will continue to review and make necessary changes to the overall design of our financial close process, as well as to our policies and procedures in order to improve the overall effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

As we implement these remediation efforts, we may determine that additional steps may be necessary to remediate the material weakness. We cannot assure you that these remediation efforts will be successful or that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. We will continue to assess the effectiveness of our remediation efforts in connection with our evaluations of internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

We have audited Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weakness has been identified and included in management's assessment: the control over the review and approval of manual journal entries in one of the Company's segments was not designed appropriately. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, of the Company and this report does not affect our report on such financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness identified above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, of the Company and our report dated March 31, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
March 31, 2017

None.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information concerning directors, corporate governance 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 Wednesday, May 3, 2017, 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 Wednesday, May 3, 2017, 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 Wednesday May 3, 2017, 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 AND RELATED 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 Wednesday May 3, 2017, 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 Wednesday May 3, 2017, 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, 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, 2016 and 2015

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended
December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended
December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended
December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

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 Exhibit 3(b) filed with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (-File No. 1-7908).
- 3(c) - 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) - Credit and Security Agreement between Gulfmark Energy, Inc., Adams Resources Marketing, Ltd., and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association dated August 27, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b) of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009).
- 10.1 - Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and executive officers. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 15, 2015).
- 10.2 - Retirement Agreement, dated February 26, 2015, by and between Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. and Frank T. "Chip" Webster (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2015).

21*	-	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1*	-	Consent of Ryder Scott Company
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
99.1*	-	Ryder Scott Company Report
101.INS*	-	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	-	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL*	-	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	-	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	-	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	-	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

*- Filed herewith

+ Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement

** Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following documents formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Income – Year Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets – December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Year Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (iv) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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/ Josh C. Anders
Josh C. Anders
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

By /s/ Thomas S. Smith
Thomas S. Smith
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 31, 2017

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/ Thomas S. Smith
Thomas S. Smith, Director
(Chairman)

By /s/ Townes G. Pressler
Townes G. Pressler, Director

By /s/ Murray E. Brasseux
Murray E. Brasseux, Director

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

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

By /s/ Michelle A. Earley
Michelle A. Earley, Director

By /s/ Richard C. Jenner
Richard C. Jenner, Director

By /s/ W. R. Scofield
W. R. Scofield, Director

Exhibit Number	Description
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 of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1987).
3(b)	- Bylaws of the Company, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(b) filed with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (-File No. 1-7908).
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21*	- Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1*	- Consent of Ryder Scott Company
31.1*	- 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*	- 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
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101.INS*	-	XBRL Instance Document
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+ - Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement.

** - Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following documents formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Income – Year Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets – December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Year Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and (iv) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

The following is a list of all subsidiary corporations of the registrant. All subsidiaries are wholly-owned by the Company. The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries.

Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation
Adams Resources Exploration Corporation	Delaware
Service Transport Company	Texas
Bayou City Pipelines, Inc.	Texas
Ada Crude Oil Company	Texas
Ada Mining Corporation	Texas
Classic Coal Corporation	Delaware
Gulfmark Energy, Inc.	Texas
Adams Resources Medical Management, Inc.	Texas
Ada Resources, Inc.	Texas
Gulfmark Energy Marketing, Inc.	Nevada



RYDER SCOTT COMPANY
PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

EXHIBIT 23.1

CONSENT OF RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.

The undersigned hereby consents to the references to our firm in the form and context in which they appear in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "Annual Report"). We hereby further consent to the inclusion in the Annual Report of our report entitled "Adams Resources Exploration Corporation – Estimated Future Reserves and Income Attributable to Certain Leasehold and Royalty Interests – SEC Parameters – As of December 31, 2016" and to the inclusion of our report dated February 3, 2017 as an exhibit to the Annual Report.

/s/ Ryder Scott Company, L.P.

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
TBPE Firm Registration No. F-1580

Houston, Texas
March 31, 2017

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC.
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
17 CFR 240.13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Thomas S. Smith certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in exchange act rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2017

/s/ Thomas S. Smith
Thomas S. Smith
Chief Executive Officer

ADAMS RESOURCES & ENERGY, INC.
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
17 CFR 240.13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Josh C. Anders, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in exchange act rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure and procedures controls and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2017

/s/ Josh C. Anders

Josh C. Anders

Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, (the "Report"), I, Thomas S. Smith, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350), that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Thomas S. Smith
Thomas S. Smith
Chief Executive Officer
March 31, 2017

This Certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and shall not be deemed "filed" by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other documents authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, (the "Report"), I, Josh C. Anders, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350), that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/Josh C. Anders
Josh C. Anders
Chief Financial Officer
March 31, 2017

This Certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and shall not be deemed "filed" by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other documents authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

ADAMS RESOURCES EXPLORATION CORPORATION

Estimated

Future Reserves and Income

Attributable to Certain

Leasehold and Royalty Interests

SEC Parameters

As of

December 31, 2016

\s\ Fred W. Ziehe

Fred W. Ziehe, P.E.
TBPE License No. 63630
Advising Senior Vice President

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
TBPE Firm Registration No. F-1580

[SEAL]

Adams Resources Exploration Corporation
17 S. Briar Hollow Lane, Suite 100
Houston, TX 77027

Gentlemen:

At your request, Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott) has prepared an estimate of the proved reserves, future production, and income attributable to certain leasehold and royalty interests of Adams Resources Exploration Corporation (AREC) as of December 31, 2016. The subject properties are located in the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma and Texas. The reserves and income data were estimated based on the definitions and disclosure guidelines of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) contained in Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009 in the Federal Register (SEC regulations). Our third party study, completed on January 26, 2017 and presented herein, was prepared for public disclosure by AREC in filings made with the SEC in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth in the SEC regulations. The properties reviewed by Ryder Scott represent 100 percent of the total net proved liquid hydrocarbon and gas reserves of AREC.

The estimated reserves and future net income amounts presented in this report, as of December 31, 2016, are related to hydrocarbon prices. The hydrocarbon prices used in the preparation of this report are based on the average prices during the 12-month period prior to the "as of date" of this report, determined as the unweighted arithmetic averages of the prices in effect on the first-day-of-the-month for each month within such period, unless prices were defined by contractual arrangements, as required by the SEC regulations. Actual future prices may vary significantly from the prices required by SEC regulations; therefore, volumes of reserves actually recovered and the amounts of income actually received may differ significantly from the estimated quantities presented in this report. The results of this study are summarized below.

SEC PARAMETERS
Estimated Net Reserves and Income Data
Certain Leasehold and Royalty Interests of
Adams Resources Exploration Corporation
As of December 31, 2016

	Proved		
	Developed		Total Proved
	Producing	Non-Producing	
Net Remaining Reserves			
Oil/Condensate – MBbls	169.0	17.7	186.7
Gas – MMCF	4,147.0	67.0	4,214.0
MBOE	860.2	28.8	889.0
Income Data (\$M)			
Future Gross Revenue	\$ 16,044.8	\$ 814.3	\$ 16,859.1
Deductions	11,036.3	344.1	11,380.4
Future Net Income (FNI)	\$ 5,008.5	\$ 470.2	\$ 5,478.7
Discounted FNI @ 10%	\$ 3,173.5	\$ 303.9	\$ 3,477.4

Liquid hydrocarbons are expressed in thousands of standard 42 gallon barrels (MBbls). All gas volumes are reported on an "as sold basis" expressed in millions of cubic feet (MMCF) at the official temperature and pressure bases of the areas in which the gas reserves are located. The net remaining reserves are also shown herein on an equivalent unit basis wherein natural gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas per one barrel of oil equivalent. MBOE means thousands of barrels of oil equivalent. In this report, the revenues, deductions, and income data are expressed as thousands of U.S. dollars (\$M).

The estimates of the reserves, future production, and income attributable to properties in this report were prepared using the economic software package Aries™ Petroleum Economics and Reserves Software, a copyrighted program of Halliburton. The program was used at the request of AREC. Ryder Scott has found this program to be generally acceptable, but notes that certain summaries and calculations may vary due to rounding and may not exactly match the sum of the properties being summarized. Furthermore, one line economic summaries may vary slightly from the more detailed cash flow projections of the same properties, also due to rounding. The rounding differences are not material.

The future gross revenue is after the deduction of production taxes. The deductions incorporate the normal direct costs of operating the wells, certain variable operating costs shown as "Other" deductions in the cash flow projections, ad valorem taxes, and recompletion costs. The future net income is before the deduction of state and federal income taxes and general administrative overhead, and has not been adjusted for outstanding loans that may exist, nor does it include any adjustment for cash on hand or undistributed income. Gas reserves account for approximately 60 percent and liquid hydrocarbon reserves account for the remaining 40 percent of total future gross revenue from proved reserves.

The discounted future net income shown above was calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent per annum compounded monthly. Future net income was discounted at four other discount rates which were also compounded monthly. These results are shown in summary form as follows.

Discount Rate Percent	Discounted Future Net Income (\$M) As of December 31, 2016	
		Total Proved
5.0	\$	4,215.7
15.0	\$	2,991.4
20.0	\$	2,645.0
25.0	\$	2,384.2

The results shown above are presented for your information and should not be construed as our estimate of fair market value.

Reserves Included in This Report

The proved reserves included herein conform to the definition as set forth in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulations Part 210.4-10(a). An abridged version of the SEC reserves definitions from 210.4-10(a) entitled "Petroleum Reserves Definitions" is included as an attachment to this report.

The various proved reserve status categories are defined under the attachment entitled "Petroleum Reserves Status Definitions and Guidelines" in this report. The proved developed non-producing reserves included herein consist of the shut-in and behind pipe categories.

No attempt was made to quantify or otherwise account for any accumulated gas production imbalances that may exist. The proved gas volumes presented herein do not include volumes of gas consumed in operations as reserves.

Reserves are “estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations.” All reserve estimates involve an assessment of the uncertainty relating the likelihood that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the estimated quantities determined as of the date the estimate is made. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves, and may be further sub-classified as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability. At AREC’s request, this report addresses only the proved reserves attributable to the properties evaluated herein.

Proved oil and gas reserves are “those quantities of oil and gas which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward”. The proved reserves included herein were estimated using deterministic methods. The SEC has defined reasonable certainty for proved reserves, when based on deterministic methods, as a “high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered.”

Proved reserve estimates will generally be revised only as additional geologic or engineering data become available or as economic conditions change. For proved reserves, the SEC states that “as changes due to increased availability of geoscience (geological, geophysical, and geochemical), engineering, and economic data are made to the estimated ultimate recovery (EUR) with time, reasonably certain EUR is much more likely to increase or remain constant than to decrease.” Moreover, estimates of proved reserves may be revised as a result of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical or economic risks. Therefore, the proved reserves included in this report are estimates only and should not be construed as being exact quantities, and if recovered, the revenues therefrom, and the actual costs related thereto, could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

AREC’s operations may be subject to various levels of governmental controls and regulations. These controls and regulations may include, but may not be limited to, matters relating to land tenure and leasing, the legal rights to produce hydrocarbons, drilling and production practices, environmental protection, marketing and pricing policies, royalties, various taxes and levies including income tax and are subject to change from time to time. Such changes in governmental regulations and policies may cause volumes of proved reserves actually recovered and amounts of proved income actually received to differ significantly from the estimated quantities.

The estimates of proved reserves presented herein were based upon a detailed study of the properties in which AREC owns an interest; however, we have not made any field examination of the properties. No consideration was given in this report to potential environmental liabilities that may exist nor were any costs included for potential liabilities to restore and clean up damages, if any, caused by past operating practices.

Estimates of Reserves

The estimation of reserves involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and gas and the second determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities in accordance with the definitions set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulations Part 210.4-10(a). The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves relies on the use of certain generally accepted analytical procedures. These analytical procedures fall into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods; (2) volumetric-based methods; and (3) analogy. These methods may be used individually or in combination by the reserve evaluator in the process of estimating the quantities of reserves. Reserve evaluators must select the method or combination of methods which in their professional judgment is most appropriate given the nature and amount of reliable geoscience and engineering data available at the time of the estimate, the established or anticipated performance characteristics of the reservoir being evaluated and the stage of development or producing maturity of the property.

In many cases, the analysis of the available geoscience and engineering data and the subsequent interpretation of this data may indicate a range of possible outcomes in an estimate, irrespective of the method selected by the evaluator. When a range in the quantity of reserves is identified, the evaluator must determine the uncertainty associated with the incremental quantities of the reserves. If the reserve quantities are estimated using the deterministic incremental approach, the uncertainty for each discrete incremental quantity of the reserves is addressed by the reserve category assigned by the evaluator. Therefore, it is the categorization of reserve quantities as proved, probable and/or possible that addresses the inherent uncertainty in the estimated quantities reported. For proved reserves, uncertainty is defined by the SEC as reasonable certainty wherein the "quantities actually recovered are much more likely than not to be achieved." The SEC states that "probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves but which, together with proved reserves, are as likely as not to be recovered." The SEC states that "possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves and the total quantities ultimately recovered from a project have a low probability of exceeding proved plus probable plus possible reserves." All quantities of reserves within the same reserve category must meet the SEC definitions as noted above.

Estimates of reserves quantities and their associated reserve categories may be revised in the future as additional geoscience or engineering data become available. Furthermore, estimates of reserves quantities and their associated reserve categories may also be revised due to other factors such as changes in economic conditions, results of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical or economic risks as previously noted herein.

The proved reserves for the properties included herein were estimated by performance methods, the volumetric method, analogy, or a combination of methods. Almost all of the proved producing reserves attributable to producing wells and/or reservoirs were estimated by performance methods. These performance methods include, but may not be limited to, decline curve analysis, which utilized extrapolations of historical monthly production and pressure data generally available through September 2016, and in some instances with test data available through late October 2016, in those cases where such data were considered to be definitive. The data utilized in this analysis were furnished to Ryder Scott by AREC or obtained from public data sources and were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof. The remaining small portion of the proved producing reserves were estimated by analogy where there were inadequate historical performance data to establish a definitive trend and where the use of production performance data as a basis for the reserve estimates was considered to be inappropriate.

All of the proved developed non-producing reserves included herein were estimated by the volumetric method, analogy, or a combination of methods. The volumetric analysis utilized pertinent well and seismic data furnished to Ryder Scott by AREC or which we have obtained from public data sources that were available through November 2016. The data utilized from the analogues as well as well and seismic data incorporated into our volumetric analysis were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof.

It should be noted that the proved reserve volumes described herein consist of primary recovery, including both pressure depletion and natural water drive mechanisms.

To estimate economically recoverable proved oil and gas reserves and related future net cash flows, we consider many factors and assumptions including, but not limited to, the use of reservoir parameters derived from geological, geophysical and engineering data that cannot be measured directly, economic criteria based on current costs and SEC pricing requirements, and forecasts of future production rates. Under the SEC regulations 210.4-10(a)(22)(v) and (26), proved reserves must be anticipated to be economically producible from a given date forward based on existing economic conditions including the prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. While it may reasonably be anticipated that the future prices received for the sale of production and the operating costs and other costs relating to such production may increase or decrease from those under existing economic conditions, such changes were, in accordance with rules adopted by the SEC, omitted from consideration in making this evaluation.

AREC has informed us that they have furnished us all of the material accounts, records, geological and engineering data, and reports and other data required for this investigation. In preparing our forecast of future proved production and income, we have relied upon data furnished by AREC with respect to property interests owned, production and well tests from examined wells, normal direct costs of operating the wells or leases, other costs such as transportation and/or processing fees, ad valorem and production taxes, including the terms of certain severance tax exemptions, recompletion and development costs, development plans, abandonment costs after salvage, product prices based on the SEC regulations, adjustments or differentials to product prices, geological structural and isochore maps, well logs, core analyses, and pressure measurements. Ryder Scott reviewed such factual data for its reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the data furnished by AREC. We consider the factual data used in this report appropriate and sufficient for the purpose of preparing the estimates of reserves and future net revenues herein.

In summary, we consider the assumptions, data, methods and analytical procedures used in this report appropriate for the purpose hereof, and we have used all such methods and procedures that we consider necessary and appropriate to prepare the estimates of reserves herein. The proved reserves included herein were determined in conformance with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule, including all references to Regulation S-X and Regulation S-K, referred to herein collectively as the "SEC Regulations." In our opinion, the proved reserves presented in this report comply with the definitions, guidelines and disclosure requirements as required by the SEC regulations.

Future Production Rates

For wells currently on production, our forecasts of future production rates are based on historical performance data. If no production decline trend has been established, future production rates were held constant, or adjusted for the effects of curtailment where appropriate, until a decline in ability to produce was anticipated. An estimated rate of decline was then applied to depletion of the reserves. If a decline trend has been established, this trend was used as the basis for estimating future production rates.

Test data and other related information were used to estimate the anticipated initial production rates for those wells that are not currently producing. For reserves not yet on production, sales were estimated to commence at an anticipated date furnished by AREC. Wells that are not currently producing may start producing earlier or later than anticipated in our estimates due to unforeseen factors causing a change in the timing to initiate production. Such factors may include delays due to weather, the availability of rigs, the sequence of drilling, completing and/or recompleting wells and/or constraints set by regulatory bodies.

The future production rates from wells currently on production or wells that are not currently producing may be more or less than estimated because of changes including, but not limited to, reservoir performance, operating conditions related to surface facilities, compression and artificial lift, pipeline capacity and/or operating conditions, producing market demand and/or allowables or other constraints set by regulatory bodies.

Hydrocarbon Prices

The hydrocarbon prices used herein are based on SEC price parameters using the average prices during the 12-month period prior to the “as of date” of this report, determined as the unweighted arithmetic averages of the prices in effect on the first-day-of-the-month for each month within such period, unless prices were defined by contractual arrangements. For hydrocarbon products sold under contract, the contract prices, including fixed and determinable escalations, exclusive of inflation adjustments, were used until expiration of the contract. Upon contract expiration, the prices were adjusted to the 12-month unweighted arithmetic average as previously described.

AREC furnished us with the above mentioned average prices in effect on December 31, 2016. These initial SEC hydrocarbon prices were determined using the 12-month average first-day-of-the-month benchmark prices appropriate to the geographic area where the hydrocarbons are sold. These benchmark prices are prior to the adjustments for differentials as described herein. The table below summarizes the “benchmark prices” and “price reference” used for the geographic areas included in the report. In certain geographic areas, the price reference and benchmark prices may be defined by contractual arrangements. In cases where there are numerous contracts or price references within the same geographic area, the benchmark price is represented by the unweighted arithmetic average of the initial 12-month average first-day-of-the-month benchmark prices used.

The product prices that were actually used to determine the future gross revenue for each property reflect adjustments to the benchmark prices for gravity, quality, local conditions, and/or distance from market, referred to herein as “differentials.” The differentials used in the preparation of this report were furnished to us by AREC, accepted as factual data and reviewed by us for their reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the data used by AREC to determine these differentials.

In addition, the table below summarizes the net volume weighted benchmark prices adjusted for differentials and referred to herein as the “average realized prices.” The average realized prices shown in the table below were determined from the total future gross revenue before production taxes and the total net reserves for the geographic area and presented in accordance with SEC disclosure requirements for each of the geographic areas included in the report.

Geographic Area	Product	Price Reference	Average Benchmark Prices	Average Realized Prices
Total U.S. Domestic	Oil/Condensate	WTI Cushing	\$42.75/Bbl	\$38.34/Bbl
	Gas	Henry Hub	\$2.49/MMBTU	\$2.56/MCF

The effects of derivative instruments designated as price hedges of oil and gas quantities are not reflected in our individual property evaluations.

Costs

Operating costs for the leases and wells in this report were furnished by AREC and include only those costs directly applicable to the leases or wells. The operating costs include a portion of general and administrative costs allocated directly to the leases and wells. For operated properties, the operating costs include an appropriate level of corporate general administrative and overhead costs. The operating costs for non-operated properties include the COPAS overhead costs that are allocated directly to the leases and wells under terms of operating agreements. The operating costs furnished to us were accepted as factual data and were used without independent verification. No deduction was made for loan repayments, interest expenses, or exploration and development prepayments that were not charged directly to the leases or wells.

Development costs were furnished to us by AREC and are based on authorizations for expenditure for the proposed work or actual costs for similar projects. The development costs furnished to us were accepted as factual data and were used without independent verification. At the request of AREC to be consistent with their accounting, the abandonment costs after salvage value for these onshore properties were not included in this report.

The proved developed non-producing reserves in this report have been incorporated herein in accordance with AREC's plans to develop these reserves as of December 31, 2016. The implementation of AREC's development plans as presented to us and incorporated herein is subject to the approval process adopted by AREC's management. As the result of our inquiries during the course of preparing this report, AREC has informed us that the development activities included herein have been subjected to and received the internal approvals required by AREC's management at the appropriate local, regional and/or corporate level. In addition to the internal approvals as noted, certain development activities may still be subject to specific partner AFE processes, Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) requirements or other administrative approvals external to AREC. Additionally, AREC has informed us that they are not aware of any legal, regulatory, or political obstacles that would significantly alter their plans. While these plans could change from those under existing economic conditions as of December 31, 2016, such changes were, in accordance with rules adopted by the SEC, omitted from consideration in making this evaluation.

Current costs used by AREC were held constant throughout the life of the properties.

Standards of Independence and Professional Qualification

Ryder Scott is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1937. Ryder Scott is employee-owned and maintains offices in Houston, Texas; Denver, Colorado; and Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We have over eighty engineers and geoscientists on our permanent staff. By virtue of the size of our firm and the large number of clients for which we provide services, no single client or job represents a material portion of our annual revenue. We do not serve as officers or directors of any privately-owned or publicly-traded oil and gas company and are separate and independent from the operating and investment decision-making process of our clients. This allows us to bring the highest level of independence and objectivity to each engagement for our services.

Ryder Scott actively participates in industry-related professional societies and organizes an annual public forum focused on the subject of reserves evaluations and SEC regulations. Many of our staff have authored or co-authored technical papers on the subject of reserves related topics. We encourage our staff to maintain and enhance their professional skills by actively participating in ongoing continuing education.

Prior to becoming an officer of the Company, Ryder Scott requires that staff engineers and geoscientists have received professional accreditation in the form of a registered or certified professional engineer's license or a registered or certified professional geoscientist's license, or the equivalent thereof, from an appropriate governmental authority or a recognized self-regulating professional organization.

We are independent petroleum engineers with respect to AREC. Neither we nor any of our employees have any financial interest in the subject properties and neither the employment to do this work nor the compensation is contingent on our estimates of reserves for the properties that were reviewed.

The results of this study, presented herein, are based on technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott. The professional qualifications of the undersigned, the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing, reviewing and approving the evaluation of the reserves information discussed in this report, are included as an attachment to this letter.

Terms of Usage

The results of our third party study, presented in report form herein, were prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth in the SEC regulations and intended for public disclosure as an exhibit in filings made with the SEC by AREC.

We have provided AREC with a digital version of the original signed copy of this report letter. In the event there are any differences between the digital version included in filings made by AREC and the original signed report letter, the original signed report letter shall control and supersede the digital version.

The data and work papers used in the preparation of this report are available for examination by authorized parties in our offices. Please contact us if we can be of further service.

Very truly yours,

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
TBPE Firm Registration No. F-1580

\s\ Fred W. Ziehe

Fred W. Ziehe, P.E.
TBPE License No. 63630
Advising Senior Vice President

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Professional Qualifications of Primary Technical Person

The conclusions presented in this report are the result of technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott Company, L.P. Mr. Fred W. Ziehe was the primary technical person responsible for overseeing the estimate of the reserves, future production and income prepared by Ryder Scott presented herein.

Mr. Ziehe, an employee of Ryder Scott Company L.P. (Ryder Scott) since 1976, is an Advising Senior Vice President and has also served as an Engineering Group Coordinator responsible for coordinating and supervising staff and consulting engineers of the company in ongoing reservoir evaluation studies worldwide. Before joining Ryder Scott, Mr. Ziehe served as a Reservoir Engineer with Exxon Company U.S.A. For more information regarding Mr. Ziehe's geographic and job specific experience, please refer to the Ryder Scott Company website at www.ryderscott.com/Experience/Employees.

Mr. Ziehe earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1974, with Magna Cum Laude honors and is a licensed Professional Engineer in the State of Texas. He is also a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

In addition to gaining experience and competency through prior work experience, the Texas Board of Professional Engineers requires a minimum of fifteen hours of continuing education annually, including at least one hour in the area of professional ethics, which Mr. Ziehe fulfills. As part of his 2016 continuing education hours, Mr. Ziehe received training that included presentations on Gulf Coast and Deep Water Reserves Evaluation, Resource Classification, recent SEC comment letters, a presentation regarding the anticipated effects of the announcement by OPEC members concerning production cuts, an overview of SPEE Monograph 4, and various topics at the 2016 Ryder Scott Reserve Conference. During 2016, Mr. Ziehe presented an internal training session on his process for determining updated escalated price forecasts. During prior years, Mr. Ziehe also presented internal and external training sessions on items required for disclosure in an SEC reserve letter, the comment letter process between the SEC and filing companies, training for price requirements in an SEC reserve report, and methodologies for determining price differentials.

Based on his educational background, professional training and more than 40 years of practical experience in the estimation and evaluation of petroleum reserves, Mr. Ziehe has attained the professional qualifications as a Reserves Estimator and Reserves Auditor as set forth in Article III of the "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information" promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers as of February 19, 2007.

PETROLEUM RESERVES DEFINITIONS

As Adapted From:
RULE 4-10(a) of REGULATION S-X PART 210
UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)

PREAMBLE

On January 14, 2009, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) published the "Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule" in the Federal Register of National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The "Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule" includes revisions and additions to the definition section in Rule 4-10 of Regulation S-X, revisions and additions to the oil and gas reporting requirements in Regulation S-K, and amends and codifies Industry Guide 2 in Regulation S-K. The "Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule", including all references to Regulation S-X and Regulation S-K, shall be referred to herein collectively as the "SEC regulations". The SEC regulations take effect for all filings made with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as of December 31, 2009, or after January 1, 2010. Reference should be made to the full text under Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Regulation S-X Part 210, Rule 4-10(a) for the complete definitions (direct passages excerpted in part or wholly from the aforementioned SEC document are denoted in italics herein).

Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. All reserve estimates involve an assessment of the uncertainty relating the likelihood that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the estimated quantities determined as of the date the estimate is made. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves and may be further sub-classified as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability. Under the SEC regulations as of December 31, 2009, or after January 1, 2010, a company may optionally disclose estimated quantities of probable or possible oil and gas reserves in documents publicly filed with the SEC. The SEC regulations continue to prohibit disclosure of estimates of oil and gas resources other than reserves and any estimated values of such resources in any document publicly filed with the SEC unless such information is required to be disclosed in the document by foreign or state law as noted in §229.1202 Instruction to Item 1202.

Reserves estimates will generally be revised only as additional geologic or engineering data become available or as economic conditions change.

Reserves may be attributed to either natural energy or improved recovery methods. Improved recovery methods include all methods for supplementing natural energy or altering natural forces in the reservoir to increase ultimate recovery. Examples of such methods are pressure maintenance, natural gas cycling, waterflooding, thermal methods, chemical flooding, and the use of miscible and immiscible displacement fluids. Other improved recovery methods may be developed in the future as petroleum technology continues to evolve.

Reserves may be attributed to either conventional or unconventional petroleum accumulations. Petroleum accumulations are considered as either conventional or unconventional based on the nature of their in-place characteristics, extraction method applied, or degree of processing prior to sale.

Examples of unconventional petroleum accumulations include coalbed or coalseam methane (CBM/CSM), basin-centered gas, shale gas, gas hydrates, natural bitumen and oil shale deposits. These unconventional accumulations may require specialized extraction technology and/or significant processing prior to sale.

Reserves do not include quantities of petroleum being held in inventory.

Because of the differences in uncertainty, caution should be exercised when aggregating quantities of petroleum from different reserves categories.

RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(26) defines reserves as follows:

Reserves. *Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. In addition, there must exist, or there must be a reasonable expectation that there will exist, the legal right to produce or a revenue interest in the production, installed means of delivering oil and gas or related substances to market, and all permits and financing required to implement the project.*

Note to paragraph (a)(26): *Reserves should not be assigned to adjacent reservoirs isolated by major, potentially sealing, faults until those reservoirs are penetrated and evaluated as economically producible. Reserves should not be assigned to areas that are clearly separated from a known accumulation by a non-productive reservoir (i.e., absence of reservoir, structurally low reservoir, or negative test results). Such areas may contain prospective resources (i.e., potentially recoverable resources from undiscovered accumulations).*

PROVED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(22) defines proved oil and gas reserves as follows:

Proved oil and gas reserves. *Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations—prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time.*

(i) *The area of the reservoir considered as proved includes:*

(A) *The area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and*

(B) *Adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data.*

PROVED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS) CONTINUED

(ii) In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty.

(iii) Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty.

(iv) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when:

(A) Successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favorable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and

(B) The project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities.

(v) Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.

PETROLEUM RESERVES STATUS DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES

**As Adapted From:
RULE 4-10(a) of REGULATION S-X PART 210
UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)**

and

PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SPE-PRMS)

**Sponsored and Approved by:
SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (SPE)
WORLD PETROLEUM COUNCIL (WPC)
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS (AAPG)
SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM EVALUATION ENGINEERS (SPEE)**

Reserves status categories define the development and producing status of wells and reservoirs. Reference should be made to Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Regulation S-X Part 210, Rule 4-10(a) and the SPE-PRMS as the following reserves status definitions are based on excerpts from the original documents (direct passages excerpted from the aforementioned SEC and SPE-PRMS documents are denoted in italics herein).

DEVELOPED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(6) defines developed oil and gas reserves as follows:

Developed oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that can be expected to be recovered:

(i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and

(ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is by means not involving a well.

Developed Producing (SPE-PRMS Definitions)

While not a requirement for disclosure under the SEC regulations, developed oil and gas reserves may be further sub-classified according to the guidance contained in the SPE-PRMS as Producing or Non-Producing.

Developed Producing Reserves

Developed Producing Reserves are expected to be recovered from completion intervals that are open and producing at the time of the estimate.

Improved recovery reserves are considered producing only after the improved recovery project is in operation.

Developed Non-Producing

Developed Non-Producing Reserves include shut-in and behind-pipe reserves.

Shut-In

Shut-in Reserves are expected to be recovered from:

- (1) completion intervals which are open at the time of the estimate, but which have not started producing;*
- (2) wells which were shut-in for market conditions or pipeline connections; or*
- (3) wells not capable of production for mechanical reasons.*

Behind-Pipe

Behind-pipe Reserves are expected to be recovered from zones in existing wells, which will require additional completion work or future re-completion prior to start of production.

In all cases, production can be initiated or restored with relatively low expenditure compared to the cost of drilling a new well.

UNDEVELOPED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(31) defines undeveloped oil and gas reserves as follows:

Undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

(i) Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those directly offsetting development spacing areas that are reasonably certain of production when drilled, unless evidence using reliable technology exists that establishes reasonable certainty of economic producibility at greater distances.

(ii) Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless the specific circumstances, justify a longer time.

(iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual projects in the same reservoir or an analogous reservoir, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.