CONFORMED COPY

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

[X] Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the period ended March 31, 2005

or

[ ] Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 of 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission file number 000-49673

I.R.S. Employer Identification Number 55-0779061

PDC 2001-A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

(A West Virginia Limited Partnership)
103 East Main Street
Bridgeport, WV 26330
Telephone: (304) 842-6256

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as definition in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) Yes No XX

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PDC 2001-A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
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Balance Sheets

March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004

Assets	2005 (Unaudited)	2004
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 8,170	8,319
Due from Managing General Partner	388	-
Accounts receivable - oil and gas revenues	188,625	264,641
Total current assets	197,183	272,960
Oil and gas properties, successful efforts method	5,651,311	5,651,311
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,219,358	2,160,826
	3,431,953	3,490,485
	$ 3,629,136	3,763,445
Liabilities and Partners' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	$ 24,110	39,445
Total current liabilities	24,110	39,445
Asset retirement obligations	8,815	8,685
Partners' Equity	3,596,211	3,715,315
	$3,629,136	3,763,445

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PDC 2001-A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
(A West Virginia Limited Partnership)

Statements of Operations

Three Months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)

	2005	2004
Revenues:		
Sales of oil and gas	$240,131	308,472
Interest income	237	121
	240,368	308,593
Expenses:		
Lifting cost	69,507	76,876
Direct administration cost	130	50
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	58,532	86,442
	128,169	163,368
Net income	$112,199	145,225
Net income per limited partner unit	$ 191	248

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PDC 2001-A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
(A West Virginia Limited Partnership)

Statement of Partners' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Three months ended March 31, 2005
(Unaudited)

	Limited Partners	Managing General Partner	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
Balance December 31, 2004	$2,984,094	746,034	(14,813)	3,715,315
Distributions to partners	(185,386)	(46,346)	-	(231,732)
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	89,759	22,440	-	112,199
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging positions			(1,288)	
Less reclassification adjustments for settled contracts included in net income			1,717	
Other comprehensive income			429	429
Comprehensive income				112,628
Balance March 31, 2005	$ 2,888,467	722,128	(14,384)	3,596,211

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PDC 2001-A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
(A West Virginia Limited Partnership)

Statements of Cash Flows

Three Months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)

	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$112,199	145,225
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	58,532	86,442
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	130	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable - oil and gas revenues	63,062	(17,851)
Increase in due from Managing General Partner	(388)	-
Decrease in accounts payable	(1,952)	(2,759)
Net cash provided from operating activities	231,583	211,057
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Distributions to partners	(231,732)	(213,744)
Net cash used by financing activities	(231,732)	(213,744)
Net decrease in cash	(149)	(2,687)
Cash at beginning of period	8,319	10,620
Cash at end of period	$ 8,170	7,933

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PDC 2001-A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
(A West Virginia Limited Partnership)

Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Accounting Policies

Reference is hereby made to PDC 2001-A Limited Partnership's (the Partnership's) Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2004, which contains a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Partnership in the preparation of its financial statements. These policies were also followed in preparing the quarterly report included herein.

2. Basis of Presentation

The Management of the Partnership believes that all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to a fair statement of the results of such periods have been made. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

3. Oil and Gas Properties

The Partnership follows the successful efforts method of accounting for the cost of exploring for and developing oil and gas reserves. Under this method, costs of development wells, including equipment and intangible drilling costs related to both producing wells and developmental dry holes, and successful exploratory wells are capitalized and amortized on an annual basis to operations by the units-of-production method using estimated proved developed reserves determined at year end by Petroleum Development Corporation's (the Managing General Partner's) petroleum engineers. If a determination is made that an exploratory well has not discovered economically producible reserves, then its costs are expensed as dry hole cost.

The Partnership assesses impairment of capitalized costs of proved oil and gas properties by comparing net capitalized costs to undiscounted future net cash flows on a field-by-field basis using expected prices. Prices utilized in each year's calculation for measurement purposes and expected costs are held constant throughout the estimated life of the properties. If net capitalized cost exceeds undiscounted future net cash flow, the measurement of impairment is based on estimated fair value which would consider future discounted cash flows.

4. Revenue Recognition

Sales of natural gas are recognized when natural gas has been delivered to a custody transfer point, persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, the rights and responsibility of ownership pass to the purchaser upon delivery, collection of revenue from the sale is reasonably assured and the sales price is fixed or determinable. Natural gas is sold by the Managing General Partner under contracts with terms ranging from one month to three years. Virtually all of the Managing General Partner's contracts pricing provisions are tied to a market index, with certain adjustments based on, among other factors, whether a well delivers to a gathering or transmission line, quality of natural gas and prevailing supply and demand conditions, so that the price of the natural gas fluctuates to remain competitive with other available natural gas supplies. As a result, the Partnership's revenues from the sale of natural gas will suffer if market prices decline and benefit if they increase. The Partnership believes that the pricing provisions of its natural gas contracts are customary in the industry.

The Managing General Partner currently uses the "Net-Back" method of accounting for transportation arrangements of natural gas sales. The Managing General Partner sells gas at the wellhead and collects a price and recognizes revenues based on the wellhead sales price since transportation costs downstream of the wellhead are incurred by the Managing General Partner's customers and reflected in the wellhead price.

Sales of oil are recognized when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, the oil is verified as produced and is delivered in a stock tank, collection of revenue from the sale is reasonably assured and the sales price is determinable. The Partnership is currently able to sell all the oil that it can produce under existing sales contracts with petroleum refiners and marketers. The Partnership does not refine any of its oil production. The Partnership's crude oil production is sold to purchasers at or near the Partnership's wells under short-term purchase contracts at prices and in accordance with arrangements that are customary in the oil industry.

5. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Managing General Partner utilizes commodity based derivative instruments as hedges to manage a portion of the Partnership's exposure to price volatility stemming from natural gas production. These instruments consist of CIG (Colorado Interstate Gas Index) based contracts for Colorado production, and NYMEX traded oil futures and option contracts for Colorado oil production. The costless collars and option contracts hedge committed and anticipated oil and natural gas sales generally forecasted to occur within a 24 month period. The Partnership does not hold or issue derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

All derivatives are recognized on the Partnership balance sheet at their fair value. On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Managing General Partner designates the derivative as either a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow" hedge), or a non-hedging derivative. The Managing General Partner formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as cash-flow hedges to specific firm commitments. The Managing General Partner also formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting change in cash flows of hedged items. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge or that it has ceased to be a highly effective hedge, the Partnership discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. No hedging activities were discontinued during 2005 or 2004.

Changes in fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that is designated and qualifies as a cash-flow hedge are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, until earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the designated hedged item. Changes in the fair value of non-hedging derivatives are reported in current-period earnings. The Partnership discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised. Additionally, if the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, because it is probable that a forecasted transaction will not occur, or the Partnership determines that designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate, hedge accounting will be discontinued.

By using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in commodity prices, the Managing General Partner exposes the Partnership to credit risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes the Partnership, which creates credit risk. The Managing General Partner minimizes the credit risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Partnership was funded on May 7, 2001 with initial Limited and Additional General Partner contributions of $9,383,798 (469.190 units) and the Managing General Partner's cash contribution of $2,040,976 in accordance with the Limited Partnership Agreement. After payment of syndication costs of $985,299 and a one-time management fee to the Managing General Partner of $234,595 the Partnership had available cash of $10,204,880 for Partnership activities.

The Partnership began exploration and development activities subsequent to the funding of the Partnership and completed well drilling activities by December 31, 2001. Thirty-two wells have been drilled, all of which have been completed as producing wells. No additional wells will be drilled.

The Partnership had working capital at March 31, 2005 of $173,073.

Operations are expected to be conducted with available funds and revenues generated from oil and gas activities. No bank borrowings are anticipated.

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2005 compared with March 31, 2004

Oil and gas sales for the three months ended March 31, 2005 were $240,131 compared to $308,472 for the three months ended March 31, 2004, a decrease of $68,341 or 22.16%. The volume of natural gas sold for the three months ended March 31, 2005, was 29,366 Mcf at an average sales price of $5.54 per Mcf compared to 45,743 Mcf at an average price of $4.84 per Mcf for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The volume of oil sold for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was 1,861 barrels at an average sales price of $41.65 compared to 2,530 barrels at an average price of $34.48 for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Lifting cost for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was $1.72 per Mcfe compared to $1.26 per Mcfe for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The fixed costs of operations and well maintenance were allocated to lower production volumes, therefore increasing the lifting cost per Mcfe. Depreciation, depletion and amortization decreased from $86,442 for the three months ended March 31, 2004 to $58,532 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 as a result of lower volumes of natural gas and oil sold. The Partnership experienced a net income of $112,199 and $145,225 and distributed $231,732 and $213,744 to the partners for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Partnership's revenue from oil and gas will be affected by changes in prices. As a result of changes in federal regulations, gas prices are highly dependent on the balance between supply and demand. The Partnership's gas sales prices are subject to increase and decrease based on various market sensitive indices.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Certain accounting policies are very important to the portrayal of the Partnership's financial condition and results of operations and require management's most subjective or complex judgments. In applying those policies, our management uses its judgment to determine the appropriate assumptions to be used in the determination of certain estimates. Those estimates are based on our historical experience, our observance of trends in the industry, and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. The Partnership's critical accounting policies and estimates are as follows:

Revenue Recognition. Sales of natural gas are recognized when natural gas has been delivered to a custody transfer point, persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, the rights and responsibility of ownership pass to the purchaser upon delivery, collection of revenue from the sale is reasonably assured and the sales price is fixed or determinable. Natural gas is sold by the Managing General Partner under contracts with terms ranging from one month to three years. Virtually all of the Managing General Partner’s contracts pricing provisions are tied to a market index, with certain adjustments based on, among other factors, whether a well delivers to a gathering or transmission line, quality of natural gas and prevailing supply and demand conditions, so that the price of the natural gas fluctuates to remain competitive with other available natural gas supplies. As a result, the Partnership’s revenues from the sale of natural gas will suffer if market prices decline and benefit if they increase. The Partnership believes that the pricing provisions of its natural gas contracts are customary in the industry.

The Managing General Partner currently uses the "Net-Back" method of accounting for transportation arrangements of natural gas sales. The Managing General Partner sells gas at the wellhead and collects a price and recognizes revenues based on the wellhead sales price since transportation costs downstream of the wellhead are incurred by the Managing General Partner's customers and reflected in the wellhead price.

Sales of oil are recognized when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, the oil is verified as produced and is delivered in a stock tank, collection of revenue from the sale is reasonably assured and the sales price is determinable. The Partnership is currently able to sell all the oil that it can produce under existing sales contracts with petroleum refiners and marketers. The Partnership does not refine any of its oil production. The Partnership's crude oil production is sold to purchasers at or near the Partnership's wells under short-term purchase contracts at prices and in accordance with arrangements that are customary in the oil industry.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. The Partnership assesses impairment of capitalized costs of proved oil and gas properties by comparing net capitalized costs to undiscounted future cash flows on a field-by-field basis using expected prices. Prices utilized in each year's calculation for measurement purposes and expected costs are held constant throughout the life of the properties. If net capitalized costs exceed undiscounted future net cash flow, the measurement of impairment is based on estimated fair value which would consider future discounted cash flows.

Oil and Gas Properties

Exploration and development costs are accounted for by the successful efforts method.

The Partnership assesses impairment of capitalized costs of proved oil and gas properties by comparing net capitalized costs to estimated undiscounted future net cash flows on a field-by-field basis using expected prices. Prices utilized in each year's calculation for measurement purposes and expected costs are held constant throughout the estimated life of the properties. If net capitalized costs exceed undiscounted future net cash flows, the measurement of impairment is based on estimated fair value which would consider future discounted cash flows.

Property acquisition costs are capitalized when incurred. Geological and geophysical costs and delay rentals are expensed as incurred. The costs of drilling exploratory wells are capitalized pending determination of whether the wells have discovered economically producible reserves. If reserves are not discovered, such costs are expensed as dry holes. Development costs, including equipment and intangible drilling costs related to both producing wells and developmental dry holes, are capitalized.

Unproved properties or leases are written-off to expense when it is determined that they will expire or be abandoned.

Costs of proved properties, including leasehold acquisitions, exploration and development costs and equipment, are depreciated and depleted by the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved developed oil and gas reserves.

Upon sale or retirement of complete fields of depreciable or depletable property, the book value thereof, less proceeds or salvage value, is credited or charged to income. Upon sale of a partial unit of property, the proceeds are credited to accumulated depreciation and depletion.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Asset Retirement Obligations

On March 30, 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" (FIN No. 47). This interpretation clarifies that the term "conditional asset retirement obligation" as used in Statement No. 143 refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity incurring the obligation. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. Thus, the timing and/or method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Uncertainty about the timing and/or method of settlement of a conditional asset retirement obligation should be factored into the measurement of the liability, rather than the timing of recognition of the liability, when sufficient information exists. FIN No. 47 will be effective for the Partnership at the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. The Partnership has not determined the impact on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations of the application of FIN No. 47.

Disclosure Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts included in and incorporated by reference into this Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, trends and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Among those risks, trends and uncertainties are the Managing General Partner's estimate of the sufficiency of its existing capital sources, its ability to raise additional capital to fund cash requirements for future operations, the uncertainties involved in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves, in prospect development and property acquisitions and in projecting future rates of production, the timing of development expenditures and drilling of wells, and the operating hazards attendant to the oil and gas business. In particular, careful consideration should be given to cautionary statements made in the various reports the Partnership has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Partnership undertakes no duty to update or revise these forward-looking statements.

When used in the Form 10-Q, the words, "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "estimate" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements for a number of important reasons, including those discussed under "Management's Discussions and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Rate Risk

Market-Sensitive Instruments and Risk Management

The Partnership's primary market risk exposure is commodity price risk. This exposure is discussed in detail below:

Commodity Price Risk

The Managing General Partner utilizes commodity-based derivative instruments as hedges to manage a portion of its exposure to price risk from its oil and natural gas sales. These instruments consist of CIG-based contracts traded by JP Morgan for Colorado production. These hedging arrangements have the effect of locking in for specified periods (at predetermined prices or ranges of prices) the prices the Managing General Partner will receive for the volume to which the hedge relates. As a result, while these hedging arrangements are structured to reduce the Partnership's exposure to changes in price associated with the hedged commodity, they also limit the benefit the Partnership might otherwise have received from price changes associated with the hedged commodity. The Partnership's policy prohibits the use of oil and natural gas future and option contracts for speculative purposes.

The following tables summarize the open futures and options contracts for the Partnership as of March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004.

Commodity	Type	Quantity Gas-Mmbtu Oil-Barrels	Weighted Average Price	Total Contract Amount	Fair Market Value
Total Contracts as of March 31, 2005					
Natural Gas	Floors	10,970	4.19	-	292
Natural Gas	Ceilings	5,485	6.69	-	(6,028)
Oil	Floors	1,046	32.30	33,798	34
Oil	Ceilings	523	40.00	20,928	(8,682)
Contracts maturing in 12 months following March 31, 2005					
Natural Gas	Floors	8,051	4.07	-	119
Natural Gas	Ceilings	4,025	6.48	-	(5,438)
Oil	Floors	1,046	32.30	33,798	34
Oil	Ceilings	523	40.00	20,928	(8,682)
Prior Year Total Contracts as of March 31, 2004					
Natural Gas	Floors	6,663	3.45	-	-
Natural Gas	Ceilings	3,332	4.59	-	(1,068)
Oil	Sale	2,904	31.63	91,848	(3,817)

The maximum term over which the Partnership is hedging exposure to the variability of cash flows for commodity price risk is 19 months.

Disclosure of Limitations

As the information above incorporates only those exposures that exist at March 31, 2005, it does not consider those exposures or positions which could arise after that date. As a result, the Partnership's ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to commodity price fluctuations will depend on the exposures that arise during the period, the Partnership's hedging strategies at the time and commodity prices at the time.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Managing General Partner's management, including the Managing General Partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Managing General Partner has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of this fiscal quarter, and, based on their evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective in all material respects, including those to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Managing General Partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow for timely disclosure. There have been no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect these controls that occurred during the Partnership's last fiscal quarter and subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Name	Exhibit Number
Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications by Chief Executive Officer	31
Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)Certification by Chief Financial Officer	31
Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002) Certifications by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Petroleum Development Corporation, the managing general partner of the Limited Partnership	32

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

PDC 2001-A Limited Partnership
(Registrant)

By its Managing General Partner
Petroleum Development Corporation

/s/ Steven R. Williams
Steven R. Williams
Chairman

Date: May 13, 2005

/s/ Darwin L. Stump
Darwin L. Stump
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 13, 2005