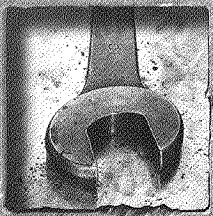
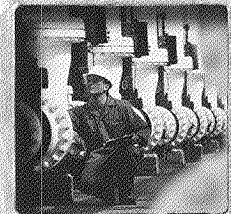
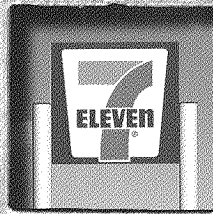


Alon USA 2010 Annual Report



Focus on Execution



COMPANY PROFILE

Alon USA Energy, Inc., headquartered in Dallas, Texas, is an independent refiner and marketer of petroleum products, operating primarily in the South Central, Southwestern and Western regions of the United States. The Company owns four crude oil refineries in Texas, California, Louisiana and Oregon, with an aggregate crude oil throughput capacity of approximately 250,000 barrels per day. Alon is a leading producer of asphalt, which it markets through its asphalt terminals predominately in the Western United States. Alon is the largest 7-Eleven licensee in the United States and operates more than 300 convenience stores in Texas and New Mexico. Alon markets motor fuel products under the FINA brand at these locations and at approximately 640 distributor-serviced locations.

GIVING BACK



For the fourth consecutive year, Alon USA has raised funds in proud support of the USO (United Service Organizations). The USO provides a multitude of programs and services that reach around the globe to promote the well being of America's troops and their families. They lift spirits by presenting top-quality entertainment and offering comfort centers at airports and military bases. They also provide critical support to soldiers and families who need it most – the troops deployed at the front, those who have been wounded, and the loved ones left behind by our heroes who have fallen.

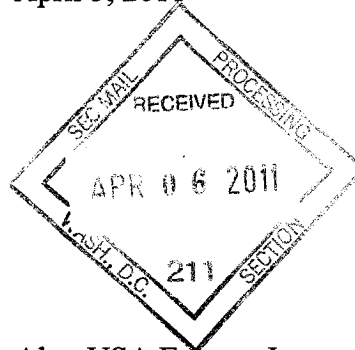
The USO is non-profit, sustained solely by the generosity of volunteers and donors. The employees of our 7-Eleven and FINA stores have answered the call, raising funds one dollar at a time by selling U.S. Flag placards. In four years this has added up to more than \$250,000 in donations to the USO. We are privileged to play our part in supporting our troops. Not only because many of our stores operate in areas heavily populated with military personnel, but also because this is a truly worthy and honorable cause. Alon USA is dedicated to continuing this effort into the future.

Sarah Braley Campbell
Senior Attorney and Secretary

Telephone: 972.367.3768
Fax: 972.367.3724
Email: sarah.campbell@alonusa.com



April 5, 2011



VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F. Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549
Attention: File Desk

Re: Alon USA Energy, Inc.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Alon USA Energy, Inc., enclosed are the following:

1. seven copies of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. Annual Report to Stockholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, which are being provided to the Commission pursuant to Rule 14a-3(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. eight copies of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, which are being provided to the SEC pursuant to Rule 14a-6(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Distribution of the Annual Report to Alon's stockholders will commence on approximately April 8, 2011.

Please acknowledge receipt of the foregoing by date-stamping the enclosed acknowledgement copy of this letter and returning it in the postage-paid, self-addressed envelope provided.

If you have any questions regarding the enclosures, please do not hesitate to contact me at (972) 367-3768.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "SB Campbell".

Sarah Braley Campbell

Enclosures

Dear Fellow Shareholder

Our future is about execution. We have solidified our plans, and now we must execute them effectively so that the financial performance of 2010 is never repeated. Last year we began to put the elements in place, and we are continuing to do so into 2011. Here are the highlights of our efforts for each portion of the business.

Big Spring Refinery returned to full throughputs in 2009 following the 2008 reconstruction. However, we experienced some significant reliability events in 2009, including the destruction of one of our boilers. Thus, in early 2010 we stepped back and brought in expert third party resources to help us evaluate and improve all of our operational, training, inspection, safety, and other critical systems. We restarted our Alkylation unit upon completion of this work, and as the year progressed, we finished reviewing all units and gradually increased our throughput. Early 2011 has us nearly at full capacity, and the Big Spring Refinery is performing as expected. Financial performance is also returning to expected levels, thanks to significant improvements in industry margins and the advantages of buying relatively low-cost West Texas Intermediate and West Texas Sour crude.

Alon Brands



Over the past two years our retail segment grew sales of fuel by more than 15% per year and merchandise by more than 3% per year. These unprecedented achievements are coupled with excellent wholesale fuel sales, which grew by more than 40 million gallons.

Second consecutive record-setting year.

Krotz Springs Refinery was restarted mid-2010 following an extended turnaround. We also entered into a unique arrangement with J. Aron, which gives us significantly more financial flexibility. We sold the majority of our inventory to J. Aron and leased our tanks to them. During the term of the transaction, they will supply 100% of the refinery's crude under an innovative structure that protects our balance sheet from crude price volatility and provides us lower costs than using a classical revolving facility. This new model gives us important advantages. First, it frees up capital. We no longer have vital funds tied up in inventory. Second, we have greatly reduced our financial exposure to tremendously unpredictable crude markets. Krotz Springs has been running at full throughputs since mid-2010, and as margins improved into 2011 the refinery returned to profitability. Additionally, in early 2011 we expanded our arrangement with J. Aron to include the Big Spring Refinery. Now we expect Big Spring to gain the same improved financial flexibility as Krotz Springs.

In California, we added significant capabilities. When we originally acquired the Paramount Refinery in 2006 our intention was to construct a hydrocracker to improve the value of our finished products. Unfortunately, construction costs became prohibitive due to rapidly rising metals prices and we decided to wait. This decision was rewarded in 2010 when we acquired the Bakersfield Refinery through Flying J's bankruptcy proceedings. We paid \$40 million, a minimal price to purchase a hydrocracker capable of twenty thousand barrels a day – an asset that would have cost us several hundred million dollars to build. Paramount's reconfiguring and turnaround is underway, and we expect to bring the refinery back on line mid-year, integrated with Bakersfield. This now fulfills the original vision we had for Paramount, yet with lower cost investments. The timing is quite opportune, as our sales of premium asphalts continue to grow in California. Adding Bakersfield will nearly triple Paramount's historic throughput, allowing us to return asphalt production to our previous levels.



Big Spring

After finalizing an extensive refinery-wide review to evaluate and improve all critical operational systems, we restarted our alkylation unit. We have systematically increased our throughputs and are now positioned to run at historical levels.

Achieving expected performance targets.



Krotz Springs

We restarted the refinery mid-year and have returned to full throughputs and profitability. We restructured our financial model for more flexibility and less exposure to crude price volatility. We also developed plans to diversify the slate of crudes we can handle.

Rebuilt financial structure for more stability.

Alon Brands completed its second consecutive record year in 2010. Over these 24 months the retail segment of Southwest Convenience Stores grew fuel sales by more than 15% per year and merchandise sales by more than 3% per year. Furthermore we achieved higher merchandise margin and lower operating expense as a percentage of revenue. Since 2008, our wholesale division has grown fuel sales by more than 40 million gallons while sustaining margins of around six cents per gallon. We are proud of these accomplishments and expect Alon Brands to continue making performance improvements.

In the second half of 2010 we committed to raise approximately \$100 million in new capital to support the company. We are pleased to report that this goal was accomplished in the first quarter of 2011, with more than half of the capital provided by our majority shareholder, Alon Israel. This is yet another example of our focus on execution.

Even in difficult times we remain steadfast in our philanthropic commitments. This year we highlight our ongoing support of the USO. Under the leadership of John West, our Director of Marketing in Southwest Convenience Stores, we have raised over \$250,000 in contributions to the USO over four years. This past year John's son Matt tragically lost his life in Afghanistan while protecting our freedoms. We are eternally indebted and grateful to the West family.

The refining environment continues to improve and we are taking action to align your company for success. We must execute to achieve our goals, and we will. Thank you for your continued investment and support.



David Wiessman

Executive Chairman
of the Board



Jeff D. Morris

Chief Executive Officer



California

In 2010 we acquired the Bakersfield Refinery for \$40 million, thus acquiring a 20,000-barrel-per-day hydrocracker at an enormously discounted rate. We are integrating Bakersfield with Paramount and expect to come on line mid 2011.

Opportunistic acquisition
bolsters our position.

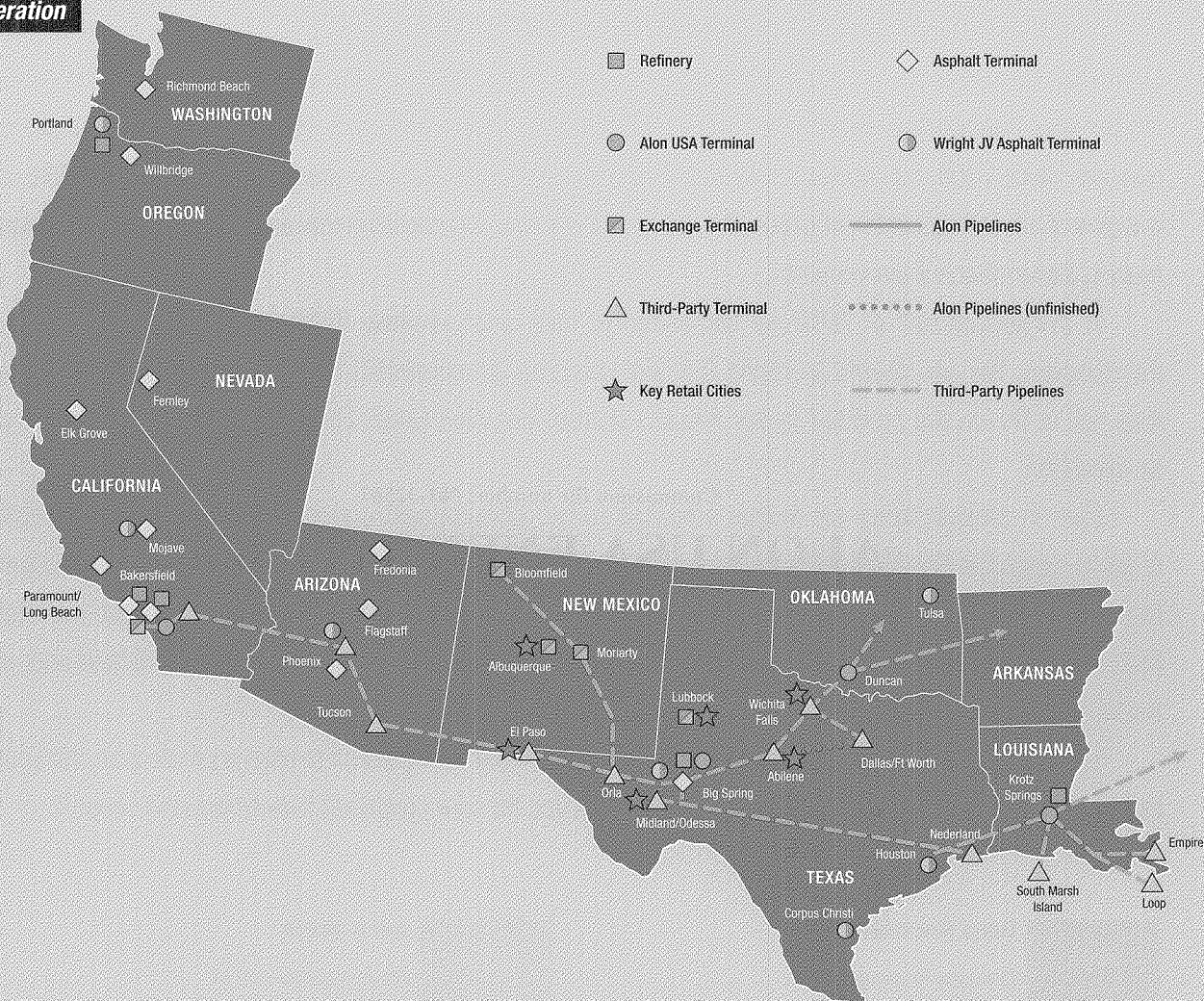


Premium Asphalts

While the overall downturn in asphalt demand persists, we remain focused on higher margin innovative premium grades of asphalt, and sales continue to grow. With Bakersfield and Paramount combined, historic asphalt production will nearly triple.

Specialty grades
maintain strong growth.

Areas of Operation



Financial Highlights (in thousands except per share data)

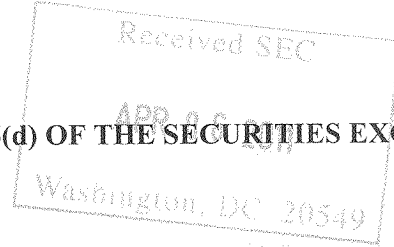
	2010	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 4,030,743	\$ 3,915,732	\$ 5,156,706
Operating income (loss)	\$ (160,781)	\$ (80,836)	\$ 223,477
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (122,932)	\$ (115,156)	\$ 82,883
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$ (2.27)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 1.77
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 21,330	\$ 283,145	\$ (812)
Total assets	\$ 2,088,521	\$ 2,132,789	\$ 2,413,433
Total equity	\$ 341,767	\$ 431,918	\$ 536,867

Operational Highlights

	2010	2009	2008
Total asphalt sales volume (thousands of tons)	863	1,191	1,298
Branded fuel sales (thousands of gallons)	318,935	274,101	339,100
Merchandise sales (thousands of dollars)	\$ 281,674	\$ 268,785	\$ 261,144
Number of employees	2,821	2,825	2,760

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, 2010
- OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____.

Commission file number: 001-32567

ALON USA ENERGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

74-2966572
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

7616 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300, Dallas, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

75251
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (972) 367-3600

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act: Series A Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark 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, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a Smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

The aggregate market value for the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2010, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$74,254,704.

As of March 1, 2011, 55,083,372 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference: Proxy statement of the registrant relating to the registrant's 2011 annual meeting of stockholders, which is incorporated into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEMS 1. AND 2. BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES.

Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including those in Items 1 and 2, "Business and Properties," and Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," that are not historical in nature should be deemed forward-looking statements that are inherently uncertain. See "Forward-Looking Statements" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 for a discussion of forward-looking statements and of factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those projected.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

In this Annual Report, the words "we," "our" and "us" refer to Alon USA Energy, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries or to Alon USA Energy, Inc. or an individual subsidiary, and not to any other person.

We are a Delaware corporation formed in 2000 to acquire a crude oil refinery in Big Spring, Texas, and related pipeline, terminal and marketing assets from Atofina Petrochemicals, Inc., or FINA. In 2006, we acquired refineries in Paramount and Long Beach, California and Willbridge, Oregon, together with the related pipeline, terminal and marketing assets, through the acquisitions of Paramount Petroleum Corporation and Edgington Oil Company. In 2008, we acquired a refinery in Krotz Springs, Louisiana through the acquisition of Valero Refining Company-Louisiana. In June 2010, we acquired a refinery in Bakersfield, California, through the purchase of substantially all of the assets of Big West of California, LLC. As of December 31, 2010, we operated 304 convenience stores in Central and West Texas and New Mexico, primarily under the 7-Eleven and FINA brand names. Our convenience stores typically offer merchandise, food products and motor fuels. Our principal executive offices are located at 7616 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300, Dallas, Texas 75251, and our telephone number is (972) 367-3600. Our website can be found at www.alonusa.com.

On July 28, 2005, our stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ALJ." We are a controlled company under the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange because Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. ("Alon Israel") holds more than 50% of the voting power for the election of our directors through its ownership of approximately 75% of our outstanding common stock. Alon Israel, an Israeli limited liability company, is the largest services and trade company in Israel. Alon Israel entered the gasoline marketing and convenience store business in Israel in 1989 and has grown to become a leading marketer of petroleum products and one of the largest operators of retail gasoline and convenience stores in Israel. Alon Israel is a controlling shareholder of Alon Holdings Blue Square-Israel Ltd. ("Blue Square"), a leading retailer in Israel, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and Blue Square is a controlling shareholder of Dor-Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd. ("Dor-Alon"), a leading Israeli marketer, developer and operator of gas stations and shopping centers, which is listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports and proxy statements, and file or furnish other information, with the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Our SEC filings are available to the public at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, we make our SEC filings available free of charge through our website at www.alonusa.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we file or furnish such material with the SEC. In addition, we will provide copies of our filings free of charge to our stockholders upon request to Alon USA Energy, Inc., Attention: Investor Relations, 7616 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300, Dallas, Texas 75251. We have also made the following documents available free of charge through our website at www.alonusa.com:

- Compensation Committee Charter;
- Audit Committee Charter;
- Corporate Governance Guidelines; and
- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

BUSINESS

We are an independent refiner and marketer of petroleum products operating primarily in the South Central, Southwestern and Western regions of the United States. Our crude oil refineries are located in Texas, California, Oregon and Louisiana and have a combined throughput capacity of approximately 250,000 barrels per day (“bpd”). Our refineries produce petroleum products including various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, petrochemical feedstocks, asphalt, and other petroleum-based products.

Our presentation of segment data reflects our following three operating segments: (i) refining and unbranded marketing, (ii) asphalt and (iii) retail and branded marketing. Additional information regarding our operating segments and properties is presented in Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing

Our refining and unbranded marketing segment includes sour and heavy crude oil refineries that are located in Big Spring, Texas; and Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach, California; and a light sweet crude oil refinery located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana. We refer to the Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach refineries together as our “California refineries.” These refineries have a combined throughput capacity of approximately 240,000 bpd. At our refineries we refine crude oil into petroleum products, including gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, feedstocks and asphalts, which are marketed primarily in the South Central, Southwestern and Western United States.

Big Spring Refinery

Our Big Spring refinery has a crude oil throughput capacity of 70,000 bpd and is located on 1,306 acres in the Permian Basin in West Texas. In industry terms, our Big Spring refinery is characterized as a “cracking refinery,” which generally refers to a refinery utilizing vacuum distillation and catalytic cracking processes in addition to basic distillation, naphtha reforming and hydrotreating processes, to produce higher light product yields through the conversion of heavier fuel oils into gasoline, light distillates and intermediate products.

Major processing units at our Big Spring refinery include fluid catalytic cracking, naphtha reforming, vacuum distillation, hydrotreating and alkylation units.

On February 18, 2008, a fire at the Big Spring refinery destroyed the propylene recovery unit and damaged equipment in the alkylation and gas concentration units. The re-start of the crude unit in a hydroskimming mode began on April 5, 2008 and the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (“FCCU”) resumed operations on September 26, 2008. Substantially all of the repairs to the units damaged in the fire were completed by the end of January 2010.

Our Big Spring refinery has the capability to process substantial volumes of less expensive high-sulfur, or sour, crude oils to produce a high percentage of light, high-value refined products. Typically, sour crude oil has accounted for approximately 85.0% of the Big Spring refinery’s crude oil input.

Our Big Spring refinery produces ultra-low sulfur gasoline, ultra-low sulfur diesel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, petrochemical feedstocks, asphalt and other petroleum products. This refinery typically converts approximately 90.0% of its feedstock into finished products such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel and petrochemicals, with the remaining 10.0% primarily converted to asphalt and liquefied petroleum gas.

The following table summarizes historical throughput and production data for our Big Spring refinery:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	bpd	%	bpd	%	bpd	%
Refinery throughput:						
Sour crude.....	39,349	80.2	48,340	80.8	31,654	83.8
Sweet crude.....	7,288	14.9	9,238	15.4	4,270	11.3
Blendstocks.....	2,391	4.9	2,292	3.8	1,869	4.9
Total refinery throughput (1).....	<u>49,028</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>59,870</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>37,793</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery production:						
Gasoline.....	24,625	50.7	26,826	45.0	14,266	38.4
Diesel/jet.....	15,869	32.7	19,136	32.2	10,439	28.2
Asphalt.....	2,827	5.8	5,289	8.9	4,850	13.1
Petrochemicals.....	2,939	6.0	2,928	4.9	1,221	3.3
Other.....	2,341	4.8	5,327	9.0	6,298	17.0
Total refinery production (2).....	<u>48,601</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>59,506</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>37,074</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery utilization (3).....		68.2%		82.3%		52.3%

(1) Total refinery throughput represents the total barrels per day of crude oil and blendstock inputs in the refinery production process.

(2) Total refinery production represents the barrels per day of various products resulting from the refinery production process.

(3) Refinery utilization represents average daily crude oil throughput divided by crude oil capacity, excluding planned periods of downtime for maintenance and turnarounds.

Refinery throughput and production for 2010 reflects our efforts to implement new operating procedures which reduced throughput rates. Refinery throughput and production for 2009 reflects the effects of downtime associated with a scheduled reformer regeneration in May 2009, an unscheduled reformer regeneration in November 2009 and a scheduled shutdown of the ultra-low sulfur gas unit for completion of our ultra-low sulfur gas project. Refinery throughput and production for 2008 reflects the effects of the downtime associated with the February 18, 2008 fire.

Big Spring Refinery Raw Material Supply

Sour crude oil has typically accounted for more than 90% of our crude oil input at the Big Spring refinery, of which approximately 93% was West Texas Sour (“WTS”) crude oil prior to 2007. In late 2006, we began to use different crudes and feedstocks shipped from the Texas Gulf Coast on the Amdel pipeline to diversify our crude sources and to improve production yields. As a result, in 2008 WTS was approximately 63% of the Big Spring Refinery’s sour crude oil input. WTS was approximately 78% of the Big Spring Refinery’s sour crude oil input in 2009 and approximately 84% of the Big Spring Refinery’s sour crude oil input in 2010. Our Big Spring refinery is the closest refinery to Midland, Texas, which is the largest origination terminal for West Texas crude oil. We believe this location provides us with the lowest transportation cost differential for West Texas crude oil of any refinery.

More than half of our Big Spring refinery’s crude oil input requirements are purchased through term contracts with several suppliers, including major oil companies. These term contracts are generally short-term in nature with arrangements that contain market-responsive pricing provisions and provisions for renegotiation or cancellation by either party. A small amount of locally gathered crude oil is also delivered directly to our Big Spring refinery. The remainder of the Big Spring refinery’s crude oil input requirements are purchased on the spot market.

In addition, access to the Amdel and White Oil pipelines gives us the ability to optimize our refinery crude slate by transporting foreign and domestic crude oils to our Big Spring refinery from the Gulf Coast when the economics for processing those crude oils are more favorable than processing locally-sourced crude oils. Other feedstocks,

including butane, isobutane and asphalt blending components, are delivered by truck and railcar, and a majority of our natural gas is delivered by a pipeline in which we own a 63% interest.

Crude Oil Pipelines

We receive WTS crude oil and West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”), a light sweet crude oil, primarily from regional common carrier pipelines. We also have access to offshore domestic and foreign crude oils available on the Gulf Coast through the Amdel and White Oil pipelines. This combination of access to Permian Basin crude oil and foreign and offshore domestic crude oil from the Gulf Coast allows us to optimize our Big Spring refinery’s crude oil supply at any given time. The crude oil pipelines we utilize consist of the following:

<u>Crude Oil Pipelines</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Connections</u>
Amdel	Sunoco Throughput	504	Midland and Nederland
White Oil	Sunoco Throughput	25	Garden City (Amdel) and Big Spring
Mesa Interconnect.....	Owned	4	Mesa pipeline and Big Spring
Centurion	Owned (leased to Centurion)	3	Centurion pipeline and Big Spring

The bi-directional Amdel pipeline and the White Oil pipeline connect our refinery to Nederland, Texas, which is located on the Gulf Coast, and to Midland, Texas. Permian Basin crude oil is delivered to our Big Spring refinery through the Mesa Interconnect pipeline which is connected to the Mesa pipeline system, a common carrier, and through our owned connection pipeline which is leased to Centurion Pipeline L.P. (“Centurion”) and connected to the Centurion pipeline system from Midland, Texas to Roberts Junction in Texas.

On March 1, 2006, we sold our Amdel and White Oil crude pipelines to an affiliate of Sunoco, Inc. (“Sunoco”) and entered into a 10-year pipeline Throughput and Deficiency Agreement with Sunoco, with an option to extend the agreement by four additional thirty-month periods. The Throughput and Deficiency Agreement allows us to maintain crude oil transportation rights on the pipelines from the Gulf Coast and from Midland, Texas to the Big Spring refinery. Pursuant to the Throughput and Deficiency Agreement, we have agreed to ship a minimum of 15,000 bpd on the pipelines during the term of the agreement. We commenced shipments of crude oil through the Amdel and White Oil pipelines under this agreement in October 2006.

To further diversify crude oil delivery sources to our Big Spring refinery, we entered into a 15-year arrangement with Centurion in June 2006. Pursuant to this arrangement, Centurion will provide us with crude oil transportation pipeline capacity, and we ship a minimum of 21,500 bpd of crude oil from Midland, Texas to our Big Spring refinery using Centurion’s pipeline system from Midland to Roberts Junction and our owned pipeline from Roberts Junction to the Big Spring refinery which we lease to Centurion. We commenced shipments of crude oil through these pipelines in November 2006.

Big Spring Refinery Production

Gasoline. In 2010, gasoline accounted for approximately 50.7% of our Big Spring refinery’s production. We produce various grades of gasoline, ranging from 84 sub-octane regular unleaded to 93 octane premium unleaded, and use a computerized component blending system to optimize gasoline blending. We completed our ultra-low sulfur gasoline project in 2009 and gasoline currently produced at the Big Spring refinery complies with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (“EPA”) ultra-low sulfur gasoline standard of 30 parts per million (“ppm”). Our Big Spring refinery is capable of producing specially formulated fuels, such as those required in the El Paso, Dallas/Fort Worth and Arizona markets.

Distillates. In 2010, diesel and jet fuel accounted for approximately 32.7% of our Big Spring refinery’s production. All of the on-road specification diesel fuel we produce meets the EPA’s ultra-low sulfur diesel standard of 15 ppm. Our jet fuel production conforms to the JP-8 grade military specifications.

Asphalt. Asphalt accounted for approximately 5.8% of our Big Spring refinery's production in 2010. Approximately 39.1% of our Big Spring refinery's asphalt production is blended paving grades and 60.9% is asphalt blendstocks. We have an exclusive license to use FINA's asphalt blending technology in West Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado and a non-exclusive license in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. Our asphalt facilities are capable of producing up to 30 different product formulations, including both polymer modified asphalt ("PMA") and ground tire rubber ("GTR") asphalt. Asphalt produced at the Big Spring refinery is transferred to our asphalt segment at prices substantially determined by reference to the cost of crude oil, which is intended to approximate bulk wholesale market prices.

Petrochemical Feedstocks and Other. We produce propane, propylene, certain aromatics, specialty solvents and benzene for use as petrochemical feedstocks, along with other by-products such as sulfur and carbon black oil. Our Big Spring refinery has sulfur processing capabilities of approximately two tons per thousand bpd of crude oil capacity, which is above the average for cracking refineries and aids in our ability to produce low sulfur motor fuels while continuing to process significant amounts of sour crude oil.

Big Spring Refinery Transportation Fuel Marketing

Our refining and unbranded marketing segment sells refined products from our Big Spring refinery in both the wholesale rack and bulk markets. Our marketing of transportation fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery is focused on portions of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona through our physically integrated system. We refer to these areas as our 'physically integrated system' because our distributors in this region are supplied with motor fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery and distributed through a network of pipelines and terminals which we either own or have access to through leases or long-term throughput agreements. During 2010, approximately 63% of the gasoline and 22% of the diesel motor fuels produced at our Big Spring Refinery were transferred to our retail and branded marketing segments at prices substantially determined by reference to commodity pricing information published by Platts.

Unbranded Transportation Fuel Marketing. We presently sell a majority of the diesel fuel and approximately 20.94% of the gasoline produced at our Big Spring refinery on an unbranded basis. During 2010 we sold over 13,378 bpd of our Big Spring refinery's diesel fuel and gasoline production as unbranded fuels, which were largely sold through our physically integrated system.

Jet Fuel Marketing. We market substantially all the jet fuel produced at our Big Spring refinery as JP-8 grade to the Defense Energy Supply Center ("DESC"). All DESC contracts are for a one-year term and are awarded through a competitive bidding process. We have traditionally bid for contracts to supply Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene, Texas and Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, Texas. Jet fuel production in excess of existing contracts is sold through unbranded rack sales.

Product Supply Sales. We sell transportation fuel production in excess of our branded and unbranded marketing needs through bulk sales and exchange channels. These bulk sales and exchange arrangements are entered into with various oil companies and traders and are transported through our product pipeline network or truck deliveries. Our petrochemical feedstock and other petroleum product production is sold to a wide customer base and is transported through truck and railcars.

Big Spring Product Pipelines

The product pipelines we utilize to deliver refined products from our Big Spring refinery are linked to the major third-party product pipelines in the geographic area around our Big Spring refinery. These pipelines provide us flexibility to optimize product flows into multiple regional markets. This product pipeline network can also (1) receive additional transportation fuel products from the Gulf Coast through the Delek product terminal and Magellan pipelines, (2) deliver and receive products to and from the Magellan system, our connection to the Group III, or mid-continent markets, and (3) deliver products to the New Mexico and Arizona markets through third-party systems. The following table describes the product pipelines which we utilize:

<u>Product Pipelines</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Plains (1)	Lease	38	Coahoma and Midland	2012
Fin-Tex	HEP throughput	137	Midland and Orla (Holly)	2020
Holly	Lease	133	Orla and El Paso	2022
Trust	HEP throughput	332	Big Spring/Abilene/Wichita Falls	2020
Dyess JP-8	HEP throughput	2	Abilene and Dyess Air Force Base	2020
River	HEP throughput	47	Wichita Falls and Duncan (Magellan)	2020
Carswell	Owned	148	Abilene and Fort Worth	N/A

(1) The description of the Plains pipeline does not include a 4-mile pipeline that we own connecting Big Spring and Coahoma, Texas.

In February 2005, we completed the contribution of our Fin-Tex, Trust, River and Dyess JP-8 product pipelines, and certain of our product terminals connected to these pipelines to Holly Energy Partners, LP (“HEP”). Simultaneous with this transaction, we entered into a Pipelines and Terminal Agreement with HEP with an initial term of 15 years and three subsequent five year renewal terms exercisable at our sole discretion. Pursuant to the Pipelines and Terminal Agreement, we have agreed to transport and store minimum volumes of refined products in the pipelines and terminals and to pay specified tariffs and fees for such transportation and storage during the term of the agreement. See Note 4 of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Plains, Fin-Tex and Holly pipelines make up the Fin-Tex system. Our access to the Plains and Holly pipelines is secured by pipeline leases, while our access to the Fin-Tex pipeline is provided through our Pipelines and Terminals Agreement with HEP. The Fin-Tex system transports product from the Big Spring refinery to El Paso, Texas and allows product to be placed in Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona through the third-party Kinder Morgan pipeline. The Fin-Tex system also gives us access to the Albuquerque and Bloomfield, New Mexico markets. We deliver physical barrels to El Paso and receive, through an exchange agreement with Navajo Refining Company, physical barrels in Albuquerque and Bloomfield.

The Trust pipeline connects our Big Spring refinery to terminals in Abilene and Wichita Falls, while the River pipeline connects the terminal in Wichita Falls to our Duncan, Oklahoma terminal. At Duncan, the River pipeline connects into the Magellan pipeline system for sales into Group III, or mid-continent, markets. The Trust and River pipeline system is a bi-directional pipeline system which we access through our Pipelines and Terminals Agreement with HEP.

The Dyess JP-8 pipeline connects the Abilene terminal to Dyess Air Force Base. Our access to this pipeline is also provided through our Pipelines and Terminals Agreement with HEP.

Our Carswell pipeline system runs from Abilene to Fort Worth, Texas. The Carswell pipeline is currently inactive.

Product Terminals

We primarily utilize the following six product terminals for delivery of transportation fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery, of which two are owned and three are accessed through our Pipelines and Terminal Agreement with HEP:

<u>Terminals</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Working Capacity (1)</u>	<u>Supply Source</u>	<u>Mode of Delivery</u>
Big Spring, Texas (2).....	Owned	331	Pipeline/refinery	Pipeline/truck
Abilene, Texas	HEP	111	Pipeline	Pipeline/truck
Wichita Falls, Texas	HEP	189	Pipeline	Pipeline/truck
Duncan, Oklahoma	Owned (3)	154	Pipeline	Pipeline
Orla, Texas	HEP	116	Pipeline	Pipeline
Southlake, Texas.....	Terminalling Agreement	<u>212</u>	Pipeline	Truck
Total.....		<u>1,113</u>		

(1) Measured in thousands of barrels.

(2) Includes the tankage located at our Big Spring refinery.

(3) The terminal is owned, but the underlying real property is leased.

All six terminals we access are physically integrated with our Big Spring refinery through the product pipelines we utilize. Four of these six terminals, Big Spring, Abilene, Southlake and Wichita Falls, are equipped with truck loading racks. The other two terminals, Duncan, Oklahoma and Orla, Texas, are used for delivering shipments into third-party pipeline systems. The Southlake terminal is supplied pursuant to a throughput agreement with Nustar Logistics, LP (“Nustar”) whereby we have agreed to ship 2,000 bpd of product from the HEP-owned Wichita Falls, Texas terminal to the Southlake terminal through Nustar’s pipeline. We also directly access three other terminals located in El Paso, Texas and Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona.

California Refineries and Terminals

In August 2006 we acquired Paramount Petroleum Corporation. Paramount Petroleum Corporation’s assets included two refineries located in Paramount, California and Willbridge, Oregon with a combined refining capacity of 66,000 bpd, seven asphalt terminals located in Washington (Richmond Beach), California (Elk Grove and Mojave), Arizona (Phoenix, Fredonia and Flagstaff), and Nevada (Fernley) (50% interest), and a 50% interest in Wright Asphalt Products Company (“Wright”), which specializes in patented ground tire rubber modified asphalt products. Our Paramount refinery has a crude oil throughput capacity of 54,000 bpd and is located on 63 acres in Paramount, California. In industry terms, the Paramount refinery is characterized as a “hydroskimming refinery” which is a more complex refinery configuration than a “topping refinery” (described below), adding naphtha reforming, hydrotreating and other chemical treating processes to the distillation process. In addition to producing vacuum gas oil and asphalt, our Paramount refinery utilizes naphtha reforming and hydrotreating to produce gasoline and distillate products from the light oil streams resulting from the distillation process.

In September 2006 we acquired Edgington Oil Company. Edgington Oil Company’s assets included a refinery located on 19 acres in Long Beach, California with a nameplate capacity of approximately 40,000 bpd. In industry terms, the Long Beach refinery is characterized as a “topping refinery” which generally refers to a low complexity refinery configuration consisting primarily of a distillation unit. Distillation is the first step in the refining process — separating crude oil into its constituent petroleum products. The Long Beach refinery primarily produces vacuum gas oil and asphalt.

In June 2010 we acquired a refinery located in Bakersfield, California from Big West of California, LLC, a subsidiary of Flying J, Inc. The Bakersfield refinery is currently inactive as we work to integrate the operations of the Bakersfield refinery with our Paramount and Long Beach refineries. We plan to process vacuum gas oil

produced by the other refineries in the hydrocracker unit located at the Bakersfield refinery. We refer to the Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach refineries together as our “California refineries.”

Our California refineries are included in our refining and unbranded marketing segment, while our refinery in Willbridge is included in our asphalt segment.

Our California refineries have the capability to process substantial volumes of less expensive sour crude oils. In 2010 at the California refineries, medium sour crude oil accounted for approximately 20.4% of crude oil input and heavy crude oil accounted for 79.6%. We own pipelines connecting the Paramount and Long Beach refineries.

Our California refineries currently produce CARBOB gasoline, CARB diesel, jet fuel, asphalt and other petroleum products. In 2010, these refineries converted approximately 37.0% of crude oil into higher value products such as gasoline, diesel and jet fuel, and 34.6% converted to asphalt, fuel oil and sulfur. The remaining 28.4% of production was sold as unfinished feedstocks to other refineries and third parties.

As reflected in our 2010 production results, the California refineries currently produce unfinished products, which typically provide lower margins than finished products. In order to realize higher margins for the sale of these products, we have completed a refinery upgrade project to bring online a naphtha hydrotreater located at the Paramount refinery. The naphtha hydrotreater allows us to increase our production of distillates and gasoline and to produce less unfinished products.

In 2010, we averaged approximately 25.9% utilization of our California refineries’ crude oil throughput capacity. The following table summarizes 2010, 2009 and 2008 throughput and production data for our California refineries on a combined basis (excluding the Bakersfield refinery).

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	bpd	%	bpd	%	bpd	%
Refinery throughput:						
Medium sour crude	3,502	19.9	13,408	43.0	8,014	25.8
Heavy crude	13,688	77.8	17,420	55.9	22,590	72.6
Blendstocks	406	2.3	330	1.1	495	1.6
Total refinery throughput (1)	<u>17,596</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>31,158</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>31,099</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery production:						
Gasoline	2,629	15.4	4,920	16.2	4,141	13.7
Diesel/jet	3,704	21.6	7,123	23.5	7,481	24.8
Asphalt	5,919	34.6	8,976	29.5	9,214	30.5
Light unfinished	—	—	117	0.4	—	—
Heavy unfinished	4,483	26.2	8,813	29.0	9,182	30.4
Other	372	2.2	418	1.4	192	0.6
Total refinery production (2)	<u>17,107</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>30,367</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>30,210</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery utilization (3)		25.9%		46.2%		46.3%

(1) Total refinery throughput represents the total barrels per day of crude oil and blendstock inputs in the refinery production process.

(2) Total refinery production represents the barrels per day of various products resulting from the refinery production process.

(3) Refinery utilization represents average daily crude oil throughput divided by crude oil capacity, excluding planned periods of downtime for maintenance and turnarounds, and including effects of downtime to optimize our refining and asphalt economics in 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Our California refineries operated at low rates for 2010, 2009 and 2008 due to continued efforts to optimize asphalt production with demand. Additionally, in 2008 the California refineries were affected by planned turnarounds and the revamp of one of the crude units. The California refineries restarted in February 2009 after the completion of a refinery-wide turnaround and the completion of refinery upgrade projects. These projects included the upgrade of an idled naphtha hydrotreater, revamping a naphtha hydrotreater to hydrotreat jet fuel, upgrading crude units' metallurgy, upgrading the refinery's electrical system and the installation of a new flare gas recovery system. These upgrades resulted in the California refineries being operated in a hydroskimming mode. We continuously evaluate and optimize throughput at our California refineries based on the topping and hydroskimming margins environment.

California Refineries Raw Material Supply

For 2010, heavy crude oil accounted for approximately 79.6% of our crude oil input of which approximately 55.8% was California heavy crude oil. As a result of the proximity of the California refineries to the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach, we have access to a variety of domestic and foreign crude oils that are available on the West Coast. Our California refineries receive crude oil primarily from common carrier, private carrier and our owned pipelines. The majority of the California refineries' crude oil input requirements are purchased on the spot market. The remainder of our California refineries' crude oil input requirements are purchased through term contracts with several suppliers, including major oil companies. These term contracts are both short-term and long-term in nature with arrangements that contain market-responsive pricing provisions and provisions for renegotiation or cancellation by either party. Other feedstocks, including butane and gasoline blendstocks, are delivered by truck and pipeline.

Crude Oil Pipelines

The crude oil pipelines we utilize consist of the following:

<u>Crude Oil Pipelines</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Connections</u>
Paramount Crude.....	Owned	2.5	Paramount and East Hynes Terminal
Chevron Crude.....	Third Party	15	Paramount and local gathering system
No. 3/No. 4.....	Owned	13	Long Beach and Long Beach Harbor
BP.....	Third Party	1	Long Beach and East Hynes Terminal
Plains Pipeline.....	Third Party	14	Long Beach and West Hynes Terminal

The Paramount refinery is supplied by the Chevron Crude pipeline (heavy sour) and Paramount Crude pipeline (medium/heavy sour). The Long Beach refinery is supplied by the No. 3/No. 4 pipelines (heavy sour) and the BP pipeline (medium sour). As a supplement to our on-site storage facilities, we lease storage tanks located at the BP-owned East Hynes, the Plains West Hynes, and the Kinder Morgan Carson crude oil terminals. Additionally, we acquire California medium sour crude oil from the West Hynes terminal and utilize the Plains Dominguez and Long Beach terminals pursuant to throughput arrangements. This combination of storage capacity and throughput arrangements allows the California refineries to receive and optimize the crude slate of waterborne domestic and foreign crude oil, along with California crude oil.

In June 2007, we purchased a crude oil and unfinished products pipeline system from Kinder Morgan, Inc. known as the "Black Oil System." The Black Oil System includes approximately 6 miles of active and 13 miles of inactive pipelines in the Long Beach, California area. The Black Oil System provides our Paramount refinery and other third-party shippers with access to refineries and waterborne terminals.

California Refineries Production

Gasoline. In 2010, CARBOB gasoline accounted for approximately 17.6% of our California refineries' production. The California refineries utilize a computerized component blending system to optimize gasoline blending. In addition, our California refineries are capable of producing specially formulated fuels, such as those required in the California, Nevada and Arizona markets.

Distillates. In 2010, CARB diesel, Ultra-low sulfur EPA diesel, Jet A and military fuels accounted for approximately 11.9% of our California refineries' production. All of the diesel fuel we produce is ultra-low sulfur CARB/EPA diesel. We produce both commercial Jet A and JP-8 grade military jet fuel.

Asphalt. In 2010, asphalt accounted for approximately 34.6% of our California refineries' production. Approximately 70.3% of our California refineries' asphalt production is paving grades and 29.4% is roofing asphalt. Asphalt produced at the California refineries is transferred to our asphalt segment at prices substantially determined by reference to the cost of crude oil, which is intended to approximate wholesale market prices.

Light and Heavy Unfinished Feedstocks. We produce LPG, naphtha, unfinished distillates, fuel oil and gas oils used as refinery feedstocks, along with other by-products such as sulfur and fuel oil, all of which is sold to third parties via pipeline and truck on either a contract or spot basis.

California Refineries Transportation Fuel Marketing

Our refining and unbranded marketing segment sells refined products from our California refineries in both the wholesale rack and bulk markets. Our marketing of gasoline and diesel fuels is focused on the Southern California market. We market a portion of the CARBOB gasoline and CARB diesel produced at our California refineries through the refinery rack on an unbranded and delivered basis to wholesale distributors. The remainder of our CARB diesel and our CARBOB gasoline production is sold through the spot market and term contracts to other refiners and to third parties and for delivery by pipeline.

We market our jet fuel as Jet A that is sold through the spot market, while our JP-8 military jet fuel is contracted to the DESC. All JP-8 grade is sold to the DESC under one-year contracts awarded through a competitive bidding process. Our JP-8 contract was not renewed in 2010 and, consequently, we did not produce JP-8. However, in 2010, we were awarded the DESC F76 distillate contract and have also been awarded a JP-8 contract for 2011. All of our light products are delivered to our customers via our Line 145 pipeline or the Paramount rack system.

We sell transportation fuel production in excess of our unbranded marketing needs through bulk sales and exchange channels. These bulk sales and exchange arrangements are entered into with various oil companies and traders and are transported through our product pipeline network to the Kinder Morgan terminal located in Carson, California.

California Product Pipelines/Terminal

The Paramount refinery utilizes the Line 145 product pipeline and our Line 166 pipelines to ship products to the Kinder Morgan product terminal in Carson, California. The Kinder Morgan product terminal gives us access to the Kinder Morgan product rack, the Kinder Morgan Pacific pipeline to Phoenix, Arizona, and the Kinder Morgan CalNev pipeline to Las Vegas, Nevada.

The following table describes the product pipelines which we utilize:

<u>Product Pipelines</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Connections</u>
Line 145.....	Owned and Leased	8	Paramount to a connection with Line 145
Line 166.....	Leased	2	Connects Line 145 to City of Carson, California (Kinder Morgan)

The Paramount refinery also utilizes its own terminal at the refinery to distribute CARB diesel, California Reformulated Gasoline (CaRFG), F76 distillate fuel, JP-8 and Jet-A into the local market. This terminal is equipped with a truck loading rack that has permitted volumes of approximately 12,000 bpd of distillate and 13,000 bpd of gasoline.

California Feedstock Pipelines

The Paramount refinery operates a feedstock pipeline and terminal system that is used to supply gas oil and other unfinished product to other Los Angeles Basin refineries and third party terminals. The Black Oil System acquired in June 2007 provides our Paramount refinery and other third-party shippers with access to refineries and waterborne terminals. In 2008 we acquired portions of BP’s E-12A pipeline and Plain’s L-52 pipeline. These lines are connected to our Line 35, increasing the integration between our Paramount and Long Beach refineries.

The following table describes the components of our feedstock pipeline and terminal system:

<u>Feedstock Pipelines</u>	<u>Terminal</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Tankage (1)</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Connections</u>
Chevron No. 1		Leased		4	Connects our Paramount and Long Beach refineries to our Lakewood Terminal
	Lakewood	Owned	110		Connects the Chevron No. 1 pipeline to our Line 160 pipeline
Line 160.....		Owned		7.1	Connects the Lakewood Terminal to our leased tanks at Kinder Morgan, other refiners and third party customers
	Kinder Morgan	Leased	180		Connects to our Black Oil Pipeline for deliveries to other refiners and third party customers
Line 35, L-52, E-12A		Owned		4	Connects our Long Beach and Paramount Refineries
Black Oil Pipeline.....		Owned		19	Connects the Kinder Morgan Terminal and Plains Pipeline System to LA Basin refiners and waterborne terminals
North of the River pipeline	Mojave Spur	Owned		10	Connects the Kern River Oil Field Mojave Spur to our Bakersfield refinery to provide natural gas to the refinery fuel system and hydrogen plant.

(1) Measured in thousands of barrels.

Krotz Springs Refinery

In July 2008 we acquired Valero Refining Company — Louisiana. Valero Refining Company — Louisiana’s assets included a refinery with a nameplate capacity of approximately 83,100 located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana.

The Krotz Springs refinery is strategically located on approximately 381 acres on the Atchafalaya River in central Louisiana at the intersection of two crude oil pipeline systems and has direct access to the Colonial pipeline system (“Colonial Pipeline”), providing us with diversified access to both locally sourced and foreign crude oils, as well as distribution of our products to markets throughout the Southern and Eastern United States and along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In industry terms, the Krotz Springs refinery is characterized as a “mild residual cracking refinery”, which generally refers to a refinery utilizing vacuum distillation and catalytic cracking processes in addition to basic distillation and naphtha reforming processes to minimize low quality black oil production and to produce higher light product yields such as gasoline, light distillates and intermediate products.

The Krotz Springs refinery processing units are structured to yield approximately 101.5% of total feedstock input, meaning that for each 100 barrels of crude oil and feedstocks input into the refinery, it produces 101.5 barrels of refined products. Of the 101.5%, on average 99.0% is light finished products such as gasoline and distillates, including diesel and jet fuel, petrochemical feedstocks and liquefied petroleum gas, and the remaining 2.5% is primarily heavy oils.

The Krotz Springs refinery's main processing units include a crude unit and an associated vacuum unit, a fluid catalytic cracking unit, a catalytic reformer unit, a polymerization unit, and an isomerization unit.

Our Krotz Springs refinery has the capability to process substantial volumes of low sulfur, or sweet, crude oils to produce a high percentage of light, high-value refined products. Typically, sweet crude oil has accounted for 100% of the Krotz Springs refinery's crude oil input.

In 2010, we averaged approximately 46% utilization of our crude oil throughput capacity for the Krotz Springs refinery. The following table summarizes 2010, 2009 and 2008 throughput and production data for our Krotz Springs refinery:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008 (1)	
	bpd	%	bpd	%	bpd	%
Refinery throughput:						
Light sweet crude.....	23,810	60.7	22,942	47.5	43,361	74.5
Heavy sweet crude.....	14,535	37.0	22,258	46.0	11,979	20.6
Blendstocks.....	899	2.3	3,137	6.5	2,844	4.9
Total refinery throughput (2).....	<u>39,244</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>48,337</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>58,184</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery production:						
Gasoline.....	15,812	40.1	22,264	45.4	25,195	42.8
Diesel/jet.....	18,986	48.2	21,318	43.4	26,982	45.9
Heavy oils.....	1,515	3.8	1,238	2.5	1,402	2.4
Other.....	3,107	7.9	4,258	8.7	5,258	8.9
Total refinery production (3).....	<u>39,420</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>49,078</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>58,837</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery utilization (4).....		46.1%		65.3%		66.6%

(1) 2008 data includes our Krotz Springs refinery for the period from July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

(2) Total refinery throughput represents the total barrels per day of crude oil and blendstock inputs in the refinery production process.

(3) Total refinery production represents the barrels per day of various products resulting from the refinery production process.

(4) Refinery utilization represents average daily crude oil throughput divided by crude oil capacity, excluding planned periods of downtime for maintenance and turnarounds. Refinery throughput and production for 2010 and 2009 reflects the effects of downtime associated with a shutdown that began in November 2009 and continued into the second quarter of 2010. Refinery throughput and production for 2008 reflects the effects of shutdowns during hurricanes Gustav and Ike and limited crude supply due to widespread electrical outages following the hurricanes.

Krotz Springs Refinery Raw Material Supply

In 2010, sweet crude oil accounted for approximately 100% of our crude oil input at the Krotz Springs refinery, of which approximately 62.1% was Light Louisiana Sweet ("LLS") crude oil and 37.9% was Heavy Louisiana Sweet ("HLS") crude oil. The Krotz Springs refinery has access to various types of domestic and foreign crude oils

via a combination of two ExxonMobil pipeline (“EMPCo”) systems, barge delivery, or truck rack delivery. Approximately 80% of the crude oil is received by pipeline with the remainder received by barge or truck.

We receive HLS, LLS and foreign crude oils from two EMPCo systems, the “Southbend/Sunset System,” and “Northline System”. The Southbend/Sunset System provides HLS crude oil from gathering systems at South Bend, Avery Island, Empire, Grand Isle and Fourchon, Louisiana. All of Southbend/Sunset’s current crude oil capacity is delivered to the Krotz Springs refinery. The Northline System delivers LLS and foreign crude oils from the St. James, Louisiana crude oil terminalling complex.

The Krotz Springs refinery also has access to foreign crude oils from the St. James terminal. Various Louisiana crude oils can also be delivered by barge, via the Intracoastal Canal, the Atchafalaya River, or directly by truck.

Historically, approximately three-quarters of our Krotz Springs refinery’s crude oil input requirements are purchased through term contracts with several suppliers. At present, J. Aron and Company (“J. Aron”), through arrangements with various oil companies, supplies the majority of Krotz Spring refinery’s crude oil input requirements. Other feedstocks, including butane and secondary feedstocks, are delivered by truck and marine transportation.

Krotz Springs Refinery Production

Gasoline. In 2010, gasoline accounted for approximately 40.1% of our Krotz Springs refinery’s production. We produce 87 octane regular unleaded gasoline and use a computerized component blending system to optimize gasoline blending. Our Krotz Springs refinery is capable of producing regular unleaded gasoline grades required in the southern and eastern U.S. markets.

Distillates. In 2010, diesel, light cycle oil and jet fuel accounted for approximately 48.2% of our Krotz Springs refinery’s production. In connection with the acquisition of the Krotz Springs refinery in 2008, we entered into an offtake agreement with Valero Energy Corporation (“Valero”) that provides for Valero to purchase, at market prices, light cycle oil and high sulfur distillate blendstock for a period of five years.

Heavy Oils and Other. In 2010, slurry oil, LPG and petrochemical feedstocks accounted for approximately 11.7% of the Krotz Spring refinery’s production.

Krotz Springs Refinery Transportation Fuel Marketing

Substantially all of the refined products produced by our Krotz Springs refinery are sold to J. Aron as they are produced. We market transportation fuel production through bulk sales and exchange channels. These bulk sales and exchange arrangements are entered into with various oil companies and traders and are transported to markets on the Mississippi River and the Atchafalaya River as well as to the Colonial Pipeline.

Our refining and unbranded marketing segment sales include sales of refined products from our Krotz Springs refinery.

Krotz Springs Refinery Product Pipelines

The Krotz Springs refinery connects to and distributes refined products into the Colonial Pipeline for distribution by our customers to the southern and eastern United States. The 5,519 mile Colonial Pipeline transports products to 267 marketing terminals located near the major population centers. The connection to the Colonial Pipeline provides flexibility to optimize product flows into multiple regional markets. Products not shipped through the Colonial Pipeline are either transported via barge for sale or for further upgrading.

Krotz Springs Refinery Barge, Railcar and Truck

Products not shipped through the Colonial Pipeline, such as high sulfur diesel sold to Valero pursuant to our offtake agreement with Valero, are either transported via barge for sale or for further processing. Barges have access to both the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Propylene/propane mix is sold via railcar and truck, to consumers at Mont Belvieu, Texas or in adjacent Louisiana markets. Mixed LPGs are shipped on to an LPG fractionator at Napoleonsville, Louisiana. We pay a fractionation fee and sell the ethane and propane to a regional chemical company under contract, transport the normal butane back to the Krotz Springs refinery via truck for blending, and sell the isobutene and natural gasoline on a spot basis.

Asphalt

In addition to gasoline and distillates, our California, Big Spring and Willbridge refineries produce significant quantities of vacuum tower bottoms (“VTB”), which we utilize to produce asphalt. We believe our asphalt production capabilities provides the opportunity to realize higher netbacks than those attainable by producing VTB into No. 6 Fuel Oil, which is an alternate product that can be produced at these refineries. In addition, our asphalt production capabilities permit us to realize value from VTB without the significant costs and expenses required to construct and operate coker units.

The amount of asphalt produced at our refineries, as a percentage of throughput, varies depending on the configuration of the specific refinery, the crude oils processed at each refinery, the techniques used in the refining process and the type and quality of the asphalt produced. As part of our efforts to maximize the return generated by the production of asphalt, we have licensed advanced asphalt-blending technology from FINA, with respect to asphalt produced at our Big Spring refinery, and a patented GTR asphalt manufacturing process from Wright with respect to asphalt produced and sold in California.

Asphalt produced by our California and Big Spring refineries is transferred to the asphalt segment at prices substantially determined by reference to the cost of crude oil, which is intended to approximate wholesale market prices.

We continue to believe that the asphalt business is a better alternative to producing No. 6 Fuel Oil or construction and operation of a coker unit. We believe that asphalt production in the markets in which we compete will be reduced due to coker unit projects that have been announced or recently completed by several asphalt producing refineries. We therefore expect the combination of decreased asphalt production in our markets and a stabilization of crude prices to improve our asphalt margins.

Our Willbridge refinery is an asphalt topping refinery located on 42 acres in the industrial section of Portland, Oregon, with a crude oil throughput capacity of 12,000 bpd. Alternatively, the Willbridge facility can be operated as an asphalt terminal and supplied with asphalt produced at the California refineries or purchased from third parties. When operating the Willbridge facility as a refinery, it typically operates two to four months per year at times when cargos of heavy crude oil are available. Heavy crude oil is delivered to the Willbridge refinery through an adjacent dock leased by us from Chevron. The Willbridge refinery processes primarily heavy crude oil with approximately 70% of its production being asphalt products. The remaining products produced by the Willbridge refinery include approximately 5% naphtha and approximately 25% gas oils. Asphalt produced at the Willbridge facility is sold through our terminal at the Willbridge refinery or delivered by truck and railcar to terminals for further processing and resale. Gas oils and naphtha are sold to local refiners and other third parties and are primarily delivered by barge or rail cars.

In addition to the Willbridge refinery, our asphalt segment includes 11 refinery/terminal locations in Texas (Big Spring), California (Paramount, Long Beach, Elk Grove, Bakersfield and Mojave), Washington (Richmond Beach), Arizona (Phoenix, Flagstaff and Fredonia), Nevada (Fernley) (50% interest) and a 50% interest in Wright.

In 2010, our asphalt segment sold asphalt produced at our refineries in Texas and California primarily as paving asphalt to road and materials manufacturers and highway construction/maintenance contractors, as GTR, polymer modified or emulsion asphalt to highway maintenance contractors, or as roofing asphalt to either roofing shingle manufacturers or to other industrial users.

Texas Asphalt Marketing

Approximately 5.8% of our Big Spring refinery’s production in 2010 was asphalt. We can produce or manufacture approximately 30 different product formulations, including PMA and GTR asphalts that meet the stringent and varied state highway road paving specifications for use in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Based on 2008 data, the Texas Department of Transportation has advised us that we are one of the largest suppliers of asphalt to the State of Texas, which is the second largest asphalt consuming state in the United States according to the latest available industry data.

Paving grade asphalts are predominantly sold from May through October through competitive bids to contractors involved in government projects. These asphalt sales are primarily made from our asphalt terminal at the Big Spring refinery and are delivered to project sites by truck. Our other asphalt blendstocks are sold to roofing companies and asphalt blenders and delivered by rail throughout the United States, including to our other asphalt terminals.

West Coast Asphalt Marketing

In 2010, approximately 34.6% of our California refineries’ production was asphalt and asphalt blendstocks. Our California refineries/terminals produce over 100 different grades of paving and roofing asphalt products. Paving asphalt products include various grades of Performance Graded (PG), Asphalt Cement (AC) and Aged Residue (AR) paving asphalts, cutbacks, emulsions, PMA and GTR. These PG products meet the California PG specification included in the recently enacted conversion to Federal Highway SHRP asphalt performance grading system (PG). Our GTR products conform to the specifications of the recently enacted California Assembly Bill 338 which requires usage of GTR asphalt on California road and highways. Roofing asphalt products include oxidized coatings, asphalt fluxes and saturants which are used in the roofing industry to manufacture shingles, roofing roll products and built-up roofing asphalts. The paving and roofing products produced at our refineries can be sold from the on-site asphalt terminal facilities or they can be distributed through and sold at one of our eight asphalt terminals in the western United States. Based upon the Asphalt Institute’s 2008 data, we are the largest supplier of liquid asphalt in the State of California, which is currently one of the top two largest asphalt consuming states in the United States.

Sales of paving asphalt are made primarily to hot mix asphalt (HMA) materials manufacturers and paving contractors, either through negotiated contracts or they may result from competitive bidding. Sales of roofing asphalts are made primarily to shingle manufacturers or other industrial users through contracts. Sales of asphalt, particularly paving asphalts, are seasonal with approximately 68% of our West Coast paving asphalt products being sold between May and October 2010.

Asphalt produced at our California refineries is marketed through the following owned asphalt terminals:

<u>Terminals</u>	<u>Asphalt Storage Capacity (1)</u>	<u>Receipt Capabilities</u>	<u>Delivery Capabilities</u>
California Refineries.....	731	Refinery, Rail, Truck	Rail, Truck
Willbridge, OR refinery.....	1,129(2)	Refinery, Rail, Truck, Marine	Rail, Truck, Marine
Elk Grove, CA.....	307	Rail, Truck	Truck
Bakersfield, CA.....	183	Rail, Truck	Truck
Mojave, CA.....	283	Rail, Truck	Truck
Richmond Beach, WA.....	702(2)	Rail, Truck, Marine	Truck, Marine
Fernley, NV (3).....	254	Rail, Truck	Truck
Phoenix, AZ.....	165	Rail, Truck	Truck
Flagstaff, AZ.....	25	Rail, Truck	Truck
Fredonia, AZ.....	79	Truck	Truck

(1) Measured in thousands of barrels.

- (2) Storage figures for Willbridge and Richmond Beach include tanks in service for storage of crude oil, fuel oil or other products.
- (3) 50% interest.

Deliveries of asphalt products to our non-refinery terminals are made primarily through common carrier trucks and leased railcars that are loaded at the California and Big Spring refineries. Asphalt produced at our Willbridge refinery is sold primarily through our terminal located at that facility but may also be delivered by rail or marine vessel to other terminals.

We also own a 50% interest in Wright, which holds the licensing rights to a patented GTR manufacturing process for paving asphalts. Wright licenses this proprietary technology from Neste/Wright Asphalt Company under a perpetual license that covers all of North America, except California. In California we maintain the exclusive license. Wright's operations consist of sublicensing the patented technology to parties to manufacture the GTR asphalt for Wright to sell at various Alon-owned or third party-owned facilities in Texas, Arizona, Oregon and Oklahoma. Wright also purchases and resells various other paving asphalts in these markets. During 2010, Wright obtained approximately 28.2% of its asphalt requirements from our refineries and terminals. Wright sells GTR and its other asphalt products on either a negotiated contract or competitive bidding basis.

Retail and Branded Marketing

We are the largest 7-Eleven licensee in the United States and we are the sole licensee of the FINA brand for motor fuels in the South Central and Southwestern United States. Through our 7-Eleven licensing agreement, we have the exclusive right to operate 7-Eleven convenience stores in substantially all of our existing retail markets and many surrounding areas. We market gasoline and diesel fuel under the FINA brand name and provide brand support and payment services to distributors supplying over 630 locations, including all of our owned stores that sell motor fuel. In markets where we choose not to supply fuel products we also sub-license the FINA brand and provide the same brand support and payment services to distributors supplying approximately 260 additional locations. In 2010, approximately 91% of Alon's branded marketing operations, including retail operations, were supplied by our Big Spring refinery.

Retail

As of December 31, 2010, we operated 304 owned and leased convenience store sites primarily in Central and West Texas and New Mexico. Our convenience stores typically offer various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, food products, tobacco products, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages and general merchandise to the public, primarily under the 7-Eleven and FINA brand names.

We are one of the top three independent convenience store chains, measured by store count, in each of the cities of Abilene, El Paso, Midland, Odessa, Big Spring and Lubbock, Texas. We also have a significant presence in Waco and Wichita Falls, Texas and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The following table shows our owned and leased convenience stores by location:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Leased</u>	<u>Total</u>
Big Spring, Texas	6	1	7
Wichita Falls, Texas	8	4	12
Waco, Texas	11	3	14
Midland, Texas	8	9	17
Lubbock, Texas	17	5	22
Albuquerque, New Mexico.....	12	11	23
Odessa, Texas	11	25	36
Abilene, Texas	32	9	41
El Paso, Texas	13	71	84
Other locations in Central and West Texas	<u>29</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>48</u>
Total stores	<u>147</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>304</u>

Convenience Store Management and Employees. Each of our stores has a store manager who supervises a staff of full-time and part-time employees. The number of employees at each convenience store varies based on the store's size, sales volume and hours of operation. Typically, a geographic group of six to ten stores is managed by a supervisor who reports to a district manager. Five district managers are responsible for a varying number of stores depending on the geographic size of each market and the experience of each district manager. These district managers report to our retail management headquarters in Odessa, Texas, where we have 58 employees. We also maintain an office in Abilene, Texas, where we have 34 employees.

Distribution and Supply. The merchandise requirements of our convenience stores are serviced at least weekly by over 100 direct-store delivery, or ("DSD"), vendors. In order to minimize costs and facilitate deliveries, we utilize a single wholesale distributor, McLane Company, Inc., for non-DSD products. We purchase the products from McLane at cost plus an agreed upon mark-up. Our current supply contract with McLane expires in December 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 50% of our retail merchandise sales were purchased from McLane. We typically do not have contracts with our DSD vendors.

7-Eleven License Agreement. We are party to a license agreement with 7-Eleven, Inc. which gives us a perpetual license to use the 7-Eleven trademark, service name and trade name in West Texas and a majority of the counties in New Mexico in connection with our convenience store operations. 7-Eleven, Inc. has advised us that we are the largest 7-Eleven licensee in the United States based on the number of stores.

Technology and Store Automation. We have implemented a point-of-sale checkout system at substantially all of our convenience stores and are in the process of implementing the system at our remaining stores. This system includes merchandise scanning, pump control, peripheral device integration, shortage control tools and daily operations reporting. This system enhances our ability to offer a greater variety of promotions with a high degree of flexibility regarding definition (by store, group of stores, region, or other subset of stores) and duration. We also are able to receive enhanced management reports that will assist our decision-making processes. We believe this system will allow our convenience store managers to spend less time preparing reports and more time analyzing these reports to improve convenience store operations. We plan to use this system as a platform to support other marketing technology projects, including interactive video at the pump and bar-code coupons at the pump.

Branded Marketing

Approximately 81% of our branded fuel sales are in West Texas and Central Texas. We sell motor fuel under the FINA brand through various terminals to supply approximately 630 locations, including the majority of our retail locations and other FINA-branded independent locations. The FINA brand is a recognized trade name in the Southwestern and South Central United States, where motor fuels have been marketed under the FINA brand since 1956. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we sold 318.9 million gallons of branded motor fuel for distribution to our retail convenience stores and other retail distribution outlets.

We have an exclusive license through 2012 to use the FINA trademark in the wholesale distribution of motor fuel within Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Colorado and Utah. Prior to the expiration of this license, we intend to review our alternatives for branding our transportation fuel, including seeking to extend our license with FINA or developing our own brand.

Distribution Network and Distributor Arrangements. We sell motor fuel to our retail locations and to approximately 25 third-party distributors, who then supply and sell to retail outlets. The supply agreements we maintain with our distributors are generally for three-year terms and usually include 10-day payment terms. All supplied distributors comply with our ratability program, which involves incentives and penalties based on the consistency of their purchases.

FINA Brand Sub-Licensing. We offer FINA brand sub-licensing to distributors supplying geographic areas other than our integrated supply system. In addition to a license to use the FINA brand, we also provide payment card processing services, advertising programs and loyalty and other marketing programs to 47 distributors supplying

approximately 260 additional stores. This sub-licensing program allows us to expand the geographic footprint of the FINA brand, thereby increasing its recognition. Each sub-licensee pays royalties on a per gallon basis, is required to comply with the FINA minimum standards program and utilize our payment card processing services.

FINA Minimum Standards Program. We have an established image consistency program where each FINA-branded facility in our network is inspected by an independent third-party organization. Each facility is evaluated using specific criteria and scores based upon these criteria are communicated to the controlling distributor. Any non-complying facilities are enrolled in a specific improvement program to bring the facility up to our FINA standards.

Payment Card Processing. We offer payment card processing services to our distributors and FINA-branded sublicensees through a third-party provider, which acts as a clearinghouse with MasterCard, VISA, American Express, Discover and debit card issuers. Payment card transactions are communicated directly to a third-party provider, which then transmits those transactions to the appropriate card issuers. Our fees payable to MasterCard, VISA, American Express, Discover and debit card issuers are contracted through the third-party provider. Although our fees may vary by card type, we charge our customers, including our retail convenience stores, a percentage-based fee plus a transaction fee for each card type to simplify the fee structure. Our rates are designed to provide a margin on the difference between the fees paid by our distributors and fees charged by the various card associations. The fees are not designed to be a major profit center, but rather to cover overhead and ancillary expenses of maintaining the payment card network system. For MasterCard, VISA, American Express, Discover and debit cards, the third-party provider provides us with daily settlement of transactions. We generally provide our customers with payment or credit for transactions within five days. We also generally retain the settlement funds for such payment and transactions that we process as a credit against any payments due to us from our distributors or sub-licensees. As a result, offering these payment services reduces our credit risk.

Technology. We rely on technology to enhance our operations and provide meaningful data and tools for management to evaluate and manage the profitability of our motor fuel distribution business. We have a licensing arrangement with a third-party provider for payment card processing and clearinghouse services for payment card purchases at many of our retail convenience stores, as well as all of the third-party retail locations supplied by our wholesale distributors or the sub-licensed FINA stores for which we provided branded services. Under our arrangement with the third-party provider, the proprietary software is provided to each of these retail locations to provide secure data transfer of payment card transactions directly to the third party provider for daily processing of each payment card transaction at these retail locations. We also license JD Edwards enterprise software tailored for our wholesale business that collects and analyzes the data from each of these payment card transactions that we process, providing our management with valuable information on consumer purchasing tendencies and trends. We use a proprietary software program to further break-down and analyze the payment card transactions that we process. We also license pricing optimization software that assists management in modeling and making timely pricing decisions in order to maximize our gross margin in motor fuel sales. In addition, we utilize licensed software to manage our customers' motor fuel purchases and delivery arrangements.

Competition

The petroleum refining and marketing industry continues to be highly competitive. Many of our principal competitors are integrated, multi-national oil companies (e.g., Valero, Chevron, ExxonMobil, Shell and ConocoPhillips) and other major independent refining and marketing entities that operate in our market areas. Because of their diversity, integration of operations and larger capitalization, these major competitors may have greater financial support and diversity with a potential better ability to bear the economic risks, operating risks and volatile market conditions associated with the petroleum industry.

Financial returns in the refining and marketing industry depend on the difference between refined product prices and the prices for crude oil and other feedstock, also referred to as refining margins. Refining margins are impacted by, among other things, levels of crude oil and refined product inventories, balance of supply and demand, utilization rates of refineries and global economic and political events.

All of our crude oil and feedstocks are purchased from third-party sources, while some of our vertically-integrated competitors have their own sources of crude oil that they may use to supply their refineries. However, our

Big Spring refinery is in close proximity to Midland, Texas, which is the largest origination terminal for Permian Basin crude oil, which we believe provides us with transportation cost advantages over many of our competitors in this region.

The market for our refined products are generally supplied by a number of refiners, including large integrated oil companies or independent refiners. These larger companies typically have greater resources and may have greater flexibility in responding to volatile market conditions or absorbing market changes.

The Longhorn pipeline runs approximately 700 miles from the Houston area of the Gulf Coast to El Paso and has an estimated maximum capacity of 225,000 bpd of refined products. This pipeline provides Gulf Coast refiners, which include some of the world's largest and most complex refineries, and other shippers with improved access to the refined products markets in West Texas and New Mexico which results in greater competition to our Big Spring refinery. In August 2006, Longhorn Pipeline Holdings LLC, the owner of the Longhorn pipeline, was acquired by Flying J, Inc., ("Flying J"). Since Flying J's acquisition, we have reduced shipments to El Paso via the Fin-Tex pipeline system, while increasing sales through our Big Spring and Abilene terminals. We do not expect our remaining shipments of refined products to be affected since they are shipped directly for distribution through contracted FINA-branded locations or are being used for exchange paybacks for sales in the Albuquerque and Bloomfield, New Mexico markets. In December 2008, Flying J and certain of its affiliates, including its subsidiary that operates the Longhorn pipeline, filed for bankruptcy. In July 2009, Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P. acquired the Longhorn pipeline from Flying J.

The principal competitive factors affecting our wholesale marketing business are price and quality of products, reliability and availability of supply and location of distribution points.

We compete in the asphalt market with various refineries including Valero, Shell, Tesoro, U.S. Oil, Western, San Joaquin Refining, Ergon and Holly as well as regional and national asphalt marketing companies that have little or no associated refining operations such as NuStar Energy LP. The principal factors affecting competitiveness in asphalt markets are cost, supply reliability, consistency of product quality, transportation cost and capability to produce the range of high performance products necessary to meet the requirements of customers.

Our major retail competitors include Valero, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Susser, Stripes, Circle K, Western Refining and various other independent operators. The principal competitive factors affecting our retail and branded marketing segment are location of stores, product price and quality, appearance and cleanliness of stores and brand identification. We expect to continue to face competition from large, integrated oil companies, as well as from other convenience stores that sell motor fuels. Increasingly, national grocery and dry goods retailers such as Albertson's and Wal-Mart, as well as regional grocers and retailers, are entering the motor fuel retailing business. Many of these competitors are substantially larger than we are, and because of their diversity, integration of operations and greater resources, may be better able to withstand volatile market conditions and lower profitability because of competitive pricing and lower operating costs.

Government Regulation and Legislation

Environmental Controls and Expenditures

Our operations are subject to extensive and frequently changing federal, state, regional and local laws, regulations and ordinances relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing emissions or discharges to the air, water, and land, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste and the remediation of contamination. We believe our operations are generally in substantial compliance with these requirements. Over the next several years our operations will have to meet new requirements being promulgated by the EPA and the states and jurisdictions in which we operate.

Environmental Expenditures

Fuels

The Clean Air Act and its implementing regulations require significant reductions in the sulfur content in gasoline and diesel fuel. These regulations required most refineries to reduce the sulfur content in gasoline to 30 ppm.

Gasoline and diesel produced at our Big Spring and California refineries currently meet the low sulfur gasoline and diesel fuel standards. Gasoline produced at our Krotz Springs refinery currently meets the low sulfur gasoline standard. Our Krotz Springs refinery does not manufacture low sulfur diesel fuel.

Our gasoline sulfur control schedule at our Big Spring refinery was impacted by the fire that occurred in February 2008. On September 25, 2009, we entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement with EPA, which gave us an additional 90 days to meet the gasoline sulfur standards at the Big Spring refinery in consideration for our agreement to offset any excess gasoline sulfur during that time. We achieved compliance within the 90-day extension and purchased sulfur credits to offset the excess sulfur in early 2011.

Compliance with the gasoline sulfur standards for the Big Spring refinery required capital expenditures of approximately \$35.5 million through 2009, of which approximately \$29.3, \$5.2, and \$1.0 million were spent in 2009, 2008, and 2007 respectively.

In February 2007, the EPA adopted final rules to reduce the levels of benzene in gasoline on a nationwide basis. More specifically, the rule would require that beginning in 2011 refiners meet an annual average gasoline benzene content standard of 0.62%, which may be achieved through the purchase of benzene credits, and that beginning on July 1, 2012, refiners meet a maximum average gasoline benzene concentration of 1.30%, by volume on all gasoline produced, both reformulated and conventional and without benzene credits. Gasoline produced at our California refineries already meets the standards established by the EPA. We have determined that capital expenditures of approximately \$8.9 million in 2011 and an additional \$27 million (through 2014) will be necessary in order for the Big Spring refinery to install controls to comply with the standards. We have determined that capital expenditures of approximately \$10.5 million will be necessary in order for the Krotz Springs refinery to install controls to meet the standards. Under the regulations, the EPA may grant extensions of time to comply with the annual average benzene standard if a refinery demonstrates that unusual circumstances exist that impose extreme hardship and significantly affect the ability of the refinery to comply. We have requested an extension of time to comply with the annual average standard at our Krotz Springs refinery and are awaiting a response from the EPA.

In May 2007, the EPA adopted a final rule that subjects refiners and importers of gasoline to a yearly renewable volume obligation that is based on the national renewable fuel standard. Due to our size, we were exempted from the requirements of this rule through December 31, 2010. In February 2010, the EPA finalized new regulations that replace and update the current rules and extend the renewable fuel standard to other finished products (e.g., diesel). Under the rule, we are required to blend renewable fuels (e.g., ethanol) into our finished products or purchase credits in lieu of blending. We are blending ethanol into some of the gasoline and diesel fuels that we manufacture at the Big Spring refinery and the California refineries. We will purchase credits (RINs) to satisfy the balance of our renewable fuel volume obligation for the product that we do not blend with ethanol. At this time, we do not know how many credits we will need or how much they will cost when we will be required to purchase them for compliance.

Regulations

Conditions may develop that require additional capital expenditures at our refineries, product terminals and retail gasoline stations (operating and closed locations) for compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act and other federal, state and local requirements. The EPA recently promulgated regulations applicable to emissions of hazardous air pollutants from industrial heaters and boilers and reciprocating internal combustion engines, which may necessitate the installation of controls or additional monitoring at our refineries. In addition, the EPA recently passed

greenhouse gas emission regulations, which may necessitate the installation of controls to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases if we construct new equipment or modify existing equipment in such a way that there is a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, the EPA will be finalizing rules applicable to refinery heaters, boilers, and flares that may necessitate the installation of controls or additional monitoring. We cannot currently determine the amounts of such future expenditures.

Compliance

On August 7, 2008 the South Coast Air Quality Management District (“SCAQMD”) issued a notice of violation to us for failing to continuously monitor emissions from four reformer heaters at the Paramount refinery. We subsequently settled the notice of violation for \$30,000. We reached an agreement with the SCAQMD and have accepted permit conditions that required the installation of an automatic fuel shut-off system on each heater. The systems were installed in September 2010 at a cost of \$150,000.

Our Bakersfield refinery must comply with a local flare rule, Rule 4311 to limit the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and oxides of sulfur (SOx) from the operation of flares. This refinery has four flares, but we currently only plan to operate three of its flares. Initially, the rule requires monitoring of flare flow and concentrations of sulfur compounds during flaring events. Projects are currently underway to install the required monitoring equipment on the three flares that the refinery will operate at an estimated cost of \$785,000. Based on monitoring data that is obtained, additional emission controls could be required.

In 2006, the Governor of California signed into law AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. Regulations implementing the goals stated in the law, i.e., the reduction of greenhouse gas emission levels to 1990 levels, have yet to be promulgated. Although development of such regulations is in a preliminary stage and it is possible that legal challenges could delay implementation of any regulations, it is expected that AB 32 mandated reductions will require increased emission controls on both stationary and non-stationary sources and will result in requirements to significantly reduce greenhouse gases from our California refineries and possibly our other California terminals.

Although the U.S. House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act on June 26, 2009, which would have established a market-based “cap-and-trade” system to achieve yearly reductions in greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, the 111th United States Congress did not pass comprehensive legislation addressing GHG emissions. While it is possible that Congress will adopt some form of federal mandatory GHG emission reductions legislation in the future, the timing and specific requirements of any such legislation are uncertain at this time, especially in light of several efforts by Republican members of Congress to stall the EPA’s efforts to regulate GHGs and repeal the authority of the EPA to regulate GHGs.

In October 2006, we were contacted by Region 6 of the EPA and invited to enter into discussions under the EPA’s National Petroleum Refinery Initiative. This initiative addresses what the EPA deems to be the most significant Clean Air Act compliance concerns affecting the petroleum refining industry. To date, 28 refining companies (representing over 90% of the U.S. refining capacity) have entered into “global settlements” under the initiative. On February 2, 2007, we committed in writing to enter into discussions with the EPA under the initiative. To date, there have been no specific findings entered against us or any of our refineries by the EPA, and we have not determined whether we will ultimately enter into a “global settlement” with the EPA. If we enter into a global settlement, it would apply to our Big Spring refinery, our Paramount and Long Beach refineries and our Willbridge, Oregon terminal. Based on prior settlements that the EPA has reached with other petroleum refineries under the initiative, we anticipate that the EPA will seek relief in the form of the payment of a civil penalty, the installation of air pollution controls, enhanced operations and maintenance programs, and the implementation of environmentally beneficial projects in consideration for a broad release from liability for violations that may have occurred historically. At this time, we cannot estimate the cost of any required controls or environmentally beneficial projects, but the civil penalty is expected to be comparable to other settling refiners.

The Krotz Springs and Bakersfield refineries became subject to “global settlements” with the EPA under the National Petroleum Refining Initiative, before they were acquired by us. In return for agreeing to the consent decree

and implementing the reductions in emissions that it specifies, the refineries secured broad releases of liability that provide immunity from enforcement actions for alleged past non-compliance under each of the Clean Air Act programs covered by the Consent Decree. The major project for consent decree compliance for the Krotz Springs refinery is installing NOx controls and monitors on heaters and boilers which is scheduled to be completed in 2011. Other projects include SO2 and NOx reduction measures from the FCCU. The current estimated capital cost is \$13.0 million. If we are unable to meet the agreed upon reductions without add-on controls, our capital costs could increase. The Krotz Springs refinery has completed many portions of the consent decree including compliance with particulate emissions from the FCCU, H2S in the fuel gas, flare operating requirements, Leak Detection and Repair and Benzene Waste Operations NESHAPs program enhancements. Because the Krotz Springs refinery remains subject to the Valero consent decree, we entered into an agreement with Valero at the time of the acquisition allocating responsibilities under the consent decree. We are responsible for implementing only those portions of the consent decree that are specifically and uniquely applicable to the Krotz Springs refinery. In addition, with respect to certain system-wide emission limitations that apply across all of the Valero refineries, the Krotz Springs refinery was generally allocated emission limitations that did not necessitate substantial capital expenditures for add-on controls.

The Bakersfield refinery became subject to a global settlement with the EPA in 2001. Currently, the only continuing requirements are periodic audits of its Leak Detection and Repair program and enhanced sampling and reporting under the Benzene Waste Operations NESHAP. As part of the global settlement, the Bakersfield refinery was required to perform an evaluation of and has accepted subpart J applicability for two of its pre-1973 flares. System modifications may be needed to comply with emission limits. The costs of any such modifications are unknown at this time. The compliance date has been proposed as January 1, 2017, coincident with the compliance date in local flare Rule 4311.

On May 13, 2010, we received a Clean Air Act, Section 114 request for information from the EPA related to sources at the Big Spring refinery that operate under a “flexible permit” issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”). On July 15, 2010, the EPA disapproved Texas’ “flexible permit” program and contends that sources operating under a flexible permit are not properly permitted and are subject to enforcement. We responded to the EPA’s request for information on June 18, 2010 and July 21, 2010. On September 20, 2010 and December 2, 2010, the EPA sent “opportunity to confer” letters to us requesting that we explain our plans to transition to a non-flexible permit and asking us to commit to obtaining a non-flexible permit under an EPA approved permitting program within a specified timeframe and through a transparent process, which provides opportunities for the EPA and third parties to comment. On December 22, 2010 and January 12, 2011, we agreed to make a federally enforceable commitment by March 31, 2011, to apply for a non-flexible permit. The Big Spring refinery is one of over one hundred regulated facilities in Texas that will be required to obtain a new, non-flexible permit.

In May 2009, the EPA conducted an inspection of Big Spring refinery’s Risk Management Program (RMP) under Section 112r of the Clean Air Act. In March 2010, we received an inspection report describing findings and alleged violations of the RMP program at the refinery. On June 17, 2010, we responded by requesting additional information concerning other statements in the inspection report. On July 13, 2010, the EPA responded to our request. We have not received any further communication from the EPA concerning the RMP inspection.

Remediation Efforts. We are currently remediating historical soil and groundwater contamination at our Big Spring refinery pursuant to a compliance plan issued by the TCEQ and a RCRA Part B permit. The compliance plan and permit require us to investigate and, if necessary, remediate potentially contaminated areas on refinery property and also requires us to monitor and treat contaminated groundwater at the refinery and some of our terminals. To date, we have substantially completed the remediation of the potentially contaminated areas and continues to monitor and treat groundwater at the site. The costs incurred to comply with the compliance plan were covered, with certain limitations, by an environmental indemnity provided by FINA that covered remediation costs incurred for ten years after the July 2000 closing date and subject to a cap, which is discussed below. We are also remediating historical soil and groundwater contamination at the Hawley, South Lake, and Wichita Falls terminals that we acquired from FINA at the time of the refinery acquisition, which were also covered by the FINA indemnity.

We are currently engaged in four separate remediation projects in the Los Angeles area which are being conducted pursuant to Cleanup and Abatement Orders issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board ("LARWQCB"). Two projects focus on clean-up efforts in and around the Paramount refinery and the Lakewood Tank Farm. Our Paramount subsidiary shares the cost of both these remediation projects with ConocoPhillips, the former owner of the Paramount refinery and Lakewood Tank Farm. Another project focuses on efforts at the Long Beach refinery, with the costs being shared with Apex Oil Co., the former owner of the Long Beach refinery. As part of our acquisition of Pipeline 145, we assumed an active remediation project designed to clean up a leak that occurred on this pipeline prior to our ownership. A fifth project was added in 2010 when two areas of release were found during a hydrotest of Pipeline 160, which transported gas oil and diesel. Both release areas are in the process of being remediated. The release in one area did not impact groundwater and will be remediated with excavation. The second release point did impact groundwater and will be remediated with LARWQCB oversight. Approximately \$1.7 million was spent in 2010 for all of these remediation projects of which our portion was \$1.1 million. We estimate that an additional \$3.1 million will be spent in 2011 with our portion being approximately \$2.2 million.

With respect to the ongoing remediation program at our Long Beach refinery described in the preceding paragraph, in conjunction with our acquisition of the refinery, we acquired a seven-year environmental insurance policy, the premiums for which have been prepaid in full. This policy provides us coverage for both known and unknown conditions existing at the refinery at the time of our acquisition for off-site, third party bodily injury and property damage claims. The policy limit on a per occurrence and aggregate basis is \$15.0 million and has a per occurrence deductible of \$0.5 million.

On March 1, 2005, our Paramount Petroleum Corporation subsidiary purchased Chevron's Pacific Northwest Asphalt business. As part of the purchase and sale agreement, the parties agreed to share the remediation costs at the Richmond Beach, Washington and Willbridge, Oregon terminals. Approximately \$0.5 million was spent in 2010 for these remediation costs, of which our portion was \$0.15 million, and we estimate that an additional \$0.5 million will be spent during 2011, of which our portion will be \$0.16 million.

In addition, a majority of our owned and leased convenience stores have underground gasoline and diesel fuel storage tanks. Compliance with federal and state regulations that govern these storage tanks can be costly. The operation of underground storage tanks also poses various risks, including soil and groundwater contamination. We are currently investigating and remediating leaks from underground storage tanks at some of our convenience stores, and it is possible that we may identify more leaks or contamination in the future that could result in fines or civil liability for us. We have established reserves in our financial statements in respect of these matters to the extent that the associated costs are both probable and reasonably estimable. We cannot assure you, however, that these reserves will prove to be adequate.

Environmental Indemnity from FINA. In connection with the acquisition of our Big Spring refinery and other operating assets from FINA in August 2000, FINA agreed, within prescribed limitations, to indemnify us against costs incurred in connection with any remediation that is required as a result of environmental conditions that existed on the acquired properties prior to the closing date of our acquisition. FINA's indemnification obligations for these remediation costs ran through August 2010, had a ceiling of \$5.0 million per year (with carryover of unused ceiling amounts and unreimbursed environmental costs into subsequent years) and have an aggregate indemnification cap of \$20.0 million. Thereafter, we are solely responsible for all additional remediation costs. As of December 31, 2010, the remediation of the properties was on schedule, and we had expended approximately \$17.0 million in connection with that remediation and approximately \$3.0 million in environmental insurance premiums, all of which were covered by the FINA indemnity.

Environmental Insurance. We purchased two environmental insurance policies to cover expenditures not covered by the FINA indemnification agreement, the premiums for which have been paid in full. Under an environmental clean-up cost containment, or cost cap policy, we are insured for remediation costs for known conditions at the time of our acquisition of the Big Spring refinery. This policy has an initial retention of \$20.0 million during the first ten years after the acquisition (coinciding with the FINA indemnity), which retention is increased by \$1.0 million annually during the remainder of the term of the policy. Under an environmental response,

compensation and liability insurance policy, or ERCLIP, we are insured for bodily injury, property damage, clean-up costs, legal defense expenses and civil fines and penalties relating to unknown conditions and incidents. The ERCLIP policy is subject to a \$100,000 per claim / \$1.0 million aggregate sublimit on liability for civil fines and penalties and a retention of \$150,000 per claim in the case of civil fines or penalties. Both the cost cap policy and ERCLIP have a term of twenty years and share a maximum aggregate limit of \$40.0 million. The insurer under these policies is The Kemper Insurance Companies, which has experienced significant downgrades of its credit ratings in recent years and is currently in run-off. However, we have no reason to believe at this time that Kemper will be unable to comply with its obligations under these policies. Our insurance broker has advised us that environmental insurance policies with terms in excess of ten years are not currently generally available and that policies with shorter terms are available only at premiums equal to or in excess of the premiums paid for our policies with Kemper.

Environmental Indemnity to HEP. In connection with our sale of pipelines and terminals to HEP, we entered into an Environmental Agreement pursuant to which we agreed to indemnify HEP against costs and liabilities incurred by HEP to the extent resulting from the existence of environmental conditions at the pipelines or terminals prior to the sales or from violations of environmental laws with respect to the pipelines and terminals occurring prior to the sale. Our environmental indemnification obligations under the Environmental Agreement expire after February 2015. In addition, our indemnity obligations are subject to HEP first incurring \$100,000 of damages as a result of pre-existing environmental conditions or violations. Our environmental indemnity obligations are further limited to an aggregate indemnification amount of \$20.0 million, including any amounts paid by us to HEP with respect to indemnification for breaches of our representations and warranties under a Contribution Agreement entered into as a part of the HEP transaction.

With respect to any remediation required for environmental conditions existing prior to the date of sale, we have the option under the Environmental Agreement to perform such remediation ourselves in lieu of indemnifying HEP for their costs of performing such remediation. Pursuant to this option, we are continuing to perform the ongoing remediation at the Wichita Falls terminal. Any remediation required under the terms of the Environmental Agreement is limited to the standards under the applicable environmental laws as in effect at the date of sale.

Environmental Indemnity to Sunoco. In connection with the sale of the Amdel and White Oil crude oil pipelines, we entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Sunoco pursuant to which we agreed to indemnify Sunoco against costs and liabilities incurred by Sunoco resulting from the existence of environmental conditions at the pipelines prior to March 1, 2006 or from violations of environmental laws with respect to the pipelines occurring prior to such date. With respect to any remediation required for environmental conditions existing prior to March 1, 2006, we have the option under the Purchase and Sale Agreement to perform such remediation ourselves in lieu of indemnifying Sunoco for their costs of performing such remediation. To date, Sunoco has not made any claims against us under the Purchase and Sale Agreement.

Other Government Regulation

The pipelines owned or operated by us and located in Texas are regulated by Department of Transportation rules and our intrastate pipelines are regulated by the Texas Railroad Commission. Within the Texas Railroad Commission, the Pipeline Safety Section of the Gas Services Division administers and enforces the federal and state requirements on our intrastate pipelines. All of our pipelines within Texas are permitted and certified by the Texas Railroad Commission's Gas Services Division.

The California State Fire Marshall's Office enforces federal pipeline regulations for pipelines in the State of California. We are required to have integrity management and other programs in place, and we anticipate spending approximately \$2.0 million over the next five years to comply with the regulations. We are also required to have a Pipeline Spill Response Plan for all California pipelines in our system which includes keeping the plan current, training employees to effect the plan and conducting annual, quarterly and more frequent spill drills. We are also required to maintain Certificates of Financial Responsibility with the State of California, Department of Fish and Game, and the Office of Spill Prevention and Response based on a worst case discharge. We have a Pipeline Spill

Response Plan under which our California pipelines operate and believe that we are generally in substantial compliance with the California pipeline requirements.

As required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and state requirements, marine oil transfer operations at the Richmond Beach terminal are conducted under the facility's Facility Response Plan ("FRP") approved and on file with the EPA, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Washington Department of Ecology. The FRP provides guidance to facility personnel for emergency responses to oil spills. It provides specific information on internal and external agency and contractor notification requirements, appropriate oil spill response actions, the proper disposal of contaminated materials, hazard evaluation and personnel safety, spill response equipment and material lists, and operator and response personnel training. The Richmond Beach terminal conducts four training drills per year for the purpose of assessing the adequacy of the Facility Response Plan and the effectiveness of personnel training. In addition to the Facility Response Plan, the Richmond Beach terminal conducts all transfer operations under a Marine Oil Transfer Operations Manual approved and on file with the U.S. Coast Guard and the Washington Department of Ecology.

The Petroleum Marketing Practices Act, or PMPA, is a federal law that governs the relationship between a refiner and a distributor pursuant to which the refiner permits a distributor to use a trademark in connection with the sale or distribution of motor fuel. We are subject to the provisions of the PMPA because we sublicense the FINA brand to our branded distributors in connection with their distribution and sale of motor fuels. Under the PMPA, we may not terminate or fail to renew these distributor contracts unless certain enumerated preconditions or grounds for termination or nonrenewal are met and we also comply with the prescribed notice requirements. The PMPA provides that our distributors may enforce the provisions of the act through civil actions against us. If we terminate or fail to renew one or more of our distributor contracts in accordance with certain requirements of the PMPA, those distributors may file lawsuits against us to compel continuation of their contracts or to recover damages from us. We have not terminated or failed to renew distribution contracts with our branded distributors.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately 2,821 employees. Approximately 723 employees worked in our refining and unbranded marketing segment, of which 628 were employed at our refineries and approximately 95 were employed at our corporate offices in Dallas, Texas. Approximately 122 employees worked in our asphalt segment and approximately 1,976 employees worked in our retail and branded marketing segment.

Approximately 120 of the 170 employees at our Big Spring refinery are covered by collective bargaining agreements that expire on April 1, 2012. None of the employees in our asphalt, retail and branded marketing segment or in our corporate offices are represented by a union. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

Properties

Our principal properties are described above under the captions "Refining and Unbranded Marketing," "Asphalt" and "Retail and Branded Marketing" in Item 1. We believe that our facilities are generally adequate for our operations and are maintained in a good state of repair in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2010, we were the lessee under a number of cancelable and non-cancelable leases for certain properties. Our leases are discussed more fully in Note 21 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Our current executive officers and key employees (identified by an asterisk), their ages as of March 1, 2011, and their business experience during at least the past five years are set forth below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
David Wiessman.....	56	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors
Jeff D. Morris	59	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Paul Eisman.....	55	President
Shai Even.....	42	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Joseph Israel	39	Chief Operating Officer
Claire A. Hart	55	Senior Vice President
Alan Moret.....	56	Senior Vice President of Supply
Michael Oster	39	Senior Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions
Jimmy C. Crosby*	51	Vice President of Refining — Big Spring
Ed Juno*	58	Vice President of Refining — Paramount
William Wuensche*	50	Vice President of Refining — Krotz Springs
William L. Thorpe*	64	Vice President of Asphalt Operations
Kyle McKeen*	47	President and Chief Executive Officer of Alon Brands
Joseph Lipman*	65	President and Chief Executive Officer of SCS

Set forth below is a brief description of the business experience of each of the executive officers and key employees listed above.

David Wiessman has served as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Alon since July 2000 and served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Alon from its formation in 2000 until May 2005. Mr. Wiessman has over 25 years of oil industry and marketing experience. Since 1994, Mr. Wiessman has been Chief Executive Officer, President and a director of Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd., or Alon Israel, Alon's parent company. In 1992, Bielsol Investments (1987) Ltd. acquired a 50% interest in Alon Israel. In 1987, Mr. Wiessman became Chief Executive Officer of, and a stockholder in, Bielsol Investments (1987) Ltd. In 1976, after serving in the Israeli Air Force, he became Chief Executive Officer of Bielsol Ltd., a privately-owned Israeli company that owns and operates gasoline stations and owns real estate in Israel. Mr. Wiessman is also Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Alon Holdings Blue Square-Israel, Ltd., which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE; Executive Chairman of Blue Square Real Estate Ltd., which is listed on the TASE; and Executive Chairman of the Board and President of Dor-Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd., which is listed on the TASE, and all of which are subsidiaries of Alon Israel.

Jeff D. Morris has served as a director and as our Chief Executive Officer since May 2005 and has served as Chief Executive Officer of our other operating subsidiaries since July 2000. Mr. Morris also served as our President from May 2005 until March 2010 and President of our other operating subsidiaries from July 2000 until March 2010. Prior to joining Alon, he held various positions at FINA, Inc., where he began his career in 1974. Mr. Morris served as Vice President of FINA's SouthEastern Business Unit from 1998 to 2000 and as Vice President of its SouthWestern Business Unit from 1995 to 1998. In these capacities, he was responsible for both the Big Spring refinery and FINA's Port Arthur refinery and the crude oil gathering assets and marketing activities for both business units. Mr. Morris has also been a director of our subsidiary Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. since 2008.

Paul Eisman was appointed to serve as our President in March 2010. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Eisman was Executive Vice President, Refining & Marketing Operations at Frontier Oil Corporation from 2006 to 2009 and held various positions at KBC Advanced Technologies from 2003 to 2006, including Vice President of North American Operations. During 2002, Mr. Eisman was Senior Vice President of Planning for Valero Energy Corporation following Valero's acquisition of Ultramar Diamond Shamrock. Prior to the acquisition, Mr. Eisman had a 24-year career with Ultramar Diamond Shamrock, serving in many technical and operational roles including Executive Vice President of Corporate Development and Refinery Manager at the McKee refinery.

Shai Even has served as a Senior Vice President since August 2008 and as our Chief Financial Officer since December 2004. Mr. Even served as a Vice President from May 2005 to August 2008 and Treasurer from August 2003 until March 2007. Shai Even is the brother of Shlomo Even, one of our directors.

Joseph Israel has served as our Chief Operating Officer since August 2008. Mr. Israel served as our Vice President of Mergers & Acquisitions from March 2005 to August 2008 and as our General Manager of Economics and Commerce from September 2000 to March 2005. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Israel held positions with several Israeli government entities beginning in 1995, including the Israeli Land Administration, the Israeli Fuel Administration and most recently as Economics and Commerce Vice President of Israel's Petroleum Energy Infrastructure entity.

Claire A. Hart has served as our Senior Vice President since January 2004 and served as our Chief Financial Officer and Vice President from August 2000 to January 2004. Prior to joining Alon, he held various positions in the Finance, Accounting and Operations departments of FINA for 13 years, serving as Treasurer from 1998 to August 2000 and as General Manager of Credit Operations from 1997 to 1998.

Alan Moret has served as our Senior Vice President of Supply since August 2008. Mr. Moret served as our Senior Vice President of Asphalt Operations from August 2006 to August 2008, with responsibility for asphalt operations and marketing at our refineries and asphalt terminals. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Moret was President of Paramount Petroleum Corporation from November 2001 to August 2006. Prior to joining Paramount Petroleum Corporation, Mr. Moret held various positions with Atlantic Richfield Company, most recently as President of ARCO Crude Trading, Inc. from 1998 to 2000 and as President of ARCO Seaway Pipeline Company from 1997 to 1998.

Michael Oster has served as our Senior Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions of Alon Energy since August 2008 and General Manager of Commercial Transactions of Alon Energy from January 2003 to August 2008. Prior to joining Alon Energy, Mr. Oster was a partner in the Israeli law firm, Yehuda Raveh and Co.

Jimmy C. Crosby has served as our Vice President of Refining — Big Spring since January 2010, as Vice President of Refining - California Refineries from March 2009 until January 2010, and as Vice President of Refining and Supply since May 2007, with responsibility for refinery and supply operations at our California refineries. Mr. Crosby served as our Vice President of Supply and Planning from May 2005 to May 2007, with responsibility for all terminal and refinery supply for our Big Spring refinery's marketing and refinery operations. Mr. Crosby served as our General Manager of Business Development and Planning from August 2000 to May 2005. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Crosby worked with FINA from 1996 to August 2000 where he last held the position of Manager of Planning and Economics for the Big Spring refinery.

Ed Juno has served as our Vice President of Refining — Paramount since January 2010. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Juno has been employed in the refining industry for over 35 years, most recently with Sinclair Oil Corporation as Manager of Sinclair's Wyoming refinery from 2008 to 2009 and as Operations Manager of the Wyoming refinery from 2003 to 2008.

William Wuensche has served as our Vice President of Refining — Krotz Springs since March 2009, with responsibility for refinery operations at the Krotz Springs refinery. Mr. Wuensche joined Alon in July 2008 and from August 2008 to March 2009, Mr. Wuensche served as Vice President of Refining of Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., our subsidiary conducting our refining operations at Krotz Springs. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Wuensche was with Valero Refining Company-Louisiana from June 2006 to July 2008, as Vice President and General Manager of Valero's Krotz Springs refinery and Valero Refining Company from February 2004 to June 2006, as Vice President and General Manager of Valero's McKee Refinery. Earlier in his career, Mr. Wuensche held various positions of increasing responsibilities in the engineering, economics and planning and refinery operations areas.

William L. Thorpe has served as Vice President of Asphalt Operations since August 2008, with responsibility over asphalt marketing and operations, quality control and quality assurance at our refineries and asphalt terminals

and safety, security and training at our asphalt terminals. Mr. Thorpe served as the Vice President of Asphalt Marketing of our subsidiary, Paramount Petroleum Corporation, from August 2006 to August 2008. Prior to joining Alon, Mr. Thorpe was with Paramount Petroleum Corporation from 1996 to August 2006 having responsibility for marketing and operations, serving as Senior Vice President. Prior to joining Paramount Petroleum Corporation, Mr. Thorpe held management positions with various companies, including Vice President of Pacific Resources, Inc., Vice President — Sales and Marketing of Marlex Petroleum Corporation, Vice President — Marketing of Charter Oil Company and Manager — Transportation Planning and Development of ConocoPhillips. Mr. Thorpe has served as Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Asphalt Institute and the Asphalt Pavement Association of California and became Chairman of the Board of the Asphalt Institute beginning in 2010.

Kyle McKeen has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Alon Brands, Inc., our subsidiary that manages our retail and branded marketing operations, since May 2008. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. McKeen served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Carter Energy, an independent energy marketer supporting over 600 retailers by providing fuel supply, merchandising and marketing support, and consulting services. Prior to joining Carter Energy in 2005, Mr. McKeen was a member of the Board of Managers of Alon USA Interests, LLC from September 2002 to 2005 and held numerous positions of increasing responsibilities with Alon Energy, including Vice President of Marketing.

Joseph Lipman has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC, or SCS, our subsidiary conducting our retail operations since July 2001. From 1997 to July 2001, Mr. Lipman served as General Manager of Cosmos, a chain of supermarkets in Israel owned by Super-Sol Ltd., where he was responsible for marketing and store operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The occurrence of any of the events described in this Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other of our filings with the SEC could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In evaluating an investment in any of our securities, you should consider carefully, among other things, the factors and the specific risks set forth below. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See “Forward-Looking Statements” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7 for a discussion of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected.

The price volatility of crude oil, other feedstocks, refined products and fuel and utility services may have a material adverse effect on our earnings, profitability and cash flows.

Our refining and marketing earnings, profitability and cash flows from operations depend primarily on the margin above fixed and variable expenses (including the cost of refinery feedstocks, such as crude oil) at which we are able to sell refined products. When the margin between refined product prices and crude oil and other feedstock prices contracts or inverts, as has been the case in recent periods and may continue to be the case in the future, our results of operations and cash flows are negatively affected. Refining margins historically have been volatile, and are likely to continue to be volatile, as a result of a variety of factors including fluctuations in the prices of crude oil, other feedstocks, refined products and fuel and utility services. For example, in the last half of 2008, the price for West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil fluctuated between \$31.27 and \$145.31 per barrel, while the price for Gulf Coast unleaded gasoline fluctuated between 76.8 cents per gallon, or cpg, and 474.6 cpg. The direction and timing of changes in prices for crude oil and refined products do not necessarily correlate with one another and it is the relationship between such prices, rather than the nominal amounts of such prices, that has the greatest impact on our results of operations and cash flows. Prices of crude oil, other feedstocks and refined products, and the relationships between such prices and prices for refined products, depend on numerous factors beyond our control, including the supply of and demand for crude oil, other feedstocks, gasoline, diesel, asphalt and other refined products and the relative magnitude and timing of such changes. Such supply and demand are affected by, among other things:

- changes in global and local economic conditions;

- domestic and foreign demand for fuel products;
- worldwide political conditions, particularly in significant oil producing regions such as the Middle East, North and West Africa and Venezuela;
- the level of foreign and domestic production of crude oil and refined products and the level of crude oil, feedstock and refined products imported into the United States;
- utilization rates of U.S. refineries;
- development and marketing of alternative and competing fuels;
- commodities speculation;
- accidents, interruptions in transportation, inclement weather or other events that can cause unscheduled shutdowns or otherwise adversely affect our refineries;
- federal and state government regulations; and
- local factors, including market conditions, weather conditions and the level of operations of other refineries and pipelines in our markets.

Although we continually analyze refinery operating margins at our individual refineries and seek to adjust throughput volumes to optimize our operating results based on market conditions, there are inherent limitations on our ability to offset the effects of adverse market conditions. For example, reductions in throughput volumes in a negative operating margin environment may reduce operating losses, but it would not eliminate them because we would still be incurring fixed costs and other variable costs.

The nature of our business requires us to maintain substantial quantities of crude oil and refined product inventories. Because crude oil and refined products are essentially commodities, we have no control over the changing market value of these inventories. Our inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market value under the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) inventory valuation methodology. As a result, if the market value of our inventory were to decline to an amount less than our LIFO cost, we would record a write-down of inventory and a non-cash charge to cost of sales. Our investment in inventory is affected by the general level of crude oil prices, and significant increases in crude oil prices could result in substantial working capital requirements to maintain inventory volumes.

In addition, the volatility in costs of natural gas, electricity and other utility services used by our refineries and other operations affect our operating costs. Utility prices have been, and will continue to be, affected by factors outside our control, such as supply and demand for utility services in both local and regional markets. Future increases in utility prices may have a negative effect on our earnings, profitability and cash flows.

Our profitability depends, in part, on the sweet/sour crude oil price spread. A decrease in this spread could negatively affect our profitability.

Because our Big Spring and California refineries are configured to process substantial volumes of sour crude oils, our profitability depends, in part, on the price spread between sweet crude oil and sour crude oil, which we refer to as the sweet/sour spread. In recent years, the sweet/sour spread has significantly narrowed and any further tightening of the sweet/sour spreads could negatively affect our profitability.

The profitability of our California refineries depends, in part, on the light/heavy crude oil price spread. A decrease in this spread could negatively affect our profitability.

Our California refineries process significant volumes of heavy crude oils and, as a result, our profitability depends in part on the price spread between light crude oil and heavy crude oil, which we refer to as the light/heavy spread. Because processing light crude oils produces higher percentages of light products, light crude oils typically are priced higher than heavy crude oils. In 2009, the light/heavy spread was less than in 2008 and the light/heavy spread fluctuated in 2010. Any further tightening of the light/heavy spread could negatively affect profitability.

Our indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition or make us more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions.

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated outstanding indebtedness was \$916.3 million. Our level of indebtedness could have significant effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows and, consequently, important consequences to your investment in our securities, such as:

- we may be limited in our ability to obtain additional financing to fund our working capital needs, capital expenditures and debt service requirements or our other operational needs;
- we may be limited in our ability to use operating cash flow in other areas of our business because we must dedicate a substantial portion of these funds to make principal and interest payments on our debt;
- we may be at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors with less leverage since we may be less capable of responding to adverse economic and industry conditions; and
- we may not have sufficient flexibility to react to adverse changes in the economy, our business or the industries in which we operate.

In addition, our ability to make payments on our indebtedness will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. Our ability to generate cash is subject to general economic and market conditions and financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash to fund our working capital, capital expenditure, debt service and other liquidity needs, which could result in our inability to comply with financial and other covenants contained in our debt agreements, our being unable to repay or pay interest on our indebtedness, and our inability to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are unable to service our debt obligations, fund our other liquidity needs and maintain compliance with our financial and other covenants, we could be forced to curtail our operations, our creditors could accelerate our indebtedness and exercise other remedies and we could be required to pursue one or more alternative strategies, such as selling assets or refinancing or restructuring our indebtedness. However, we cannot assure you that any such alternatives would be feasible or prove adequate.

The recent recession and credit crisis and related turmoil in the global financial system has had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business and profitability are affected by the overall level of demand for our products, which in turn is affected by factors such as overall levels of economic activity and business and consumer confidence and spending. Recent declines in global economic activity and consumer and business confidence and spending have significantly reduced the level of demand for our products. In addition, severe reductions in the availability and increases in the cost of credit have adversely affected our ability to fund our operations and operate our refineries at full capacity, and have adversely affected our operating margins. Together, these factors have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is indirectly exposed to risks faced by our suppliers, customers and other business partners. The impact on these constituencies of the risks posed by the recent recession and credit crisis and related turmoil in the global financial system have included or could include interruptions or delays in the performance by counterparties

to our contracts, reductions and delays in customer purchases, delays in or the inability of customers to obtain financing to purchase our products and the inability of customers to pay for our products. Any of these events may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The dangers inherent in our operations could cause disruptions and could expose us to potentially significant losses, costs or liabilities.

Our operations are subject to significant hazards and risks inherent in refining operations and in transporting and storing crude oil, intermediate products and refined products. These hazards and risks include, but are not limited to, natural disasters, fires, explosions, pipeline ruptures and spills, third party interference and mechanical failure of equipment at our or third-party facilities, any of which could result in production and distribution difficulties and disruptions, environmental pollution, personal injury or wrongful death claims and other damage to our properties and the properties of others. We experienced such an event on February 18, 2008 when a fire at the Big Spring refinery destroyed the propylene recovery unit and damaged equipment in the alkylation and gas concentration units. As a result the Big Spring refinery's crude unit did not operate until April 5, 2008 and the FCCU did not resume operations until September 26, 2008.

The occurrence of such events at any of our refineries could significantly disrupt our production and distribution of refined products, and any sustained disruption could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to interruptions of supply as a result of our reliance on pipelines for transportation of crude oil and refined products.

Our refineries receive a substantial percentage of their crude oil and deliver a substantial percentage of their refined products through pipelines. We could experience an interruption of supply or delivery, or an increased cost of receiving crude oil and delivering refined products to market, if the ability of these pipelines to transport crude oil or refined products is disrupted because of accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, governmental regulation, terrorism, other third party action or any of the types of events described in the preceding risk factor. Our prolonged inability to use any of the pipelines that we use to transport crude oil or refined products could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

If the price of crude oil increases significantly, it could reduce our margin on our fixed-price asphalt supply contracts.

We enter into fixed-price asphalt supply contracts pursuant to which we agree to deliver asphalt to customers at future dates. We set the pricing terms in these agreements based, in part, upon the price of crude oil at the time we enter into each contract. If the price of crude oil increases from the time we enter into the contract to the time we produce the asphalt, our margins from these sales could be adversely affected. For example, in the first half of 2008, WTI crude prices increased from \$87.15 per barrel to \$140.22 per barrel over a period of six months. Primarily as a result of these increases in the cost of crude, we experienced reduced margins from our asphalt sales in the first half of 2008.

Our operating results are seasonal and generally lower in the first and fourth quarters of the year.

Demand for gasoline and asphalt products is generally higher during the summer months than during the winter months due to seasonal increases in highway traffic and road construction work. Seasonal fluctuations in highway traffic also affect motor fuels and merchandise sales in our retail stores. As a result, our operating results for the first and fourth calendar quarters are generally lower than those for the second and third calendar quarters of each year. This seasonality is most pronounced in our asphalt business.

If the price of crude oil increases significantly, it could limit our ability to purchase enough crude oil to operate our refineries at full capacity.

We rely in part on borrowings and letters of credit under our revolving credit facilities to purchase crude oil for our refineries. If the price of crude oil increases significantly, we may not have sufficient capacity under our revolving credit facilities to purchase enough crude oil to operate our refineries at full capacity. A failure to operate our refineries at full capacity could adversely affect our profitability and cash flows.

Changes in our credit profile could affect our relationships with our suppliers, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and our ability to operate our refineries at full capacity.

Changes in our credit profile could affect the way crude oil suppliers view our ability to make payments and induce them to shorten the payment terms for our purchases or require us to post security prior to payment. Due to the large dollar amounts and volume of our crude oil and other feedstock purchases, any imposition by our suppliers of more burdensome payment terms on us may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and our ability to make payments to our suppliers. This, in turn, could cause us to be unable to operate our refineries at full capacity. A failure to operate our refineries at full capacity could adversely affect our profitability and cash flows.

Competition in the refining and marketing industry is intense, and an increase in competition in the markets in which we sell our products could adversely affect our earnings and profitability.

We compete with a broad range of companies in our refining and marketing operations. Many of these competitors are integrated, multinational oil companies that are substantially larger than we are. Because of their diversity, integration of operations, larger capitalization, larger and more complex refineries and greater resources, these companies may be better able to withstand disruptions in operations and volatile market conditions, to offer more competitive pricing and to obtain crude oil in times of shortage.

We are not engaged in the exploration and production business and therefore do not produce any of our crude oil feedstocks. Certain of our competitors, however, obtain a portion of their feedstocks from company-owned production. Competitors that have their own crude production are at times able to offset losses from refining operations with profits from producing operations, and may be better positioned to withstand periods of depressed refining margins or feedstock shortages. In addition, we compete with other industries, such as wind, solar and hydropower, that provide alternative means to satisfy the energy and fuel requirements of our industrial, commercial and individual customers. If we are unable to compete effectively with these competitors, both within and outside our industry, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Competition in the asphalt industry is intense, and an increase in competition in the markets in which we sell our asphalt products could adversely affect our earnings and profitability.

Our asphalt business competes with other refiners and with regional and national asphalt marketing companies. Many of these competitors are larger, more diverse companies with greater resources, providing them advantages in obtaining crude oil and other blendstocks and in competing through bidding processes for asphalt supply contracts.

We compete in large part on our ability to deliver specialized asphalt products which we produce under proprietary technology licenses. Recently, demand for these specialized products has increased due to new specification requirements by state and federal governments. If we were to lose our rights under our technology licenses, or if competing technologies for specialized products are developed by our competitors, our profitability could be adversely affected.

Competition in the retail industry is intense, and an increase in competition in the markets in which our retail businesses operate could adversely affect our earnings and profitability.

Our retail operations compete with numerous convenience stores, gasoline service stations, supermarket chains, drug stores, fast food operations and other retail outlets. Increasingly, national high-volume grocery and dry-goods retailers, such as Albertson's and Wal-Mart are entering the gasoline retailing business. Many of these competitors are substantially larger than we are. Because of their diversity, integration of operations and greater resources, these companies may be better able to withstand volatile market conditions or levels of low or no profitability. In addition, these retailers may use promotional pricing or discounts, both at the pump and in the store, to encourage in-store merchandise sales. These activities by our competitors could adversely affect our profit margins. Additionally, our convenience stores could lose market share, relating to both gasoline and merchandise, to these and other retailers, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows. Our convenience stores compete in large part based on their ability to offer convenience to customers. Consequently, changes in traffic patterns and the type, number and location of competing stores could result in the loss of customers and reduced sales and profitability at affected stores.

We may incur significant costs to comply with new or changing environmental laws and regulations.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulatory controls on air emissions, water discharges, waste management and the clean-up of contamination that can require costly compliance measures. If we fail to meet environmental requirements, we may be subject to administrative, civil and criminal proceedings by state and federal authorities, as well as civil proceedings by environmental groups and other individuals, which could result in substantial fines and penalties against us as well as governmental or court orders that could alter, limit or stop our operations.

On February 2, 2007, we committed in writing to enter into discussions with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, under the National Petroleum Refinery Initiative. To date, the EPA has not made any specific findings against us or any of our refineries, and we have not determined whether we will ultimately enter into a settlement agreement with the EPA. Based on prior settlements that the EPA has reached with other petroleum refiners under the Petroleum Refinery Initiative, we anticipate that the EPA will seek relief in the form of the payment of civil penalties, the installation of air pollution controls and the implementation of environmentally beneficial projects. At this time, we cannot estimate the amount of any such civil penalties or the costs of any required controls or environmentally beneficial projects.

Our Big Spring refinery is one of more than 100 facilities in Texas to receive a Clean Air Act request for information from the EPA relating to the EPA's disapproval of Texas' "flexible permit rule." According to the EPA, the Texas "flexible permit rule" was never approved by the EPA for inclusion in the Texas state clean-air implementation plan and, therefore, emission limitations in Texas flexible permits are not federally enforceable. The EPA indicated that it would consider enforcement against holders of flexible permits that failed to comply with applicable federal requirements on a case-by-case basis. At this time, we have agreed to make a federally enforceable commitment by March 31, 2011 to apply for a non-flexible permit. It is unclear whether we will have any obligation to install new controls.

The U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate are in various stages of considering legislation intended to control and reduce emissions of "greenhouse gases," or "GHGs," in the United States. GHGs are certain gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, that may be contributing to warming of the Earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict when the House and Senate may enact climate change legislation, any laws or regulations that may be adopted to restrict or reduce emissions of GHGs would likely require us to incur increased costs. If we are unable to sell our refined products at a price that reflects such increased costs, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any increase in prices of refined products resulting from such increased costs could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition to the climate change legislation under consideration by Congress, on December 7, 2009, the EPA issued an endangerment finding that GHGs endanger both public health and welfare, and that GHG emissions from motor vehicles contribute to the threat of climate change. Although the finding itself does not impose requirements on regulated entities, it allowed the EPA and the Department of Transportation to finalize a jointly proposed rule regulating greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and establishing Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for light-duty vehicles. National GHG tailpipe standards for passenger cars and light trucks were finalized on April 1, 2010.

Once GHGs became regulated by the EPA for vehicles, they also became regulated pollutants under the Clean Air Act potentially triggering other Clean Air Act requirements. On May 13, 2010, EPA announced a final rule to raise the threshold amount of GHG emissions that a source would have to emit to trigger certain Clean Air Act permitting requirements and the need to install controls to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Beginning in January 2011, facilities already subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V operating permit programs that increase their emissions of GHGs by 75,000 tons per year will be required to install control technology, known as “Best Available Control Technology,” to address the GHG emissions. Both the endangerment finding and stationary source rule are being challenged, however. If the EPA’s actions withstand legal challenge, the new obligations finalized in the stationary source rule could require us to incur increased costs. If we are unable to sell our refined products at a price that captures such increased costs, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any increase in prices of refined products resulting from such increased costs could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, new laws and regulations, new interpretations of existing laws and regulations, increased governmental enforcement or other developments could require us to make additional unforeseen expenditures. Many of these laws and regulations are becoming increasingly stringent, and the cost of compliance with these requirements can be expected to increase over time. We are not able to predict the impact of new or changed laws or regulations or changes in the ways that such laws or regulations are administered, interpreted or enforced. The requirements to be met, as well as the technology and length of time available to meet those requirements, continue to develop and change. To the extent that the costs associated with meeting any of these requirements are substantial and not adequately provided for, our results of operations and cash flows could suffer.

We may incur significant costs and liabilities with respect to environmental lawsuits and proceedings and any investigation and remediation of existing and future environmental conditions.

We are currently investigating and remediating, in some cases pursuant to government orders, soil and groundwater contamination at our refineries, terminals and convenience stores. Since August 2000, we have spent approximately \$20.0 million with respect to the investigation and remediation of our Big Spring refinery and related terminals. We anticipate spending approximately \$7.5 million in investigation and remediation expenses in connection with our Big Spring refinery and terminals over the next 15 years. Since their acquisition, we have spent approximately \$9.1 million with respect to the investigation and remediation of our California refineries and related terminals. We anticipate spending an additional \$40.5 million in investigation and remediation expenses in connection with our California refineries and terminals over the next 15 years. There can be no assurances, however, that we will not have to spend more than these anticipated amounts. Our handling and storage of petroleum and hazardous substances may lead to additional contamination at our facilities and facilities to which we send or sent wastes or by-products for treatment or disposal, in which case we may be subject to additional cleanup costs, governmental penalties, and third-party suits alleging personal injury and property damage. Although we have sold three of our pipelines and three of our terminals to HEP and two of our pipelines pursuant to a transaction with an affiliate of Sunoco, Inc. (“Sunoco”), we have agreed, subject to certain limitations, to indemnify HEP and Sunoco for costs and liabilities that may be incurred by them as a result of environmental conditions existing at the time of the sale. See Items 1 and 2 “Business and Properties—Government Regulation and Legislation—Environmental Indemnity to HEP” and “Business and Properties—Government Regulation and Legislation—Environmental Indemnity to Sunoco.” If we are forced to incur costs or pay liabilities in connection with such proceedings and investigations, such costs and payments could be significant and could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows.

We could incur substantial costs or disruptions in our business if we cannot obtain or maintain necessary permits and authorizations or otherwise comply with health, safety, environmental and other laws and regulations.

From time to time, we have been sued or investigated for alleged violations of health, safety, environmental and other laws. If a lawsuit or enforcement proceeding were commenced or resolved against us, we could incur significant costs and liabilities. In addition, our operations require numerous permits and authorizations under various laws and regulations. These authorizations and permits are subject to revocation, renewal or modification and can require operational changes to limit impacts or potential impacts on the environment and/or health and safety. A violation of authorization or permit conditions or other legal or regulatory requirements could result in substantial fines, criminal sanctions, permit revocations, injunctions, and/or facility shutdowns. In addition, major modifications of our operations could require modifications to our existing permits or upgrades to our existing pollution control equipment. Any or all of these matters could have a negative effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

We could encounter significant opposition to operations at our California refineries.

Our Paramount refinery is located in a residential area. The refinery is located near schools, apartment complexes, private homes and shopping establishments. In addition, our Long Beach refinery is also located in close proximity to other commercial facilities. Any loss of community support for our California refining operations could result in higher than expected expenses in connection with opposing any community action to restrict or terminate the operation of the refinery. Any community action in opposition to our current and planned use of the California refineries could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

The occurrence of a release of hazardous materials or a catastrophic event affecting our California refineries could endanger persons living nearby.

Because our California refineries are located in residential areas, any release of hazardous material or catastrophic event could cause injuries to persons outside the confines of these refineries. In the event that persons were injured as a result of such an event, we would likely incur substantial legal costs as well as any costs resulting from settlements or adjudication of claims from such injured persons. The extent of these expenses and costs could be in excess of the limits provided by our insurance policies. As a result, any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

Certain of our facilities are located in areas that have a history of earthquakes or hurricanes, the occurrence of which could materially impact our operations.

Our refineries located in California and the related pipeline and asphalt terminals, and to a lesser extent our refinery and operations in Oregon, are located in areas with a history of earthquakes, some of which have been quite severe. Our Krotz Springs refinery is located less than 100 miles from the Gulf Coast. In August 2008, the Krotz Springs refinery sustained minor physical damage from Hurricane Gustav; however, the regional utilities were affected and, as a result, the Krotz Springs refinery was without electric power for one week. Offshore crude oil production and gathering facilities were impacted by Gustav and a subsequent storm, which temporarily limited the availability of crude oil to the Krotz Springs refinery. In the event of an earthquake or hurricane that causes damage to our refining, pipeline or asphalt terminal assets, or the infrastructure necessary for the operation of these assets, such as the availability of usable roads, electricity, water, or natural gas, we may experience a significant interruption in our refining and/or marketing operations. Such an interruption could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

Terrorist attacks, threats of war or actual war may negatively affect our operations, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Terrorist attacks, threats of war or actual war, as well as events occurring in response to or in connection with them, may adversely affect our operations, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Energy-related

assets (which could include refineries, terminals and pipelines such as ours) may be at greater risk of terrorist attacks than other possible targets in the United States. A direct attack on our assets or assets used by us could have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, any terrorist attack, threats of war or actual war could have an adverse impact on energy prices, including prices for our crude oil and refined products, and an adverse impact on the margins from our refining and marketing operations. In addition, disruption or significant increases in energy prices could result in government-imposed price controls.

Covenants in our credit agreements could limit our ability to undertake certain types of transactions and adversely affect our liquidity.

Our credit agreements contain negative and financial covenants and events of default that may limit our financial flexibility and ability to undertake certain types of transactions. For example, we are subject to negative covenants that restrict our activities, including changes in control of Alon or certain of our subsidiaries, restrictions on creating liens, engaging in mergers, consolidations and sales of assets, incurring additional indebtedness, entering into certain lease obligations, making certain capital expenditures, and making certain dividend, debt and other restricted payments. Should we desire to undertake a transaction that is prohibited or limited by our credit agreements, we will need to obtain the consent of our lenders or refinance our credit facilities. Such consents or refinancings may not be possible or may not be available on commercially acceptable terms, or at all.

Our insurance policies do not cover all losses, costs or liabilities that we may experience.

We maintain significant insurance coverage, but it does not cover all potential losses, costs or liabilities, and our business interruption insurance coverage does not apply unless a business interruption exceeds a period of 45 to 75 days, depending upon the specific policy. We could suffer losses for uninsurable or uninsured risks or in amounts in excess of our existing insurance coverage. Our ability to obtain and maintain adequate insurance may be affected by conditions in the insurance market over which we have no control. The occurrence of an event that is not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to risks associated with the credit-worthiness of the insurer of our environmental policies.

The insurer under two of our environmental policies is The Kemper Insurance Companies, which has experienced significant downgrades of its credit ratings in recent years and is currently in run-off. These two policies are 20-year policies that were purchased to protect us against expenditures not covered by our indemnification agreement with FINA. Our insurance brokers have advised us that environmental insurance policies with terms in excess of ten years are not currently available and that policies with shorter terms are available only at premiums equal to or in excess of the premiums paid for our policies with Kemper. Accordingly, we are currently subject to the risk that Kemper will be unable to comply with its obligations under these policies and that comparable insurance may not be available or, if available, at premiums equal to or in excess of our current premiums with Kemper. However, we have no reason at this time to believe that Kemper will not be able to comply with its obligations under these policies.

If we lose any of our key personnel, our ability to manage our business and continue our growth could be negatively affected.

Our future performance depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our senior management team and key technical personnel. We do not currently maintain key man life insurance with respect to any member of our senior management team. The loss or unavailability to us of any member of our senior management team or a key technical employee could significantly harm us. We face competition for these professionals from our competitors, our customers and other companies operating in our industry. To the extent that the services of members of our senior management team and key technical personnel would be unavailable to us for any reason, we would be required to hire other personnel to manage and operate our company and to develop our products and technology. We cannot assure you that we would be able to locate or employ such qualified personnel on acceptable terms or at all.

A substantial portion of our Big Spring refinery's workforce is unionized, and we may face labor disruptions that would interfere with our operations.

As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 170 people at our Big Spring refinery, approximately 120 of whom were covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The collective bargaining agreement expires April 1, 2012. Our current labor agreement may not prevent a strike or work stoppage in the future, and any such work stoppage could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

We conduct our convenience store business under a license agreement with 7-Eleven, and the loss of this license could adversely affect the results of operations of our retail and branded marketing segment.

Our convenience store operations are primarily conducted under the 7-Eleven name pursuant to a license agreement between 7-Eleven, Inc. and Alon. 7-Eleven may terminate the agreement if we default on our obligations under the agreement. This termination would result in our convenience stores losing the use of the 7-Eleven brand name, the accompanying 7-Eleven advertising and certain other brand names and products used exclusively by 7-Eleven. Termination of the license agreement could have a material adverse effect on our retail operations.

We may not be able to successfully execute our strategy of growth through acquisitions.

A component of our growth strategy is to selectively acquire refining and marketing assets and retail assets in order to increase cash flow and earnings. Our ability to do so will be dependent upon a number of factors, including our ability to identify acceptable acquisition candidates, consummate acquisitions on favorable terms, successfully integrate acquired assets and obtain financing to fund acquisitions and to support our growth and many other factors beyond our control. Risks associated with acquisitions include those relating to:

- diversion of management time and attention from our existing business;
- challenges in managing the increased scope, geographic diversity and complexity of operations;
- difficulties in integrating the financial, technological and management standards, processes, procedures and controls of an acquired business with those of our existing operations;
- liability for known or unknown environmental conditions or other contingent liabilities not covered by indemnification or insurance;
- greater than anticipated expenditures required for compliance with environmental or other regulatory standards or for investments to improve operating results;
- difficulties in achieving anticipated operational improvements;
- incurrence of additional indebtedness to finance acquisitions or capital expenditures relating to acquired assets; and
- issuance of additional equity, which could result in further dilution of the ownership interest of existing stockholders.

We may not be successful in acquiring additional assets, and any acquisitions that we do consummate may not produce the anticipated benefits or may have adverse effects on our business and operating results.

We depend upon our subsidiaries for cash to meet our obligations and pay any dividends, and we do not own 100% of the stock of our operating subsidiaries.

We are a holding company. Our subsidiaries conduct all of our operations and own substantially all of our assets. Consequently, our cash flow and our ability to meet our obligations or pay dividends to our stockholders depend

upon the cash flow of our subsidiaries and the payment of funds by our subsidiaries to us in the form of dividends, tax sharing payments or otherwise. Our subsidiaries' ability to make any payments will depend on their earnings, cash flows, the terms of their indebtedness, tax considerations and legal restrictions. Three of our executive officers, Messrs. Morris, Hart and Concienne, own shares of nonvoting stock of two of our subsidiaries, Alon Assets, Inc., or Alon Assets, and Alon USA Operating, Inc., or Alon Operating. As of December 31, 2010, the shares owned by these executive officers represent 6.32% of the aggregate equity interest in these subsidiaries. In addition, these executive officers hold options vesting through 2010 which, if exercised, could increase their aggregate ownership to 6.54% of Alon Assets and Alon Operating. To the extent these two subsidiaries pay dividends to us, Messrs. Morris, Hart and Concienne will be entitled to receive pro rata dividends based on their equity ownership. For additional information, see "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management." Messrs. Morris, Hart and Concienne are parties to stockholders' agreements with Alon Assets and Alon Operating, pursuant to which we may elect or be required to purchase their shares in connection with put/call rights or rights of first refusal contained in those agreements. The purchase price for the shares is generally determined pursuant to certain formulas set forth in the stockholders' agreements, but after July 31, 2010, the purchase price, under certain circumstances involving a termination of, or resignation from, employment would be the fair market value of the shares. For additional information, see Item 12 "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Holders and Management."

It may be difficult to serve process on or enforce a United States judgment against certain of our directors.

All of our directors, other than Messrs. Ron Haddock and Jeff Morris, reside in Israel. In addition, a substantial portion of the assets of these directors are located outside of the United States. As a result, you may have difficulty serving legal process within the United States upon any of these persons. You may also have difficulty enforcing, both in and outside the United States, judgments you may obtain in United States courts against these persons in any action, including actions based upon the civil liability provisions of United States federal or state securities laws. Furthermore, there is substantial doubt that the courts of the State of Israel would enter judgments in original actions brought in those courts predicated on United States federal or state securities laws.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the ordinary conduct of our business, we are subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations and claims, including environmental claims and employee related matters. Although we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of lawsuits, investigations and claims asserted against us, we do not believe that any currently pending legal proceeding or proceedings to which we are a party will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

ITEM 4. RESERVED.

PART II

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

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ALJ."

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low sales prices of our common stock for each quarterly period within the two most recently completed fiscal years:

<u>Quarterly Period</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2010		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.16
Third Quarter	6.99	4.77
Second Quarter	7.92	6.04
First Quarter.....	8.08	6.52
2009		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 10.18	\$ 6.60
Third Quarter	11.20	8.20
Second Quarter	15.90	9.92
First Quarter.....	15.46	8.76

Holders

As of March 1, 2011, there were approximately 26 common stockholders of record.

Dividends

On April 2, 2009, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.144 million.

On June 15, 2009, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.144 million.

On September 15, 2009, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.144 million.

On December 15, 2009, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.144 million.

On March 31, 2010, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.144 million.

On June 15, 2010, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.285 million.

On September 15, 2010, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock. In connection with our cash dividend payment to stockholders, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received an aggregate cash dividend of \$0.164 million.

On December 15, 2010, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of our common stock.

We intend to continue to pay quarterly cash dividends on our common stock at an annual rate of \$0.16 per share. However, the declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, legal requirements, restrictions in our debt agreements, the terms of our preferred stock and other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

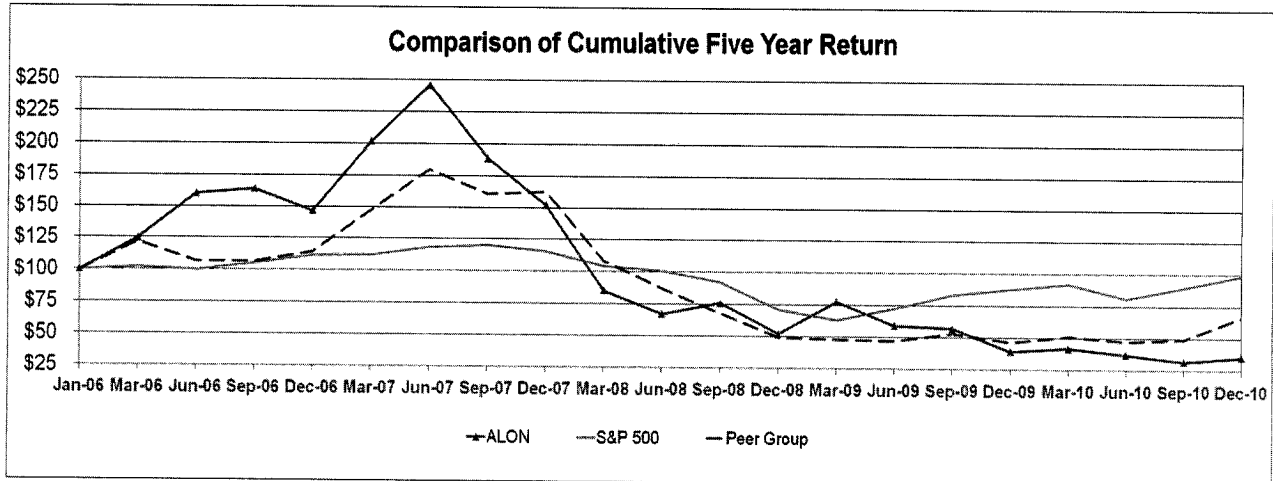
Alon has entered into unregistered sales of equity securities as described in Item 9B of this Form 10-K.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Stockholder Return Performance Graph

The following performance graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on Alon common stock as traded on the NYSE with the Standard & Poor’s 500 Stock Index (the “S&P 500”) and our peer group for the cumulative five year period from January 3, 2006 to December 31, 2010, assuming an initial investment of \$100 dollars and the reinvestment of all dividends, if any. The “Peer Group” includes Frontier Oil Corporation, Tesoro Petroleum Corp. and Valero Energy Corporation.



ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated financial and operating data for our company. The selected historical consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected historical consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our financial statements include the results of the Krotz Springs refining business from July 1, 2008. As a result of this transaction, the financial and operating data for periods prior to the effective date of this transaction may not be comparable to the data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The following selected historical consolidated financial and operating data should be read in conjunction with Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
Net sales (1)	\$ 4,030,743	\$ 3,915,732	\$ 5,156,706	\$ 4,542,151	\$ 3,093,890
Operating costs and expenses (1)	4,192,469	3,994,977	5,258,153	4,363,238	2,877,811
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets (2)	—	—	279,680	—	—
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets (3)	945	(1,591)	45,244	7,206	63,255
Operating income (loss)	(160,781)	(80,836)	223,477	186,119	279,334
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	(122,932)	(115,156)	82,883	103,936	157,368
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$ (2.27)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 1.77	\$ 2.22	\$ 3.37
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	54,186	46,829	46,788	46,763	46,738
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted	\$ (2.27)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 1.72	\$ 2.16	\$ 3.36
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	54,186	46,829	49,583	46,804	46,779
Cash dividends per common share....	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	3.03
CASH FLOW DATA:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 21,330	\$ 283,145	\$ (812)	\$ 123,950	\$ 142,977
Investing activities	(40,925)	(138,691)	(610,322)	(147,254)	(421,070)
Financing activities	50,845	(122,471)	560,973	27,753	205,439
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 71,687	\$ 40,437	\$ 18,454	\$ 95,911	\$ 64,166
Working capital	990	84,257	250,384	279,580	228,779
Total assets	2,088,521	2,132,789	2,413,433	1,581,386	1,408,785
Total debt	916,305	937,024	1,103,569	536,615	498,669
Total equity	341,767	431,918	536,867	403,922	299,862

(1) Our buy/sell arrangements involve linked purchases and sales related to refined product contracts entered into to address location, quality or grade requirements. These buy/sell transactions are included on a net basis in net

sales in the consolidated statements of operations and profits are recognized when the exchanged product is sold. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

- (2) Gain on involuntary conversion of assets reported in 2008 of \$279.7 million represents the insurance proceeds received as a result of the Big Spring refinery fire in excess of the book value of the assets impaired of \$25.3 million and demolition and repair expenses of \$25.0 million incurred through December 31, 2008.
- (3) Gain on disposition of assets reported in 2008 primarily reflects the recognition of all the remaining deferred gain associated with the HEP transaction due to the termination of an indemnification agreement with HEP. Gain on disposition of assets reported in 2007 reflects the recognition of \$7.2 million deferred gain recorded primarily in connection with the HEP transaction. Gain on disposition of assets reported in 2006 reflects the \$52.5 million gain recognized in connection with the Amdel and White Oil transaction and the recognition of \$10.8 million deferred gain recorded in connection with the HEP transaction.

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Items 1 and 2 "Business and Properties," and Item 6 "Selected Financial Data."

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this report and other materials we file with the SEC, or in other written or oral statements made by us, other than statements of historical fact, are "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements relate to matters such as our industry, business strategy, goals and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, capital expenditures, liquidity and capital resources and other financial and operating information. We have used the words "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "budget," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "will," "future" and similar terms and phrases to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations regarding future events, results or outcomes. These expectations may or may not be realized. Some of these expectations may be based upon assumptions or judgments that prove to be incorrect. In addition, our business and operations involve numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, which could result in our expectations not being realized or otherwise materially affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See Item 1A "Risk Factors."

Actual events, results and outcomes may differ materially from our expectations due to a variety of factors. Although it is not possible to identify all of these factors, they include, among others, the following:

- changes in general economic conditions and capital markets;
- changes in the underlying demand for our products;
- the availability, costs and price volatility of crude oil, other refinery feedstocks and refined products;
- changes in the sweet/sour spread;
- changes in the light/heavy spread;
- changes in the spread between West Texas Intermediate crude oil and Light Louisiana and Heavy Louisiana Sweet crude oils;

- the effects of transactions involving forward contracts and derivative instruments;
- actions of customers and competitors;
- changes in fuel and utility costs incurred by our facilities;
- disruptions due to equipment interruption, pipeline disruptions or failure at our or third-party facilities;
- the execution of planned capital projects;
- adverse changes in the credit ratings assigned to our trade credit and debt instruments;
- the effects of and cost of compliance with current and future state and federal environmental, economic, safety and other laws, policies and regulations;
- operating hazards, natural disasters, casualty losses and other matters beyond our control;
- realization of synergies and accretion to reported earnings from our acquisition of the Bakersfield refinery;
- integration of the operations and employees of the Bakersfield refinery and the timing of such integration;
- the global financial crisis' impact on our business and financial condition; and
- the other factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 under the caption "Risk Factors."

Any one of these factors or a combination of these factors could materially affect our future results of operations and could influence whether any forward-looking statements ultimately prove to be accurate. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results and future performance may differ materially from those suggested in any forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update these statements unless we are required by the securities laws to do so.

Overview

We are an independent refiner and marketer of petroleum products operating primarily in the South Central, Southwestern and Western regions of the United States. Our crude oil refineries are located in Texas, California, Oregon and Louisiana and have a combined throughput capacity of approximately 250,000 barrels per day ("bpd"). Our refineries produce petroleum products including various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, petrochemical feedstocks, asphalt, and other petroleum-based products.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Our refining and unbranded marketing segment includes sour and heavy crude oil refineries that are located in Big Spring, Texas; and Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach, California; and a light sweet crude oil refinery located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana. We refer to the Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach refineries together as our "California refineries." The refineries in our refining and unbranded marketing segment have a combined throughput capacity of approximately 240,000 bpd. At our refineries we refine crude oil into petroleum products, including gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, feedstocks and asphalts, which are marketed primarily in the South Central, Southwestern, and Western United States.

We market transportation fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery in West and Central Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. We refer to our operations in these regions as our "physically integrated system" because we supply our retail and branded marketing segment convenience stores and unbranded distributors in this region with

motor fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery and distributed through a network of pipelines and terminals which we either own or have access to through leases or long-term throughput agreements.

We market refined products produced from our California refineries to wholesale distributors, other refiners and third parties primarily on the West Coast. We plan to integrate the Bakersfield hydrocracker unit by processing vacuum gas oil produced at our other California refineries.

The Krotz Springs refinery processing units are structured to yield approximately 101.5% of total feedstock input, meaning that for each 100 barrels of crude oil and feedstocks input into the refinery, it produces 101.5 barrels of refined products. Of the 101.5%, on average 99.0% is light finished products such as gasoline and distillates, including diesel and jet fuel, petrochemical feedstocks and liquefied petroleum gas, and the remaining 2.5% is primarily heavy oils. We market refined products from Krotz Springs to wholesale distributors, other refiners, and third parties. The refinery's location provides access to upriver markets on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and its docking facilities along the Atchafalaya River allow barge access. The refinery also uses its direct access to the Colonial Pipeline to transport products to markets in the Southern and Eastern United States.

Asphalt Segment. Our asphalt segment markets asphalt produced at our Big Spring and California refineries included in the refining and marketing segment and at our Willbridge, Oregon refinery. Asphalt produced by the refineries in our refining and marketing segment is transferred to the asphalt segment at prices substantially determined by reference to the cost of crude oil, which is intended to approximate wholesale market prices. Our asphalt segment markets asphalt through 12 refinery/terminal locations in Texas (Big Spring), California (Paramount, Long Beach, Elk Grove, Bakersfield and Mojave), Oregon (Willbridge), Washington (Richmond Beach), Arizona (Phoenix, Flagstaff and Fredonia) and Nevada (Fernley) (50% interest) as well as a 50% interest in Wright Asphalt Products Company, LLC ("Wright"). We produce both paving and roofing grades of asphalt, including performance-graded asphalts, emulsions and cutbacks.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Our retail and branded marketing segment operates 304 convenience stores primarily in Central and West Texas and New Mexico. These convenience stores typically offer various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, general merchandise and food and beverage products to the general public, primarily under the 7-Eleven and FINA brand names. Substantially all of the motor fuel sold through our retail operations and the majority of the motor fuel marketed in our branded business is supplied by our Big Spring refinery. In 2010, approximately 91% of the motor fuel requirements of our branded marketing operations, including retail operations, were supplied by our Big Spring refinery. Branded distributors that are not part of our integrated supply system, primarily in Central Texas, are supplied with motor fuels we obtain from third-party suppliers.

We market gasoline and diesel under the FINA brand name through a network of approximately 630 locations, including our convenience stores. Approximately 63% of the gasoline and 22% of the diesel motor fuel produced at our Big Spring refinery was transferred to our retail and branded marketing segment at prices substantially determined by reference to commodity pricing information published by Platts. Additionally, our retail and branded marketing segment licenses the use of the FINA brand name and provides credit card processing services to approximately 260 licensed locations that are not under fuel supply agreements with us.

Summary of 2010 Developments

In March 2010, Alon Refining Krotz Springs ("ARKS") entered into a \$65.0 million short-term credit facility with Bank Hapoalim B.M. The short-term credit facility as amended and restated matured on November 15, 2010 and was prepaid in full in October 2010. The proceeds of the short-term credit facility were used in part to prepay the ARKS revolving credit facility.

In March 2010, ARKS terminated its revolving credit facility agreement and repaid all outstanding amounts thereunder. As a result of the prepayment of the ARKS revolving credit facility, a write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$6.7 million was recorded as interest expense in the first quarter of 2010.

In April 2010, ARKS entered into a Supply and Offtake Agreement, which was amended on May 26, 2010 (the "Supply and Offtake Agreement") with J. Aron & Company ("J. Aron"), the proceeds of which allowed ARKS to retire part of its obligations under its short-term credit facility and support the operation of the Krotz Springs refinery at a minimum of 72,000 barrels per day. Pursuant to the Supply and Offtake Agreement, (i) J. Aron agreed to sell to ARKS, and ARKS agreed to buy from J. Aron, at market price, crude oil for processing at the Krotz Springs refinery and (ii) ARKS agreed to sell, and J. Aron agreed to buy, at market price, certain refined products produced at the Krotz Springs refinery.

In June 2010, we purchased a refinery in Bakersfield, California from Big West of California, LLC, a subsidiary of Flying J, Inc. The refinery is non-operational at this time and will require turnaround work and additional capital expenditures before it can be returned to operations and integrated with the other California refineries. In connection with the Bakersfield refinery acquisition, the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeded the fair value of the consideration transferred, resulting in a \$17.5 million bargain purchase gain.

In October 2010, we completed a registered direct offering of our 8.5% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock for an aggregate offering price of \$40.0 million before deducting offering expenses. We used \$30.0 million of the proceeds from the offering to prepay in full the ARKS short-term credit facility in October 2010. Also in October 2010, we obtained \$23.0 million of letters of credit outside our existing credit facilities.

In December 2010, Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC ("SCS") entered into an amended and restated retail credit facility agreement with Wells Fargo Bank. The facility amended and restated the original credit agreement, dated June 29, 2007, between SCS and Wachovia Bank, the predecessor to Wells Fargo Bank. The amendment to the original credit agreement reinstated the original facility size from \$73.4 million to \$93.4 million. The facility consists of the \$73.4 million existing term loan, a \$10.0 million additional term loan and \$10.0 million of revolving credit capacity. At December 31, 2010, \$93.4 million was outstanding under this facility.

2010 Operations Highlights

Highlights for 2010 include:

- Combined refinery throughput in 2010 averaged 105,868 bpd, consisting of 49,028 bpd at the Big Spring refinery, 17,596 bpd at the California refineries, and 39,244 bpd at the Krotz Springs refinery compared to a combined average of 139,365 bpd for the same period last year, consisting of 59,870 bpd at the Big Spring refinery, 31,158 bpd at the California refineries, and 48,337 bpd at the Krotz Springs refinery.
- Operating margin at the Big Spring refinery was \$6.03 per barrel in 2010, compared to \$4.35 per barrel for the same period in 2009. Light product yields increased in 2010 due to the operation of substantially all refinery units that were damaged in the 2008 fire. Light product yields were approximately 89% in 2010, compared to 82% for the same period in 2009.
- Operating margin at the California refineries was \$1.08 per barrel in 2010, compared to \$1.83 per barrel for the same period in 2009. The operating margin decreased in 2010 due to decreased light product yields and a decrease in the West Coast 3/2/1 crack spread.
- Operating margin at the Krotz Springs refinery was \$2.24 per barrel in 2010 compared to \$5.66 per barrel for 2009. The lower Krotz Springs refinery operating margin is due primarily to operational effects of the extended turnaround and restart in June 2010 and a higher LLS to WTI spread.
- Gulf Coast 3/2/1 average crack spreads were \$8.22 per barrel in 2010, compared to \$7.24 per barrel for the same period in 2009. Gulf Coast 2/1/1 high sulfur diesel average crack spreads for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$7.75 per barrel compared to \$6.50 per barrel for the same period in 2009. West Coast 3/2/1 average crack spreads for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$13.56 per barrel compared to \$13.92 per barrel for the same period in 2009.
- The average sweet/sour spread for 2010 was \$2.15 per barrel compared to \$1.52 per barrel for the same period in 2009. The average light/heavy spread for 2010 was \$9.14 per barrel compared to \$5.46 per barrel

for the same period in 2009. The average LLS to WTI spread for 2010 was \$3.35 per barrel compared to \$2.57 per barrel for the same period in 2009.

- Asphalt margins in 2010 averaged \$51.06 per ton compared to an average of \$46.07 per ton in 2009. The average blended asphalt sales price increased 16.4% from \$409.88 per ton in 2009, to \$477.26 per ton in 2010, and the average non-blended asphalt sales price increased 91.8% from \$170.05 per ton in 2009 to \$326.16 per ton in 2010. The blended asphalt sales accounted for 93% of total asphalt sales in 2010 compared to 92% for 2009.
- In our retail and branded marketing segment, retail fuel sales gallons increased by 17.8% from 120.7 million gallons for the year ended December 31, 2009, to 142.2 million gallons for the year ended December 31, 2010. Our branded fuel sales increased by 16.4% from 274.1 million gallons in 2009, to 318.9 million gallons for 2010.

Major Influences on Results of Operations

Refining and Unbranded Marketing. Our earnings and cash flow from our refining and unbranded marketing segment are primarily affected by the difference between refined product prices and the prices for crude oil and other feedstocks. The cost to acquire crude oil and other feedstocks and the price of the refined products we ultimately sell depend on numerous factors beyond our control, including the supply of, and demand for, crude oil, gasoline and other refined products which, in turn, depend on, among other factors, changes in domestic and foreign economies, weather conditions, domestic and foreign political affairs, production levels, the availability of imports, the marketing of competitive fuels and government regulation. While our sales and operating revenues fluctuate significantly with movements in crude oil and refined product prices, it is the spread between crude oil and refined product prices, and not necessarily fluctuations in those prices that affect our earnings.

In order to measure our operating performance, we compare our per barrel refinery operating margins to certain industry benchmarks. We compare our Big Spring refinery's per barrel operating margin to the Gulf Coast and Group III, or mid-continent, 3/2/1 crack spreads. A 3/2/1 crack spread in a given region is calculated assuming that three barrels of a benchmark crude oil are converted, or cracked, into two barrels of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. We calculate the Gulf Coast 3/2/1 crack spread using the market values of Gulf Coast conventional gasoline and ultra-low sulfur diesel and the market value of West Texas Intermediate, or WTI, a light, sweet crude oil. We calculate the Group III 3/2/1 crack spread using the market values of Group III conventional gasoline and ultra-low sulfur diesel and the market value of WTI crude oil. We calculate the per barrel operating margin for our Big Spring refinery by dividing the Big Spring refinery's gross margin by its throughput volumes. Gross margin is the difference between net sales and cost of sales (exclusive of substantial unrealized hedge positions and inventory adjustments related to acquisitions).

We compare our California refineries' per barrel operating margin to the West Coast 3/2/1 crack spread. A 3/2/1 crack spread is calculated assuming that three barrels of a benchmark crude oil are converted into two barrels of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. This is calculated using the market values of West Coast LA CARBOB pipeline gasoline, LA ultra-low sulfur pipeline diesel and the market value of WTI crude oil.

We compare our Krotz Springs refinery's per barrel margin to the Gulf Coast 2/1/1 crack spread. The 2/1/1 crack spread is calculated assuming that two barrels of a benchmark crude oil are converted into one barrel of gasoline and one barrel of diesel. We calculate the Gulf Coast 2/1/1 crack spread using the market values of Gulf Coast conventional gasoline and Gulf Coast high sulfur diesel and the market value of WTI crude oil.

Our Big Spring refinery and California refineries are capable of processing substantial volumes of sour crude oil, which has historically cost less than intermediate and sweet crude oils. We measure the cost advantage of refining sour crude oil at our refineries by calculating the difference between the value of WTI crude oil less the value of West Texas Sour, or WTS, a medium, sour crude oil. We refer to this differential as the sweet/sour spread. A widening of the sweet/sour spread can favorably influence the operating margin for our Big Spring and California refineries. In addition, our California refineries are capable of processing significant volumes of heavy crude oils

which historically have cost less than light crude oils. We measure the cost advantage of refining heavy crude oils by calculating the difference between the value of WTI crude oil less the value of MAYA crude, which we refer to as the light/heavy spread. A widening of the light/heavy spread can favorably influence the refinery operating margins for our California refineries.

The Krotz Springs refinery has the capability to process substantial volumes of low-sulfur, or sweet, crude oils to produce a high percentage of light, high-value refined products. Sweet crude oil typically comprises 100% of the Krotz Springs refinery's crude oil input. This input is comprised of equal amounts of Heavy Louisiana Sweet, or HLS crude oil, and Light Louisiana Sweet, or LLS crude oil. We measure the cost of refining these lighter sweet crude oils by calculating the difference between the average value of LLS crude oil (which also approximates the value of HLS crude oil) to the average value of WTI crude oil. A narrowing of this spread can favorably influence the refinery operating margins of our Krotz Springs refinery.

The results of operations from our refining and unbranded marketing segment are also significantly affected by our refineries' operating costs, particularly the cost of natural gas used for fuel and the cost of electricity. Natural gas prices have historically been volatile. Typically, electricity prices fluctuate with natural gas prices.

Demand for gasoline products is generally higher during summer months than during winter months due to seasonal increases in highway traffic. As a result, the operating results for our refining and unbranded marketing segment for the first and fourth calendar quarters are generally lower than those for the second and third calendar quarters. The effects of seasonal demand for gasoline are partially offset by seasonality in demand for diesel, which in our region is generally higher in winter months as east-west trucking traffic moves south to avoid winter conditions on northern routes.

Safety, reliability and the environmental performance of our refineries are critical to our financial performance. The financial impact of planned downtime, such as a turnaround or major maintenance project, is mitigated through a diligent planning process that considers product availability, margin environment and the availability of resources to perform the required maintenance.

The nature of our business requires us to maintain substantial quantities of crude oil and refined product inventories. Crude oil and refined products are essentially commodities, and we have no control over the changing market value of these inventories. Because our inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market value under the LIFO inventory valuation methodology, price fluctuations generally have little effect on our financial results.

Asphalt. Our earnings from our asphalt segment depend primarily upon the margin between the price at which we sell our asphalt and the transfer prices for asphalt produced at our refineries in the refining and unbranded marketing segment. Asphalt is transferred to our asphalt segment at prices substantially determined by reference to the cost of crude oil, which is intended to approximate wholesale market prices. The asphalt segment also conducts operations at and markets asphalt produced by our refinery located in Willbridge, Oregon. In addition to producing asphalt at our refineries, at times when refining margins are unfavorable we opportunistically purchase asphalt from other producers for resale. A portion of our asphalt sales are made using fixed price contracts for delivery of asphalt products at future dates. Because these contracts are priced at the market prices for asphalt at the time of the contract, a change in the cost of crude oil between the time we enter into the contract and the time we produce the asphalt can positively or negatively influence the earnings of our asphalt segment. Demand for paving asphalt products is higher during warmer months than during colder months due to seasonal increases in road construction work. As a result, the revenues for our asphalt segment for the first and fourth calendar quarters are expected to be lower than those for the second and third calendar quarters.

Retail and Branded Marketing. Our earnings and cash flows from our retail and branded marketing segment are primarily affected by merchandise and motor fuel sales and margins at our convenience stores and the motor fuel sales volumes and margins from sales to our FINA-branded distributors, together with licensing and credit card related fees generated from our FINA-branded distributors and licensees. Retail merchandise gross margin is equal to retail merchandise sales less the delivered cost of the retail merchandise, net of vendor discounts and rebates, measured as a percentage of total retail merchandise sales. Retail merchandise sales are driven by convenience,

branding and competitive pricing. Motor fuel margin is equal to motor fuel sales less the delivered cost of fuel and motor fuel taxes, measured on a cents per gallon (“cpg”) basis. Our motor fuel margins are driven by local supply, demand and competitor pricing. Our convenience store sales are seasonal and peak in the second and third quarters of the year, while the first and fourth quarters usually experience lower overall sales.

Factors Affecting Comparability

Our financial condition and operating results over the three year period ended December 31, 2010 have been influenced by the following factors, which are fundamental to understanding comparisons of our period-to-period financial performance.

Big Spring Refinery Fire

On February 18, 2008, a fire at the Big Spring refinery destroyed the propylene recovery unit and damaged equipment in the alkylation and gas concentration units. On April 5, 2008, the refinery was able to begin partial operation in a 35,000 bpd hydroskimming mode. The major units brought back on line in April included the crude unit, reformer unit, distillate hydrotreater and jet fuel hydrotreater. The Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (“FCCU”) returned to normal operating capabilities with the restart on September 26, 2008. Substantially all of the repairs to the units damaged in the fire were completed in 2009 other than the alkylation unit which returned to operations in January 2010.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, we recorded \$56.9 million of non-reimbursable costs associated with the fire. The components of net costs associated with fire as of December 31, 2008 included: \$51.1 million for expenses incurred from pipeline commitment deficiencies, crude sale losses and other incremental costs; \$5.0 million for our third party liability insurance deductible under the insurance policy; and depreciation for the temporarily idled facilities of \$0.8 million.

An involuntary pre-tax gain on conversion of assets of \$279.7 million was recorded for the insurance proceeds of \$330.0 million received in excess of the book value of the assets impaired of \$25.3 million and demolition and repair expenses of \$25.0 million incurred through December 31, 2008. An additional \$55.0 million of insurance proceeds were received in 2008 and January 2009 and this was recorded as business interruption recovery for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Refinery Acquisitions

In June 2010, we purchased the Bakersfield, California refinery from Big West of California, LLC, a subsidiary of Flying J, Inc. The refinery is non-operational at this time and will require turnaround work and additional capital expenditures before it can be returned to operations and integrated with other California refineries. In connection with the Bakersfield refinery acquisition, the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeded the fair value of the consideration transferred, resulting in a \$17.5 million bargain purchase gain.

In July 2008, we acquired the refining business located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana from Valero. The purchase price was \$333.0 million in cash plus \$141.5 million for working capital, including inventories. The Krotz Springs refinery, with a nameplate crude capacity of approximately 83,100 bpd, supplies multiple demand centers in the Southern and Eastern United States markets through a pipeline operated by the Colonial Pipeline. The purchase of the Krotz Springs refinery increased property, plant and equipment by \$376.7 million, inventories by \$145.0 million and debt by \$141.5 million. The results of operations for the Krotz Springs refinery have been included in our consolidated statements of operations for the second half of the year ended December 31, 2008.

Unscheduled Turnaround and Reduced Crude Oil Throughput

In an effort to match our safety, reliability and the environmental performance initiatives with the current operating margin environment, we accelerated a planned turnaround at our Krotz Springs refinery from the first quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2009. The refinery resumed operations in June 2010. Throughput at the Big Spring refinery was lower during 2010, as we implemented new operating procedures. The California refineries’

throughput was lower during 2010, due to continued efforts to optimize asphalt production with demand and as a result of the shutdown in December 2010 to redeploy resources for the integration of the Bakersfield refinery acquired in June 2010.

Hurricane Activity

The aftermath of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in the third quarter of 2008 resulted in the shutdown of approximately 25% of the refining capacity in the United States which greatly influenced the production and supply of both crude oil and refined products throughout the United States. Hurricane Gustav directly affected our refinery in Krotz Springs, Louisiana causing power outages and crude oil supply disruption.

HEP Transaction

A gain on disposition of assets of \$42.9 million in the second quarter of 2008 represented the recognition of all the remaining deferred gain associated with the contribution of certain pipelines and terminals to Holly Energy Partners, LP (“HEP”), in March 2005 and was due to the termination of an indemnification agreement with HEP.

Results of Operations

Net Sales. Net sales consist primarily of sales of refined petroleum products through our refining and unbranded marketing segment and asphalt segment and sales of merchandise, including food products, and motor fuels, through our retail and branded marketing segment.

For the refining and unbranded marketing segment, net sales consist of gross sales, net of customer rebates, discounts and excise taxes. Net sales for our refining and unbranded marketing segment include intersegment sales to our asphalt and retail and branded marketing segments, which are eliminated through consolidation of our financial statements. Asphalt sales consist of gross sales, net of any discounts and applicable taxes. Retail net sales consist of gross merchandise sales, less rebates, commissions and discounts, and gross fuel sales, including motor fuel taxes. For our petroleum and asphalt products, net sales are mainly affected by crude oil and refined product prices and volume changes caused by operations. Our retail merchandise sales are affected primarily by competition and seasonal influences.

Cost of Sales. Refining and unbranded marketing cost of sales includes crude oil and other raw materials, inclusive of transportation costs. Asphalt cost of sales includes costs of purchased asphalt, blending materials and transportation costs. Retail cost of sales includes cost of sales for motor fuels and for merchandise. Motor fuel cost of sales represents the net cost of purchased fuel, including transportation costs and associated motor fuel taxes. Merchandise cost of sales includes the delivered cost of merchandise purchases, net of merchandise rebates and commissions. Cost of sales excludes depreciation and amortization expense.

Direct Operating Expenses. Direct operating expenses, which relate to our refining and unbranded marketing and asphalt segments, include costs associated with the actual operations of our refineries, such as energy and utility costs, routine maintenance, labor, insurance and environmental compliance costs. Environmental compliance costs, including monitoring and routine maintenance, are expensed as incurred. All operating costs associated with our crude oil and product pipelines are considered to be transportation costs and are reflected as cost of sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expenses consist primarily of costs relating to the operations of our convenience stores, including labor, utilities, maintenance and retail corporate overhead costs. Refining and marketing and asphalt segment corporate overhead and marketing expenses are also included in SG&A expenses.

Summary Financial Tables. The following tables provide summary financial data and selected key operating statistics for us and our three operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The summary financial data for our three operating segments does not include certain SG&A expenses and depreciation and amortization related to our corporate headquarters. The following data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. CONSOLIDATED

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Net sales (1).....	\$ 4,030,743	\$ 3,915,732	\$ 5,156,706
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales.....	3,703,416	3,502,782	4,853,195
Direct operating expenses.....	249,933	265,502	216,498
Selling, general and administrative expenses (2).....	128,082	129,446	119,852
Unrealized loss associated with consignment inventory (3).....	8,942	—	—
Net costs associated with fire (4).....	—	—	56,854
Business interruption recovery (5).....	—	—	(55,000)
Depreciation and amortization (6).....	102,096	97,247	66,754
Total operating costs and expenses.....	<u>4,192,469</u>	<u>3,994,977</u>	<u>5,258,153</u>
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets (7).....	—	—	279,680
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets (8).....	945	(1,591)	45,244
Operating income (loss).....	(160,781)	(80,836)	223,477
Interest expense (9).....	(94,939)	(111,137)	(67,550)
Equity earnings (losses) of investees.....	5,439	24,558	(1,522)
Gain on bargain purchase (10).....	17,480	—	—
Other income, net.....	9,716	331	1,500
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit), non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries and accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary.....	(223,085)	(167,084)	155,905
Income tax expense (benefit).....	(90,512)	(64,877)	62,781
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries and accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary.....	(132,573)	(102,207)	93,124
Non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries.....	(9,641)	(8,551)	5,941
Accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary (11).....	—	21,500	4,300
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders.....	<u>\$ (122,932)</u>	<u>\$ (115,156)</u>	<u>\$ 82,883</u>
Earnings (loss) per share, basic.....	\$ (2.27)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 1.77
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic (in thousands).....	54,186	46,829	46,788
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted.....	\$ (2.27)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 1.72
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted (in thousands).....	54,186	46,829	49,583
Cash dividends per share.....	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16
CASH FLOW DATA:			
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities.....	\$ 21,330	\$ 283,145	\$ (812)
Investing activities.....	(40,925)	(138,691)	(610,322)
Financing activities.....	50,845	(122,471)	560,973
BALANCE SHEET DATA (end of period):			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 71,687	\$ 40,437	\$ 18,454
Working capital.....	990	84,257	250,384
Total assets.....	2,088,521	2,132,789	2,413,433
Total debt.....	916,305	937,024	1,103,569
Total equity.....	341,767	431,918	536,867
OTHER DATA:			
Adjusted EBITDA (12).....	\$ (44,475)	\$ 42,891	\$ 244,965
Capital expenditures (13).....	46,707	81,660	62,356
Capital expenditures to rebuild the Big Spring refinery.....	—	46,769	362,178
Capital expenditures for turnaround and chemical catalyst.....	13,131	24,699	9,958

- (1) Includes excise taxes on sales by the retail and branded marketing segment of \$54.9 million, \$47.1 million and \$37.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (2) Includes corporate headquarters selling, general and administrative expenses of \$0.8 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which are not allocated to our three operating segments.
- (3) Unrealized loss associated with consignment inventory for the year ended December 31, 2010, is a mark-to-market adjustment for the associated consigned inventory liabilities. Crude oil consignment inventory represents inventory located at storage facilities that was sold to third parties with an obligation by us to repurchase the inventory at then prevailing market prices when the respective agreements end. At December 31, 2010, we had 0.7 million barrels of crude oil inventory consigned to others with a market value of \$59.5 million.
- (4) Includes \$51.1 million of expenses incurred from pipeline commitment deficiencies, crude sale losses and other incremental costs; \$5.0 million for our third party liability insurance deductible under the insurance policy; and depreciation for the temporarily idled facilities of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (5) Business interruption recovery of \$55.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2008 as a result of the Big Spring refinery fire with all insurance proceeds received in 2008 and January 2009.
- (6) Includes corporate depreciation and amortization of \$1.4 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which are not allocated to our three operating segments.
- (7) A gain on involuntary conversion of assets of \$279.7 million has been recorded for the insurance proceeds received in excess of the book value of the assets impaired of \$25.3 million and demolition and repair expenses of \$25.0 million incurred through December 31, 2008 as a result of the Big Spring refinery fire.
- (8) Gain on disposition of assets reported in 2008 primarily includes the recognition of deferred gain recorded in connection with the contribution of certain product pipelines and terminals to Holly Energy Partners, LP, (“HEP”), in March 2005 (“HEP transaction”). A recognized gain of \$42.9 million represented all the remaining deferred gain associated with the HEP transaction and was due to the termination of an indemnification agreement with HEP.
- (9) Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes a charge of \$6.7 million for the write-off of debt issuance costs associated with our prepayment of the ARKS revolving credit facility. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009, includes \$20.5 million of unamortized debt issuance costs written off as a result of prepayments of \$163.8 million of term debt in October 2009. Interest expense for 2009 also includes \$5.7 million related to the liquidation of the heating oil hedge in the second quarter of 2009.
- (10) In connection with the Bakersfield refinery acquisition, the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeded the fair value of the consideration transferred, resulting in a \$17.5 million bargain purchase gain.
- (11) Accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary for year ended December 31, 2009, represent dividends of \$12.9 million for the conversion of the preferred stock into Alon common stock. Also included for the year ended December 31, 2009, is \$8.6 million of accumulated dividends through December 31, 2009.
- (12) See “— Reconciliation of Amounts Reported Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” for information regarding our definition of Adjusted EBITDA, its limitations as an analytical tool and a reconciliation of net income (loss) available to common stockholders to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented.
- (13) Includes corporate capital expenditures of \$2.3 million, \$3.7 million and \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which are not allocated to our three operating segments.

REFINING AND UNBRANDED MARKETING SEGMENT

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands, except per barrel data and pricing statistics)		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Net sales (1).....	\$ 3,454,115	\$ 3,359,043	\$ 4,551,769
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales.....	3,302,829	3,117,528	4,505,094
Direct operating expenses.....	205,838	221,378	173,142
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	22,764	29,376	17,784
Unrealized loss associated with consignment inventory (2)	8,942	—	—
Net costs associated with fire (3).....	—	—	56,854
Business interruption recovery (4).....	—	—	(55,000)
Depreciation and amortization.....	80,401	76,252	50,047
Total operating costs and expenses.....	<u>3,620,774</u>	<u>3,444,534</u>	<u>4,747,921</u>
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets (5).....	—	—	279,680
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets (6).....	659	(1,042)	45,244
Operating income (loss).....	<u>\$ (166,000)</u>	<u>\$ (86,533)</u>	<u>\$ 128,772</u>
KEY OPERATING STATISTICS AND OTHER DATA:			
Per barrel of throughput:			
Refinery operating margin — Big Spring (7).....	\$ 6.03	\$ 4.35	\$ (3.18)
Refinery operating margin — CA Refineries (7).....	1.08	1.83	1.65
Refinery operating margin — Krotz Springs (7).....	2.24	5.66	7.25
Refinery direct operating expense — Big Spring (8).....	5.06	4.21	4.40
Refinery direct operating expense — CA Refineries (8)....	7.73	4.82	5.81
Refinery direct operating expense — Krotz Springs (8).....	4.36	4.22	4.30
Capital expenditures.....	38,136	71,555	57,576
Capital expenditures to rebuild the Big Spring refinery.....	—	46,769	362,178
Capital expenditures for turnaround and chemical catalyst....	13,131	24,699	9,958
PRICING STATISTICS:			
WTI crude oil (per barrel).....	\$ 79.41	\$ 61.82	\$ 99.56
WTS crude oil (per barrel).....	77.26	60.30	95.78
MAYA crude oil (per barrel).....	70.27	56.36	83.93
LLS crude oil (per barrel).....	82.76	64.39	102.24
Crack spreads (3/2/1) (per barrel):			
Gulf Coast.....	\$ 8.22	\$ 7.24	\$ 10.47
Group III.....	9.49	8.10	11.15
West Coast.....	13.56	13.92	15.80
Crack spreads (2/1/1) (per barrel):			
Gulf Coast high sulfur diesel.....	\$ 7.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 11.28
Crude oil differentials (per barrel):			
WTI less WTS.....	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.52	\$ 3.78
WTI less MAYA.....	9.14	5.46	15.63
LLS less WTI.....	3.35	2.57	2.68
Product price (dollars per gallon):			
Gulf Coast unleaded gasoline.....	2.052	1.635	2.471
Gulf Coast ultra-low sulfur diesel.....	2.156	1.664	2.918
Gulf Coast high sulfur diesel.....	2.099	1.619	2.808
Group III unleaded gasoline.....	2.087	1.662	2.481
Group III ultra-low sulfur diesel.....	2.176	1.670	2.945
West Coast LA CARBOB (unleaded gasoline).....	2.214	1.852	2.679
West Coast LA ultra-low sulfur diesel.....	2.212	1.706	2.883
Natural gas (per MMBTU).....	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.16	\$ 8.90

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	bpd	%	bpd	%	bpd	%
THROUGHPUT AND PRODUCTION DATA:						
Big Spring refinery						
Refinery throughput:						
Sour crude.....	39,349	80.2	48,340	80.8	31,654	83.8
Sweet crude.....	7,288	14.9	9,238	15.4	4,270	11.3
Blendstocks.....	2,391	4.9	2,292	3.8	1,869	4.9
Total refinery throughput (9).....	<u>49,028</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>59,870</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>37,793</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery production:						
Gasoline.....	24,625	50.7	26,826	45.0	14,266	38.4
Diesel/jet.....	15,869	32.7	19,136	32.2	10,439	28.2
Asphalt.....	2,827	5.8	5,289	8.9	4,850	13.1
Petrochemicals.....	2,939	6.0	2,928	4.9	1,221	3.3
Other.....	2,341	4.8	5,327	9.0	6,298	17.0
Total refinery production (10).....	<u>48,601</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>59,506</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>37,074</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery utilization (11).....		68.2%		82.3%		52.3%

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	bpd	%	bpd	%	bpd	%
THROUGHPUT AND PRODUCTION DATA:						
California refineries (A)						
Refinery throughput:						
Medium sour crude.....	3,502	19.9	13,408	43.0	8,014	25.8
Heavy crude.....	13,688	77.8	17,420	55.9	22,590	72.6
Blendstocks.....	406	2.3	330	1.1	495	1.6
Total refinery throughput (9).....	<u>17,596</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>31,158</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>31,099</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery production:						
Gasoline.....	2,629	15.4	4,920	16.2	4,141	13.7
Diesel/jet.....	3,704	21.6	7,123	23.5	7,481	24.8
Asphalt.....	5,919	34.6	8,976	29.5	9,214	30.5
Light unfinished.....	—	—	117	0.4	—	—
Heavy unfinished.....	4,483	26.2	8,813	29.0	9,182	30.4
Other.....	372	2.2	418	1.4	192	0.6
Total refinery production (10).....	<u>17,107</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>30,367</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>30,210</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery utilization (11).....		25.9%		46.2%		46.3%

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	bpd	%	bpd	%	bpd	%
THROUGHPUT AND PRODUCTION DATA:						
Krotz Springs refinery (B)						
Refinery throughput:						
Light sweet crude.....	23,810	60.7	22,942	47.5	43,361	74.5
Heavy sweet crude.....	14,535	37.0	22,258	46.0	11,979	20.6
Blendstocks.....	899	2.3	3,137	6.5	2,844	4.9
Total refinery throughput (9).....	<u>39,244</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>48,337</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>58,184</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery production:						
Gasoline.....	15,812	40.1	22,264	45.4	25,195	42.8
Diesel/jet.....	18,986	48.2	21,318	43.4	26,982	45.9
Heavy oils.....	1,515	3.8	1,238	2.5	1,402	2.4
Other.....	3,107	7.9	4,258	8.7	5,258	8.9
Total refinery production (10).....	<u>39,420</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>49,078</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>58,837</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Refinery utilization (11).....		46.1%		65.3%		66.6%

(A) The throughput data for the year ended December 31, 2010, reflects eleven months of throughput as the California refineries were shutdown in December to redeploy resources for the integration of the Bakersfield refinery acquired in June 2010.

(B) The throughput data for the year ended December 31, 2010, reflects substantially seven months of operations beginning in June 2010 due to the restart of the Krotz Springs refinery after major turnaround activity. Throughput data for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes our Krotz Springs refinery for the period from July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

- (1) Net sales include intersegment sales to our asphalt and retail and branded marketing segments at prices which are intended to approximate wholesale market prices. These intersegment sales are eliminated through consolidation of our financial statements.
- (2) Unrealized loss associated with consignment inventory for the year ended December 31, 2010, is a mark-to-market adjustment for the associated consigned inventory liabilities. Crude oil consignment inventory represents inventory located at storage facilities that was sold to third parties with an obligation by us to repurchase the inventory at then prevailing market prices when the respective agreements end. At December 31, 2010, we had 0.7 million barrels of crude oil consigned to others with a market value of 59.5 million.
- (3) Includes \$51.1 million of expenses incurred from pipeline commitment deficiencies, crude sale losses and other incremental costs; \$5.0 million for our third party liability insurance deductible under the insurance policy; and depreciation for the temporarily idled facilities of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (4) Business interruption recovery of \$55.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2008 as a result of the Big Spring refinery fire with all insurance proceeds being received in 2008 and January 2009.
- (5) A gain on involuntary conversion of assets of \$279.7 million has been recorded for the insurance proceeds received in excess of the book value of the assets impaired of \$25.3 million and demolition and repair expenses of \$25.0 million incurred through December 31, 2008 as a result of the Big Spring refinery fire.
- (6) Gain on disposition of assets reported in 2008 primarily includes the recognition of deferred gain recorded in connection with the HEP transaction. A recognized gain of \$42.9 million represented all the remaining deferred gain associated with the HEP transaction and was due to the termination of an indemnification agreement with HEP.
- (7) Refinery operating margin is a per barrel measurement calculated by dividing the margin between net sales and cost of sales (exclusive of substantial unrealized hedge positions and inventory adjustments related to acquisitions) attributable to each refinery by the refinery's throughput volumes. Industry-wide refining results are driven and measured by the margins between refined product prices and the prices for crude oil, which are referred to as crack spreads. We compare our refinery operating margins to these crack spreads to assess our operating performance relative to other participants in our industry.

The refinery operating margin for the year ended December 31, 2010, excludes a benefit of \$4.5 million to cost of sales for inventory adjustments related to the Bakersfield refinery acquisition. There were unrealized hedging gains of \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, for the California refineries. For the Krotz Springs refinery, there were unrealized hedging gains of \$25.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, and unrealized hedging gains of \$117.5 million for the for the six months ended December 31, 2008. The 2008 refinery operating margin for the Krotz Springs refinery also excludes a charge of \$127.4 million to cost of sales for inventory adjustments related to the acquisition. Additionally, the Krotz Springs refinery margin for 2009 excludes realized gains related to the unwind of the heating oil crack spread hedge of \$139.3 million.

- (8) Refinery direct operating expense is a per barrel measurement calculated by dividing direct operating expenses at our Big Spring, California, and Krotz Springs refineries, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, by the applicable refinery's total throughput volumes. Direct operating expenses related to the Bakersfield refinery of \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, has been excluded from the per barrel measurement.
- (9) Total refinery throughput represents the total barrels per day of crude oil and blendstock inputs in the refinery production process.
- (10) Total refinery production represents the barrels per day of various products produced from processing crude and other refinery feedstocks through the crude units and other conversion units at the refineries.
- (11) Refinery utilization represents average daily crude oil throughput divided by crude oil throughput capacity, excluding planned periods of downtime for maintenance and turnarounds.

ASPHALT SEGMENT

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands, except per ton data)		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Net sales	\$ 399,334	\$ 440,915	\$ 647,221
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales (1)	355,272	386,050	499,992
Direct operating expenses	44,095	44,124	43,356
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,542	4,588	4,292
Depreciation and amortization	6,875	6,807	2,139
Total operating costs and expenses	411,784	441,569	549,779
Operating income (loss)	\$ (12,450)	\$ (654)	\$ 97,442
KEY OPERATING STATISTICS AND OTHER DATA:			
Number of terminals (end of period)	12	12	12
Blended asphalt sales volume (tons in thousands) (2)	780	994	1,210
Non-blended asphalt sales volume (tons in thousands) (3)	83	197	88
Blended asphalt sales price per ton (2)	\$ 477.26	\$ 409.88	\$ 511.95
Non-blended asphalt sales price per ton (3)	326.16	170.05	315.48
Asphalt margin per ton (4)	51.06	46.07	113.43
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,557	\$ 2,579	\$ 644

- (1) Cost of sales includes intersegment purchases of asphalt blends from our refining and unbranded marketing segment at prices which approximate wholesale market prices. These intersegment purchases are eliminated through consolidation of our financial statements.
- (2) Blended asphalt represents base asphalt that has been blended with other materials necessary to sell the asphalt as a finished product.
- (3) Non-blended asphalt represents base material asphalt and other components that require additional blending before being sold as a finished product.
- (4) Asphalt margin is a per ton measurement calculated by dividing the margin between net sales and cost of sales by the total sales volume. Asphalt margins are used in the asphalt industry to measure operating results related to asphalt sales.

RETAIL AND BRANDED MARKETING SEGMENT

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands, except per gallon data)		
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Net sales (1).....	\$ 1,044,851	\$ 808,221	\$ 1,227,319
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales (2)	912,872	691,651	1,117,712
Selling, general and administrative expenses	99,024	94,725	97,172
Depreciation and amortization.....	13,440	13,464	13,674
Total operating costs and expenses.....	<u>1,025,336</u>	<u>799,840</u>	<u>1,228,558</u>
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	286	(549)	—
Operating income (loss).....	<u>\$ 19,801</u>	<u>\$ 7,832</u>	<u>\$ (1,239)</u>
KEY OPERATING STATISTICS AND OTHER DATA:			
Branded fuel sales (thousands of gallons) (3).....	318,935	274,101	339,100
Branded fuel margin (cents per gallon) (3).....	6.2	5.8	2.8
Number of stores (end of period).....	304	308	306
Retail fuel sales (thousands of gallons)	142,155	120,697	96,974
Retail fuel sales (thousands of gallons per site per month) (4)....	39	33	27
Retail fuel margin (cents per gallon) (5).....	12.9	13.9	19.7
Retail fuel sales price (dollar per gallon) (6)	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.29	\$ 3.26
Merchandise sales.....	\$ 281,674	\$ 268,785	\$ 261,144
Merchandise sales (per site per month) (4).....	77	73	72
Merchandise margin (7).....	31.9%	30.7%	30.9%
Capital expenditures	\$ 4,679	\$ 3,822	\$ 2,928

- (1) Includes excise taxes on sales by the retail and branded marketing segment of \$54.9 million, \$47.1 million and \$37.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Net sales also includes royalty and related net credit card fees of \$4.2 million, \$1.4 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (2) Cost of sales includes intersegment purchases of motor fuels from our refining and unbranded marketing segment at prices which approximate wholesale market prices. These intersegment purchases are eliminated through consolidation of our financial statements.
- (3) Branded fuel sales represent branded fuel sales to our wholesale marketing customers that are primarily supplied by the Big Spring refinery. The branded fuels that are not supplied by the Big Spring refinery are obtained from third-party suppliers. Due to the fire on February 18, 2008 at the Big Spring refinery, more fuel was purchased from third-party suppliers in 2008. The branded fuel sales margin represents the margin between the net sales and cost of sales attributable to our branded fuel sales volume, expressed on a cents-per-gallon basis.
- (4) Retail fuel and merchandise sales per site for 2009 were calculated using 306 stores for eleven months and 308 stores for one month.
- (5) Retail fuel margin represents the difference between motor fuel sales revenue and the net cost of purchased motor fuel, including transportation costs and associated motor fuel taxes, expressed on a cents-per-gallon basis. Motor fuel margins are frequently used in the retail industry to measure operating results related to motor fuel sales.
- (6) Retail fuel sales price per gallon represents the average sales price for motor fuels sold through our retail convenience stores.
- (7) Merchandise margin represents the difference between merchandise sales revenues and the delivered cost of merchandise purchases, net of rebates and commissions, expressed as a percentage of merchandise sales revenues. Merchandise margins, also referred to as in-store margins, are commonly used in the retail industry to measure in-store, or non-fuel, operating results.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009

Net Sales

Consolidated. Net sales for 2010 were \$4,030.7 million compared to \$3,915.7 million for 2009, an increase of \$115.0 million or 2.9%. This increase was primarily due to higher refined product prices and higher motor fuel volume and merchandise sales, partially offset by lower refinery throughput and lower asphalt sales volumes.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Net sales for our refining and unbranded marketing segment were \$3,454.1 million for 2010, compared to \$3,359.0 million for 2009, an increase of \$95.1 million or 2.8%. The increase in net sales was primarily due to higher refined product prices partially offset by lower refinery throughput.

Combined refinery throughput for the year ended December 31, 2010 averaged 105,868 bpd, consisting of 49,028 bpd at the Big Spring refinery, 17,596 bpd at the California refineries, and 39,244 bpd at the Krotz Springs refinery compared to average total refinery throughput for 2009 of 139,365 bpd, consisting of 59,870 bpd at the Big Spring refinery, 31,158 bpd at the California refineries and 48,337 at the Krotz Springs refinery. The Big Spring refinery throughput was lower as a result of efforts to implement new operating procedures and the California refineries' throughput was lower due to our continued efforts to optimize asphalt production with demand and the redeployment of resources to integrate the Bakersfield refinery. The Krotz Springs refinery throughput was lower due to its shutdown for turnaround activities until its restart in June 2010.

The average price of Gulf Coast gasoline for 2010 increased 41.7 cpg, or 25.5%, to 205.2 cpg, compared to 163.5 cpg for 2009. The average Gulf Coast ultra-low sulfur diesel price for 2010 increased 49.2 cpg, or 29.6%, to 215.6 cpg, compared to 166.4 cpg for 2009. The average price of West Coast LA CARBOB gasoline for 2010 increased 36.2 cpg, or 19.5%, to 221.4 cpg, compared to 185.2 cpg for 2009. The average West Coast LA ultra-low sulfur diesel price for 2010 increased 50.6 cpg, or 29.7%, to 221.2 cpg, compared to 170.6 cpg for 2009.

Asphalt Segment. Net sales for our asphalt segment were \$399.3 million for 2010, compared to \$440.9 million for 2009, a decrease of \$41.6 million or 9.4%. The decrease was due primarily to a decrease in asphalt sales volume and partially offset by higher asphalt sales prices in 2010. For 2010, the asphalt volume decreased 27.5%, from 1.191 million tons in 2009 to 0.863 million tons in 2010. Also, the average blended asphalt sales price increased 16.4% from \$409.88 per ton for 2009 to \$477.26 per ton for 2010 and the average non-blended asphalt sales price increased 91.8% from \$170.05 per ton for 2009 to \$326.16 per ton for 2010.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Net sales for our retail and branded marketing segment were \$1,044.8 million for 2010, compared to \$808.2 million for 2009, an increase of \$236.6 million or 29.3%. This increase was primarily attributable to increases in motor fuel prices, motor fuel volume and merchandise sales.

Cost of Sales

Consolidated. Cost of sales were \$3,703.4 million for 2010, compared to \$3,502.8 million for 2009, an increase of \$200.6 million or 5.7%. This increase was primarily due to increased costs in all segments due to higher crude oil prices, higher motor fuel volume and merchandise sales and the realized gain recognized in 2009 for the unwind of the heating oil hedge, partially offset by lower refinery throughput and lower asphalt sales volumes.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Cost of sales for our refining and unbranded marketing segment were \$3,302.8 million for 2010, compared to \$3,117.5 million for 2009, an increase of \$185.3 million or 5.9%. This increase was primarily due to higher crude oil costs and the realized gain recognized in 2009 for the unwind of the heating oil hedge, partially offset by lower refinery throughput volumes. The average WTI per barrel for 2010 increased \$17.59 per barrel to \$79.41 per barrel, compared to \$61.82 per barrel for 2009, an increase of 28.5%.

Asphalt Segment. Cost of sales for our asphalt segment were \$355.3 million for 2010, compared to \$386.0 million for 2009, a decrease of \$30.7 million or 8.0%. The decrease was due primarily to lower asphalt sales volumes and partially offset by higher crude oil costs in 2010.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Cost of sales for our retail and branded marketing segment was \$912.9 million for 2010, compared to \$691.7 million for 2009, an increase of \$221.2 million or 32.0%. This increase was primarily attributable to increases in motor fuel prices, motor fuel volumes and merchandise costs.

Direct Operating Expenses

Consolidated. Direct operating expenses were \$249.9 million for 2010, compared to \$265.5 million for 2009, a decrease of \$15.6 million or 5.9%. This decrease was due to lower refinery throughput volumes for 2010 compared to 2009.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Direct operating expenses for our refining and unbranded marketing segment for 2010 were \$205.8 million, compared to \$221.4 million for 2009, a decrease of \$15.6 million or 7.0%. This decrease was due to lower refinery throughput volumes for 2010 compared to 2009. This decrease was partially offset by the acquisition of the Bakersfield refinery in 2010.

Asphalt Segment. Direct operating expenses for our asphalt segment for 2010 and 2009 were \$44.1 million.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated. SG&A expenses for 2010 were \$128.1 million, compared to \$129.4 million for 2009, a decrease of \$1.3 million or 1.0%.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. SG&A expenses for our refining and unbranded marketing segment for 2010 were \$22.8 million, compared to \$29.4 million for 2009, a decrease of \$6.6 million or 22.4%. This decrease was primarily due to net bad debt recoveries of \$1.5 million in 2010 compared to bad debt expense of \$3.3 million in 2009.

Asphalt Segment. SG&A expenses for our asphalt segment for 2010 were \$5.5 million, compared to \$4.6 million for 2009, an increase of \$0.9 million or 19.6%. This increase is due to employee related costs in 2010.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. SG&A expenses for our retail and branded marketing segment for 2010 were \$99.0 million, compared to \$94.7 million for 2009, an increase of \$4.3 million or 4.5%. The increase was primarily attributable to increased payroll and related costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization for 2010 was \$102.1 million, compared to \$97.2 million for 2009, an increase of \$4.9 million or 5.0%. This increase was primarily attributable to depreciation on the capital expenditures placed into service during the fourth quarter of 2009 and in 2010.

Operating Income (Loss)

Consolidated. Operating loss for 2010 was \$160.8 million, compared to \$80.8 million for 2009, an increase of \$80.0 million. This increase was primarily due to lower refinery throughput and margins, lower asphalt sales volumes and the realized gain recognized in 2009 for the unwind of the heating oil hedge, partially offset by higher motor fuel volumes and higher merchandise sales and margins.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Operating loss for our refining and unbranded marketing segment was \$166.0 million for 2010, compared to \$86.5 million for 2009, an increase of \$79.5 million. This increase was primarily due to lower refinery throughput at all our refineries, lower refining margins at our Krotz Springs and California refineries for 2010 compared to the same period last year and the realized gain recognized in 2009 for the unwind of the heating oil hedge. This was partially offset by higher margins at our Big Spring refinery, lower direct operating costs and net bad debt recoveries of \$1.5 million in 2010 compared to bad debt expense of \$3.3 million in 2009.

Refinery operating margin at the Big Spring refinery was \$6.03 per barrel for 2010 compared to \$4.35 per barrel for 2009. The Big Spring refinery light product yields were approximately 89.4% for 2010 and 82.1% for 2009. Refinery operating margin at the California refineries was \$1.08 per barrel for 2010 compared to \$1.83 per barrel for 2009. The Krotz Springs refinery operating margin for 2010 was \$2.24 per barrel compared to \$5.66 per barrel for 2009.

Asphalt Segment. Operating loss for our asphalt segment was \$12.5 million for 2010, compared to \$0.6 million for 2009, an increase of \$11.9 million. The increase was primarily due to lower sales volumes in 2010.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Operating income for our retail and branded marketing segment was \$19.8 million for 2010, compared to \$7.8 million for 2009, an increase of \$11.8 million. This increase was primarily attributable to higher motor fuel volumes and higher merchandise sales and margins.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$94.9 million for 2010, compared to \$111.1 million in 2009, a decrease of \$16.2 million or 14.6%. The decrease is primarily due to \$20.5 million of unamortized debt issuance costs written off as a result of the prepayment of \$163.8 million of term debt in 2009 and \$5.7 million of interest expenses related to the liquidation of our heating oil hedge in 2009. This was partially offset by \$6.7 million of debt issuance costs written off associated with our prepayment of the Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. revolving credit facility in 2010.

Gain from Bargain Purchase

In connection with the Bakersfield refinery acquisition in June 2010, the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeded the fair value of the consideration transferred, resulting in a \$17.5 million bargain purchase gain in 2010.

Income Tax Benefit

Income tax benefit was \$90.5 million in 2010, compared to \$64.9 million in 2009, an increase of \$25.6 million. The increase in income tax benefit was attributable to our lower 2010 taxable income compared to 2009. The pre-tax loss for 2010 includes the \$17.5 million non-taxable bargain purchase gain. Our effective tax rate was 37.6% for 2010, excluding the \$17.5 million non-taxable bargain purchase gain, compared to an effective tax rate of 38.8% for 2009.

Non-controlling Interest in Loss of Subsidiaries

Non-controlling interest in loss of subsidiaries represents the proportional share of net loss related to non-voting common stock owned by non-controlling interest stockholders in two of our subsidiaries, Alon Assets and Alon Operating. Non-controlling interest in loss of subsidiaries was \$9.6 million for 2010, compared to \$8.6 million for 2009, an increase of \$1.0 million.

Net Loss Available to Common Stockholders

Net loss available to common stockholders was \$122.9 million for 2010, compared to \$115.2 million for 2009, an increase in loss of \$7.7 million. This increase was attributable to the factors discussed above.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Net Sales

Consolidated. Net sales for 2009 were \$3,915.7 million compared to \$5,156.7 million for 2008, a decrease of \$1,241.0 million or 24.1%. This decrease was primarily due to lower refined product prices, and was partially offset by higher sales volume from a full year of operations at our Big Spring and Krotz Springs refineries.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Net sales for our refining and unbranded marketing segment were \$3,359.0 million for 2009, compared to \$4,551.8 million for 2008, a decrease of \$1,192.8 million or 26.2%. The decrease in net sales was primarily due to significantly lower refined product prices partially offset by the inclusion of an additional six months of sales from the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 and lower 2008 throughput volumes as a result of the February 18, 2008 Big Spring refinery fire.

The Big Spring refinery and California refineries combined throughput for 2009 averaged 91,028 bpd consisting of 59,870 bpd at the Big Spring refinery and 31,158 bpd at the California refineries compared to average total refinery throughput for 2008 of 68,892 bpd, consisting of 37,793 bpd at the Big Spring refinery and 31,099 bpd at the California refineries. The Krotz Springs refinery throughput for 2009 averaged 48,337 bpd and for the period from its acquisition effective July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009 averaged 58,184 bpd.

The decrease in refined product prices that our refineries experienced was similar to the price decreases experienced in each refinery's respective markets. The average price of Gulf Coast gasoline for 2009 decreased 83.6 cpg, or 33.8%, to 163.5 cpg, compared to 247.1 cpg for 2008. The average Gulf Coast ultra-low sulfur diesel price for 2009 decreased 125.4 cpg, or 43.0%, to 166.4 cpg, compared to 291.8 cpg for 2008. The average price of West Coast LA CARBOB gasoline for 2009 decreased 82.7 cpg, or 30.9%, to 185.2 cpg, compared to 267.9 cpg for 2008. The average West Coast LA ultra-low sulfur diesel price for 2009 decreased 117.7 cpg, or 40.8%, to 170.6 cpg, compared to 288.3 cpg for 2008.

Asphalt Segment. Net sales for our asphalt segment were \$440.9 million for 2009, compared to \$647.2 million for 2008, a decrease of \$206.3 million or 31.9%. The decrease was due primarily to a decrease in the average asphalt sales price and lower asphalt sales volumes for the year 2009. For the year 2009, we sold 1.191 million tons of asphalt compared to 1.298 million tons of asphalt sold in 2008, a decrease of 0.107 million tons of asphalt or 8.2%. Also, the average blended asphalt sales price decreased 19.9% from \$511.95 per ton for 2008 to \$409.88 per ton for 2009 and the average non-blended asphalt sales price decreased 46.1% from \$315.48 per ton for 2008 to \$170.05 per ton for 2009. The blended asphalt sales accounted for 92% of total asphalt sales for 2009. The percentage decrease in the blended asphalt sales price of 19.9% was less than the 37.9% decrease in WTI prices for 2009.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Net sales for our retail and branded marketing segment were \$808.2 million for 2009, compared to \$1,227.3 million for 2008, a decrease of \$419.1 million or 34.1%. This decrease was primarily due to a 100.2 million gallon reduction in wholesale non-integrated branded fuel sales related to the net decline of 130 retail outlets that we supplied with motor fuel and lower sales prices. This net decline in retail outlets supplied by us was a result of our efforts to reduce our exposure in markets not integrated with our Big Spring refinery by allowing fuel supply agreements to expire by their terms. This reduction was partially offset by higher integrated branded fuel sales, retail fuel sales and merchandise sales.

Cost of Sales

Consolidated. Cost of sales was \$3,502.8 million for 2009, compared to \$4,853.2 million for 2008, a decrease of \$1,350.4 million or 27.8%. This decrease was primarily due to decreased costs in all segments due to lower crude oil prices, and was partially offset by higher cost of sales volume from a full year of operations at our Big Spring and Krotz Springs refineries.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Cost of sales for our refining and unbranded marketing segment were \$3,117.5 million for 2009, compared to \$4,505.1 million for 2008, a decrease of \$1,387.6 million or 30.8%. This decrease was primarily due to lower crude oil costs, partially offset by the inclusion of an additional six months of cost of sales from the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 and lower 2008 throughput volumes at the Big Spring refinery from the February 2008 fire. The average price per barrel of WTI for 2009 decreased \$37.74 per barrel to an average of \$61.82 per barrel, compared to an average of \$99.56 per barrel for 2008, a decrease of 37.9%.

Asphalt Segment. Cost of sales for our asphalt segment were \$386.0 million for 2009, compared to \$500.0 million for 2008, a decrease of \$114.0 million or 22.8%. The decrease was due to the decreased cost of crude oil and lower asphalt sales volumes in 2009.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Cost of sales for our retail and branded marketing segment was \$691.7 million for 2009, compared to \$1,117.7 million for 2008, a decrease of \$426.0 million or 38.1%. This decrease was primarily due to a 100.2 million gallon reduction in wholesale non-integrated branded fuel sales related to the net decline of 130 retail outlets that we supplied with motor fuel and lower product costs. This reduction was partially offset by higher integrated branded fuel sales, retail fuel sales and merchandise sales.

Direct Operating Expenses

Consolidated. Direct operating expenses were \$265.5 million for 2009, compared to \$216.5 million for 2008, an increase of \$49.0 million or 22.6%. This increase was primarily due to the direct operating expenses associated with the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 and higher throughput volumes at the Big Spring refinery for 2009 compared to 2008.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Direct operating expenses for our refining and unbranded marketing segment for 2009 were \$221.4 million, compared to \$173.1 million for 2008, an increase of \$48.3 million or 27.9%. This increase was primarily due to the inclusion of an additional six months of direct operating expenses associated with the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 and higher throughput volumes at the Big Spring refinery for 2009 compared to 2008. This was partially offset by lower natural gas prices in 2009.

Asphalt Segment. Direct operating expenses for our asphalt segment for 2009 were \$44.1 million, compared to \$43.4 million for 2008, an increase of \$0.7 million or 1.6%.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated. SG&A expenses for 2009 were \$129.4 million, compared to \$119.9 million for 2008, an increase of \$9.5 million or 7.9%. This increase was primarily due to the inclusion of an additional six months of SG&A costs associated with the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 and an increase of \$3.3 million in allowance for doubtful accounts.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. SG&A expenses for our refining and unbranded marketing segment for 2009 were \$29.4 million, compared to \$17.8 million for 2008, an increase of \$11.6 million or 65.2%. This increase was primarily due to the inclusion of an additional six months of SG&A costs associated with the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 and an increase of \$3.3 million in allowance for doubtful accounts.

Asphalt Segment. SG&A expenses for our asphalt segment for 2009 were \$4.6 million, compared to \$4.3 million for 2008, an increase of \$0.3 million or 7.0%.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. SG&A expenses for our retail and branded marketing segment for 2009 were \$94.7 million, compared to \$97.2 million for 2008, a decrease of \$2.5 million or 2.6%. This decrease was primarily attributable to implementation of improved inventory control procedures to reduce shrinkage.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization for 2009 was \$97.2 million, compared to \$66.8 million for 2008, an increase of \$30.4 million or 45.5%. This increase was primarily attributable to a full year of depreciation of the assets acquired from the acquisition of the Krotz Springs refinery and depreciation on the capital expenditures related to the rebuild of the Big Spring refinery.

Operating Income (Loss)

Consolidated. Operating income (loss) for 2009 was (\$80.8) million, compared to \$223.5 million for 2008, a decrease of \$304.3 million. This decrease was primarily due to gains recorded in 2008 for the involuntary conversion of assets and business interruption recovery associated with the Big Spring refinery fire, partially offset

by fire related costs. Operating income in 2008 also included a gain on disposition of assets related to the HEP transaction. Refining margins at our Big Spring refinery and California refineries were higher for 2009 compared to the same period last year, and the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 included six months of operating margin in 2008 and twelve months of operating margin in 2009.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Operating income (loss) for our refining and unbranded marketing segment was (\$86.5) million for 2009, compared to \$128.8 million for 2008, a decrease of \$215.3 million. This decrease was primarily due to gains recorded in 2008 for the involuntary conversion of assets of \$279.7 million and business interruption recovery of \$55.0 million associated with the Big Spring refinery fire, offset by fire related costs of \$56.9 million. Additionally, gains on disposition of assets of \$45.2 million were recorded in 2008 related to the HEP transaction. Partially offsetting these 2008 gains were higher refining margins at our Big Spring refinery and California refineries for 2009 compared to the same period last year. In addition, the Krotz Springs refinery acquired in July 2008 included six months of operating margin in 2008 and twelve months of operating margin in 2009.

Refinery operating margin at the Big Spring refinery was \$4.35 per barrel for 2009 compared to (\$3.18) per barrel for 2008. This increase was primarily due to the depressed margins experienced in conjunction with the fire at the Big Spring refinery in 2008. The Big Spring refinery light product yields were approximately 82.1% for 2009 and 69.8% for 2008. Refinery operating margin at the California refineries was \$1.83 per barrel for 2009 compared to \$1.65 per barrel for 2008. The Krotz Springs refinery operating margin for 2009 was \$5.66 per barrel compared to \$7.25 per barrel for the period from its acquisition effective July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. The lower Krotz Springs refinery operating margin is due primarily to lower Gulf coast 2/1/1 high sulfur diesel margins in 2009.

Asphalt Segment. Operating income (loss) for our asphalt segment was (\$0.6) million for 2009, compared to \$97.4 million for 2008, a decrease of \$98.0 million. The decrease was primarily due to the lower sales prices and sales volumes in 2009.

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Operating income (loss) for our retail and branded marketing segment was \$7.8 million for 2009, compared to (\$1.2) million for 2008, an increase of \$9.0 million. This increase was primarily attributable to higher branded fuel margins.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$111.1 million for 2009, compared to \$67.6 million in 2008, an increase of \$43.5 million or 64.3%. The increase is primarily due to interest on our borrowings and letter of credit fees related to the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition in July 2008, interest expenses related to the liquidation of our heating oil hedge in 2009 of \$5.7 million and the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$20.5 million as a result of the prepayment of the Krotz Term Loan in 2009.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Income tax expense (benefit) was (\$64.9) million in 2009, compared to \$62.8 million in 2008, a decrease of \$127.7 million. The decrease in income tax expense (benefit) was attributable to our lower 2009 taxable income compared to 2008. Our effective tax rate for 2009 was 38.8% compared to 40.3% for 2008.

Non-controlling Interest in Income (Loss) of Subsidiaries

Non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries represents the proportional share of net income related to non-voting common stock owned by non-controlling interest stockholders in two of our subsidiaries, Alon Assets and Alon Operating. Non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries was (\$8.6) million for 2009, compared to \$5.9 million for 2008, a decrease of \$14.5 million.

Accumulated Dividends on Preferred Stock of Subsidiary

Accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2009, represent dividends of \$12.9 million for the conversion of the preferred stock into Alon common stock. Also included for the year ended December 31, 2009 is \$8.6 million of accumulated dividends.

Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Stockholders

Net income (loss) available to common stockholders was (\$115.2) million for 2009, compared to \$82.9 million for 2008, a decrease of \$198.1 million. This decrease was attributable to the factors discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash generated from our operating activities, borrowings under our revolving credit facilities and capital contributions or loans from affiliates.

During the first quarter of 2011, we have completed three agreements. In January 2011, we completed a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement for a commitment by an unrelated party to purchase up to \$25.0 million of our common stock over a two-year period. In February 2011, we signed a multi-year agreement with J. Aron for the supply of crude oil that will support the operation of the Big Spring refinery at 70,000 barrels per day. This agreement became effective on March 1, 2011. The structure of this new agreement is also expected to result in lower borrowing costs as we used the proceeds from the sale of inventories to repay approximately \$125.0 million of loans under our Alon USA LP Credit Facility. Also, the structure will substantially reduce our need to issue letters of credit to support Big Spring refinery crude oil purchases. In addition, the structure will allow us to make crude oil purchases without the constraint of increases in crude oil prices customary with a typical revolving credit facility. Also, in February 2011, Alon Brands issued 5-year unsecured notes for \$30.0 million to a group of investors, including Alon Israel.

We believe that the aforementioned sources of funds and other sources of capital available to us will be sufficient to satisfy the anticipated cash requirements associated with our business during the next 12 months. Our ability to generate sufficient cash from our operating activities depends on our future performance, which is subject to general economic, political, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control.

Depending upon conditions in the capital markets and other factors, we will from time to time consider the issuance of debt or equity securities, or other possible capital markets transactions, the proceeds of which could be used to refinance current indebtedness, extend or replace existing revolving credit facilities or for other corporate purposes.

Cash Flow

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities.....	\$ 21,330	\$ 283,145	\$ (812)
Investing activities.....	(40,925)	(138,691)	(610,322)
Financing activities.....	50,845	(122,471)	560,973
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	<u>\$ 31,250</u>	<u>\$ 21,983</u>	<u>\$ (50,161)</u>

Cash Flows Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 was \$21.3 million, compared to \$283.1 million in 2009. The change of \$261.9 million in net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 is primarily attributable to the

difference of \$162.7 million in net income, adjusted for non-cash reconciling items such as deferred income tax expense, bargain purchase gain, gain on the disposition of assets and depreciation, in 2010 compared to 2009, and the receipt of proceeds from the liquidation of our heating oil crack spread hedge in 2009 for \$133.6 million.

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in 2009 was \$283.1 million, compared to (\$0.8) million in 2008. The change of \$283.9 million in net cash provided by operating activities in 2009 was attributable to the receipt of proceeds from the liquidation of our heating oil crack spread hedge in 2009 for \$133.6 million, receipt of income tax receivables in 2009 of \$113.0 million and the change in net income compared to 2008, adjusted for non-cash reconciling items such as deferred income tax expense, gain on involuntary conversion of assets, gain on the disposition of assets and depreciation.

Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$40.9 million in 2010 compared to \$138.7 million in 2009. The change in net cash used in investing activities of \$97.8 was primarily due to lower 2010 capital expenditures of \$93.3 million compared to 2009, proceeds received from the disposition of assets and sale of securities of \$22.0 million and \$36.9 million, respectively, and a decrease in the earnout payments made to Valero of \$10.9 million from 2009. This was partially offset by the acquisition of the Bakersfield refinery of \$32.4 million in 2010 and insurance proceeds of \$34.1 million received in 2009 to rebuild the Big Spring refinery.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$138.7 million in 2009 compared to \$610.3 million in 2008. The change in cash used in investing activities of \$471.6 million was primarily due to the July 3, 2008 acquisition of the Krotz Springs refinery of \$481.0 million and 2008 capital expenditures to rebuild the Big Spring refinery, net of insurance proceeds. This was partially offset by higher capital expenditures, \$106.4 million in 2009 compared to \$72.3 million in 2008, and earnout payments made to Valero of \$19.7 million as part of the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition in 2009.

Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was \$50.8 million in 2010 compared to (\$122.5) million in 2009. The change in net cash used in financing activities of \$173.4 million was primarily attributable to the proceeds received from the sale of preferred stock of \$40.0 million, cash received from the inventory supply agreement of \$45.8 million in 2010 compared to cash received from an inventory supply agreement of \$20.2 million in 2009, as well as an overall decrease in payments made on long-term debt and debt issuance costs during 2010.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was (\$122.5) million in 2009 compared to \$561.0 million in 2008. The change in net cash used in financing activities of \$683.5 million was primarily attributable to proceeds received in 2008 from the Krotz Term Loan of \$252.0 million to purchase the Krotz Springs refinery and \$276.8 million of borrowings on the revolving credit facilities plus an \$80.0 million investment from our parent. These proceeds were partially offset by debt issuance costs of \$28.1 million and payments on long-term debt of \$11.9 million. In 2009, the prepayment of the Krotz Term Loan and repayments of borrowings under revolving credit facilities of \$322.2 million were made from proceeds associated with the receipt of income tax receivables, the liquidation of the heating oil crack spread hedge and net proceeds received from the issuance of the senior notes of \$205.4 million. 2009 also included cash used of \$17.8 million for debt issuance cost, associated with the senior secured notes, and \$20.2 million of cash received from an inventory supply agreement.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value.

As of December 31, 2010, our total cash and cash equivalents were \$71.7 million and we had total debt of \$916.3 million.

Credit Facilities

Alon USA Energy, Inc. Credit Facilities

Term Loan Credit Facility. We have a term loan (the “Alon Energy Term Loan”) that will mature on August 2, 2013. Principal payments of \$4.5 million per annum are paid in quarterly installments, subject to reduction from mandatory repayments associated with certain events.

Borrowings under the Alon Energy Term Loan bear interest at a rate based on a margin over the Eurodollar rate from between 1.75% to 2.50% per annum based upon the ratings of the loans by Standard & Poor’s Rating Service and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. Currently, the margin is 2.25% over the Eurodollar rate.

The Alon Energy Term Loan is jointly and severally guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries except for our retail subsidiaries and those subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition and certain subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Bakersfield acquisition. The Alon Energy Term Loan is secured by a second lien on cash, accounts receivable and inventory and a first lien on most of our remaining assets excluding those of our retail subsidiaries and those subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition and certain subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Bakersfield acquisition.

The Alon Energy Term Loan contains restrictive covenants, such as restrictions on liens, mergers, consolidations, sales of assets, additional indebtedness, different businesses, certain lease obligations, and certain restricted payments. The Alon Energy Term Loan does not contain any maintenance financial covenants.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Alon Energy Term Loan had an outstanding balance of \$429.8 million and \$434.3 million, respectively.

Letter of Credit Facility. In March 2010, we entered into an unsecured credit facility with Israel Discount Bank of New York (the “Alon Energy Letter of Credit Facility”) for the issuance of letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$60.0 million and with a sub-limit for borrowings not to exceed \$30.0 million. This facility will terminate on January 31, 2013. The Alon Energy Letter of Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants including maintenance financial covenants. On December 31, 2010, Alon had \$60.0 million of outstanding letters of credit under this facility. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus 3.50% per annum subject to an overall minimum interest rate of 4.00%.

Alon USA, LP Credit Facility

Revolving Credit Facility. We have a \$240.0 million revolving credit facility (the “Alon USA LP Credit Facility”) that will mature on January 1, 2013. The Alon USA LP Credit Facility can be used both for borrowings and the issuance of letters of credit subject to a limit of the lesser of the facility or the amount of the borrowing base under the facility.

Borrowings under the Alon USA LP Credit Facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus 3.00% per annum subject to an overall minimum interest rate of 4.00%.

The Alon USA LP Credit Facility is secured by (i) a first lien on our cash, accounts receivables, inventories and related assets and (ii) a second lien on our fixed assets and other specified property, in each case, excluding those of Alon Paramount Holdings, Inc. (“Alon Holdings”), and its subsidiaries other than Alon Pipeline Logistics, LLC (“Alon Logistics”), the subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition, the subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Bakersfield refinery acquisition and our retail subsidiaries.

The Alon USA LP Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants including maintenance financial covenants.

Borrowings of \$122.0 million and \$88.0 million were outstanding under the Alon USA LP Credit Facility at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, outstanding letters of credit under the Alon USA LP Credit Facility were \$117.0 million and \$129.0 million, respectively.

Paramount Petroleum Corporation Credit Facility

Revolving Credit Facility. Paramount Petroleum Corporation has a \$300.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Paramount Credit Facility") that will mature on February 28, 2012. The Paramount Credit Facility can be used both for borrowings and the issuance of letters of credit subject to a limit of the lesser of the facility or the amount of the borrowing base under the facility.

Borrowings under the Paramount Credit Facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus a margin based on excess availability. Based on the excess availability at December 31, 2010, the margin was 2.00%.

The Paramount Credit Facility is primarily secured by (i) a first lien on cash, accounts receivables, inventories and related assets and (ii) a second lien on Alon Holdings' (excluding Alon Logistics) fixed assets and other specified property.

The Paramount Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants related to working capital, operations and other matters.

Borrowings of \$63.1 million and \$45.3 million were outstanding under the Paramount Credit Facility at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, outstanding letters of credit under the Paramount Credit Facility were \$1.3 million and \$18.0 million, respectively.

Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. Credit Facilities

Senior Secured Notes. In October 2009, Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. ("ARKS") issued 13.50% senior secured notes (the "Senior Secured Notes") in aggregate principal amount of \$216.5 million in a private offering. In February 2010, ARKS exchanged \$216.5 million of Senior Secured Notes for an equivalent amount of Senior Secured Notes ("Exchange Notes") registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The Exchange Notes will mature on October 15, 2014 and the entire principal amount is due at maturity. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15. The Exchange Notes are substantially identical to the Senior Secured Notes, except that the Exchange Notes have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not subject to transfer restrictions. The Senior Secured Notes were issued at an offering price of 94.857% and ARKS received gross proceeds of \$205.4 million (before fees and expenses related to the offering). ARKS used the proceeds to repay in full all outstanding obligations under its term loan at that time. The remaining proceeds from the offering were used for general corporate purposes.

The terms of the Senior Secured Notes are governed by an indenture (the "Indenture") and the obligations under the Indenture are secured by a first priority lien on ARKS' property, plant and equipment and a second priority lien on ARKS' cash, accounts receivable and inventory.

The Indenture also contains restrictive covenants such as restrictions on loans, mergers, sales of assets, additional indebtedness and restricted payments. The Indenture does not contain any maintenance financial covenants.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Senior Secured Notes had an outstanding balance (net of unamortized discount) of \$207.4 million and \$205.7 million, respectively. ARKS is utilizing the effective interest method to amortize the original issue discount over the life of the Senior Secured Notes.

Short-Term Credit Facility. In March 2010, ARKS entered into a \$65.0 million short-term credit facility with Bank Hapoalim B.M. (the "ARKS Term Facility"). The ARKS Term Facility was drawn upon closing and all outstanding amounts were repaid during 2010.

Revolving Credit Facility. In March 2010, ARKS terminated its revolving credit facility agreement (the “ARKS Facility”) and repaid all outstanding amounts thereunder. As a result of the prepayment of the ARKS Facility, we recorded a write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$6.7 million as interest expense in the first quarter of 2010.

Borrowings of \$83.3 million and outstanding letters of credit of \$2.8 million were outstanding under the ARKS Facility at December 31, 2009.

Retail Credit Facilities

Term Credit Agreement. Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC (“SCS”) is party to a credit agreement (the “SCS Credit Agreement”) that, as amended, matures on December 30, 2015. On December 30, 2010, SCS entered into an amendment to the SCS Credit Agreement. The amendment increased the amount outstanding from \$73.4 million (“SCS Refinancing Term Loan”) by \$10.0 million (“SCS Additional Term Loan”) and also included a revolving credit loan (“SCS Revolving Credit Loan”) with a maximum loan amount of the lesser of the borrowing base or \$10.0 million.

Borrowings under the SCS Refinancing Term Loan bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus 2.00% per annum with principal payments made in quarterly installments based on a 15-year amortization schedule.

Borrowings under the SCS Additional Term Loan bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus 2.75% per annum with principal payments made in quarterly installments based on a 5-year amortization schedule.

Borrowings under the SCS Revolving Credit Loan bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus 2.75% per annum.

The obligations under the SCS Credit Agreement are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets of SCS and Skinny’s, LLC and each of their subsidiaries, including cash, accounts receivable and inventory.

The SCS Credit Agreement contains certain restrictive covenants including maintenance financial covenants.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the SCS Credit Agreement had an outstanding balance under the term loans of \$83.4 million and \$79.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2010, the SCS Revolving Credit Loan had an outstanding balance of \$10.0 million.

Other Retail Related Credit Facilities

In 2003, we obtained \$1.5 million in mortgage loans to finance the acquisition of new retail locations. The interest rates on these loans ranged between 5.5% and 9.7%, with 5 to 15 year payment terms. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the outstanding balances were \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Capital Spending

Each year our Board of Directors approves capital projects, including regulatory and planned turnaround projects that our management is authorized to undertake in our annual capital budget. Additionally, at times when conditions warrant or as new opportunities arise, other projects or the expansion of existing projects may be approved. Our capital expenditure budgets, including expenditures for chemical catalyst and turnarounds, for 2011 and 2012 are \$108.9 million and \$115.0 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes our expected capital expenditures for 2011 and 2012 by operating segment and major category:

	2011	2012
	(dollars in thousands)	
Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment:		
Sustaining maintenance	\$ 25,642	\$ 69,670
Growth/profit improvement/other.....	48,186	11,450
Chemical catalyst and turnaround.....	10,264	13,820
Total.....	<u>84,092</u>	<u>94,940</u>
Asphalt Segment:		
Sustaining maintenance	3,596	4,887
Growth/profit improvement.....	2,073	2,614
Total.....	<u>5,669</u>	<u>7,501</u>
Retail and Branded Marketing Segment:		
Sustaining maintenance	7,102	4,655
Growth/profit improvement.....	9,312	5,500
Total.....	<u>16,414</u>	<u>10,155</u>
Corporate Segment:		
Sustaining	2,774	2,390
Total Capital Expenditures	<u>\$ 108,949</u>	<u>\$ 114,986</u>

Turnaround and Chemical Catalyst Costs. Our 2010 turnaround and chemical catalyst costs were \$13.1 million.

Between our major turnarounds, we also perform periodic scheduled turnaround projects on various units at our Big Spring, Krotz Springs and California refineries. A summary of our expected turnaround and chemical catalyst costs for the following five years are as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(dollars in thousands)				
Scheduled turnaround costs.....	\$ 1,170	\$ 5,500	\$ 9,000	\$ 18,300	\$ 15,400
Chemical catalyst costs.....	9,094	8,320	11,074	16,501	9,148
Total.....	<u>\$ 10,264</u>	<u>\$ 13,820</u>	<u>\$ 20,074</u>	<u>\$ 34,801</u>	<u>\$ 24,548</u>

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Information regarding our known contractual obligations of the types described below as of December 31, 2010 is set forth in the following table:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Total
	(dollars in thousands)				
Long-term debt obligations.....	\$ 11,512	\$ 624,355	\$ 280,169	\$ 269	\$ 916,305
Operating lease obligations.....	36,385	51,071	24,568	43,390	155,414
Pipelines and Terminals Agreement (1)	31,324	64,487	66,889	139,037	301,737
Other commitments (2).....	3,741	7,482	7,482	23,379	42,084
Total obligations	<u>\$ 82,962</u>	<u>\$ 747,395</u>	<u>\$ 379,108</u>	<u>\$ 206,075</u>	<u>\$ 1,415,540</u>

(1) Balances represent the minimum committed volume multiplied by the tariff and terminal rates pursuant to the terms of the Pipelines and Terminals Agreement with HEP, as well as our minimum requirements with Sunoco.

(2) Other commitments include refinery maintenance services costs.

As of December 31, 2010, we did not have any material capital lease obligations or any agreements to purchase goods or services, other than those included in the table above, that were binding on us.

Our “Other non-current liabilities” are described in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. For most of these liabilities, timing of the payment of such liabilities is not fixed and therefore cannot be determined as of December 31, 2010. However, certain expected payments related to our anticipated pension contributions in 2010 and other post-retirement benefits obligations are discussed in Note 13 of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies are described in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP. In order to apply these principles, we must make judgments, assumptions and estimates based on the best available information at the time. Actual results may differ based on the accuracy of the information utilized and subsequent events, some of which we may have little or no control over. Our critical accounting policies, which are discussed below, could materially affect the amounts recorded in our consolidated financial statements.

Inventory. Crude oil, refined products and blendstocks for the refining and unbranded marketing segment and asphalt for the asphalt segment are priced at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the LIFO valuation method. Under the LIFO valuation method, we charge the most recent acquisition costs to cost of sales, and we value inventories at the earliest acquisition costs. We selected this method because we believe it more accurately reflects the cost of our current sales. If the market value of inventory is less than the inventory cost on a LIFO basis, then the inventory is written down to market value. An inventory write-down to market value results in a non-cash accounting adjustment, decreasing the value of our crude oil and refined products inventory and increasing our cost of sales. A reduction of inventory volumes during 2010, 2009 and 2008 resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventory layers carried at lower costs which prevailed in previous years. The liquidation decreased cost of sales by approximately \$18.6 million, \$10.2 million, and \$4.1 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Market values of crude oil, refined products, asphalts and blendstocks exceeded LIFO costs by \$115.1 million and \$100.5 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Environmental and Other Loss Contingencies. We record liabilities for loss contingencies, including environmental remediation costs, when such losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Our environmental liabilities represent the estimated cost to investigate and remediate contamination at our properties. Our estimates are based upon internal and third-party assessments of contamination, available remediation technology and environmental regulations. Accruals for estimated liabilities from projected environmental remediation obligations are recognized no later than the completion of the remedial feasibility study. These accruals are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. We do not discount environmental liabilities to their present value unless payments are fixed and determinable. At December 31, 2010, for those payments we considered fixed and determinable, payments were discounted at a 4% rate. We record them without considering potential recoveries from third parties. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from third parties are recorded as assets when receipt is deemed probable. We update our estimates to reflect changes in factual information, available technology or applicable laws and regulations.

Turnarounds and Chemical Catalyst Costs. We record the cost of planned major refinery maintenance, referred to as turnarounds, and chemical catalyst used in the refinery process units, which are typically replaced in conjunction with planned turnarounds, in “Other assets” in our consolidated financial statements. Turnaround and catalyst costs are currently deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis beginning the month after the completion of the turnaround and ending immediately prior to the next scheduled turnaround. The amortization of deferred turnaround and chemical catalysts costs are presented in “Depreciation and amortization” in our consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We account for impairment of long-lived assets in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Subtopic 360-10, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*. In evaluating our assets, long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying value of an asset exceeds its expected future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying value of the impaired asset over its fair value. These future cash flows and fair values are estimates based on our judgment and assumptions. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs of disposition.

Deferred Income Taxes. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Asset Retirement Obligations. Alon uses ASC Subtopic 410-20, *Asset Retirement Obligations*, which established accounting standards for recognition and measurement of a liability for an asset retirement obligation and the associated asset retirement costs. The provisions of ASC Subtopic 410-20 apply to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal operation of a long-lived asset. ASC Subtopic 410-20 also requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset retirement activities that are conditional on a future event, if the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In order to determine fair value, management must make certain estimates and assumptions including, among other things, projected cash flows, a credit-adjusted risk-free rate and an assessment of market conditions that could significantly impact the estimated fair value of the asset retirement obligation. These estimates and assumptions are subjective.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the assets acquired less liabilities assumed. Intangible assets are assets that lack physical substance (excluding financial assets). Goodwill acquired in a business combination and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over 1 to 40 years. Goodwill and intangible assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the asset might be impaired. Alon uses December 31 of each year as the valuation date for annual impairment testing purposes.

At December 31, 2010, Alon had three reporting units with goodwill; California refining, California asphalt, and Retail operations. The fair values of our reporting units in 2010 that contain goodwill were determined using two methods, one based on discounted cash flow models with estimated cash flows based on internal forecasts of revenues and expenses and the other based on market earnings multiples. Each reporting unit was evaluated separately. Cash flows were discounted at rates that approximate a market participants’ weighted average cost of capital; 10% for both California refining and California asphalt and 8.5% for Retail operations. We believe these two approaches are appropriate valuation techniques for the purposes of our impairment testing. Therefore, we concluded from our valuations, based on business conditions and market values that existed at December 31, 2010, that none of our goodwill was impaired. However, the market value of our common stock at December 31, 2010 continued to reflect the effects of the difficult economic environment, the market’s perception of our asset utilization and significant competition in most of our markets. If, among other factors, (1) our equity value declines further, (2) the fair value of our reporting units decline, or (3) the impact of economic or competitive factors adversely affect beyond what was anticipated, we could conclude in future periods that impairment losses are required in order to reduce the carrying value of our goodwill, and, to a lesser extent, long-lived assets. Depending on the severity of the changes in the key factors underlying the valuation of our reporting units, such losses could be significant.

Reconciliation of Amounts Reported Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to amounts reported under generally accepted accounting principles in financial statements.

Adjusted EBITDA represents earnings before non-controlling interest in income of subsidiaries, income tax expense, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, gain on bargain purchase and gain on disposition of assets. Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized measurement under GAAP; however, the amounts included in Adjusted EBITDA are derived from amounts included in our consolidated financial statements. Our management believes that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. In addition, our management believes that Adjusted EBITDA is useful in evaluating our operating performance compared to that of other companies in our industry because the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA generally eliminates the effects of non-controlling interest in income of subsidiaries, income tax expense, interest expense, gain on disposition of assets, gain on bargain purchase and the accounting effects of capital expenditures and acquisitions, items that may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to overall operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the prior claim that non-controlling interest have on the income generated by non-wholly-owned subsidiaries;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in or cash requirements for our working capital needs; and
- Our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may differ from EBITDA calculations of other companies in our industry, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

The following table reconciles net income (loss) available to common stockholders to Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	(in thousands)		
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (122,932)	\$ (115,156)	\$ 82,883
Non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries (including accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary).....	(9,641)	12,949	10,241
Income tax expense (benefit).....	(90,512)	(64,877)	62,781
Interest expense	94,939	111,137	67,550
Depreciation and amortization.....	102,096	97,247	66,754
Gain on bargain purchase	(17,480)	—	—
(Gain) loss on disposition of assets	(945)	1,591	(45,244)
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ (44,475)</u>	<u>\$ 42,891</u>	<u>\$ 244,965</u>

Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes a gain on involuntary conversion of assets of \$279.7 million representing the insurance proceeds received with respect to property damage resulting from the Big Spring refinery fire in excess of the net book value of the assets impaired; net costs associated with the fire at the Big Spring refinery of \$56.9 million; and a charge for inventory adjustments related to the Krotz Springs acquisition of \$127.4 million.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Changes in commodity prices and purchased fuel prices are our primary sources of market risk. Our risk management committee oversees all activities associated with the identification, assessment and management of our market risk exposure.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to the volatility of crude oil and refined product prices, as well as volatility in the price of natural gas used in our refinery operations. Our financial results can be affected significantly by fluctuations in these prices, which depend on many factors, including demand for crude oil, gasoline and other refined products, changes in the economy, worldwide production levels, worldwide inventory levels and governmental regulatory initiatives. Our risk management strategy identifies circumstances in which we may utilize the commodity futures market to manage risk associated with these price fluctuations.

In order to manage the uncertainty relating to inventory price volatility, we have consistently applied a policy of maintaining inventories at or below a targeted operating level. In the past, circumstances have occurred, such as timing of crude oil cargo deliveries, turnaround schedules or shifts in market demand that have resulted in variances between our actual inventory level and our desired target level. Upon the review and approval of our risk management committee, we may utilize the commodity futures market to manage these anticipated inventory variances.

We maintain inventories of crude oil, refined products, blendstocks and asphalt, the values of which are subject to wide fluctuations in market prices driven by world economic conditions, regional and global inventory levels and seasonal conditions. As of December 31, 2010, we held approximately 2.4 million barrels of crude oil and product inventories valued under the LIFO valuation method with an average cost of \$38.81 per barrel. Market value exceeded carrying value of LIFO costs by \$115.1 million. We refer to this excess as our LIFO reserve. If the market value of these inventories had been \$1.00 per barrel lower, our LIFO reserve would have been reduced by \$2.4 million.

In accordance with fair value provisions of ASC 825-10, all commodity futures contracts are recorded at fair value and any changes in fair value between periods is recorded in the profit and loss section of our consolidated financial statements. "Forwards" represent physical trades for which pricing and quantities have been set, but the physical product delivery has not occurred by the end of the reporting period. "Futures" represent trades which have been executed on the New York Mercantile Exchange which have not been closed or settled at the end of the reporting period. A "long" represents an obligation to purchase product and a "short" represents an obligation to sell product.

The following table provides information about our derivative commodity instruments as of December 31, 2010:

Description of Activity	Contract Volume (in barrels)	Wtd Avg Price	Wtd Avg Price	Contract Value		Gain (Loss)
				(in thousands)		
Forwards — long (Crude).....	101,475	91.93	—	\$ 9,329	\$ 9,552	\$ 223
Forwards — short (Crude).....	(143,466)	—	91.93	(13,189)	(13,505)	(316)
Forwards — long (Gasoline)	168,731	94.00	—	15,861	16,535	674
Forwards — short (Gasoline) ...	(25,000)	—	98.46	(2,461)	(2,519)	(58)
Forwards — short (Slurry).....	(36,999)	—	69.71	(2,579)	(2,628)	(49)
Forwards — long (Catfeed).....	9,641	91.54	—	883	919	36
Forwards — short (Slop)	(10,976)	—	79.23	(870)	(893)	(23)
Forwards — long (Diesel)	299,229	100.99	—	30,219	31,257	1,038
Forwards — short (Diesel)	(50,012)	—	101.03	(5,053)	(5,218)	(165)
Futures — short (Gasoline)	(22,000)	—	106.06	(2,188)	(2,334)	(146)

Description of Activity	Contract Volume (in barrels)	Wtd Avg Contract Spread	Wtd Avg Market Price	(in thousands)		Gain (Loss)
				Contract Value	Fair Value	
Futures — swaps (Heating oil)..	218,800	11.38	8.26	\$ 2,489	\$ 1,808	\$ (681)
Futures — calls (Heating oil)	(3,008,500)	13.43	14.49	(40,394)	(43,581)	(3,187)

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2010, \$608.2 million of our outstanding debt was at floating interest rates out of which approximately \$122.0 million was at the Eurodollar rate plus 3.00%, subject to a minimum interest rate of 4.00%. As of December 31, 2010, we had an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$100.0 million with a remaining period of 24 months and a fixed interest rate of 4.25%. An increase of 1% in the Eurodollar rate on floating rate indebtedness net of the instrument subject to the minimum interest rate would result in an increase in our interest expense of approximately \$5.2 million per year.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule are included as an annex of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management has evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) as of the end of the period covered by this report, and has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or furnish under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms including, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or furnish under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate “internal control over financial reporting” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) for Alon. Our management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In management’s evaluation, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Management believes that as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Certifications

Included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act. This section includes the information concerning the controls and controls evaluation referred to in the certifications.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

In February 2011, Alon Brands issued 5-year unsecured notes for \$30.0 million to a group of investors, including Alon Israel. In connection with the issuance of the unsecured notes, these investors were given warrants to invest up to \$30.0 million in the aggregate in Alon and Alon Brands. Pursuant to the warrant agreements entered into in March 2011, Alon issued to the investors warrants to purchase 3,082,783 shares of Alon's common stock at an initial exercise price of \$9.70, which is equal to the amount that is 18% over the average reported closing price of a share of Alon's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the forty-five calendar days immediately preceding February 21, 2011, the date of entry into the agreements. The investors may pay the exercise price of the warrants in cash or may exercise the warrants on a net-issuance basis. The warrants are assignable to affiliates of the investors and exercisable immediately and at any time through March 2016. Any or all of the warrants may be exchanged only prior to Alon Brands initial public offering for warrants to purchase shares of the common stock of Alon Brands.

The warrants were offered and sold in reliance on the exemption from registration set forth in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. Alon determined that such exemption was and is available based on representations of the investors and information available to Alon to the effect that each of the investors is sophisticated within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act among other factors. In addition, the issuances of the warrants did not involve any public offering; Alon made no solicitation in connection with the sale other than communications with the investors; and Alon has taken necessary steps to ensure that the warrants and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants are offered for resale or resold only pursuant to an effective registration statement or in a transaction that is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

In connection with the issuance of the warrants, Alon also entered into a registration rights agreement with certain of the investors (the "Registration Rights Agreement") pursuant to which Alon agreed to register the offer and sale of such investors' warrant shares in up to two separate demand registrations and, for a period of seven years, pursuant to registration statements on Form S-3, provided the minimum amount that will be registered by means of any such registration is \$3.0 million. The Registration Rights Agreement also provides certain rights for the investors to include their warrant shares in other registrations of securities by Alon.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information concerning our directors set forth under “Corporate Governance Matters — The Board of Directors” in the proxy statement for our 2011 annual meeting of stockholders (the “Proxy Statement”) is incorporated herein by reference. Certain information concerning our executive officers is set forth under the heading “Business and Properties — Executive Officers of the Registrant” in Items 1 and 2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference. The information concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act set forth under “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

The information concerning our audit committee set forth under “Corporate Governance Matters — Committees of the Board and — Audit Committee” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

The information regarding our Code of Ethics set forth under “Corporate Governance Matters — Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Committee Charters” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information set forth under “Executive Compensation” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information set forth under “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Holders and Management” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. The information regarding our equity plans under which shares of our common stock are authorized for issuance as set forth under “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information set forth under “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and under “Corporate Governance Matters — Independent Directors” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information set forth under “Independent Public Accountants” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

- (a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:
- (1) Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule, see “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule” on page F-1.
 - (a) Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying accounts is included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - (2) Exhibits: Reference is made to the Index of Exhibits immediately preceding the exhibits hereto, which index is incorporated herein by reference.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on July 7, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Alon USA Energy, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on July 14, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
4.2	Specimen 8.50% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock Certificate. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 9, 2010).
4.3	Indenture, dated as of October 22, 2009, by and among Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. and Wilmington Trust FSB, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on October 23, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
4.4	Form of Certificate of Designation of the 8.75% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form 10-Q filed by Alon on November 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.1	Trademark License Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, among Finamark, Inc., Atofina Petrochemicals, Inc. and SWBU, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.2	First Amendment to Trademark License Agreement, dated as of April 11, 2001, among Finamark, Inc., Atofina Petrochemicals, Inc. and SWBU, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.3	Pipeline Lease Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2007, between Plains Pipeline, L.P. and Alon USA, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on February 2, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.4	Pipeline Lease Agreement, dated as of February 21, 1997, between Navajo Pipeline Company and American Petrofina Pipe Line Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.5	Amendment and Supplement to Pipeline Lease Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2007, by and between HEP Pipeline Assets, Limited Partnership and Alon USA, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 8, 2007).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.6	Contribution Agreement, dated as of January 25, 2005, among Holly Energy Partners, L.P., Holly Energy Partners —Operating, L.P., T & R Assets, Inc., Fin-Tex Pipe Line Company, Alon USA Refining, Inc., Alon Pipeline Assets, LLC, Alon Pipeline Logistics, LLC, Alon USA, Inc. and Alon USA, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.7	Pipelines and Terminals Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2005, between Alon USA, LP and Holly Energy Partners, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.8	Pipeline Lease Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2007, between Plains Pipeline, L.P. and Alon USA, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on February 5, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.9	Liquor License Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 12, 2003, between Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC and SCS Beverage, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.10	Premises Lease, dated as of May 12, 2003, between Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC and SCS Beverage, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.11	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 6, 2005, between Alon USA Energy, Inc. and Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on July 7, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.12	Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 22, 2009, between Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. and Jefferies & Company, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on October 23, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.13	Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2006, among Alon USA, LP, EOC Acquisition, LLC, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on June 26, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.14	First Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2006, to the Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2006, among Alon USA, LP, EOC Acquisition, LLC, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 15, 2007 SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.15	Waiver, Consent, Partial Release and Second Amendment, dated as of February 28, 2007, to the Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2006, Alon USA, LP, Edgington Oil Company, LLC, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on March 5, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.16	Third Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2007, to the Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2006, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Alon USA, LP, the guarantor companies and financial institutions named therein, Israel Discount Bank of New York and Bank Leumi USA (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 20, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.17	Waiver, Consent, Partial Release and Fourth Amendment, dated as of July 2, 2008, by and among Alon USA, LP, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 10, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.18	Fifth Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2009, by and among Alon USA, LP, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 6, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.19	Sixth Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2010, by and among Alon USA, LP, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on May 10, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.20	Seventh Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2010, by and among Alon USA, LP, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.21	Eighth Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 16, 2010, by and among Alon USA, LP, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.22	Ninth Amendment to Amended Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of February 22, 2011, by and among Alon USA, LP, Israel Discount Bank of New York, Bank Leumi USA and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein.
10.23	Revolving Credit Line Agreement, dated March 9, 2010, by and between Alon and Israel Discount Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.96 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 16, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.24	Amendment and Waiver, dated February 24, 2011, to Revolving Credit Line Agreement, dated March 9, 2001, among Alon and Israel Discount Bank of New York.
10.25	Credit Agreement, dated March 15, 2010 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time), among Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., each other party joined as a borrower thereunder from time to time, the Lenders party thereto, and Bank Hapoalim B.M., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.97 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 16, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.26	Amendment No. 1 to Credit Agreement, dated May 28, 2010 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time), among Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., each other party joined as a borrower thereunder from time to time, the Lenders party thereto, and Bank Hapoalim B.M., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.27	Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement, dated June 15, 2010 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time), among Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., each other party joined as a borrower thereunder from time to time, the Lenders party thereto, and Bank Hapoalim B.M., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.28	Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement, dated August 11, 2010 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time), among Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., each other party joined as a borrower thereunder from time to time, the Lenders party thereto, and Bank Hapoalim B.M., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on August 13, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.29	Credit Agreement, dated May 28, 2010, by and between Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. and Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as Issuing Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.30	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 30, 2010, among Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC, Skinny's, LLC, the lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 6, 2011, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.31	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2006, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Credit Suisse (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on June 26, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.32	Amendment No. 1 to the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2007, by and among Alon USA Energy, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Credit Suisse (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on March 5, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.33	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2007, among Paramount Petroleum Corporation, Bank of America, N.A. and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on March 5, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.34	First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2007, among Paramount Petroleum Corporation, Bank of America, N.A. and certain other guarantor companies and financial institutions from time to time named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 11, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.35	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and among Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Credit Suisse, as administrative agent and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 10, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.36	First Amendment Agreement, dated as of April 9, 2009, by and among Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor to Credit Suisse, Cayman Islands Branch, as agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 6, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.37	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and among Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 10, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.38	First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of December 18, 2008, by and among Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on April 10, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.39	Second Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of April 9, 2009, by and among Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on April 27, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.40	Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2009 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time), among Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc., each other party joined as a borrower thereunder from time to time, the Lenders party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on October 23, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.41	Purchase Agreement, dated October 13, 2009, between Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. and Jefferies & Co. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on October 19, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.42	Management and Consulting Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2003, among Alon USA, Inc., Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. and Alon USA Energy, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.43	Amendment, dated as of June 17, 2005, to the Management and Consulting Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2003, among Alon USA, Inc., Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. and Alon USA Energy, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21.1 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.44*	Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Jeff D. Morris and Alon USA GP, Inc., as amended by the Amendment to Executive/Management Employment Agreement, dated May 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.45*	Second Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2008, between Jeff D. Morris and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 7, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.46*	Management Employment Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2010, between Paul Eisman and Alon USA GP, LLC.
10.47*	Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Claire A. Hart and Alon USA GP, Inc., as amended by the Amendment to Executive/Management Employment Agreement, dated May 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.48*	Second Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2008, between Claire A. Hart and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 7, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.49*	Management Employment Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2000, between Yosef Israel and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 15, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.50*	Amendment to Executive/Management Employment Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2005 between Yosef Israel and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 15, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.51*	Second Amendment to Executive/Management Employment Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2008, between Yosef Israel and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 7, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.52*	Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2003, between Shai Even and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on March 15, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.53*	Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2008, between Shai Even and Alon USA GP, LLC. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 7, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.54*	Agreement of Principles of Employment, dated as of July 6, 2005, between David Wiessman and Alon USA Energy, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on July 7, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.55*	Management Employment Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2008, between Michael Oster and Alon USA GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.71 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on April 10, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.56*	Description of Annual Bonus Plans.
10.57*	Change of Control Incentive Bonus Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.58*	Description of Director Compensation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.59*	Form of Director Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.60*	Form of Officer Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.61*	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to Form S-1, filed by the Company on May 11, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.62*	Alon Assets, Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.63*	Alon USA Operating, Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.64*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon Assets, Inc. and Jeff D. Morris, as amended by the Amendment to the Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.65*	Second Amendment to Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2008, between Jeff D. Morris and Alon Assets, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 7, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.66	Shareholder Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon Assets, Inc. and Jeff D. Morris, as amended by the Amendment to the Shareholder Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.67*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon USA Operating, Inc. and Jeff D. Morris, as amended by the Amendment to the Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.68*	Second Amendment to Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2008, between Jeff D. Morris and Alon USA Operating, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 7, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.69	Shareholder Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon USA Operating, Inc. and Jeff D. Morris, as amended by the Amendment to the Shareholder Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.70*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon Assets, Inc. and Claire A. Hart, as amended by the Amendment to the Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 and July 25, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.71	Shareholder Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon Assets, Inc. and Claire A. Hart, as amended by the Amendment to the Shareholder Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.72*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon USA Operating, Inc. and Claire A. Hart, as amended by the Amendment to the Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 and July 25, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.73	Shareholder Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2000, between Alon USA Operating, Inc. and Claire A. Hart, as amended by the Amendment to the Shareholder Agreement, dated June 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.74*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2001, between Alon Assets, Inc. and Joseph A. Concienne, III, as amended by the Amendment to the Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated July 25, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.75	Shareholder Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2001, between Alon Assets, Inc. and Joseph A. Concienne, III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.76*	Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2001, between Alon USA Operating, Inc. and Joseph A. Concienne, III, as amended by the Amendment to the Incentive Stock Option Agreement, dated July 25, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.77	Shareholder Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2001, between Alon USA Operating, Inc. and Joseph A. Concienne, III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on June 17, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.78	Agreement, dated as of July 6, 2005, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Alon USA, Inc., Alon USA Capital, Inc., Alon USA Operating, Inc., Alon Assets, Inc., Jeff D. Morris, Claire A. Hart and Joseph A. Concienne, III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on July 7, 2005, SEC File No. 333-124797).
10.79*	Alon USA Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on May 7, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.80*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement relating to Director Grants pursuant to Section 12 of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on August 5, 2005, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.81*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement relating to Participant Grants pursuant to Section 8 of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on August 23, 2005, SEC File No. 001-32567).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.82*	Form II of Restricted Stock Award Agreement relating to Participant Grants pursuant to Section 8 of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on November 8, 2005, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.83*	Form of Appreciation Rights Award Agreement relating to Participant Grants pursuant to Section 7 of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on March 12, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.84*	Form of Amendment to Appreciation Rights Award Agreement relating to Participant Grants pursuant to Section 7 of the Alon USA Energy, Inc. 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 27, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.85*	Form II of Appreciation Rights Award Agreement relating to Participant Grants pursuant to Section 7 of the Alon USA Energy, inc. 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 27, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.86	Purchase and Sale Agreements, dated as of February 13, 2006, between Alon Petroleum Pipe Line, LP and Sunoco Pipelines, LP, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on February 13, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.87	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2006, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., The Craig C. Barto and Gisele M. Barto Living Trust, Dated April 5, 1991, The Jerrel C. Barto and Janice D. Barto Living Trust, Dated March 18, 1991, W. Scott Lovejoy, III and Mark R. Milano (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on May 2, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.88	First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2006, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., The Craig C. Barto and Gisele M. Barto Living Trust, Dated April 5, 1991, The Jerrel C. Barto and Janice D. Barto Living Trust, Dated March 18, 1991, W. Scott Lovejoy III and Mark R. Milano (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 14, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.89	Second Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2006, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., The Craig C. Barto and Gisele M. Barto Living Trust, Dated April 5, 1991, The Jerrel C. Barto and Janice D. Barto Living Trust, Dated March 18, 1991, W. Scott Lovejoy III and Mark R. Milano (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 14, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.90	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 28, 2006, among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Apex Oil Company, Inc., Edgington Oil Company, and EOC Acquisition, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on May 2, 2006, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.91	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated March 2, 2007, by and among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Alon USA Interests, LLC, ALOSKI, LLC, Skinny's, Inc. and the Davis Shareholders (as defined therein) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on March 6, 2007, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.92	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated May 7, 2008, between Valero Refining and Marketing Company and Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on May 13, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.93	First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and among Valero Refining and Marketing Company, Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. and Valero Refining Company-Louisiana (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 10, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.94	Series A Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and between Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc. and Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 10, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.95	Stockholders Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Louisiana Holdings, Inc. and Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 10, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.96	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement dated as of March 31, 2009, by and among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Louisiana Holdings, Inc. and Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.88 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on April 10, 2009, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.97†	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement dated as of December 31, 2009, by and among Alon USA Energy, Inc., Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc., Alon Louisiana Holdings, Inc. and Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 5, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.98†	Offtake Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and between Valero Marketing and Supply Company and Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 8, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.99†	Earnout Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2008, by and between Valero Refining and Marketing Company and Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 8, 2008, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.100†	First Amendment to Earnout Agreement, dated as of August 27, 2009, by and between Valero Refining and Marketing Company and Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 6, 2009, SEC No. 001-32567).
10.101	Amended and Restated Supply and Offtake Agreement, dated May 28, 2010 by and between Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. and J. Aron & Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 9, 2010, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.102	Form of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.105 to Form S-1/A, filed by the Company on October 22, 2010, SEC File No. 333-169583).
10.103	Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2011, among Alon USA Energy, Inc. and YA Global Master SPV, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 24, 2011, SEC File No. 001-32567).
10.104	Warrant Agreement, dated March 10, 2011, between the Company, FIMI Opportunity IV, L.P and FIMI Israel Opportunity IV, Limited Partnership.
10.105	Warrant Agreement, dated March 10, 2011, between the Company, FIMI Opportunity IV, L.P and FIMI Israel Opportunity IV, Limited Partnership.
10.106	Warrant Agreement, dated March 14, 2011, between the Company and Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd.
10.107	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2011, between Alon USA Energy, Inc., FIMI Opportunity IV L.P., and FIMI Israel Opportunity IV, Limited Partnership.
12.1	Statement Regarding Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
21.1	Subsidiaries of Alon USA Energy, Inc.
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP.
31.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certifications of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Identifies management contracts and compensatory plans or arrangements.

† Filed under confidential treatment request.

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Alon USA Energy, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Alon USA Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three year-period ended December 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company 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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Alon USA Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Alon USA Energy, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring organizations of Treadway commission (COSO), and our report dated March 14, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 14, 2011

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Alon USA Energy, Inc.:

We have audited Alon USA Energy, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Alon USA Energy, Inc.'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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, Alon USA Energy, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Alon USA Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, and our report dated March 14, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 14, 2011

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands except share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 71,687	\$ 40,437
Accounts and other receivables, net.....	115,541	103,094
Income tax receivable	8,642	65,418
Inventories	141,050	214,999
Deferred income tax asset.....	49,052	7,700
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,875	4,188
Total current assets.....	393,847	435,836
Equity method investments.....	18,664	43,052
Property, plant, and equipment, net.....	1,488,532	1,477,426
Goodwill.....	105,943	105,943
Other assets.....	81,535	70,532
Total assets.....	\$ 2,088,521	\$ 2,132,789
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 292,991	\$ 248,253
Accrued liabilities.....	88,354	92,380
Current portion of long-term debt.....	11,512	10,946
Total current liabilities.....	392,857	351,579
Long-term debt	904,793	926,078
Other non-current liabilities.....	160,976	95,076
Deferred income tax liability	288,128	328,138
Total liabilities	1,746,754	1,700,871
Commitments and contingencies (Note 21)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 4,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010.....	40,000	—
Common stock, par value \$0.01, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 54,281,636 and 54,170,913 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively	543	542
Additional paid-in capital	290,809	289,853
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of income tax	(21,917)	(32,871)
Retained earnings.....	33,052	165,248
Total stockholders' equity.....	342,487	422,772
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries.....	(720)	9,146
Total equity	341,767	431,918
Total liabilities and equity.....	\$ 2,088,521	\$ 2,132,789

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

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net sales (1)	\$ 4,030,743	\$ 3,915,732	\$ 5,156,706
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	3,703,416	3,502,782	4,853,195
Direct operating expenses	249,933	265,502	216,498
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	128,082	129,446	119,852
Unrealized loss associated with consignment inventory.....	8,942	—	—
Net costs associated with fire.....	—	—	56,854
Business interruption recovery.....	—	—	(55,000)
Depreciation and amortization	102,096	97,247	66,754
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>4,192,469</u>	<u>3,994,977</u>	<u>5,258,153</u>
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets	—	—	279,680
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets.....	945	(1,591)	45,244
Operating income (loss).....	(160,781)	(80,836)	223,477
Interest expense.....	(94,939)	(111,137)	(67,550)
Equity earnings (losses) of investees	5,439	24,558	(1,522)
Gain on bargain purchase.....	17,480	—	—
Other income, net.....	9,716	331	1,500
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit), non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries, and accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary.....	(223,085)	(167,084)	155,905
Income tax expense (benefit)	(90,512)	(64,877)	62,781
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries and accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary.....	(132,573)	(102,207)	93,124
Non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries	(9,641)	(8,551)	5,941
Accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary	—	21,500	4,300
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders.....	<u>\$ (122,932)</u>	<u>\$ (115,156)</u>	<u>\$ 82,883</u>
Earnings (loss) per share, basic.....	<u>\$ (2.27)</u>	<u>\$ (2.46)</u>	<u>\$ 1.77</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic (in thousands)	<u>54,186</u>	<u>46,829</u>	<u>46,788</u>
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted.....	<u>\$ (2.27)</u>	<u>\$ (2.46)</u>	<u>\$ 1.72</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted (in thousands)	<u>54,186</u>	<u>46,829</u>	<u>49,583</u>
Cash dividends per share	<u>\$ 0.16</u>	<u>\$ 0.16</u>	<u>\$ 0.16</u>

(1) Includes excise taxes on sales by the retail and branded marketing segment of \$54,930, \$47,137 and \$37,483 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

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

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interest (1)	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 468	\$ —	\$ 182,932	\$ (7,700)	\$ 212,502	\$ 388,202	\$ 15,720	\$ 403,922
Stock compensation expense	—	—	710	—	—	710	(1,062)	(352)
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(7,490)	(7,490)	(386)	(7,876)
Sale of preferred stock by subsidiary (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	80,000
Income before non-controlling interest in income of subsidiaries and accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary (1)	—	—	—	—	82,883	82,883	10,241	93,124
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax of \$8,780	—	—	—	(13,481)	—	(13,481)	(1,044)	(14,525)
Fair value of commodity derivative contracts, net of tax of \$677	—	—	—	(1,071)	—	(1,071)	(83)	(1,154)
Fair value of interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$6,828	—	—	—	(15,102)	—	(15,102)	(1,170)	(16,272)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	53,229	53,229	7,944	61,173
Balance at December 31, 2008	468	—	183,642	(37,354)	287,895	434,651	102,216	536,867
Stock compensation expense	—	—	485	—	—	485	17	502
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(7,491)	(7,491)	(576)	(8,067)
Conversion of preferred stock of subsidiary for common stock	74	—	105,726	—	—	105,800	(105,800)	—
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries and accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary (1)	—	—	—	—	(115,156)	(115,156)	12,949	(102,207)
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Defined benefit pension plans, plus tax of \$887	—	—	—	2,110	—	2,110	162	2,272
Fair value of commodity derivative contracts, net of tax of \$2,000	—	—	—	(3,166)	—	(3,166)	(243)	(3,409)
Fair value of interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$3,207	—	—	—	5,539	—	5,539	421	5,960
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(110,673)	13,289	(97,384)
Balance at December 31, 2009	542	—	289,853	(32,871)	165,248	422,772	9,146	431,918
Stock compensation expense	—	—	575	—	—	575	4	579
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(9,264)	(9,264)	(593)	(9,857)
Dividends of common stock on preferred stock	1	—	512	—	—	513	—	513
Equity contribution from parent	—	—	138	—	—	138	—	138
Preferred stock issuance	—	40,000	(269)	—	—	39,731	—	39,731
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	(122,932)	(122,932)	(9,641)	(132,573)
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax of \$668	—	—	—	691	—	691	—	691
Fair value of commodity derivative contracts, net of tax of \$2,678	—	—	—	4,209	—	4,209	287	4,496
Fair value of interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$3,292	—	—	—	6,054	—	6,054	77	6,131
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(111,978)	(9,277)	(121,255)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 543	\$ 40,000	\$ 290,809	\$ (21,917)	\$ 33,052	\$ 342,487	\$ (720)	\$ 341,767

(1) Includes \$80,000 in sale of preferred stock by subsidiary in connection with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition in July 2008 and accumulated dividends of \$21,500 and \$4,300 through December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders.....	\$ (122,932)	\$ (115,156)	\$ 82,883
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) available to common stockholders to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	102,096	97,247	66,754
Stock compensation.....	579	502	173
Deferred income tax expense (benefit).....	(98,595)	(5,451)	177,797
Non-controlling interest in income (loss) of subsidiaries	(9,641)	(8,551)	5,941
Accumulated dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary.....	—	21,500	4,300
Equity (earnings) losses of investees (net of dividends).....	—	(5,391)	4,296
Amortization of debt issuance costs	5,825	7,112	4,128
Amortization of original issuance discount	1,685	328	—
Write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs.....	6,659	20,482	—
Mark-to-market of heating oil hedge.....	—	—	(117,452)
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets.....	—	—	(279,680)
Bargain purchase gain	(17,480)	—	—
(Gain) loss on disposition of assets	(945)	1,591	(45,244)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisition effects:			
Accounts and other receivables, net	(8,325)	67,357	59,336
Income tax receivable.....	56,777	51,146	(81,320)
Inventories.....	91,293	17,321	213,373
Heating oil crack spread hedge.....	—	117,485	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	2,444	2,164	5,933
Other assets	(21,501)	5,992	(5,264)
Accounts payable	(3,277)	40,892	(108,458)
Accrued liabilities	6,768	(25,197)	17,419
Other non-current liabilities	29,900	(8,228)	(5,727)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	21,330	283,145	(812)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(46,707)	(81,660)	(62,356)
Capital expenditures to rebuild the Big Spring refinery	—	(46,769)	(362,178)
Capital expenditures for turnarounds and catalysts	(13,131)	(24,699)	(9,958)
Proceeds from insurance to rebuild the Big Spring refinery	—	34,125	270,885
Dividends from investees, net of equity earnings	1,242	—	—
Proceeds from disposition of assets	21,978	—	7,000
Proceeds from sale of securities	36,852	—	—
Earnout payments related to Krotz Springs refinery acquisition	(8,750)	(19,688)	—
Sale of short-term investments, net.....	—	—	27,296
Acquisition of Bakersfield refinery	(32,409)	—	—
Acquisition of Krotz Springs refinery	—	—	(481,011)
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,925)	(138,691)	(610,322)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest shareholders	(593)	(576)	(386)
Dividends paid to shareholders.....	(8,751)	(7,491)	(7,490)
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock.....	40,000	—	—
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock by subsidiary	—	—	80,000
Cash received from inventory supply agreement.....	45,807	20,237	—
Deferred debt issuance costs.....	(2,946)	(17,768)	(28,105)
Preferred stock issuance costs	(269)	—	—
Revolving credit facilities, net.....	(21,458)	(60,241)	276,818
Additions to long-term debt.....	10,000	205,365	252,000
Payments on long-term debt.....	(10,945)	(261,997)	(11,864)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	50,845	(122,471)	560,973
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	31,250	21,983	(50,161)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	40,437	18,454	68,615
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 71,687	\$ 40,437	\$ 18,454

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 84,467	\$ 87,164	\$ 58,504
Cash (received) paid for income tax, net of refunds	\$ (48,363)	\$ (111,791)	\$ (30,334)
Non-cash activities:			
Financing activity — payments on long-term debt from deposit held to secure heating oil crack spread hedge	\$ —	\$ (50,000)	\$ —
Financing activity — proceeds from borrowings retained by bank as deposit for hedge related activities for Krotz Springs refinery acquisition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,000

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

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(dollars in thousands except as noted)

(1) Description and Nature of Business

In this document, Alon may refer to Alon USA Energy, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries or to Alon USA Energy, Inc. or an individual subsidiary.

Alon USA Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries engage in the business of refining and marketing of petroleum products, primarily in the South Central, Southwestern and Western regions of the United States. Alon's business consists of three operating segments: (i) refining and unbranded marketing, (ii) asphalt and (iii) retail and branded marketing.

Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment. Our refining and unbranded marketing segment includes sour and heavy crude oil refineries that are located in Big Spring, Texas; and Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach, California; and a light sweet crude oil refinery located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana. We refer to the Paramount, Bakersfield and Long Beach refineries together as our "California refineries." Our refineries have a combined throughput capacity of approximately 240,000 barrels per day ("bpd"). At our refineries we refine crude oil into petroleum products, including gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, feedstocks and asphalts, which are marketed primarily in the South Central, Southwestern, and Western United States.

Alon markets transportation fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery in West and Central Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. We refer to our operations in these regions as our "physically integrated system" because we supply our retail and branded marketing segment convenience stores and unbranded distributors in this region with motor fuels produced at our Big Spring refinery and distributed through a network of pipelines and terminals which we either own or have access to through leases or long-term throughput agreements.

Alon markets refined products produced from our California refineries to wholesale distributors, other refiners and third parties primarily on the West Coast. Alon plans to integrate the Bakersfield hydrocracker unit by processing vacuum gas oil produced at the other California locations.

The Krotz Springs refinery supplies multiple demand centers in the Southern and Eastern United States markets through the Colonial products pipeline system. The Krotz Springs refinery processing units are structured to yield approximately 101.5% of total feedstock input, meaning that for each 100 barrels of crude oil and feedstocks input into the refinery, it produces 101.5 barrels of refined products. Of the 101.5%, on average 99.0% is light finished products such as gasoline and distillates, including diesel and jet fuel, petrochemical feedstocks and liquefied petroleum gas, and the remaining 2.5% is primarily heavy oils.

Asphalt Segment. Alon's asphalt segment markets asphalt produced at its Big Spring and California refineries included in the refining and unbranded marketing segment and at our Willbridge, Oregon refinery. Asphalt produced by the refineries in our refining and unbranded marketing segment is transferred to the asphalt segment at prices substantially determined by reference to the cost of crude oil, which is intended to approximate wholesale market prices. The Willbridge refinery is an asphalt topping refinery and has a crude oil throughput capacity of 12,000 bpd. The Willbridge refinery processes primarily heavy crude oils with approximately 70% of its production sold as asphalt products.

Alon's asphalt segment markets asphalt through 12 refinery/terminal locations in Texas (Big Spring), California (Paramount, Long Beach, Elk Grove, Bakersfield and Mojave), Oregon (Willbridge), Washington (Richmond Beach), Arizona (Phoenix, Flagstaff and Fredonia), and Nevada (Fernley) (50% interest) as well as a 50% interest in Wright Asphalt Products Company, LLC ("Wright"). We produce both paving and roofing grades of asphalt, including performance-graded asphalts, emulsions and cutbacks.

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(dollars in thousands except as noted)

Retail and Branded Marketing Segment. Our retail and branded marketing segment operates 304 convenience stores primarily in Central and West Texas and New Mexico. These convenience stores typically offer various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, general merchandise and food and beverage products to the general public, primarily under the 7-Eleven and FINA brand names. Substantially all of the motor fuel sold through our retail operations and the majority of the motor fuel marketed in our branded business is supplied by our Big Spring refinery. In 2010, approximately 91% of the motor fuel requirements of our branded marketing operations, including retail operations, were supplied by our Big Spring refinery. Our convenience stores that are not part of our integrated supply system, primarily in Central Texas, are supplied with motor fuels we obtain from third-party suppliers. We market gasoline and diesel under the FINA brand name through a network of approximately 630 locations, including our convenience stores. Additionally, our retail and branded marketing segment licenses the use of the FINA brand name and provides credit card processing services to approximately 260 licensed locations that are not under fuel supply agreements.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Alon USA Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenues from sales of refined products are earned and realized upon transfer of title to the customer based on the contractual terms of delivery (including payment terms and prices). Title primarily transfers at the refinery or terminal when the refined product is loaded into the common carrier pipelines, trucks or railcars (free on board origin). In some situations, title transfers at the customer's destination (free on board destination).

Alon occasionally enters into refined product buy/sell arrangements, which involve linked purchases and sales related to refined product sales contracts entered into to address location, quality or grade requirements. These buy/sell transactions are included on a net basis in sales in the consolidated statements of operations and profits are recognized when the exchanged product is sold.

In the ordinary course of business, logistical and refinery production schedules necessitate the occasional sale of crude oil to third parties. All purchases and sales of crude oil are recorded net, in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

Sulfur credits purchased to meet federal gasoline sulfur regulations are recorded in inventory at the lower of cost or market. Cost is computed on an average cost basis. Purchased sulfur credits are removed from inventory and charged to cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations as they are utilized. Sales of excess sulfur credits are recognized in earnings and included in net sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

Alon's present excise taxes on sales by Alon's retail and branded marketing segment is presented on a gross basis with supplemental information regarding the amount of such taxes included in revenues provided in a footnote

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(dollars in thousands except as noted)

on the face of the consolidated statements of operations. All other excise taxes are presented on a net basis in the consolidated statements of operations.

(d) Cost Classifications

Refining and unbranded marketing cost of sales includes crude oil and other raw materials, inclusive of transportation costs. Asphalt cost of sales includes costs of purchased asphalt, blending materials and transportation costs. Retail and branded marketing cost of sales includes cost of sales for motor fuels and for merchandise. Motor fuel cost of sales represents the net cost of purchased fuel, including transportation costs and associated motor fuel taxes. Merchandise cost of sales includes the delivered cost of merchandise purchases, net of merchandise rebates and commissions. Cost of sales excludes depreciation and amortization, which is presented separately in the consolidated statements of operations.

Direct operating expenses, which relate to Alon's refining and unbranded marketing and asphalt segments, include costs associated with the actual operations of the refineries and terminals, such as energy and utility costs, routine maintenance, labor, insurance and environmental compliance costs. Operating costs associated with Alon's crude oil and product pipelines are considered to be transportation costs and are reflected in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs relating to the operations of the convenience stores, including labor, utilities, maintenance and retail corporate overhead costs. Refining and unbranded marketing and asphalt segments corporate overhead and marketing expenses are also included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Interest expense consists of interest expense, letters of credit, financing costs associated with crude oil purchases, and fees, amortization of deferred debt issuance costs and the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs but excludes capitalized interest.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly-liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value.

(f) Accounts Receivable

The majority of accounts receivable is due from companies in the petroleum industry. Credit is extended based on evaluation of the customer's financial condition and in certain circumstances, collateral, such as letters of credit or guarantees, are required. Credit losses are charged to reserve for bad debts when accounts are deemed uncollectible. Reserve for bad debts is based on a combination of current sales and specific identification methods.

(g) Inventories

Crude oil, refined products and blendstocks for the refining and unbranded marketing segment and asphalt for the asphalt segment (including inventory consigned to others) are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined under the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") valuation method. Cost of crude oil, refined products, asphalt and blendstock inventories in excess of market value are charged to cost of sales. Such charges are subject to reversal in subsequent periods, not to exceed LIFO cost, if prices recover. Materials and supplies are stated at average cost. Cost for the retail and branded marketing segment merchandise inventories is determined under the retail inventory method and cost for retail and branded marketing segment fuel inventories is determined under the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method.

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(dollars in thousands except as noted)

(h) Hedging Activity

All derivative instruments are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as either assets or liabilities measured at their fair value. Alon generally considers all commodity forwards, futures, swaps, and option contracts to be part of its risk management strategy. Alon has elected not to designate these commodity contracts as cash flow hedges for financial accounting purposes. Accordingly, net unrealized gains and losses for changes in the fair value on open commodity derivative contracts are recognized in cost of sales or in other income, net on the consolidated statement of operations.

Alon selectively designates certain commodity derivative contracts and interest rate derivatives as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the gains or losses associated with these derivative contracts designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges are initially recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheet and reclassified into the statement of operations in the period in which the underlying hedged forecasted transaction affects income. The amounts recorded into the consolidated statement of operations for commodity derivative contracts is recorded as a part of cost of sales and the amounts recorded for interest rate derivatives are recognized as interest expense. The ineffective portion of the gains or losses on the derivative contracts, if any, is recognized in the statement of operations as it is incurred.

(i) Property, Plant, and Equipment

The carrying value of property, plant, and equipment includes the fair value of the asset retirement obligation and has been reflected in the consolidated balance sheets at cost, net of accumulated depreciation.

Property, plant, and equipment, net of salvage value, are depreciated using the straight-line method at rates based on the estimated useful lives for the assets or groups of assets, beginning in the first month of operation following acquisition or completion. Alon capitalizes interest costs associated with major construction projects based on the effective interest rate on aggregate borrowings.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on the straight-line method over the shorter of the contractual lease terms or the estimated useful lives.

Expenditures for major replacements and additions are capitalized. Refining and unbranded marketing segment and asphalt segment expenditures for routine repairs and maintenance costs are charged to direct operating expense as incurred. Retail and branded marketing segment routine repairs and maintenance costs are charged to selling, general and administrative expense as incurred. The applicable costs and accumulated depreciation of assets that are sold, retired, or otherwise disposed of are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is recognized.

(j) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Assets To Be Disposed Of

Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying value of an asset exceeds its expected future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying value of the impaired asset over its fair value. These future cash flows and fair values are estimates based on management's judgment and assumptions. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs of disposition.

(k) Asset Retirement Obligations

Alon uses Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") subtopic 410-20, *Asset Retirement Obligations*, which established accounting standards for recognition and measurement of a liability for an asset retirement obligation

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and the associated asset retirement costs. The provisions of ASC subtopic 410-20 apply to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal operation of a long-lived asset. ASC subtopic 410-20 also requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset retirement activities that are conditional on a future event, if the amount can be reasonably estimated (Note 12).

(l) Turnarounds and Chemical Catalyst Costs

Alon records the cost of planned major refinery maintenance, referred to as turnarounds, and chemical catalyst used in the refinery process units, which are typically replaced in conjunction with planned turnarounds, in “Other assets” in the consolidated balance sheets. Turnaround and catalyst costs are currently deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis beginning the month after the completion of the turnaround and ending immediately prior to the next scheduled turnaround. The amortization of deferred turnaround and chemical catalyst costs are presented in “Depreciation and amortization” in the consolidated statements of operations.

(m) Income Taxes

Alon accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(n) Stock-Based Compensation

Alon uses the grant date fair value based method for calculating and accounting for stock-based compensation.

Alon previously accounted for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method. Accordingly, compensation cost for stock options was measured as the excess of the estimated fair value of the common stock over the exercise price and was recognized over the scheduled vesting period on an accelerated basis. All pre-initial public offering (“IPO”) stock-based awards continue to be accounted for using the intrinsic value method.

Stock compensation expense is presented as selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations (Note 19).

(o) Environmental Expenditures

Alon accrues for costs associated with environmental remediation obligations when such costs are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Environmental liabilities represent the estimated costs to investigate and remediate contamination at Alon’s properties. This estimate is based on internal and third-party assessments of the extent of the contaminations, the selected remediation technology and review of applicable environmental regulations.

Accruals for estimated costs from environmental remediation obligations generally are recognized no later than completion of the remedial feasibility study. Such accruals are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are not discounted to their present value unless payments are fixed and determinable. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recorded as assets when the receipt is deemed probable (Note 11). Estimates are updated to reflect changes in factual information, available technology or applicable laws and regulations.

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(p) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of participating common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated to give effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period (Note 18).

(q) Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other gains and losses affecting stockholders' equity that, under United States generally accepted accounting principles, are excluded from net income (loss), such as defined benefit pension plan adjustments and gains and losses related to certain derivative instruments. The balance in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax reported in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity consists of defined benefit pension plans, fair value of interest rate swap adjustments, and the fair value of commodity derivative contract adjustments.

(r) Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans

Alon recognizes the overfunded or underfunded status of its defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or a liability in the statement of financial position and recognizes changes in that funded status through comprehensive income in the year the changes occur.

(s) Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies, arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from third parties, which are probable of realization, are separately recorded as assets, and are not offset against the related environmental liability.

(t) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the assets acquired less liabilities assumed. Intangible assets are assets that lack physical substance (excluding financial assets). Goodwill acquired in a business combination and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over 1 to 40 years. Goodwill and intangible assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the asset might be impaired. Alon uses December 31 of each year as the valuation date for annual impairment testing purposes.

(u) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period balances to conform to the current presentation.

(3) Acquisitions

Bakersfield Refinery Acquisition

On June 1, 2010, Alon completed the acquisition of the Bakersfield, California refinery ("Bakersfield refinery") from Big West of California, LLC, a subsidiary of Flying J, Inc. The aggregate purchase price was \$58,409 in cash, which included the purchase price of hydrocarbon inventories. In connection with the acquisition, an affiliate of

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Alon purchased certain refinery assets not installed at the Bakersfield refinery location for \$26,000. The remaining assets were purchased by Alon. Alon incurred \$550 of acquisition-related costs that were recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Alon plans to integrate the Bakersfield hydrocracker unit by processing vacuum gas oil produced at the other California locations. Alon is currently completing the necessary projects to integrate the refineries, which are expected to be completed in June 2011. While these projects are ongoing, the Bakersfield refinery is not in operation and depreciation of the fixed assets will begin when the refinery is ready for its intended use.

An acquirer is required to recognize and measure the goodwill acquired in a business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase. FASB ASC 805 defines a bargain purchase as a business combination in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and it requires the acquirer to recognize that excess in earnings as a gain attributable to the acquirer.

An independent appraisal of the net assets acquired in the Bakersfield refinery acquisition has been completed. The fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are as follows:

Current assets.....	\$ 17,033
Other assets.....	17,122
Property, plant and equipment.....	69,403
Other non-current liabilities.....	<u>(53,669)</u>
Fair value of net assets acquired.....	49,889
Less: Gain on bargain purchase.....	<u>(17,480)</u>
Total Consideration.....	<u>\$ 32,409</u>

In connection with the acquisition of the Bakersfield refinery, Alon recorded an accrued environmental remediation obligation of \$42,122. This amount was included as a non-current liability in the consolidated balance sheet at the acquisition date.

Also in connection with the acquisition of the Bakersfield refinery, Alon entered into an indemnification agreement with a prior owner for remediation expenses of conditions that existed at the refinery on the acquisition date. Alon is required to make indemnification claims to the prior owner by March 15, 2015. The indemnification amount was \$17,122 and was recorded as a non-current receivable in the consolidated balance sheet at the acquisition date.

Krotz Springs Refinery Acquisition

Effective July 1, 2008, Alon completed the acquisition of all the capital stock of the refining business located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana, from Valero Energy Corporation (“Valero”). The purchase price was \$333,000 in cash plus \$141,494 for working capital, including inventories (the “Purchase Price”). The completion of the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition increased Alon’s crude refining capacity by 50% to approximately 250,000 bpd including our refineries located on the West Coast and in West Texas. The Krotz Springs refinery supplies multiple demand centers in the Southern and Eastern United States markets through a pipeline operated by the Colonial product pipeline system.

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The Purchase Price was allocated based on fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired at the date of acquisition. The Purchase Price was determined as set forth below:

Cash paid	\$ 474,494
Transaction costs	<u>6,517</u>
Total Purchase Price	<u>\$ 481,011</u>

The Purchase Price was allocated as follows:

Current assets.....	\$ 145,859
Property, plant and equipment.....	376,702
Current liabilities.....	(29,309)
Other non-current liabilities.....	<u>(12,241)</u>
Total Purchase Price	<u>\$ 481,011</u>

(4) Contribution and Sale of Pipelines and Terminals

HEP Transaction. On February 28, 2005, Alon completed the contribution of the Fin-Tex, Trust and River product pipelines, the Wichita Falls and Abilene product terminals and the Orla tank farm to Holly Energy Partners, LP (“HEP”). In exchange for this contribution, which is referred to as the “HEP transaction”, Alon received \$120,000 in cash, prior to closing costs of approximately \$2,000, and 937,500 subordinated Class B limited partnership units of HEP (“HEP Units”).

The entire cash consideration of \$120,000 was financed by high-yield debt issued by HEP with a 10-year maturity (“HEP Debt”). Alon Pipeline Logistics, LLC, a majority-owned subsidiary of Alon (“Alon Logistics”) entered into an agreement with the general partner of HEP providing for Alon Logistics to indemnify the general partner for cash payments such general partner has to make toward satisfaction of the principal or interest under the HEP Debt following a default by HEP. The indemnity terminates at such time as Alon Logistics no longer holds any HEP units and subject to other terms described in the indemnification agreement. The indemnification obligation is specific to Alon Logistics and does not extend to other Alon entities, even if the HEP units are transferred to such other entities. In the second quarter of 2008, Alon recorded a gain of \$42,935 that represented the remaining deferred gain associated with the HEP transaction. The gain was recorded due to the termination of the indemnification agreement with HEP.

In the first quarter of 2010, Alon sold 587,658 HEP Units to related parties (Note 16). The remaining 349,842 HEP Units were sold in open market transactions during the second quarter of 2010.

(5) Segment Data

Alon’s revenues are derived from three operating segments: (i) refining and unbranded marketing, (ii) asphalt and (iii) retail and branded marketing. The operating segments adhere to the accounting policies used for Alon’s consolidated financial statements as described in Note 2. The reportable operating segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. The segments are managed separately as each segment requires unique technology, marketing strategies and distinct operational emphasis. Each operating segment’s performance is evaluated primarily based on operating income.

(a) Refining and Unbranded Marketing Segment

Alon’s refining and unbranded marketing segment includes sour and heavy crude oil refineries located in Big Spring, Texas; and at its California refineries and a light sweet crude oil refinery located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana. At these refineries, Alon refines crude oil into products including gasoline, diesel, jet fuel,

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petrochemicals, feedstocks, asphalts and other petroleum products, which are marketed primarily in the South Central, Southwestern and Western regions of the United States. Finished products and blendstocks are also marketed through sales and exchanges with other major oil companies, state and federal governmental entities, unbranded wholesale distributors and various other third parties. Alon also acquires finished products through exchange agreements and third-party suppliers.

(b) Asphalt Segment

Alon's asphalt segment includes the Willbridge, Oregon refinery and 12 refinery/terminal locations in Texas (Big Spring), California (Paramount, Long Beach, Elk Grove, Bakersfield and Mojave), Oregon (Willbridge), Washington (Richmond Beach), Arizona (Phoenix, Flagstaff and Fredonia), and Nevada (Fernley) (50% interest) as well as a 50% interest in Wright which specializes in marketing patented tire rubber modified asphalt products. Alon produces both paving and roofing grades of asphalt and, depending on the terminal, can manufacture performance-graded asphalts, emulsions and cutbacks. The operations in which Alon has a 50% interest (Fernley and Wright), are recorded under the equity method of accounting, and the investments are included as total assets in the asphalt segment data.

(c) Retail and Branded Marketing Segment

Alon's retail and branded marketing segment operates 304 convenience stores primarily in Central and West Texas and New Mexico. These convenience stores typically offer various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, general merchandise and food and beverage products to the general public, primarily under the 7-Eleven and FINA brand names. Substantially all of the motor fuel sold through our retail operations and the majority of the motor fuel marketed in our branded business is supplied by our Big Spring refinery. In 2010, approximately 91% of the motor fuel requirements of our branded marketing operations, including retail operations, were supplied by our Big Spring refinery. Branded distributors that are not part of Alon's integrated supply system, primarily in Central Texas, are supplied with motor fuels Alon obtains from third-party suppliers.

Alon markets gasoline and diesel under the FINA brand name through a network of approximately 630 locations, including our convenience stores. Approximately 63% of the gasoline and 22% of the diesel motor fuel produced at the Big Spring refinery was transferred to the retail and branded marketing segment. These transfers were at prices substantially determined by reference to commodity pricing information published by Platts. Additionally, Alon's retail and branded marketing segment licenses the use of the FINA brand name and provides credit card processing services to approximately 260 licensed locations that are not under fuel supply agreements.

(d) Corporate

Operations that are not included in any of the three segments are included in the corporate category. These operations consist primarily of corporate headquarter operating and depreciation expenses.

Segment data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 is presented below.

<u>Year ended December 1, 2010</u>	<u>Refining and Unbranded Marketing</u>	<u>Asphalt</u>	<u>Retail and Branded Marketing</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Consolidated Total</u>
Net sales to external customers.....	\$ 2,586,558	\$ 399,334	\$ 1,044,851	\$ —	\$ 4,030,743
Intersegment sales/purchases.....	867,557	(198,662)	(668,895)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization.....	80,401	6,875	13,440	1,380	102,096
Operating income (loss).....	(166,000)	(12,450)	19,801	(2,132)	(160,781)
Total assets	1,761,266	121,390	189,546	16,319	2,088,521
Turnaround, chemical catalyst and capital expenditures.....	51,267	1,557	4,679	2,335	59,838

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<u>Year ended December 1, 2009</u>	Refining and Unbranded Marketing	Asphalt	Retail and Branded Marketing	Corporate	Consolidated Total
Net sales to external customers.....	\$ 2,666,596	\$ 440,915	\$ 808,221	\$ —	\$ 3,915,732
Intersegment sales/purchases.....	692,447	(233,212)	(459,235)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization.....	76,252	6,807	13,464	724	97,247
Operating income (loss).....	(86,533)	(654)	7,832	(1,481)	(80,836)
Total assets	1,757,436	172,995	185,185	17,173	2,132,789
Capital expenditures to rebuild the Big Spring refinery.....	46,769	—	—	—	46,769
Turnaround, chemical catalyst and capital expenditures.....	96,254	2,579	3,822	3,704	106,359
<u>Year ended December 31, 2008</u>	Refining and Unbranded Marketing	Asphalt	Retail and Branded Marketing	Corporate	Consolidated Total
Net sales to external customers.....	\$ 3,282,166	\$ 647,221	\$ 1,227,319	\$ —	\$ 5,156,706
Intersegment sales/purchases.....	1,269,603	(369,505)	(900,098)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization.....	50,047	2,139	13,674	894	66,754
Operating income (loss).....	128,772	97,442	(1,239)	(1,498)	223,477
Total assets	1,973,324	231,921	193,815	14,373	2,413,433
Capital expenditures to rebuild the Big Spring refinery.....	362,178	—	—	—	362,178
Turnaround, chemical catalyst and capital expenditures.....	67,534	644	2,928	1,208	72,314

Operating income (loss) for each segment consists of net sales less cost of sales; direct operating expenses; selling, general and administrative expenses; depreciation and amortization; and gain (loss) on disposition of assets. Intersegment sales are intended to approximate wholesale market prices. Consolidated totals presented are after intersegment eliminations.

Total assets of each segment consist of net property, plant and equipment, inventories, cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables and other assets directly associated with the segment's operations. Corporate assets consist primarily of corporate headquarters information technology and administrative equipment.

(6) Fair Value

The carrying amounts of Alon's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. The reported amount of long-term debt approximates fair value. Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

Alon must determine fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As required, Alon utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs (levels 1 and 2) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (level 3) within the fair value hierarchy. Alon generally applies the "market approach" to determine fair value. This method uses pricing and other information generated by market transactions for identical or comparable assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are classified within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level (least observable) input that is significant to the measurement in its entirety.

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The following table sets forth the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, by input level, in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Consolidated Total
Year ended December 31, 2010				
Assets:				
Commodity contracts (futures and forwards).....	\$ 1,214	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,214
Liabilities:				
Commodity contracts (call options)	—	8,876	—	8,876
Commodity contracts (swaps).....	—	681	—	681
Interest rate swaps	—	7,501	—	7,501
Year ended December 31, 2009				
Assets:				
Commodity contracts (futures and forwards).....	\$ 322	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 322
Commodity contracts (swaps).....	—	89	—	89
Liabilities:				
Commodity contracts (swaps).....	—	9,983	—	9,983
Interest rate swaps	—	16,933	—	16,933

(7) Derivative Instruments

Commodity Derivatives — Mark to Market

Alon selectively utilizes commodity derivatives to manage its exposure to commodity price fluctuations and uses crude oil and refined product commodity derivative contracts to reduce risk associated with potential price changes on committed obligations. Alon does not speculate using derivative instruments. There is not a significant credit risk on Alon's derivative instruments which are transacted through counterparties meeting established collateral and credit criteria.

Alon has elected not to designate the following commodity derivatives as cash flow hedges for financial accounting purposes. Therefore, changes in the fair value of the commodity derivatives are included in income in the period of the change.

At December 31, 2010, Alon had forward contracts for the net purchase of 354,614 barrels of refined product and the sales of 41,991 barrels of crude oil at an average price of \$102.80 per barrel. Accordingly, the contracts are recorded at their fair market values and an unrealized gain of \$1,360 has been recorded in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

At December 31, 2010, Alon held futures contracts for sale of 22,000 barrels of refined product at an average price of \$99.44 per barrel. Accordingly, the contracts are recorded at their fair market values and an unrealized loss of \$146 has been included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

At December 31, 2010, Alon had written call contracts outstanding for the net purchase of 3,008,500 barrels of crude and sale of 3,008,500 barrels of heating oil at an average strike price of \$13.43 per barrel for a period of 18 months commencing January 2011. The value of the obligation exceeded the value at the strike price by \$3,187 resulting in an unrealized loss included in other income, net in the consolidated statements of operations for the year

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ended December 31, 2010. The written call contracts are recorded in other income, net as the calls are considered a financing activity due to the receipt of the call premiums at the beginning of the contracts.

At December 31, 2010, Alon held futures contracts for 218,800 barrels of heating oil swaps at an average spread of \$11.38 per barrel. Accordingly, the contracts are recorded at their fair market values and an unrealized loss of \$681 has been included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

At December 31, 2009, Alon held futures contracts for purchases and sales of 240,000 barrels of crude oil at an average price of \$73.26 per barrel. Accordingly, the contracts are recorded at their fair market values and an unrealized gain of \$322 has been included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009, Alon held futures contracts for 364,800 barrels of heating oil swaps at an average spread of \$11.38 per barrel. Accordingly, the contracts are recorded at their fair market values and an unrealized gain of \$89 has been included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009, Alon held futures contracts for purchases and sales of 278,322 barrels of crude oil at an average price of \$77.99 per barrel. Accordingly, the contracts are recorded at their fair market values and an unrealized loss of \$9,983 has been included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Cash Flow Hedges

To designate a derivative as a cash flow hedge, Alon documents at the inception of the hedge the assessment that the derivative will be highly effective in offsetting expected changes in cash flows from the item hedged. This assessment, which is updated at least quarterly, is generally based on the most recent relevant historical correlation between the derivative and the item hedged. If, during the term of the derivative, the hedge is determined to be no longer highly effective, hedge accounting is prospectively discontinued and any remaining unrealized gains or losses, based on the effective portion of the derivative at that date, are reclassified to earnings when the underlying transaction occurs.

Interest Rate Derivatives. Alon selectively utilizes interest rate related derivative instruments to manage its exposure to floating-rate debt instruments. Alon periodically uses interest rate swap agreements to manage its floating to fixed rate position by converting certain floating-rate debt to fixed-rate debt. As of December 31, 2010, Alon had an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$100,000, a remaining period of two years and a fixed interest rate of 4.25%. This swap was accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

For cash flow hedges, gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income in equity are reclassified into interest expense when the forecasted transactions affect income. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, Alon recognized unrealized after-tax gains of \$6,131 and \$5,960; respectively, for the fair value measurement of the interest rate swaps. There were no amounts reclassified into interest expense as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedge accounting.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, there was no hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income. No component of the derivative instruments' gains or losses was excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

Commodity Derivatives In May 2008, as part of financing the acquisition of the Krotz Springs refinery, Alon entered into futures contracts for the forward purchase of crude oil and the forward sale of heating oil of 14,849,750 barrels. These futures contracts were designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. Gains and losses for

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the futures contracts designated as cash flow hedges reported in accumulated other comprehensive income in the balance sheet are reclassified into cost of sales when the forecasted transactions affect income. In the fourth quarter of 2008, Alon determined during its retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness that the hedge was no longer highly effective. Cash flow hedge accounting was discontinued in the fourth quarter of 2008 and all changes in value subsequent to the discontinuance were recognized into earnings. In April 2009, Alon completed an unwind of these futures contracts for \$139,290.

An after-tax loss of \$4,563 and an after-tax gain of \$3,409 have been reclassified from equity to earnings for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. All adjustments have been recognized in income since the discontinuance of hedge accounting.

The following table presents the effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of financial position.

As of December 31, 2010			
Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts (swaps)	\$ —	Accounts payable	\$ (681)
Commodity contracts (call options)..	—	Accrued liabilities	(5,748)
Commodity contracts (futures and forwards).....	Accounts receivable 1,364	Accrued liabilities	(150)
Commodity contracts (call options)..	—	Other non-current liabilities	(3,128)
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.....	<u>\$ 1,364</u>		<u>\$ (9,707)</u>
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	Other non-current liabilities	\$ (7,501)
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments.....	—		(7,501)
Total derivatives	<u>\$ 1,364</u>		<u>\$ (17,208)</u>
As of December 31, 2009			
Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Commodity contracts (futures, forwards and SPR swaps)	Accounts receivable \$ 411	Accrued liabilities	\$ (9,983)
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.....	<u>\$ 411</u>		<u>\$ (9,983)</u>
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	Other non-current liabilities	\$ (16,933)
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments.....	—		(16,933)
Total derivatives	<u>\$ 411</u>		<u>\$ (26,916)</u>

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The following tables present the effect of derivative instruments on Alon’s consolidated statements of operations and accumulated other comprehensive income (“OCI”).

Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	
		Location	Amount	Location	Amount
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010					
Commodity contracts (heating oil swaps).....	\$ —	Cost of sales	\$ (7,174)		\$ —
Interest rate swaps	<u>9,432</u>	Interest expense	<u>(13,381)</u>		<u>—</u>
Total derivatives.....	<u>\$ 9,432</u>		<u>\$(20,555)</u>		<u>\$ —</u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009					
Commodity contracts (heating oil swaps).....	\$ —	Cost of sales	\$ 5,409		\$ —
Interest rate swaps	<u>9,167</u>	Interest expense	<u>(14,590)</u>		<u>—</u>
Total derivatives.....	<u>\$ 9,167</u>		<u>\$ (9,181)</u>		<u>\$ —</u>

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	
	Location	Amount
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010		
Commodity contracts (futures & forwards).....	Cost of sales	\$ 6,986
Commodity contracts (heating oil swaps).....	Cost of sales	(597)
Commodity contracts (call options).....	Other income, net	<u>(4,119)</u>
Total derivatives		<u>\$ 2,270</u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009		
Commodity contracts (futures & forwards).....	Cost of sales	\$ (14,325)
Commodity contracts (heating oil swaps).....	Cost of sales	48,956
Commodity contracts (SPR swaps)	Cost of sales	<u>(11,058)</u>
Total derivatives		<u>\$ 23,573</u>

(8) Accounts and Other Receivables

Financial instruments that potentially subject Alon to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivables. Credit risk is minimized as a result of the ongoing credit assessment of Alon’s customer base and a lack of concentration in Alon’s customer base. Alon performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and requires letters of credit, prepayments or other collateral or guarantees as management deems appropriate. Valero and J. Aron and Company (Note 21) each accounted for more than 10% of Alon’s net sales for the year ended December 31, 2010. Valero (Note 21) and BP North America each accounted for more than 10% of Alon’s net sales for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Alon’s allowance for doubtful accounts is reflected as a reduction of accounts and other receivables in the consolidated balance sheets.

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Accounts and other receivables consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Trade accounts receivable.....	\$ 120,216	\$ 115,063
Other receivables	17,646	11,898
Total accounts and other receivables	\$ 137,862	\$ 126,961

The following table sets forth the allowance for doubtful accounts for the years 2010, 2009, and 2008

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Expense (1)	Deductions (2)	Balance at End of Period
	(amounts in thousands)			
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
2010	\$ 23,867	(35)	(1,511)	\$ 22,321
2009	\$ 20,844	3,300	(277)	\$ 23,867
2008	\$ 1,593	20,122	(871)	\$ 20,844

(1) Substantially all of the additions charged to expense in 2009 and 2008 relate to the SEMGroup, LP bankruptcy.

(2) Amounts written off net of recoveries.

(9) Inventories

Alon's inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined under the LIFO method for crude oil, refined products, asphalt, and blendstock inventories. Materials and supplies are stated at average cost. Cost for convenience store merchandise inventories is determined under the retail inventory method and cost for convenience store fuel inventories is determined under the FIFO method.

Carrying value of inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Crude oil, refined products, asphalt and blendstocks.....	\$ 60,588	\$ 150,370
Crude oil inventory consigned to others	38,445	22,558
Materials and supplies	19,059	18,069
Store merchandise.....	17,237	18,856
Store fuel	5,721	5,146
Total inventories	\$ 141,050	\$ 214,999

Crude oil, refined products, asphalt, and blendstock inventories totaled 2,441 barrels and 3,301 barrels as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. A reduction of inventory volumes during 2010, 2009, and 2008 resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventory layers carried at lower costs which prevailed in previous years. The liquidation decreased cost of sales by approximately \$18,619 in 2010, \$10,169 in 2009, and \$4,133 in 2008.

Market values of crude oil, refined products, asphalt, and blendstock inventories exceeded LIFO costs by \$115,072 and \$100,496 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Crude oil inventory consigned to others represents inventory located at storage facilities that were sold to third parties with an obligation by Alon to repurchase the inventory at the end of the respective agreements. As a result of this requirement to repurchase inventory, no revenue was recorded on these transactions and the inventory volumes remain valued under the LIFO method.

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Alon had 674 barrels and 286 barrels of crude oil consigned to others at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Alon recorded liabilities associated with this consigned inventory of \$27,034 in accounts payable and \$32,433 in other non-current liabilities at December 31, 2010 and \$22,558 in accounts payable at December 31, 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Alon recorded an unrealized loss of \$8,942 on the mark-to-market adjustment for these consigned inventory liabilities. This amount is reflected as a separate line item on the consolidated statements of operations.

Additionally, Alon recorded accounts receivable of \$1,073 at December 31, 2010 for forward commitments related to month-end consignment inventory target levels differing from projected levels and the associated pricing with these inventory level differences.

(10) Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net

Property, plant, and equipment consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Refining facilities	\$ 1,628,039	\$ 1,535,841
Pipelines and terminals	40,686	39,213
Retail	137,771	137,150
Other	16,773	16,747
Property, plant and equipment, gross.....	1,823,269	1,728,951
Less accumulated depreciation	(334,737)	(251,525)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,488,532	\$ 1,477,426

The useful lives on depreciable assets used to determine depreciation expense were as follows:

Refining facilities	3 — 20 years; average 18 years
Pipelines and terminals	5 — 25 years; average 23 years
Retail	5 — 40 years; average 8 years
Other	3 — 15 years; average 5 years

Alon capitalized interest of \$1,004, \$1,692 and \$3,417 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(11) Other Assets

Other assets consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Deferred turnaround and chemical catalyst cost.....	\$ 23,047	\$ 24,387
Environmental receivables.....	17,426	3,448
Deferred debt issuance costs.....	16,284	25,822
Intangible assets.....	7,901	8,516
Other	16,877	8,359
Total other assets	\$ 81,535	\$ 70,532

Alon has indemnification agreements with prior owners for part of the remediation expenses at certain West Coast assets. Alon has recorded current receivables of \$1,323 and \$1,948 and non-current receivables of \$3,039 and \$3,448 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and corresponding accrued environmental liabilities (Note 21).

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In connection with the acquisition of the Bakersfield refinery on June 1, 2010, Alon entered into an indemnification agreement with a prior owner for remediation expenses of conditions that existed at the refinery on the acquisition date. Alon is required to make indemnification claims to the prior owner by March 15, 2015. Alon has recorded a current receivable of \$2,675 and non-current receivable of \$14,387 at December 31, 2010 and corresponding accrued environmental liabilities (Note 21).

Debt issuance costs are amortized over the term of the related debt using the effective interest method. Amortization of debt issuance costs was \$5,825, \$7,112, and \$4,128 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and is recorded as interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, \$6,659 and \$20,482 of unamortized debt issuance costs were written off in 2010 and 2009, respectively (Note 14). Unamortized debt issuance costs written off in 2010 were related to the prepayment of the Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. revolving credit facility in the first quarter of 2010.

(12) Accrued Liabilities and Other Non-Current Liabilities

Accrued liabilities and other non-current liabilities consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accrued Liabilities:		
Taxes other than income taxes, primarily excise taxes.....	\$ 23,584	\$ 21,993
Employee costs.....	11,571	9,509
Commodity contracts.....	5,898	9,983
Accrued finance charges.....	12,246	11,296
Environmental accrual.....	7,349	2,104
Valero earnout liability (Note 21).....	6,562	8,750
Other.....	21,144	28,745
Total accrued liabilities.....	<u>\$ 88,354</u>	<u>\$ 92,380</u>
Other Non-Current Liabilities:		
Pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities, net (Note 13).....	\$ 33,157	\$ 34,902
Environmental accrual (Note 21).....	61,657	27,350
Asset retirement obligations.....	10,932	8,789
Interest rate swap valuations.....	7,501	16,933
Valero earnout liability (Note 21).....	—	6,562
Consignment inventory.....	32,433	—
Commodity contracts.....	3,128	—
Other.....	12,168	540
Total other non-current liabilities.....	<u>\$ 160,976</u>	<u>\$ 95,076</u>

Alon has asset retirement obligations with respect to its refineries due to various legal obligations to clean and/or dispose of these assets at the time they are retired. However, the majority of these assets can be used for extended and indeterminate periods of time provided that they are properly maintained and/or upgraded. It is Alon's practice and intent to continue to maintain these assets and make improvements based on technological advances. When a date or range of dates can reasonably be estimated for the retirement of these assets or any component part of these assets, Alon will estimate the cost of performing the retirement activities and record a liability for the fair value of that cost using established present value techniques.

Alon has recorded asset retirement obligations for the removal of underground storage tanks and the removal of brand signage at Alon's owned and leased retail sites. The asset retirement obligation for storage tank removal on leased retail sites is accreted over the expected life of the underground storage tank which approximates the average retail site lease term.

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The following table summarizes the activity relating to the asset retirement obligations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 8,789	\$ 8,386
Accretion expense.....	458	421
Additional accretion due to change in risk free interest rate.....	—	—
Retirements.....	(119)	(90)
Additions	1,804	72
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 10,932</u>	<u>\$ 8,789</u>

(13) Employee and Postretirement Benefits

(a) Retirement Plans

Alon has three defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of its refining and unbranded marketing segment employees, excluding West Coast employees and employees of SCS. The benefits are based on years of service and the employee's final average monthly compensation. Alon's funding policy is to contribute annually not less than the minimum required nor more than the maximum amount that can be deducted for federal income tax purposes. Contributions are intended to provide not only for benefits attributed to service to date but also for those benefits expected to be earned in the future.

The measurement dates used to determine pension benefit measures for the pension plan is December 31, 2010 and 2009. Financial information related to Alon's pension plans is presented below.

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 64,773	\$ 56,213
Service cost.....	4,073	3,347
Interest cost.....	3,784	3,362
Actuarial loss	2,367	3,467
Benefits paid	(1,839)	(1,616)
Projected benefit obligations at end of year	<u>\$ 73,158</u>	<u>\$ 64,773</u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	33,483	23,834
Actual gain on plan assets.....	5,798	7,100
Employer contribution	5,880	4,165
Benefits paid	(1,839)	(1,616)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 43,322</u>	<u>\$ 33,483</u>
Reconciliation of funded status:		
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 43,322	\$ 33,483
Less projected benefit obligations at end of year.....	73,158	64,773
Under-funded status at end of year	<u>\$ (29,836)</u>	<u>\$ (31,290)</u>

The pre-tax amounts related to our defined benefit plans recognized in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:		
Pension benefit liability	<u>\$ (29,836)</u>	<u>\$ (31,290)</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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The pre-tax amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net actuarial loss	\$ (30,755)	\$ (32,178)
Prior service credit.....	486	545
Total.....	<u>\$ (30,269)</u>	<u>\$ (31,633)</u>

The following amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2010 are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during the year ending December 31, 2011:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	\$ (58)
Amortization of loss	1,849
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,791</u>

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the accumulated benefit obligation for each of Alon's pension plans was in excess of the fair value of plan assets. The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 73,158	\$ 64,773
Accumulated benefit obligation.....	67,629	58,022
Fair value of plan assets.....	43,322	33,483

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were as follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Discount rate.....	5.75%	5.93%	6.07%
Rate of compensation increase	2.50%	2.50%	3.50%

The discount rate used reflects the expected future cash flow based on Alon's funding valuation assumptions and participant data as of the beginning of the plan year. The expected future cash flow is discounted by the Principal Pension Discount Yield Curve for the fiscal year end because it has been specifically designed to help pension funds comply with statutory funding guidelines.

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were as follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Discount rate.....	5.93%	6.07%	6.46%
Expected return on plan assets.....	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Rate of compensation increase	2.50%	3.50%	3.50%

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Alon's overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is 9.0%. The expected long-term rate of return is based on the portfolio as a whole and not on the sum of the returns on individual asset categories. The components of net periodic benefit cost for the years and periods are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost.....	\$ 4,073	\$ 3,347	\$ 2,307
Interest cost.....	3,784	3,362	2,889
Amortization of prior service costs.....	(58)	(58)	(78)
Expected return on plan assets.....	(3,619)	(3,359)	(3,284)
Recognized net actuarial loss.....	1,599	1,109	481
Net periodic benefit cost.....	<u>\$ 5,779</u>	<u>\$ 4,401</u>	<u>\$ 2,315</u>

Plan Assets

The weighted-average asset allocation of Alon's pension benefits at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

Asset Category:	Pension Benefits	
	Plan Assets	
	2010	2009
Equity securities.....	81.0%	78.0%
Debt securities.....	10.0%	13.0%
Real estate investment trust.....	9.0%	9.0%
Total.....	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The fair value of Alon's pension assets by category as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Consolidated Total
Year ended December 31, 2010				
Equity securities:				
U.S. companies.....	\$ 28,103	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 28,103
International companies.....	6,830	—	—	6,830
Debt securities:				
Preferred securities.....	2,463	—	—	2,463
Bond & mortgage backed securities.....	—	1,895	—	1,895
Real estate securities.....	4,031	—	—	4,031
Total.....	<u>\$ 41,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,895</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 43,322</u>
Year ended December 31, 2009				
Equity securities:				
U.S. companies.....	\$ 20,658	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,658
International companies.....	5,488	—	—	5,488
Debt securities:				
Preferred securities.....	2,118	—	—	2,118
Bond & mortgage backed securities.....	—	2,197	—	2,197
Real estate securities.....	3,022	—	—	3,022
Total.....	<u>\$ 31,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,197</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 33,483</u>

The investment policies and strategies for the assets of Alon's pension benefits is to, over a five year period, provide returns in excess of the benchmark. The portfolio is expected to earn long-term returns from capital

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appreciation and a stable stream of current income. This approach recognizes that assets are exposed to price risk and the market value of the plans' assets may fluctuate from year to year. Risk tolerance is determined based on Alon's specific risk management policies. In line with the investment return objective and risk parameters, the plans' mix of assets includes a diversified portfolio of equity, fixed-income and real estate investments. Equity investments include domestic and international stocks of various sizes of capitalization. The asset allocation of the plan is reviewed on at least an annual basis.

Cash Flows

Alon contributed \$5,880 and \$4,165 to the pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and expects to contribute \$5,633 to the pension plan in 2011. There were no employee contributions to the plans.

The benefits expected to be paid in each year 2011 — 2015 are \$2,325; \$2,966; \$2,915; \$3,248 and \$3,679, respectively. The aggregate benefits expected to be paid in the five years from 2016 — 2020 are \$25,174. The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure Alon's benefit obligation at December 31, 2010 and include estimated future employee service.

Alon sponsors a 401(k) plan in which employees of Alon's retail marketing segment may participate by contributing up to 50% of their pay after completing three months of service. Alon matches from 1% to 4.5% of employee compensation. This match is limited to 4.5% of employee pay with full vesting of matching and contributions occurring after two years of service. Alon's contribution for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$500 and \$343, respectively.

For Alon's Krotz Springs refining employees, Alon sponsors a 401(k) savings plan available to all employees. Starting in 2010, Alon no longer matched 401(k) contributions for Krotz Springs employees. In 2009, Alon matched 75% of individual participant contributions up to 8% of compensation. This match was limited to 6% of employee pay. Alon's contribution for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1,025.

For West Coast employees, Alon sponsors a 401(k) savings plan available to all employees who are at least 21 years of age. Participants may contribute a minimum of 1% up to a maximum of 50% of base pay subject to limits established by the Internal Revenue Service. Alon matches 100% of individual participant contributions based on the first 6% of compensation with full vesting of matching and contributions occurring after two years of service. Alon's contribution for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$1,742 and \$1,678, respectively.

(b) Postretirement Medical Plan

In addition to providing pension benefits, Alon adopted an unfunded postretirement medical plan covering certain health care and life insurance benefits (other benefits) for active and certain retired employees who meet eligibility requirements in the plan documents. The health care benefits in excess of certain limits are insured. The accrued benefit liability reflected in the consolidated balance sheets was \$3,966 and \$3,837 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to this plan.

As of December 31, 2010, the total accumulated postretirement benefit obligation under the postretirement medical plan was \$3,869.

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(14) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Term loan credit facility	\$ 429,750	\$ 434,250
Revolving credit facilities.....	185,120	216,577
Senior secured notes	207,378	205,693
Retail credit facilities.....	<u>94,057</u>	<u>80,504</u>
Total debt.....	916,305	937,024
Less current portion	<u>(11,512)</u>	<u>(10,946)</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 904,793</u>	<u>\$ 926,078</u>

(a) Alon USA Energy, Inc. Credit Facilities

Term Loan Credit Facility. Alon has a term loan (the “Alon Energy Term Loan”) that will mature on August 2, 2013. Principal payments of \$4,500 per annum are paid in quarterly installments, subject to reduction from mandatory repayments associated with certain events.

Borrowings under the Alon Energy Term Loan bear interest at a rate based on a margin over the Eurodollar rate from between 1.75% to 2.50% per annum based upon the ratings of the loans by Standard & Poor’s Rating Service and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. Currently, the margin is 2.25% over the Eurodollar rate.

The Alon Energy Term Loan is jointly and severally guaranteed by all of Alon’s subsidiaries except for Alon’s retail subsidiaries and those subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition and certain subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Bakersfield acquisition. The Alon Energy Term Loan is secured by a second lien on cash, accounts receivable and inventory and a first lien on most of the remaining assets of Alon excluding those of Alon’s retail subsidiaries and those subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition and certain subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Bakersfield acquisition.

The Alon Energy Term Loan contains restrictive covenants, such as restrictions on liens, mergers, consolidations, sales of assets, additional indebtedness, different businesses, certain lease obligations, and certain restricted payments. The Alon Energy Term Loan does not contain any maintenance financial covenants.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Alon Energy Term Loan had an outstanding balance of \$429,750 and \$434,250, respectively.

Letter of Credit Facility. In March 2010, Alon entered into an unsecured credit facility with Israel Discount Bank of New York (the “Alon Energy Letter of Credit Facility”) for the issuance of letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$60,000 and with a sub-limit for borrowings not to exceed \$30,000. This facility will terminate on January 31, 2013. The Alon Energy Letter of Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants including maintenance financial covenants. On December 31, 2010, Alon had \$60,000 of outstanding letters of credit under this facility. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus 3.50% per annum subject to an overall minimum interest rate of 4.00%.

(b) Alon USA, LP Credit Facility

Revolving Credit Facility. Alon has a \$240,000 revolving credit facility (the “Alon USA LP Credit Facility”) that will mature on January 1, 2013. The Alon USA LP Credit Facility can be used both for borrowings and the

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issuance of letters of credit subject to a limit of the lesser of the facility or the amount of the borrowing base under the facility.

Borrowings under the Alon USA LP Credit Facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus 3.00% per annum subject to an overall minimum interest rate of 4.00%.

The Alon USA LP Credit Facility is secured by (i) a first lien on Alon's cash, accounts receivables, inventories and related assets and (ii) a second lien on Alon's fixed assets and other specified property, in each case, excluding those of Alon Paramount Holdings, Inc. ("Alon Holdings"), and its subsidiaries other than Alon Pipeline Logistics, LLC ("Alon Logistics"), the subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition, the subsidiaries established in conjunction with the Bakersfield refinery acquisition and Alon's retail subsidiaries.

The Alon USA LP Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants including maintenance financial covenants.

Borrowings of \$122,000 and \$88,000 were outstanding under the Alon USA LP Credit Facility at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, outstanding letters of credit under the Alon USA LP Credit Facility were \$116,956 and \$128,963, respectively.

(c) Paramount Petroleum Corporation Credit Facility

Revolving Credit Facility. Paramount Petroleum Corporation has a \$300,000 revolving credit facility (the "Paramount Credit Facility") that will mature on February 28, 2012. The Paramount Credit Facility can be used both for borrowings and the issuance of letters of credit subject to a limit of the lesser of the facility or the amount of the borrowing base under the facility.

Borrowings under the Paramount Credit Facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus a margin based on excess availability. Based on the excess availability at December 31, 2010, the margin was 2.00%.

The Paramount Credit Facility is primarily secured by (i) a first lien on cash, accounts receivables, inventories and related assets and (ii) a second lien on Alon Holdings' (excluding Alon Logistics) fixed assets and other specified property.

The Paramount Credit Facility contains certain restrictive covenants related to working capital, operations and other matters.

Borrowings of \$63,120 and \$45,290 were outstanding under the Paramount Credit Facility at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, outstanding letters of credit under the Paramount Credit Facility were \$1,250 and \$17,999, respectively.

(d) Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. Credit Facilities

Senior Secured Notes. In October 2009, Alon Refining Krotz Springs, Inc. ("ARKS") issued 13.50% senior secured notes (the "Senior Secured Notes") in aggregate principal amount of \$216,500 in a private offering. In February 2010, ARKS exchanged \$216,480 of Senior Secured Notes for an equivalent amount of Senior Secured Notes ("Exchange Notes") registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The Exchange Notes will mature on October 15, 2014 and the entire principal amount is due at maturity. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15. The Exchange Notes are substantially identical to the Senior Secured Notes, except that the Exchange Notes have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not subject to transfer restrictions. The Senior Secured Notes were issued at an offering price of 94.857% and ARKS received gross proceeds of \$205,365 (before fees and expenses related to the offering). ARKS used the proceeds to repay in full all

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outstanding obligations under its term loan at that time. The remaining proceeds from the offering were used for general corporate purposes.

The terms of the Senior Secured Notes are governed by an indenture (the “Indenture”) and the obligations under the Indenture are secured by a first priority lien on ARKS’ property, plant and equipment and a second priority lien on ARKS’ cash, accounts receivable and inventory.

The Indenture also contains restrictive covenants such as restrictions on loans, mergers, sales of assets, additional indebtedness and restricted payments. The Indenture does not contain any maintenance financial covenants.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Senior Secured Notes had an outstanding balance (net of unamortized discount) of \$207,378 and \$205,693, respectively. Alon is utilizing the effective interest method to amortize the original issue discount over the life of the Senior Secured Notes.

Short-Term Credit Facility. In March 2010, ARKS entered into a \$65,000 short-term credit facility with Bank Hapoalim B.M. (the “ARKS Term Facility”). The ARKS Term Facility was drawn upon closing and all outstanding amounts were repaid during 2010.

Revolving Credit Facility. In March 2010, ARKS terminated its revolving credit facility agreement (the “ARKS Facility”) and repaid all outstanding amounts thereunder. As a result of the prepayment of the ARKS Facility, Alon recorded a write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$6,659 as interest expense in the first quarter of 2010.

Borrowings of \$83,287 and outstanding letters of credit of \$2,765 were outstanding under the ARKS Facility at December 31, 2009.

(e) Retail Credit Facilities

Term Credit Agreement. Southwest Convenience Stores, LLC (“SCS”) is party to a credit agreement (the “SCS Credit Agreement”) that, as amended, matures on December 30, 2015. On December 30, 2010, SCS entered into an amendment to the SCS Credit Agreement. The amendment increased the amount outstanding from \$73,361 (“SCS Refinancing Term Loan”) by \$10,000 (“SCS Additional Term Loan”) and also included a revolving credit loan (“SCS Revolving Credit Loan”) with a maximum loan amount of the lesser of the borrowing base or \$10,000.

Borrowings under the SCS Refinancing Term Loan bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus 2.00% per annum with principal payments made in quarterly installments based on a 15-year amortization schedule.

Borrowings under the SCS Additional Term Loan bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus 2.75% per annum with principal payments made in quarterly installments based on a 5-year amortization schedule.

Borrowings under the SCS Revolving Credit Loan bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus 2.75% per annum.

The obligations under the SCS Credit Agreement are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets of SCS and Skinny’s LLC and each of their subsidiaries, including cash, accounts receivable and inventory.

The SCS Credit Agreement contains certain restrictive covenants including maintenance financial covenants.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the SCS Credit Agreement had an outstanding balance under the term loans of \$83,361 and \$79,694, respectively. At December 31, 2010, the SCS Revolving Credit Loan had an outstanding balance of \$10,000.

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(f) Other Retail Related Credit Facilities

In 2003, Alon obtained \$1,545 in mortgage loans to finance the acquisition of new retail locations. The interest rates on these loans ranged between 5.5% and 9.7%, with 5 to 15 year payment terms. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the outstanding balances were \$696 and \$810, respectively.

(g) Maturity of Long-Term Debt

The aggregate scheduled maturities of long-term debt for each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows: 2011 — \$11,512; 2012 — \$74,627; 2013 — \$549,728; 2014 — \$214,318; 2015 — \$65,851 and thereafter — \$269.

(h) Interest and Financing Expense

Interest and financing expense included the following:

	December 31,		
	2010	2010	2010
Interest expense	\$ 64,273	\$ 63,627	\$ 56,706
Letters of credit and finance charges	17,502	21,280	10,133
Amortization of debt issuance costs (includes write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs in 2010 of \$6,659 and in 2009 of \$20,482)	12,484	27,594	4,128
Amortization of original issuance discount	1,684	328	—
Capitalized interest	(1,004)	(1,692)	(3,417)
Total interest expense	<u>\$ 94,939</u>	<u>\$ 111,137</u>	<u>\$ 67,550</u>

(15) Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) included the following:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Current:			
Federal	\$ 7,965	\$ (60,282)	\$ (117,679)
State	118	856	2,663
Total current.....	<u>8,083</u>	<u>(59,426)</u>	<u>(115,016)</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	(90,237)	4,675	170,869
State	(8,358)	(10,126)	6,928
Total deferred.....	<u>(98,595)</u>	<u>(5,451)</u>	<u>177,797</u>
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (90,512)</u>	<u>\$ (64,877)</u>	<u>\$ 62,781</u>

A reconciliation between the income tax expense (benefit) computed on pretax income (loss) at the statutory federal rate and the actual provision for income tax expense (benefit) is as follows:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Computed expected tax expense (benefit)	\$ (78,079)	\$ (58,479)	\$ 54,567
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit.....	(8,413)	(6,705)	6,234
Deduction for qualified production income	—	1,972	4,343
Bargain purchase gain	(6,118)	—	—
Other, net	2,098	(1,665)	(2,363)
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (90,512)</u>	<u>\$ (64,877)</u>	<u>\$ 62,781</u>

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The following table sets forth the tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities.

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Deferred income tax assets:		
Accounts receivable, allowance.....	\$ 200	\$ 212
Accrued liabilities and other.....	1,824	2,720
Post-retirement benefits.....	12,894	13,262
Non-current accrued liabilities and other.....	24,530	23,003
Net operating loss carryover.....	93,740	23,337
Tax credits.....	12,770	1,815
Other.....	2,662	612
Deferred income tax assets.....	<u>148,620</u>	<u>64,961</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Deferred charges.....	(380)	(91)
Unrealized gains.....	(2,678)	(33,725)
Property, plant, and equipment.....	(368,646)	(333,107)
Other non-current.....	(6,583)	(8,070)
Inventories.....	(4,024)	(6,226)
Intangibles.....	(5,385)	(4,180)
Deferred income tax liabilities.....	<u>\$ (387,696)</u>	<u>\$ (385,399)</u>

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of taxable income and projections for future taxable income, over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that Alon will realize the benefits of these deductible differences in future periods.

At December 31, 2010, Alon has net operating loss carryforwards for Federal income tax purposes of \$196,403 which are available to offset future Federal taxable income through 2030. In addition, Alon has net operating loss carryforwards for state and local income tax purposes of \$468,249 which are available to offset future state taxable income in various years through 2030.

Alon has elected to recognize interest expense related to the underpayment of income taxes in interest expense, and penalties relating to underpayment of income taxes as a reduction to other income, net, in the consolidated statements of operations. Alon is subject to U.S. federal income tax, and income tax in multiple state jurisdictions with California, Texas, and Louisiana comprising the majority of the Company's state income tax. The federal tax years 2000 to 2005 are closed to audit, with 2006 through 2009 remaining open to audit. In general, the state tax years open to audit range from 2002 to 2009. Alon's liability for unrecognized tax benefits and accrued interest did not increase during the year ended December 31, 2010, as there were no unrecognized tax benefits recorded in 2010.

(16) Related-Party Transactions

(a) Sale of ARL Preferred Shares

In connection with the acquisition of the Krotz Springs refinery, pursuant to a stock purchase agreement Alon Israel Oil Company, Ltd. ("Alon Israel") provided letters of credit in the amount of \$55,000 to support the borrowing base of ARKS and purchased shares of Series A Preferred Stock of Alon Refining Louisiana, Inc. for \$80,000. Alon Israel issued an additional \$25,000 of letters of credit in the first quarter of 2009 for the benefit of ARKS. In December 2009, Alon Israel's shares of Series A Preferred Stock were exchanged for 7,351,051 shares of

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Alon common stock. In connection with the termination of the ARKS Facility, Alon returned to Alon Israel \$65,000 of letters of credit, leaving \$15,000 of letters of credit. In the event that any letter of credit, provided by Alon Israel, is drawn upon by beneficiaries of a letter of credit, a promissory note will be issued in favor of Alon Israel for the amount of any such drawn letter of credit. This promissory note will provide that Alon Israel may exchange the promissory note for shares of Alon common stock.

(b) Letter of Credit Fee Agreement

In November 2010, Alon entered into a Letter of Credit Fee Agreement with Alon Israel whereby Alon Israel caused a bank to issue and deliver a \$23,000 letter of credit in favor of Alon USA, LP, a subsidiary of Alon (“Alon LP”), to a supplier of Alon LP to support Alon LP’s crude oil purchases. Pursuant to the Letter of Credit Fee Agreement, Alon agreed to pay a fee of 8.5% per annum of the outstanding letter of credit amount. If the letter of credit is drawn upon Alon has a repayment obligation to repay the amount withdrawn pursuant to the terms of the Letter of Credit Fee Agreement. The initial term of the Letter of Credit Fee Agreement will end on March 31, 2011 but may be extended in Alon Israel’s sole discretion for additional six month terms thereafter.

(c) Collateral Fee Agreement

In March 2010, Alon entered into a line letter with Israel Discount Bank of New York (“IDB”), pursuant to which IDB agreed to provide a line of credit to Alon in a maximum amount of \$60,000. The collateral supporting the line of credit is currently comprised of a security interest in a \$30,000 deposit account maintained at IDB by Alon Israel. In 2010, in consideration for maintaining the deposit at IDB as collateral under the line letter, Alon entered into a Collateral Fee Agreement with Alon Israel whereby it agreed to pay a fee to Alon Israel based upon a formula set forth in the agreement which includes, among other items, costs to Alon Israel associated with the deposit. Currently the fee is 6.0% per annum. The initial term of the Collateral Fee Agreement ended on December 31, 2010 and is automatically extended for six month terms thereafter unless terminated by either party after the initial term with 30 days prior written notice.

(d) Sale of HEP Units

In January 2010, Alon sold 150,200 HEP Units to each of Dor-Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd. and Alon Holdings Blue Square—Israel, Ltd., both affiliates of Alon Israel, and Alon also exchanged 287,258 HEP Units for auction rate securities held by Alon Israel (which were sold in March 2010 and no gain or loss was recognized). The HEP Units sold and exchanged were based on a price per unit based on the average closing price of HEP’s publicly traded Class A limited partnership units for the 30 trading days preceding the closing of such transaction for a total of \$22,760.

(e) Richmond Beach Property Sale

In April 2010, Alon entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with BSRE Point Wells, LP (“BSRE”), a subsidiary of Alon Holdings Blue Square—Israel, Ltd. to sell a parcel of land at Richmond Beach, Washington for \$19,500. The sale of the land was completed in June 2010 and Alon deferred recognition of the gain on the sale of land of \$5,539 as the land was sold to an affiliated entity. The deferred gain will be recognized at such time as the property is sold to a third party.

In conjunction with the sale, Alon entered into a development agreement with BSRE. The agreement provides that Alon and BSRE, in order to enhance the value of the land with a view towards maximizing the proceeds from its sale, intend to cooperate in the development and construction of a mixed-use residential and planned community real estate project on the land. As part of this agreement, Alon agreed to pay a quarterly development fee of \$439, commencing in the third quarter of 2010, in exchange for the right to participate in the potential profits realized by BSRE from the development of the land.

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(17) Stockholders' Equity

(a) Common and preferred stock (share value in dollars)

The authorized capital stock of Alon consists of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, and 10,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, \$0.01 par value. Issued and outstanding shares of common stock were 54,281,636 and 54,170,913 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In October 2010, Alon completed a registered direct offering of Alon's 8.5% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Preferred Stock") for an aggregate offering price of \$40,000 less offering expenses, of which Alon Israel purchased \$35,000. The holders of the Preferred Stock can convert, at the holder's option, the Preferred Stock into Alon's common stock based on an initial conversion price of \$6.74 per share of Alon's common stock, in each case subject to adjustments. The Preferred Stock may be redeemed at Alon's option after October 28, 2017. If all of the Preferred Stock will be converted into Alon's common stock based on the initial conversion price, then 5,934,800 shares of Alon's common stock will be issued. Issued and outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock were 4,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2010. There were no issued and outstanding shares of preferred stock as of December 31, 2009.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, activity in the number of common stock was as follows:

	<u>Common Stock</u> (in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	46,814
Shares forfeited.....	—
Shares issued in connection with stock plans (Note 19).....	6
Shares exchanged for preferred stock of subsidiary (Note 16).....	<u>7,351</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2009	54,171
Shares forfeited.....	—
Shares issued in connection with stock plans (Note 19).....	10
Shares issued for payment of preferred stock dividends.....	<u>101</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2010	<u>54,282</u>

(b) Dividends

Alon paid regular quarterly cash dividends of \$0.04 per share on Alon's common stock in 2010 on each of the following dates: March 31, 2010; June 15, 2010; September 15, 2010; and December 15, 2010. Additionally, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received aggregate cash dividends of \$593.

In 2009, Alon paid regular quarterly cash dividends of \$0.04 per share on Alon's common stock on each of the following dates: April 2, 2009; June 15, 2009; September 15, 2009; and December 15, 2009. Additionally, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received aggregate cash dividends of \$576.

In 2008, Alon paid regular quarterly cash dividends of \$0.04 per share on Alon's common stock on each of the following dates: March 14, 2008; June 13, 2008; September 12, 2008; and December 12, 2008. Additionally, the non-controlling interest stockholders of Alon Assets and Alon Operating received aggregate cash dividends of \$386.

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(18) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as net income (loss) available to common stockholders divided by the average number of participating shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share include the dilutive effect of SARs using the treasury stock method and the dilutive effect of convertible preferred shares using the if-converted method.

The calculation of earnings (loss) per share, basic and diluted for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 is as follows:

	December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (122,932)	\$ (115,156)	\$ 82,883
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding	54,186	46,829	46,788
Dilutive restricted shares, SARs, and convertible preferred stock.....	—	—	2,795
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding assuming dilution.	<u>54,186</u>	<u>46,829</u>	<u>49,583</u>
Earnings (loss) per share — basic.....	<u>\$ (2.27)</u>	<u>\$ (2.46)</u>	<u>\$ 1.77</u>
Earnings (loss) per share — diluted *.....	<u>\$ (2.27)</u>	<u>\$ (2.46)</u>	<u>\$ 1.72</u>

* For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net income (loss) available to common stockholders was reduced to adjust for the effects of options issued by Alon's subsidiaries. The adjustment to net income (loss) available to common stockholders for options issued for the calculation of diluted earnings per share for December 31, 2010 and 2009 was anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the calculation, for 2008 the adjustment was \$1,449. Additionally, net income (loss) available to common stockholders for the year ended December 31, 2008 was adjusted \$3,991 for preferred stock of the subsidiary dividends that would no longer be paid if the preferred stock was converted to shares of common stock. On December 31, 2009, the preferred stock of subsidiary was converted to shares of common stock (Note 16).

(19) Stock-Based Compensation

Alon has two employee incentive compensation plans, (i) the 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan and (ii) the 2000 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan.

(a) 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan (share value in dollars)

The 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan was approved by the stockholders in November 2005, and is a component of Alon's overall executive incentive compensation program. The 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan permits the granting of awards in the form of options to purchase common stock, SARs, restricted shares of common stock, restricted common stock units, performance shares, performance units and senior executive plan bonuses to Alon's directors, officers and key employees. Other than the restricted share grants and SARs discussed below, there have been no stock-based awards granted under the 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan.

Restricted Stock. Non-employee directors are awarded an annual grant of shares of restricted stock valued at \$25. All restricted shares granted under the 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan vest over a period of three years, assuming continued service at vesting.

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Compensation expense for the restricted stock grants amounted to \$75, \$75, and \$138 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. There is no material difference between intrinsic value and fair value under FASB ASC Subtopic 718-10 for pro forma disclosure purposes. The following table summarizes the restricted share activity from January 1, 2009:

<u>Nonvested Shares</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Values (per share)</u>
Nonvested at January 1, 2009	7,662	\$ 19.58
Granted	5,841	12.84
Vested	(3,277)	22.89
Forfeited	—	—
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	<u>10,226</u>	<u>\$ 14.67</u>
Granted	10,416	7.20
Vested	(4,473)	16.77
Forfeited	—	—
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	<u>16,169</u>	<u>\$ 9.28</u>

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$63 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the 2005 Incentive Compensation Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years. The fair value of shares vested in 2010 was \$31.

Stock Appreciation Rights. In March 2007, Alon granted awards of 361,665 Stock Appreciation Rights (“SARs”) to certain officers and key employees at a grant price equal to \$28.46. The March 2007 SARs vest as follows: 50% on March 7, 2009, 25% on March 7, 2010 and 25% on March 7, 2011 and, pursuant to an amendment to the grant agreements on January 25, 2010, are exercisable during the three-year period following the date of vesting.

In July 2008, Alon granted awards of 12,000 SARs to certain employees at the close of the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition at a grant price equal to \$14.23. The July 2008 SARs vest as follows: 50% on July 1, 2010, 25% on July 1, 2011 and 25% on July 1, 2012 and are exercisable during the 365-day period following the date of vesting.

In December 2008, Alon granted an award of 10,000 SARs at a grant price equal to \$14.23. The December 2008 SARs vest as follows: 25% on December 1, 2010, 25% on December 1, 2011, 25% on December 1, 2012 and 25% on December 1, 2013 and are exercisable during the 365-day period following the date of vesting.

In January 2010, Alon granted awards of 177,250 SARs to certain officers and key employees at a grant price equal to \$16.00. The January 2010 SARs vest as follows: 50% on December 10, 2011, 25% on December 10, 2012 and 25% on December 10, 2013 and are exercisable during the 365-day period following the date of vesting.

In March 2010, Alon granted awards of 10,000 SARs at a grant price equal to \$16.00 and 10,000 SARs at a grant price equal to \$10.00 to an executive officer. The March 2010 SARs vest as follows: 50% on March 1, 2012, 25% on March 1, 2013 and 25% on March 1, 2014 and are exercisable during the 365-day period following the date of vesting.

When exercised, all SARs are convertible into shares of Alon common stock, the number of which will be determined at the time of exercise by calculating the difference between the closing price of Alon common stock on the exercise date and the grant price of the SARs (the “Spread”), multiplying the Spread by the number of SARs being exercised and then dividing the product by the closing price of Alon common stock on the exercise date.

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Compensation expense for the SARs grants amounted to \$500, \$479, and \$1,101 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

(b) 2000 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan

On August 1, 2000, Alon Assets, Inc. (“Alon Assets”) and Alon USA Operating, Inc. (“Alon Operating”), majority owned, fully consolidated subsidiaries of Alon, adopted the 2000 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan pursuant to which Alon’s board of directors may grant stock options to certain officers and members of executive management. The 2000 Incentive Stock Compensation Plan authorized grants of options to purchase up to 16,154 shares of common stock of Alon Assets and 6,066 shares of common stock of Alon Operating. All authorized options were granted in 2000 and there have been no additional options granted under this plan. All stock options have ten-year terms. The options are subject to accelerated vesting and become fully exercisable if Alon achieves certain financial performance and debt service criteria. Upon exercise, Alon will reimburse the option holder for the exercise price of the shares and under certain circumstances the related federal and state taxes payable as a result of such exercises (gross-up liability). This plan was closed to new participants subsequent to August 1, 2000, the initial grant date. Total compensation expense (benefit) recognized under this plan was \$4, \$(52), and \$(1,066) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes the stock option activity for Alon Assets and Alon Operating for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Alon Assets		Alon Operating	
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	2,793	\$ 100	1,049	\$ 100
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Forfeited and expired	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2009.....	2,793	\$ 100	1,049	\$ 100
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	(2,187)	100	(822)	100
Forfeited and expired.....	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2010.....	<u>606</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

The intrinsic value of total options exercised in 2010 was \$1,508.

(20) Big Spring Refinery Fire

On February 18, 2008, a fire at the Big Spring refinery destroyed the propylene recovery unit and damaged equipment in the alkylation and gas concentration units. The re-start of the crude unit in a hydroskimming mode began on April 5, 2008 and the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (“FCCU”) resumed operations on September 26, 2008. Substantially all of the repairs to the units damaged in the fire have been completed.

Alon’s insurance policies at the time of the fire provided a combined single limit of \$385,000 for property damage, with a \$2,000 deductible, and business interruption coverage with a 45-day waiting period. Alon also had third party liability insurance which provided coverage with a limit of \$150,000 and a \$5,000 deductible.

For purposes of financial reporting, Alon recorded costs associated with the fire on a pre-tax basis net of anticipated insurance recoveries and reflected this as a separate line item on the consolidated statements of

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operations. For the year ended December 31, 2008, Alon recorded pre-tax costs of \$56,854 associated with the fire. The components of net costs associated with fire as of December 31, 2008 include: \$51,064 for expenses incurred from pipeline commitment deficiencies, crude sale losses and other incremental costs; \$5,000 for Alon's third party liability insurance deductible under the insurance policy described above; and depreciation for the temporarily idled facilities of \$790.

Alon received \$330,000 of insurance proceeds on work performed through December 31, 2008 and \$55,000 for business interruption recovery as a result of the fire with all proceeds received in 2008 and January 2009.

With the insurance proceeds received of \$330,000 an involuntary pre-tax gain on conversion of assets was recorded of \$279,680 for the proceeds received in excess of the book value of the assets impaired of \$25,330 and demolition and repair expenses of \$24,990 incurred through December 31, 2008. Pre-tax income of \$55,000 was also recorded in 2008 for business interruption recovery.

(21) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Leases

Alon has long-term lease commitments for land, office facilities, retail facilities and related equipment and various equipment and facilities used in the storage and transportation of refined products. Alon also has long-term lease commitments for land at its Krotz Springs refinery. In most cases Alon expects that in the normal course of business, Alon's leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases. Alon has commitments under long-term operating leases for certain buildings, land, equipment, and pipelines expiring at various dates over the next twenty years. Certain long-term operating leases relating to buildings, land and pipelines include options to renew for additional periods. At December 31, 2010, minimum lease payments on operating leases were as follows:

Year ending December 31:	
2011	\$ 36,385
2012	32,063
2013	19,008
2014	13,734
2015	10,834
2016 and thereafter	43,390
Total.....	<u>\$ 155,414</u>

Total rental expense was \$42,762, \$42,883, and \$55,448 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Contingent rentals and subleases were not significant.

(b) Other Commitments

In the normal course of business, Alon has long-term commitments to purchase services such as natural gas, electricity and water for use by its refineries, terminals, pipelines and retail locations. Alon is also party to various refined product and crude oil supply and exchange agreements. These agreements are typically short-term in nature or provide terms for cancellation.

Alon, simultaneously with the HEP transaction (Note 4), entered into a Pipelines and Terminals Agreement with HEP providing continued access to these assets for an initial term of 15 years and three additional five year renewal terms exercisable at Alon's sole option. Pursuant to the Pipelines and Terminals Agreement, Alon has committed to transport and store minimum volumes of refined products in these pipelines and terminals. The tariff rates applicable to the transportation of refined products on the pipelines are variable, with a base fee which is reduced for volumes exceeding defined volumetric targets. The agreement provides for the reduction of the minimum volume

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requirement under certain circumstances. The service fees for the storage of refined products in the terminals are initially set at rates competitive in the marketplace.

In conjunction with the sale of the Amdel and White Oil pipelines in 2006, Alon entered into a 10-year Throughput and Deficiency Agreement with Sunoco, with an option to extend the agreement by four additional thirty-month periods. The Throughput and Deficiency Agreement gives Alon transportation rights to ship a minimum of 15,000 bpd of crude oil on the Amdel and White Oil pipelines from the Gulf Coast and from Midland to the Big Spring refinery.

To further diversify crude oil delivery sources to the Big Spring refinery, Alon entered into a 15-year arrangement with Centurion in 2006. This arrangement gives Alon transportation pipeline capacity to ship a minimum of 21,500 bpd of crude oil from Midland to the Big Spring refinery using Centurion's approximately forty-mile long pipeline system from Midland to Roberts Junction and Alon's three-mile pipeline from Roberts Junction to the Big Spring refinery which Alon leases to Centurion.

In connection with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition (Note 3), Alon and Valero entered into an offtake agreement that provides for Valero to purchase, at market prices, light cycle oil and high sulfur distillate blendstock for a period of five years.

Also in connection with the Krotz Springs refinery acquisition, Alon and Valero entered into an earnout agreement, which was amended in August 2009, to fix the remaining amounts to be paid thereunder. Pursuant to the amended earnout agreement, Alon has paid Valero approximately \$8,750 and \$19,688 in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Additionally, Alon has agreed to pay Valero an additional sum of \$6,562 in three installments of approximately \$2,188 per quarter through the third quarter of 2011 which will result in aggregate earnout payments of \$35,000. The \$6,562 that remains to be paid is included in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2010.

In April 2010, ARKS entered into a Supply and Offtake Agreement, which was amended in May 2010 and March 2011 (the "Supply and Offtake Agreement"), with J. Aron & Company ("J. Aron"), to support the operation of the refinery at a minimum of 72,000 barrels per day. Pursuant to the Supply and Offtake Agreement, (i) J. Aron agreed to sell to ARKS, and ARKS agreed to buy from J. Aron, at market price, crude oil for processing at the Krotz Springs refinery and (ii) ARKS agreed to sell, and J. Aron agreed to buy, at market price, certain refined products produced at the Krotz Springs refinery.

In connection with the execution of the Supply and Offtake Agreement, ARKS also entered into agreements that provided for the sale, at market price, of ARKS' crude oil and certain refined product inventories to J. Aron, the lease to J. Aron of crude oil and refined product storage tanks located at the Krotz Springs refinery, and an agreement to identify prospective purchasers of refined products on J. Aron's behalf. The proceeds from the sale of crude oil and certain refined product inventories to J. Aron allowed ARKS to retire part of its obligations under the ARKS Term Facility. The Supply and Offtake Agreement has an initial term that expires on May 31, 2016. J. Aron may elect to terminate the agreement on May 31, 2013, May 31, 2014 or May 31, 2015 and ARKS may elect to terminate the agreement on May 31, 2015; provided that such election is given at least six months prior to any such election. Following expiration or termination of the Supply and Offtake Agreement, ARKS is obligated to purchase the crude oil and refined product inventories then owned by J. Aron and located at the Krotz Springs refinery at market price at that time.

In May 2010, ARKS entered into a secured Credit Agreement (the "Standby LC Facility") by and between ARKS, as Borrower, and Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as Issuing Bank. The Standby LC Facility provides for up to \$200,000 of letters of credit to be issued to J. Aron. Obligations under the Standby LC Facility are secured by a first priority lien on the existing and future accounts receivable and inventory of ARKS. At this time there is no further availability under the Standby LC Facility.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(dollars in thousands except as noted)

The Standby LC Facility includes customary events of default and restrictions on the activities of ARKS and its subsidiaries. The Standby LC Facility contains no maintenance financial covenants.

Alon is involved in various other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on Alon's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

(c) Environmental

Alon is subject to loss contingencies pursuant to federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations. These rules regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and may require Alon to incur future obligations to investigate the effects of the release or disposal of certain petroleum, chemical, and mineral substances at various sites; to remediate or restore these sites; to compensate others for damage to property and natural resources and for remediation and restoration costs. These possible obligations relate to sites owned by Alon and are associated with past or present operations. Alon is currently participating in environmental investigations, assessments and cleanups under these regulations at service stations, pipelines, and terminals. Alon may in the future be involved in additional environmental investigations, assessments and cleanups. The magnitude of future costs will depend on factors such as the unknown nature and contamination at many sites, the unknown timing, extent and method of the remedial actions which may be required, and the determination of Alon's liability in proportion to other responsible parties.

Environmental expenditures are expensed or capitalized depending on their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that have no future economic benefit are expensed. Liabilities for expenditures of a non-capital nature are recorded when environmental assessment and/or remediation is probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Substantially all amounts accrued are expected to be paid out over the next 15 years. The level of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations is impossible to determine with any degree of reliability.

In connection with the HEP transaction, Alon entered into an Environmental Agreement with HEP pursuant to which Alon agreed to indemnify HEP against costs and liabilities incurred by HEP to the extent resulting from the existence of environmental conditions at the pipelines or terminals prior to February 28, 2005 or from violations of environmental laws with respect to the pipelines and terminals occurring prior to February 28, 2005. Alon's environmental indemnification obligations under the Environmental Agreement expire after February 28, 2015. In addition, Alon's indemnity obligations are subject to HEP first incurring \$100 of damages as a result of pre-existing environmental conditions or violations. Alon's environmental indemnity obligations are further limited to an aggregate indemnification amount of \$20,000, including any amounts paid by Alon to HEP with respect to indemnification for breaches of Alon's representations and warranties under the Contribution Agreement. With respect to any remediation required for environmental conditions existing prior to February 28, 2005, Alon has the option under the Environmental Agreement to perform such remediation itself in lieu of indemnifying HEP for their costs of performing such remediation. Pursuant to this option, Alon is continuing to perform the ongoing remediation at the Wichita Falls terminal. Any remediation required under the terms of the Environmental Agreement is limited to the standards under the applicable environmental laws as in effect at February 28, 2005.

In connection with the sale of the Amdel and White Oil Pipelines, on March 1, 2006, Alon entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Sunoco pursuant to which Alon agreed to indemnify Sunoco against costs and liabilities incurred by Sunoco to the extent resulting from the existence of environmental conditions at the pipelines prior to March 1, 2006 or from violations of environmental laws with respect to the pipelines occurring prior to March 1, 2006. With respect to any remediation required for environmental conditions existing prior to March 1, 2006, Alon has the option under the Purchase and Sale Agreement to perform such remediation itself in lieu of indemnifying Sunoco for their costs of performing such remediation.

ALON USA ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(dollars in thousands except as noted)

Alon has accrued environmental remediation obligations of \$69,006 (\$7,349 current payable and \$61,657 non-current liability) at December 31, 2010 and \$29,454 (\$2,104 current payable and \$27,350 non-current liability) at December 31, 2009. The net environmental obligations (net of discount of \$14,785) for which discounting were applied were \$39,749. Those obligations were discounted at a rate of 4%. The aggregate gross disbursements for Alon's discounted environmental obligations for each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows: 2011 — \$3,556; 2012 — \$4,255; 2013 — \$4,195; 2014 — \$4,174; 2015 — \$4,029 and thereafter — \$34,326.

(22) Quarterly Information (unaudited)

Selected financial data by quarter is set forth in the table below:

	Quarters				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Full Year
2010					
Net sales.....	\$ 579,313	\$ 840,361	\$ 1,248,569	\$ 1,362,500	\$ 4,030,743
Operating loss.....	(78,975)	(27,714)	(35,415)	(18,677)	(160,781)
Net loss available to common stockholders.....	(52,942)	(29,259)	(15,584)	(25,147)	(122,932)
Loss per share, basic.....	\$ (0.98)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.46)	\$ (2.27)
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	54,161	54,164	54,181	54,215	54,186
2009					
Net sales.....	\$ 722,180	\$ 1,106,398	\$ 1,253,113	\$ 834,041	\$ 3,915,732
Operating income (loss).....	59,581	(10,007)	(34,343)	(96,067)	(80,836)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders.....	17,351	(15,340)	(26,558)	(90,609)	(115,156)
Earnings (loss) per share, basic.....	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (1.93)	\$ (2.46)
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	46,806	46,809	46,810	46,890	46,829

(23) Subsequent Events

In January 2011, Alon completed a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement for a commitment to purchase up to \$25,000 of Alon's common stock over a two-year period. Alon has issued approximately 1,092,000 shares of its common stock and received \$10,100.

In February 2011, Alon signed a multi-year agreement with J. Aron for the supply of crude oil that will support the operation of the Big Spring refinery at 70,000 barrels per day. This agreement became effective on March 1, 2011. The structure of this new agreement is also expected to result in lower borrowing costs as Alon used the proceeds from the sale of inventories to repay approximately \$125,000 of loans under its Alon USA LP Credit Facility. Also, the structure will substantially reduce the need to issue letters of credit to support Big Spring refinery crude oil purchases. In addition, the structure will allow Alon to make crude oil purchases without the constraint of increases in crude oil prices customary with a typical revolving credit facility.

Also, in February 2011, Alon Brands issued 5-year unsecured notes for \$30,000 to a group of investors, including Alon Israel. In connection with the issuance of the unsecured notes, these investors were given warrants to invest up to \$30,000 in the aggregate in Alon and Alon Brands.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 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.

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Jeff D. Morris
Jeff D. Morris
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated have signed this report below.

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ David Wiessman
David Wiessman
Executive Chairman of the Board

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Jeff D. Morris
Jeff D. Morris
Chief Executive Officer and Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Shai Even
Shai Even
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Ron W. Haddock
Ron W. Haddock
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Itzhak Bader
Itzhak Bader
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Avraham Baiga Shochat
Avraham Baiga Shochat
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Yeshayahu Pery
Yeshayahu Pery
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Zalman Segal
Zalman Segal
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Boaz Biran
Boaz Biran
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Avinadav Grinshpon
Avinadav Grinshpon
Director

March 14, 2011 By: /s/ Shlomo Even
Shlomo Even
Director

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeff D. Morris, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Alon USA Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this 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 report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this 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 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 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 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; and
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 the 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 14, 2011

/s/ Jeff D. Morris
Jeff D. Morris
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Shai Even, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Alon USA Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this 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 report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this 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 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 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 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; and
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 the 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 14, 2011

/s/ Shai Even
Shai Even
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Alon USA Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), for the period ended December 31, 2010, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to such officer's 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 as of the dates and for the periods expressed in the Report.

Date: March 14, 2011

/s/ Jeff D. Morris

Jeff D. Morris
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Shai Even

Shai Even
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Headquarters

Alon USA Energy, Inc.
7616 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300
Dallas, TX 75251-1100

Stock Exchange Listing

New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: ALJ

Annual Meeting

Tuesday, May 3rd 9:00 a.m.
at the Frontiers of Flight Museum
Love Field
6911 Lemmon Ave.
Dallas, TX 75209

Auditors

KPMG LLP Dallas, TX

Transfer Agent

BNY Mellon
480 Washington Boulevard
Jersey City, NJ 07310-1900
<http://www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/isd>
(888) 683-2969

Form 10-K

The company's annual report on Form 10-K, which is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is available upon request and may be obtained by writing:

Investor Relations
Alon USA Energy, Inc.
7616 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300
Dallas, TX 75251-1100

Officers and Key Employees

David Wiessman	Executive Chairman of the Board
Jeff Morris	Chief Executive Officer
Paul Eisman	President
Shai Even	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Joseph Israel	Chief Operating Officer
Claire Hart	Senior Vice President
Alan Moret	Senior Vice President of Supply
Michael Oster	Senior Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions
Jimmy Crosby	Vice President of Refining - Big Spring
Ed Juno	Vice President of Refining - Paramount
Bill Wuensche	Vice President of Refining - Krotz Springs
William Thorpe	Vice President of Asphalt Operations
Kyle McKeen	President and Chief Executive Officer of Alon Brands
Joseph Lipman	President and Chief Executive Officer of Southwest Convenience Stores

Directors

David Wiessman
Jeff Morris
Boaz Biran
Ron Haddock
Yizhak Bader
Yeshayahu Pery
Zalman Segal
Avraham Shochat
Avinadav Grinshpon
Shlomo Even



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