## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION CO /DE/ Form 8-K

October 04, 2001

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
DATE OF REPORT (DATE OF EARLIEST EVENT REPORTED): N/A

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 1-12534 72-1133047 (State of other jurisdiction (Commission file (I.R.S employer of incorporation of organization) number) identification number)

363 N. Sam Houston Parkway E.
Suite 2020
Houston, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

77060 (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (281) 847-6000 2

ITEM 7. Financial Statements and Exhibits

On January 23, 2001, the registrant, Newfield Exploration Company (the "Company"), acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Lariat Petroleum, Inc. ("Lariat") by merging Lariat with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Via an amended Current Report on Form 8-K/A, on February 13, 2001 the Company filed with the SEC Lariat's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999 and unaudited interim financial statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2000, together with pro forma combined financial statements of the Company as of September 30, 2000 and for the year ended December 31, 1999 and the nine months ended September 30, 2000 that give effect to the acquisition of Lariat and an earlier separate significant acquisition as if the acquisitions had occurred as of the dates specified in the financial statements.

Pursuant to a Form S-3 registration statement (Registration No. 333-59391) filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 by the Company,

Newfield Financial Trust I and Newfield Financial Trust II, a wholly owned finance subsidiary of the Company ("Trust II"), the Company registered the offering and sale of a variety of its debt and equity securities and the guarantee of trust preferred securities and Trust II registered the offer and sale of its trust preferred securities.

In order for the Company and Trust II to offer and sell any further securities pursuant to the above described registration statement, certain additional financial information must be filed with the SEC.

Pursuant to Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X, financial information regarding Trust II is not required to be filed with the SEC if several conditions are met, including the inclusion of a footnote containing certain required disclosures about Trust II and its trust preferred securities. In order to comply with this exemption, the Company is herewith re-filing its audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000 for the sole purpose of adding a new Note 16 that contains the required disclosures. No other changes have been made to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to Rules 3-05 and 3-11 of Regulation S-X, the Company is herewith filing Lariat's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, together with pro forma combined income statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the six months ended June 30, 2001 that give effect to the acquisition of Lariat and an earlier separate significant acquisition as if the acquisitions had occurred as of January 1, 2000. The Company's historical balance sheet as of June 30, 2001 reflects the acquisition of Lariat and therefore, no pro forma balance sheet has been provided.

- (a) Financial Statements of Business Acquired See "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1.
- (b) Pro Forma Financial Information See "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1.
- (c) Exhibits
  - 23.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
  - 23.2 Consent of Arthur Andersen LLP

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#### SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Form 8-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

Date: October 3, 2001 By: /s/ Terry W. Rathert

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Terry W. Rathert Vice President, Chief Financial

Officer and Secretary (Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

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#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Newfield Exploration Company:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Newfield Exploration Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an

opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for its crude oil inventories in connection with its adoption of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" effective January 1, 2000.

#### PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

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/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

Houston, Texas
March 20, 2001, except for Note 16,
as to which the date is September 18, 2001

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	DECEMBE	R 31,
	2000	1999
ASSETS		
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents	147,643 7,164 5,891	67,744 9,962 6,382
Oil and gas properties (full cost method, of which \$106,783 at December 31, 2000 and \$77,732 at December 31, 1999 were excluded from amortization)	1,589,558 (756,243)	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net  Other assets	4,028	7,421 

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities: Accounts payable	\$ 10,209 128,190 2,661	\$ 7,035 81,635 2,057
Total current liabilities	141,060	90,727
Other liabilities	6,030 133,711 79,244	10,586 124,679 36,801
Total long-term liabilities	218,985	
Company-obligated, mandatorily redeemable, convertible preferred securities of Newfield Financial Trust I		143,750
Commitments and contingencies Stockholders' equity: Preferred stock (\$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued)		
outstanding at December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively)	426 286,412 (6,201)	417 267,352 (3,685)
translation adjustment	(4,644) 243,462	(179) 111,113
Total stockholders' equity	519,455	375,018
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,023,250 ======	

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				,	
	2000		2000 1999 		1998	
Oil and gas revenues	\$	526 <b>,</b> 642	\$	287 <b>,</b> 889	\$	199 <b>,</b> 474
Operating expenses: Lease operating Production and other taxes		65,372 10,288		45,561 2,215		35 <b>,</b> 345 

Transportation		5,984		5,922		3,789
Depreciation, depletion and amortization  Ceiling test writedown		191 <b>,</b> 182 503		152 <b>,</b> 644 		123,147 104,955
General and administrative (includes non-cash stock						
compensation of \$3,047, \$1,999 and \$2,222 for 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively)		32,084		16,404		12,070
Total operating expenses				222,746		
<pre>Income (loss) from operations Other income (expenses):</pre>		221,229		65 <b>,</b> 143		
Interest income		2,124		1,616		964
Interest expense, net		(9 <b>,</b> 320)		(11,188)		(9,508)
Newfield Financial Trust I		(9,344)				
		(16,540)				
<pre>Income (loss) before income taxes</pre>						
Current		15,897		1,105		
Deferred		54,083		17 <b>,</b> 706		(30,677)
		69,980		18,811		(30,677)
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in						
accounting principle		134,709		33,204		(57,699)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax		(2,360)				
Net income (loss)		132.349				
Earnings (loss) per share: Basic						
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in	ċ	2 10	ċ	0 01	ċ	(1 55)
accounting principle	\$	3.18	Ş	0.01	Ş	(1.55)
net of tax		(0.05)				
Net income (loss)		3.13		0.81		(1.55)
Diluted						
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in						
accounting principle	\$	2.98	\$	0.79	\$	(1.55)
net of tax		(0.05)				
Net income (loss)	\$	2.93	 \$	0.79	\$	(1.55)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for	=======		=======		===	
basic earnings per share	42,332,835		41,194,021		37,311,928 =======	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for						
diluted earnings per share	47,227,708			,293,865 ======		,311,928 ======

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL		
	SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID-IN CAPITAL	UNEARNED COMPENSATION	RETAINED EARNINGS
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1997  Issuance of common stock  Issuance of restricted stock,		\$360 43	\$160,672 85,472	\$(4,592)	\$135,608
less amortization of \$583 Cancellation of restricted	115,668	1	2,706	(2,124)	
stock Amortization of stock	(3,336)		(70)	50	
compensation  Tax benefit from exercise of			1 0.50	1,659	
stock options Net loss			1,862		(57,699)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1998  Issuance of common stock  Issuance of restricted stock,	40,429,729	404	250,642 7,995	(5,007)	77 <b>,</b> 909
less amortization of \$218 Cancellation of restricted	37,211		1,048	(830)	
stock Amortization of stock	(15,600)		(371)	312	
compensation				1,840	
<pre>stock options Comprehensive Income:</pre>			8,038		
Net income  Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$96					33,204
Total comprehensive income					
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1999  Issuance of common stock  Issuance of restricted stock,	41,734,884 776,161	417 8	267,352 6,925	(3,685)	111,113
less amortization of \$646 Amortization of stock	96,256	1	5,562	(4,917)	
compensation  Tax benefit from exercise of				2,401	
stock options			6,573		
Net income					132,349
Total comprehensive income					

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BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2000..... 42,607,301 \$426 \$286,412 \$(6,201) \$243,462

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
		1999 	1998	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 132,349	\$ 33,204	\$ (57,699)	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	191 <b>,</b> 182 503	152 <b>,</b> 644 	123,147 104,955	
Deferred taxesStock compensationCumulative effect of change in accounting principle	54,083 3,047 2,360		(30,677)	
	383,524	205,553	141,948	
Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable oil and				
gas(Increase) decrease in inventories	(81,854) (2,143)	(23 <b>,</b> 382) 775	11 <b>,</b> 028	
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(1,442) 663	(2,780) (4,010)	344 (130)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Increase in advances from joint owners	21,405 604	12,020 105	(4,652) 1,392	
Decrease in other liabilities	(4,313)		(3,355)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	316,444	184,903	146,575	
Cash flows from investing activities: Acquisition of Gulf Australia, net of cash acquired of				
\$12,064  Additions to oil and gas properties  Additions to furniture, fixtures and equipment		(10,977) (197,882) (1,958)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(355,547)	(210,817)	(318,991)	
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from borrowings	219,000 (210,000)	443,000 (527,000)	•	
Proceeds from issuances of common stock, net	6,933	-10,,00	85,291	
Net cash provided by financing activities	15,933	67 <b>,</b> 758	164,291	

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash			
equivalents	(220)	(95)	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(23,390)	41,749	(8,125)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	41,841	92	8,217
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 18,451	\$ 41,841	\$ 92
	========	=======	

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Organization and Principles of Consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of Newfield Exploration Company, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. As an independent oil and gas producer, the Company's revenue, profitability and future rate of growth are substantially dependent upon prevailing prices for natural gas, oil and condensate, which are dependent upon numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as economic, political and regulatory developments and competition from other sources of energy. The energy markets have historically been very volatile, and there can be no assurance that oil and gas prices will not be subject to wide fluctuations in the future. A substantial or extended decline in oil and gas prices could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and access to capital and on the quantities of oil and gas reserves that may be economically produced.

#### Use of Estimates and Reclassifications

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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(s) of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period(s). Actual results could differ from these estimates. The Company's most significant financial estimates are based on remaining proved oil and gas reserves. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior years reported amounts in order to conform with the current year presentation. As a result of the adoption of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 00-10, "Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs," the Company has reclassified to operating expenses, for all periods presented, third party costs incurred to transport production to the Company's respective sales point instead of as a reduction of the related revenues as previously reported.

## Accounting Change

The Company adopted SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements," effective January 1, 2000. The adoption of SAB No. 101 requires the Company to report crude oil inventory associated with

its Australian offshore operations at lower of cost or market, which is a change from the historical policy of recording such inventory at market value on the balance sheet date, net of estimated costs to sell. The cumulative effect of the change from the acquisition date of the Company's Australian operations in July 1999 through December 31, 1999 is a reduction in net income of \$2.36 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, and is shown as the cumulative effect of change in accounting principle on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2000. The pro forma effect had SAB No. 101 been applied retroactively in 1999 would have been as follows:

	AS REPORTED	PRO FORMA
	(IN THOUSAND PER SHARE	•
Net income	\$33,204	\$30,844
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.73

SAB No. 101 would not have effected periods prior to the acquisition of the Company's Australian operations in July 1999.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

## Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recorded when title passes to the customer. Revenues from the production of oil and gas properties in which the Company has an interest with other companies are recorded on the basis of sales to customers. Differences between these sales and the Company's share of production are not significant.

#### Inventories

Inventories consist of international oil produced but not sold. Crude oil from the Company's operations located offshore Australia is produced into a floating production, storage and off-loading vessel (FPSO) and sold periodically as a barge quantity is accumulated. The product inventory at December 31, 2000 consisted of approximately 252,450 barrels of crude oil, valued at \$3.3 million net to the Company's interest, and is carried at lower of average cost or market. Also included in inventories are materials and supplies, stated at lower of average cost or market.

#### Foreign Currency

The functional currency for all foreign operations, except Australia, is the U.S. dollar. Translation adjustments resulting from translating the Australian subsidiary's Australian dollar financial statements into U.S. dollars are included as other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity. Gains and losses incurred on currency transactions in other than a country's functional currency are included in the consolidated statement of income.

#### Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if outstanding stock options and convertible securities were exercised for or converted into common stock.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The following is a calculation of basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000:

	2000			1999		1998
		THOUSANDS,				IARE DATA)
<pre>Income (loss) (numerator):   Income (loss) before cumulative effect</pre>						
change in accounting principle  Cumulative effect change in accounting	\$	134,709	\$	33,204	\$	(57,699)
principle, net of tax		(2,360)				
<pre>Income (loss) basic After tax dividends on convertible trust</pre>		132,349		33,204		(57,699)
preferred securities		6,074				
<pre>Income (loss) diluted</pre>	\$	138,423		33 <b>,</b> 204	•	(57 <b>,</b> 699)
Shares (denominator):						
Shares basic	4:	2,332,835	41,	,194,021	37	,311,928
at end of period  Dilution effect of convertible trust		971 <b>,</b> 648	1,099,844			
preferred securities		3,923,225				
Shares diluted		7,227,708	42,293,865		37,311,928	
Earnings (loss) per share:						
Basic before change in accounting						
principle	\$	3.18	\$	0.81	\$	(1.55)
Basic Diluted before change in accounting	\$	3.13	\$	0.81	\$	(1.55)
principle	\$	2.98	\$	0.79	\$	(1.55)
Diluted	\$	2.93	\$	0.79	\$	(1.55)

The calculation of diluted EPS for 1999 does not include the effect of 3,923,225 shares underlying the 6.5% quarterly income convertible trust preferred securities because to do so would have been antidilutive. Additionally, the calculation of shares outstanding for diluted EPS for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000 does not include the effect of outstanding stock options to purchase 127,000, 270,000 and 3,921,420 shares, respectively, because to do so would have been antidilutive.

## Financial Instruments

Cash equivalents include highly-liquid investments with a maturity of three

months or less when acquired. The Company invests cash in excess of operating requirements in U.S. Treasury Notes, Eurodollar bonds and investment grade commercial paper. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair market value.

The Company includes fair value information in the notes to financial statements when the fair value of its financial instruments is different from the book value. The book value of those financial instruments that are classified as current assets or liabilities approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

The Company enters into various commodity price hedging contracts with respect to its oil and gas production. While the use of these hedging arrangements limits the downside risk of adverse price movements, they may also limit future revenues from favorable price movements. The use of hedging transactions also involves the risk that the counterparties will be unable to meet the financial terms of such

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

transactions. Such contracts are accounted for as hedges, in accordance with SFAS No. 80. Gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in revenue in the period in which the underlying production is delivered. These instruments are measured for correlation at both the inception of the contract and on an ongoing basis. If these instruments cease to meet the criteria for deferral accounting, any subsequent gains or losses are recognized in revenue. If these instruments are terminated prior to maturity, resulting gains and losses continue to be deferred until the hedged item is recognized in revenue. Neither the hedging contracts nor the unrealized gains or losses on these contracts are recognized in the financial statements.

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133 requires enterprises to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities on their balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. See Note 3 -- "Recent Adoption of SFAS No. 133."

## Oil and Gas Properties

The Company uses the full cost method of accounting. Under this method, all costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas properties are capitalized into cost centers that are established on a country-by-country basis. Such capitalized costs and estimated future development and dismantlement costs are amortized on a unit-of-production method based on proved reserves. For each cost center, the net capitalized costs of oil and gas properties are limited to the lower of unamortized cost or the cost center ceiling, defined as the sum of the present value (10% per annum discount rate) of estimated future net revenues from proved reserves, based on year-end oil and gas prices; plus the cost of properties not being amortized, if any; plus the lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproved properties included in the costs being amortized, if any; less related income tax effects. In accordance with full cost accounting rules, the Company recorded a charge of \$0.5 million in 2000 related to abandoned prospect costs in foreign locations other than Australia or China. Additionally, a writedown of domestic oil and gas properties of \$105.0 million (resulting in a charge to earnings of \$68.3 million after-tax) was recorded at December 31, 1998. The writedown was primarily attributable to the lower prices for both oil and natural gas at December 31, 1998.

Proceeds from the sale of oil and gas properties are applied to reduce the costs in the cost center unless the sale involves a significant quantity of reserves in relation to the cost center, in which case a gain or loss is recognized.

Unevaluated properties and associated costs relating to domestic and Australian operations not currently being amortized and included in oil and gas properties were \$90.5 million and \$67.3 million at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The properties associated with these costs were at such dates undergoing exploration activities or are properties on which the Company intends to commence such activities in the future. The Company believes that these unevaluated properties at December 31, 2000 will be substantially evaluated and therefore subject to amortization within 12 to 24 months. Additionally, at December 31, 2000 and 1999, there were \$16.2 million and \$10.4 million, respectively, of unproved property costs associated with the Company's investment in international activities other than in Australia. While the Company will continue to evaluate these properties and costs, the timing of the completion of such evaluations is uncertain because of the substantial time period required to establish the commerciality of projects or commence operations in some foreign countries.

Other property and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of five to seven years using the straight-line method. At December 31, 2000 and 1999, furniture, fixtures and equipment is net of accumulated depreciation of \$3.5 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Abandonment and Dismantlement Costs

Future abandonment and dismantlement costs include costs to dismantle and relocate or dispose of the Company's offshore production platforms, FPSOs, gathering systems, wells and related structures. The Company develops estimates of its future abandonment and dismantlement costs for each of its offshore properties based upon the type of production structure, depth of water, currently available abandonment procedures and consultations with construction and engineering consultants. The Company does not currently anticipate additional abandonment and dismantlement costs will be incurred beyond such estimates. Such estimates are re-evaluated at least annually by the Company's engineers.

Total estimated future abandonment and dismantlement costs associated with the Company's developed and acquired properties were \$120.4 million, \$133.1 million and \$69.1 million as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

Estimated future abandonment and dismantlement costs are accrued on a unit-of-production method based on proved reserves. The portion of future abandonment and dismantlement costs that has been accrued is included in accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization and was \$56.9 million, \$43.1 million and \$29.7 million as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined by applying tax regulations existing at the end of a reporting period to the cumulative

temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements.

A valuation allowance is established to reduce deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that the related tax benefits will not be realized.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains cash balances with several banks that frequently exceed federally insured limits and invests its cash in investment grade commercial and U.S. Government-backed securities. The Company's joint interest partners consist primarily of independent oil and gas producers. The Company's oil and gas production purchasers consist primarily of independent marketers and major gas pipeline companies. The Company performs credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and obtains letters of credit and parental guarantees from selected customers. The Company has not experienced any significant losses from uncollectible accounts. All of the Company's hedging transactions have been carried out in the over-the-counter market.

Major Customers

The Company sold oil and gas production representing more than 10% of its oil and gas revenues for the year ended December 31, 2000 to Conoco Inc. (35%) and Superior Natural Gas Corporation (16%); for the year ended December 31, 1999 to Conoco Inc. (18%) and Superior Natural Gas Corporation (10%); and for the year ended December 31, 1998 to Conoco Inc. (13%) and Coast Energy Group (10%). Because alternative purchasers of oil and gas are readily available, the Company believes that the loss of any of these purchasers would not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

#### 2. HEDGING TRANSACTIONS:

During 2000, approximately 47% of the Company's equivalent production was subject to hedge positions as compared to 55% in 1999 and 61% in 1998.

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### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2000, the Company had entered into commodity price hedging contracts with respect to its natural gas production for 2001 and 2002 as follows:

## NYMEX CONTRACT PRICE PER MMBTU

		GIII D.G	COLI	EL COD	
PERIOD	VOLUME IN MMMBTUS	SWAPS (AVERAGE)	FLOORS	CEILINGS	FLOOR CONTRACTS
January 2001 March 2001					
Price Swap Contracts	10,510	\$3.29			
Collar Contracts	5 <b>,</b> 980		\$2.75-\$7.00	\$3.21-\$10.80	
April 2001 June 2001					
Price Swap Contracts	7,380	\$3.42			
Collar Contracts	9,080		\$2.75-\$4.50	\$3.21-\$6.15	
July 2001 September 2001					
Price Swap Contracts	2,780	\$5.17			

Collar Contracts	9,400		\$3.50-\$4.50	\$3.85-\$6.00		\$
October 2001 December 2001						
Price Swap Contracts	1,770	\$5.23				\$
Collar Contracts	900		\$4.00-\$4.50	\$5.75-\$6.00		\$
Floor Contracts	900				\$4.54	\$
January 2002 December 2002						
Collar Contracts	4,800		\$4.00	\$4.80-\$5.15		\$

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(1) Except for January 2001 hedging contracts, fair market value is calculated using prices derived from NYMEX futures contract prices existing at December 31, 2000. Because January 2001 NYMEX futures contracts expired on December 27, 2000, the fair market value of January 2001 hedging contracts represents the actual settlement value of such contracts.

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had entered into commodity price hedging contracts with respect to its natural gas production for 2000 as follows:

#### NYMEX CONTRACT PRICE PER MMBTU

			CO.	LLARS		
	VOLUME IN	SWAPS			FLOOR	FAIR
PERIOD	MMMBTUS	(AVERAGE)	FLOORS	CEILINGS	CONTRACTS	VAL
January 2000						
Price Swap Contracts	750	\$2.74				\$0.9
Collar Contracts	250		\$2.63	\$ 3.25		\$0.1
Floor Contracts	100				\$2.63	

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(1) Because January 2000 NYMEX futures contracts expired on December 28, 1999, the fair market value of these hedging contracts represents the actual settlement value of such contracts.

These hedging transactions are settled based upon the average of the reported settlement prices on the NYMEX for the last three trading days or, occasionally, the penultimate trading day of a particular contract month. With respect to any particular swap transaction, the counterparty is required to make a payment to the Company in the event that the settlement price for any settlement period is less than the swap price for such transaction, and the Company is required to make payment to the counterparty in the event that the settlement price for any settlement period is greater than the swap price for such transaction. For any particular collar transaction, the counterparty is required to make a payment to the Company if the settlement price for any settlement period is below the floor price for such transaction, and the Company is required to make payment to the counterparty if the settlement price for any settlement period is above the ceiling price of such transaction. For any particular floor transaction, the counterparty

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

is required to make a payment to the Company if the settlement price for any settlement period is below the floor price for such transaction. The Company is not required to make any payment in connection with the settlement of a floor transaction.

The Company believes that it has no material basis risk with respect to gas swaps because substantially all of the Company's natural gas production is sold under spot contracts that have historically correlated with the settlement price.

As of December 31, 2000, the Company had entered into commodity price hedging contracts with respect to its oil production for 2001 and 2002 as follows:

#### NYMEX CONTRACT PRICE PER BBL

				LARS	
	VOLUME IN	SWAPS			FLOOR
PERIOD	BBLS	(AVERAGE)	FLOORS	CEILINGS	CONTRACT
January 2001 March 2001					
Price Swap Contracts	540,000	\$21.99			
Collar Contracts	270,000		\$25.00	\$30.05-\$30.75	
Floor Contracts	238,500				\$22.17-\$29
April 2001 June 2001					ļ
Price Swap Contracts	436,800	\$22.80			
Collar Contracts	364,000		\$25.00-\$27.25	\$30.05-\$30.75	
Floor Contracts	186,550				\$22.17-\$28
July 2001 September 2001					ļ
Price Swap Contracts	391,000	\$23.88			
Collar Contracts	414,000		\$24.00-\$26.25	\$27.30-\$32.45	
Floor Contracts	207,000				\$22.17-\$27
October 2001 December 2001					
Price Swap Contracts	386,400	\$23.24			
Collar Contracts	345,000		\$24.00-\$25.25	\$27.30-\$30.75	
Floor Contracts	262,200				\$22.17-\$26
January 2002 March 2002					
Collar Contracts	517,500		\$22.00-\$25.00	\$25.75-\$30.75	
April 2002 June 2002					
Collar Contracts	455,000		\$22.00-\$25.00	\$25.75-\$30.75	
July 2002 September 2002					
Collar Contracts	345,000		\$23.00-\$25.00	\$26.75-\$30.75	
October 2002 December 2002					
Collar Contracts	184,000		\$25.00	\$28.00-\$30.75	

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<sup>(1)</sup> Except for January 2001 hedging contracts, fair market value is calculated using prices derived from NYMEX futures contract prices existing at December 31, 2000. Because January 2001 NYMEX futures contracts expired on December 19, 2000, the fair market value of January 2001 hedging contracts represents the actual settlement value of such contracts.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had entered into commodity price hedging contracts with respect to its oil production for 1999 as follows:

#### NYMEX CONTRACT PRICE PER BBL

		0113 P.G	COL	LARS	
PERIOD	VOLUME IN BBLS	SWAPS (AVERAGE)	FLOORS	CEILINGS	FLOOR CONTRACT
January 2000-March 2000					
Price Swap Contracts	455,000	\$21.63			
Collar Contracts	182,000		\$18.28-\$19.50	\$20.10-\$21.00	
Floor Contracts	91,000				\$19.32
April 2000-June 2000					
Price Swap Contracts	455,000	\$21.70			
Collar Contracts	182,000		\$18.28-\$19.50	\$20.10-\$21.00	
July 2000-September 2000					
Price Swap Contracts	460,000	\$21.70			
Collar Contracts	92,000		\$18.28	\$21.00	
October 2000-December 2000					
Price Swap Contracts	460,000	\$21.70			
January 2001-March 2001					
Price Swap Contracts	180,000	\$21.25			

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(1) Except for January 2000 hedging contracts, fair market value is calculated using prices derived from NYMEX futures contract prices existing at December 31, 1999. Because January 2000 NYMEX futures contracts expired on December 20, 1999, the fair market value of January 2000 hedging contracts represents the actual settlement value of such contracts.

Because substantially all of the Company's domestic oil production is sold under spot contracts that have historically correlated to the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate price, the Company believes that it has no material basis risk with respect to these transactions. The actual cash price the Company receives in the U.S., however, generally is about \$2.00 per barrel less than the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate price when adjusted for location and quality differences.

See Note 3 -- "Recent Adoption of SFAS No. 133" for a discussion of the Company's adoption of SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities."

## 3. RECENT ADOPTION OF SFAS NO. 133:

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." The FASB has subsequently issued SFAS Nos. 137 and 138, which are amendments to SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 133 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2000. We adopted SFAS No. 133 on January 1, 2001.

SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. All derivatives will be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction

and, if it is, depending on the type of transaction. The Company's derivative contracts consist primarily of cash flow hedge transactions in which it hedges the variability of cash flows related to a forecasted transaction. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments will be recorded in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified as earnings in the periods in which earnings are impacted by the variability of the cash flows of the hedged item. The ineffective portion related to basis changes and time value of all hedges will be recognized in current period earnings.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

In accordance with the transition provisions of SFAS No. 133, on January 1, 2001, in connection with its hedging activities, the Company recorded as cumulative effect adjustments a loss of \$74.2 million (net of tax of \$40.0 million) in accumulated other comprehensive loss and a loss of \$4.8 million (net of tax of \$2.6 million) in 2001 earnings. In addition, the adoption resulted in the recognition of \$17.7 million of derivative assets and \$139.3 million of derivative liabilities on the balance sheet on January 1, 2001. Based on fair values at January 1, 2001 and the settlement dates of such derivatives, the Company expects to reclassify approximately \$75.3 million (net of tax of \$40.5 million) of the transition adjustment recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss to earnings in 2001.

The Company is not in violation of any debt covenants or other contracts as a result of implementing SFAS No. 133.

#### 4. DEBT:

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	•	DECEMBER 31, 1999	
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Senior Unsecured Debt: Bank revolving credit facility:			
Prime rate based loansLIBOR based loans	\$ 4,000	\$ 	
Total bank revolving credit facility	4,000		
7.45% Senior Notes due 2007	124 <b>,</b> 711	124 <b>,</b> 679	
Money market credit lines	5 <b>,</b> 000		
Long-term debt	\$133 <b>,</b> 711	\$124 <b>,</b> 679	

At December 31, 2000, the interest rate was 7.22% for LIBOR based loans and for the loans outstanding under the money market credit lines was 7.31%.

The estimated fair market value of the 7.45% Senior Notes due 2007, based on quoted market prices at December 31, 2000 and 1999, was \$114.0 million and \$115.2 million, respectively. Debt outstanding under the bank revolving credit

facility is stated at cost, which approximates fair market value.

At December 31, 2000, the Company maintained its reserve-based revolving credit facility with Chase Bank of Texas, National Association, as agent. As discussed in Note 14 -- "Subsequent Events," the Company obtained a new reserved-based revolving credit facility as of January 23, 2001. The old facility provided a \$225 million revolving credit maturing on October 31, 2002. The amount available under the facility was subject to a calculated borrowing base determined by a majority of the banks participating in the facility, which was reduced by the aggregate principal outstanding on the Company's senior notes (\$125 million at December 31, 2000). The borrowing base was \$380 million at December 31, 2000. At December 31, 2000, there was \$4 million outstanding under the facility.

Borrowings under the old facility bore interest, at the Company's option, at (i) the higher of (a) the federal fund rate plus 50 basis points and (b) the bank's prime rate or (ii) LIBOR plus a variable margin, which was based upon the loan amount outstanding relative to the borrowing base and the Company's corporate credit ratings.

The facility also provided for the payment of a commitment fee and a standby fee. The Company paid fees of approximately \$315,000, \$336,000 and \$178,000 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### 5. CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SECURITIES OF NEWFIELD FINANCIAL TRUST I:

In August 1999, Newfield Financial Trust I, a Delaware business trust and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Trust"), issued, in an underwritten public offering, \$143,750,000 (2,875,000 securities having a liquidation preference of \$50 each) of 6.5% Cumulative Quarterly Income Convertible Securities, Series A (the "Trust Preferred Securities"). The proceeds of the issuance of the Trust Preferred Securities were used to purchase \$143,750,000 of the Company's 6.5% Junior Subordinated Convertible Debentures, due 2029 (the "Debentures"). The interest terms and payment dates of the Debentures correspond to those of the Trust Preferred Securities. The Company's obligations under the Debentures and related agreements, when taken together, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee of payments due on the Trust Preferred Securities. The sole asset of the Trust is the Debentures. The Trust has no independent operations. The Debentures are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The Trust Preferred Securities accrue and pay distributions quarterly in arrears at a rate of 6.5% per annum on the stated liquidation amount of \$50 per Trust Preferred Security on February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 of each year to holders of record 15 business days immediately preceding the distribution payment date. The Company may on one or more occasions defer the payment of interest on the Debentures for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods unless an event of default on the Debentures has occurred and is continuing. During any such deferral period, the Trust will defer the payment of distributions, but accrued distributions on the Trust Preferred Securities will compound quarterly and the Company will generally not be permitted to declare or pay any dividends or distributions on, or redeem or acquire, any of its capital stock or make any payment of principal or interest on any debt securities that rank equal or junior to the Debentures.

The Trust Preferred Securities are convertible at the option of the holder

at any time into common stock of the Company at the rate of 1.3646 shares of Company common stock per Trust Preferred Security. This conversion rate is subject to adjustment to prevent dilution and is currently equivalent to a conversion price of \$36.64 per share of Company common stock. The Trust Preferred Securities are mandatorily redeemable upon maturity of the Debentures on August 15, 2029, and on a proportionate basis to the extent of any earlier redemption of any Debenture by the Company. The Debentures are redeemable by the Company at any time after August 15, 2002.

The estimated fair market value of the Trust Preferred Securities at December 31, 2000 and 1999, based on quoted market prices, was \$207.0 million and \$134.8 million, respectively.

### 6. INCOME TAXES:

Income (loss) before income taxes is composed of the following:

	FOR THE Y	EAR ENDED DE	CEMBER 31,
	2000	1999	1998
		(IN THOUSAND	DS)
U.S. federal		\$41,178	\$(88,376)
Foreign	23,948	10 <b>,</b> 837	
Total	\$204,689	\$52 <b>,</b> 015	\$(88,376)
	=======	======	=======

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The total provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	FOR THE	YEAR ENDED	DECEMBER 31,
	2000	1999	1998
		(IN THOUSAN	DS)
Current taxes:			
U.S. federal	\$15 <b>,</b> 897	\$ 1,105	\$
Deferred taxes:			
U.S. federal	47,442	13,668	(30,677)
Foreign	6,641	4,038	
	\$69 <b>,</b> 980	\$18,811	\$(30,677)
	======	======	

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	DECEMBER 31, 2000		DECEMBER	•
	U.S.	AUSTRALIA		
		(IN THO	USANDS)	
Deferred tax assets: Alternative minimum tax credit Net operating loss carry forwards Other, net	1,750 2,609	\$ 190 284	23,961 1,834	4,646 
Gross deferred tax asset  Valuation allowance	4,359 	474	28 <b>,</b> 748 	4,646 (2,326)
Net deferred tax asset				
Deferred tax liability: Oil and gas properties	(82,175)	(1,902)	(65,549)	
Net deferred tax asset (liability) Less current deferred tax asset				2,320
Noncurrent deferred tax liability		\$(1,428)	\$(36,801)	

U.S. deferred taxes have not been provided on foreign income of \$32.1 million that is permanently reinvested in Australia. The Company currently does not have any foreign tax credits available to reduce U.S. taxes on such income if it was repatriated.

In connection with its acquisition of Gulf Australia in July 1999, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$2.3 million to reduce acquired NOL carryforwards to an amount that, more likely than not, would be realized. During 2000, primarily as a result of a substantial increase in estimated taxable income resulting from increased commodity prices, the valuation allowance was reversed and a majority of the remaining Australian NOL carryforwards were realized.

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

## 7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

The Company has entered into a non-cancellable operating lease agreement for office space in Houston, Texas. The lease term expires in October 2005, subject to two options to renew for five years each. In addition, the Company enters into various other equipment leases as part of its operations.

Future minimum lease payments required as of December 31, 2000 related to these operating leases are as follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,	(IN THOUSANDS)
2001	•

Total minimum lease payments	\$12,246
2005	1,525
	•
2004	1.762
2003	2,320

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 was \$3.2 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

The Company has been named as a defendant in certain lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these lawsuits cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not expect that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, cash flows or results of operations of the Company.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### 8. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:

The Company has several stock-based compensation plans, each of which is described below. The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock-based compensation plans.

Stock Option Plans

The Company has granted options pursuant to its 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1998 and 2000 stock option plans (collectively, the "Stock Option Plans"). Options that have been granted and are outstanding generally expire 10 years from the date of grant and become exercisable at the rate of 20% per year.

The following is a summary of all stock option activity for 1998, 1999 and 2000:

	NUMBER OF	WEIGHTED
	SHARES	AVERAGE
	UNDERLYING	EXERCISE
	OPTIONS	PRICE
Outstanding at December 31, 1997	3,391,990	\$ 7.84
Granted	959 <b>,</b> 900	20.81
Exercised	(296,570)	5.13
Forfeited	(133,900)	21.22
Outstanding at December 31, 1998	3,921,420	10.76
Granted	308,000	27.38
Exercised	(1,243,960)	5.80
Forfeited	(83,800)	18.68
Outstanding at December 31, 1999	2,901,660	14.43
Granted	827,000	31.74
Exercised	(738,170)	8.14
Forfeited	(70,330)	25.01

				======
Exercisable at Decem	ber 31,	2000	1,106,550	\$11.81
			========	=====
Exercisable at Decem	ber 31,	1999	1,534,420	\$ 8.16
				=====
Exercisable at Decem	ber 31,	1998	2,442,030	\$ 5.52
			========	=====
Outstanding at Decem	ber 31,	2000	2,920,160	\$20.67

At December 31, 2000, the Company had an additional 1,680,464 options available for grant. If granted, these additional options will be exercisable at a price not less than the fair market value per share of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The weighted average fair value of options granted during 2000, 1999 and 1998 was \$15.41, \$12.68 and \$8.92, respectively.

The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for grants in 2000, 1999 and 1998: no dividend yield for all years; expected volatility of 34.78%, 33.77% and 30.57%, respectively; risk-free interest rates of 6.76%, 5.97% and 5.55%, respectively; and an expected option life of 6.50 years for all years.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2000:

OPTIONS OUTSTANDING			OPTIONS	EXERCISABLE	
RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES	OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	EXERCISABLE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
\$ 3.50 to \$ 5.62 10.94 to 14.78 15.04 to 20.94 21.06 to 46.38	552,450 254,460 426,800 1,686,450	2.0 years 5.0 years 7.3 years 8.3 years	\$ 3.88 13.87 17.12 28.09	552,450 195,140 64,100 294,860	\$ 3.88 13.85 18.82 23.78
\$ 3.50 to \$46.38	2,920,160	6.7 years	\$20.67	1,106,550	\$11.81

Common stock issued through the exercise of stock options results in a tax deduction for the Company equivalent to the taxable gain recognized by the optionee. For financial reporting purposes, the tax effect of this deduction is accounted for as a credit to additional paid-in capital rather than as a reduction of income tax expense. The exercise of stock options during 2000, 1999 and 1998 resulted in a deferred tax benefit to the Company of approximately \$6.6 million, \$8.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Pursuant to the Company's employee stock purchase plan, for each six month period beginning on January 1 or July 1 during the term of the plan, each eligible employee has the opportunity to purchase common stock for a purchase

price equal to 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the common stock on (i) the first day of the period or (ii) the last day of the period. No employee may purchase common stock under the plan valued at more than \$25,000 in any calendar year.

At December 31, 2000, 200,000 shares of common stock were available for issuance pursuant to the stock purchase plan. Under the plan, the Company has sold 22,180 shares, 24,945 shares and 25,369 shares to employees in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively, which had weighted average prices of \$26.75, \$19.73 and \$18.72, respectively. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations, the Company has not recognized any compensation expense with respect to the plan.

The weighted average fair value of the option to purchase stock during 2000, 1999 and 1998 was \$8.87, \$6.34 and \$5.92, respectively. The fair value of each option granted under the stock purchase plan is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for grants in 2000, 1999 and 1998: no dividend yield for all years; expected volatility of 37.86%, 33.77% and 30.57%, respectively; risk-free interest rates of 5.73%, 4.78% and 5.01%, respectively; and an expected option life of six months for all years.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Pro Forma Net Income and Net Income Per Common Share

If the fair value based method of accounting in SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" had been applied, the Company's net income and earnings per common share for 2000, 1999 and 1998 would have approximated the pro forma amounts below:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2	2000		1999		1998
	(II)	THOUSAN	DS EX	CEPT PE	R SHAR	E DATA)
Net income (loss):						
As reported	\$13	32,349	\$3	3,204	\$ (	57,699)
Pro forma	12	28,702	3	1,242	(	59,275)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share						
As reported	\$	3.13	\$	0.81	\$	(1.55)
Pro forma		3.04		0.76		(1.59)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share						
As reported	\$	2.93	\$	0.79	\$	(1.55)
Pro forma		2.85		0.74		(1.59)

The effects of applying SFAS No. 123 in this pro forma disclosure are not indicative of future amounts. The Company anticipates making awards in the future under its stock-based compensation plans.

#### Restricted Stock

The Company has adopted four plans pursuant to which restricted shares of common stock may be granted.

Under the Newfield Exploration Company 1995 Omnibus Stock Plan (the "1995 Omnibus Plan"), the Company may grant to employees (including an officer or a director who is also an employee) as restricted common stock all or a portion of 400,000 shares of common stock reserved under the 1995 Omnibus Plan. In 1999 and 1998 the Company issued 29,000 and 107,100 shares, respectively, of restricted common stock that fully vest after nine years. Vesting may, however, be accelerated if certain performance-based criteria are met.

Under the Newfield Exploration Company 2000 Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Plan (the "Non-Employee Director Plan"), subject to a maximum of 50,000 shares, each non-employee director who is in office immediately after each annual meeting of stockholders of the Company shall, unless electing to not participate, receive a number of restricted shares determined by dividing \$30,000 by the fair market value on the date of the annual meeting of stockholders, subject to the terms of the plan. The forfeiture restrictions with respect to all restricted shares granted since the last annual meeting of stockholders lapse on the day before the first annual meeting of stockholders following the date of issuance of such shares, provided that the holder remains a director until such time. The Company issued 5,250 shares to seven non-employee directors in 2000 pursuant the Non-Employee Director Plan. The Company issued 8,211 shares to seven non-employee directors in 1999 and 8,568 shares to seven non-employee directors in 1998 pursuant to a predecessor plan with terms substantially similar to the current plan.

Under the Newfield Exploration Company 1998 Omnibus Stock Plan (the "1998 Omnibus Plan"), the Company may, subject to certain restrictions, grant to employees (including an officer or director who is also an employee) as restricted common stock all or a portion of 250,000 shares of common stock reserved under the 1998 Omnibus Plan. In 2000 the Company issued 91,006 shares of restricted stock that fully vest after nine years. Vesting may, however, be accelerated if certain performance-based criteria are met.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Under the Newfield Exploration Company 2000 Omnibus Stock Plan (the "2000 Omnibus Plan"), the Company may, subject to certain restrictions, grant to employees (including an officer or director who is also an employee) as restricted common stock all or a portion of 200,000 shares of common stock reserved under the 2000 Omnibus Plan.

In accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, the Company recognized unearned compensation for the fair value of the restricted common stock in the amount of \$2.9 million for 2000, \$1.0 million for 1999 and \$2.7 million for 1998. This amount is charged to stockholders' equity and recognized as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period, in the amount of \$1.8 million for 2000, \$0.9 million for 1999 and \$2.0 million for 1998. The weighted average price for 96,256 shares of restricted common stock issued in 2000 is \$30.37. The weighted average price for 37,211 shares of restricted common stock issued in 1999 is \$27.75. The weighted average price for 115,668 shares of restricted common stock issued in 1998 is \$23.40.

#### 9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The Company sponsors a 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (the "401(k) Plan") under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. This plan covers all employees of the Company other than employees of the Company's Australian subsidiaries. The Company matches \$1.00 for each \$1.00 of employee deferral, with the Company's

contribution not to exceed 8% of an employee's salary, subject to limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company's contributions to the 401(k) Plan totaled \$714,000, \$605,000 and \$546,000 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

The Company also sponsors the Newfield Employee 1993 Incentive Compensation Plan (the "Incentive Plan"), which is a non-qualified plan funded by amounts equal to revenues that would be attributable to a 1% overriding royalty interest on acquired proved properties and a 2% overriding royalty interest from exploration properties. Such amounts are attributable to both the Company's interest and the interest of certain working interest owners in these properties. Amounts available for distribution under the Incentive Plan and attributable to the overriding royalty interests bearing against the Company are limited to 5% of the Company's adjusted net income as defined in the Incentive Plan. The Incentive Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors with award amounts recommended by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, based on the performance of the Company and the eligible employees during the performance period. All employees of the Company are eligible for awards if employed on both October 1 and December 31 of the performance period. Awards may have both a current and a deferred component of compensation. Eligible employees may elect for deferred amounts to be paid in common stock instead of cash. If the eligible employee elects for a deferred amount to be paid in common stock, the number of shares of common stock to be awarded is determined by using the fair market value of common stock on the date of the award. Total expense under the Incentive Plan for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$12.8 million, \$3.9 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

During 1997, the Company implemented a highly compensated employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Deferred Plan"). This non-qualified plan allows an eligible employee to defer a portion of the employee's salary or bonus on an annual basis. The Company matches \$1.00 for each \$1.00 of employee deferral, with the Company's contribution not to exceed 8% of an employee's salary, subject to limitations imposed by the Deferred Plan. The Company's contribution is reduced by the amount of contribution made by the Company to the 401(k) Plan for each participant. The Company's contributions to the Deferred Plan totaled \$29,000, \$34,000 and \$30,000 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### 10. STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN:

In 1999, the Company adopted a stockholder rights plan. The plan is designed to ensure that all stockholders of the Company receive fair and equal treatment in the event of a proposed takeover of the Company. It includes safeguards against partial or two-tiered tender offers, squeeze-out mergers and other abusive takeover tactics.

The plan provides for the issuance of one right for each outstanding share of the Company's common stock. The rights will become exercisable only if a person or group acquires 20% or more of the Company's outstanding voting stock or announces a tender or exchange offer that would result in ownership of 20% or more of the Company's voting stock.

Each right will entitle the holder to buy one one-thousandth (1/1000) of a share of a new series of junior participating preferred stock at an exercise price of \$85 per right, subject to antidilution adjustments. Each one

one-thousandth of a share of this new preferred stock has the dividend and voting rights of, and is designed to be substantially equivalent to, one share of common stock. The Company's Board of Directors may, at its option, redeem all rights for \$0.01 per right at any time prior to the acquisition of 20% or more of the Company's stock by a person or group.

If a person or group acquires 20% or more of the Company's outstanding voting stock, each right will entitle holders, other than the acquiring party, to purchase common stock of the Company having a market value of \$170 for a purchase price of \$85, subject to antidilution adjustments.

The plan also includes an exchange option. If a person or group acquires 20% or more, but less than 50% of the outstanding voting stock, the Board of Directors may at its option exchange the rights in whole or part for shares of common stock of the Company. Under this option, the Company would issue one share of common stock, or one one-thousandth of a share of new preferred stock, for each two shares of common stock for which a right is then exercisable. This exchange would not apply to rights held by the person or group holding 20% or more of the Company's voting stock.

If, after the rights have become exercisable, the Company merges or otherwise combines with another entity, or sells assets constituting more than 50% of its assets or producing more than 50% of its earning power or cash flow, each right then outstanding will entitle its holder to purchase for \$85, subject to antidilution adjustments, a number of the acquiring party's common shares having a market value of twice that amount.

This plan will not prevent, nor is it intended to prevent, a takeover of the Company. Since the rights may be redeemed by the Board under certain circumstances, they should not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by the Board. The issuance of the rights does not in any way diminish the financial strength of the Company or interfere with its business plans. The issuance of the rights has no dilutive effect, does not affect reported earnings per share or change the way the common stock of the Company is currently traded.

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### 11. PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS:

In February 2000, the Company acquired interests in three producing gas fields in South Texas for approximately \$139 million in cash. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and, accordingly, income and expenses from the properties have been included in the Company's statement of income from the date of purchase.

The unaudited pro forma results of operations assuming that such acquisition occurred on January 1 of the respective periods are as follow (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Proforma:

Revenue	\$53	32,142	\$3	317,333
Income from operations	22	23,771		72,846
Net income	13	33 <b>,</b> 379		34,220
Basic earnings per common share	\$	3.15	\$	0.83
Diluted earnings per common share	\$	2.95	\$	0.81

The pro forma financial information does not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the acquisition taken place at the beginning of the periods presented or future results of operations.

On July 15,1999, the Company completed the purchase of Gulf Australia Resources Limited for \$23 million in cash. Included in the purchase price was a substantial amount of working capital, including an inventory of 479 MBbls of oil. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase and included an interest in two producing oil fields in the Timor Sea, offshore Australia.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### 12. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

	UNITED STATES	AUSTRALIA	OTHER INTERNATIONAL	TOTAL
		(IN T	HOUSANDS)	
2000				
Oil and gas revenues Operating expenses:	\$476,301	\$50 <b>,</b> 341	\$	\$526 <b>,</b> 642
Lease operating	51,509	13,863		65 <b>,</b> 372
Production and other taxes	5,643	4,645		10,288
Transportation	5 <b>,</b> 984			5 <b>,</b> 984
Ceiling test writedown  Depreciation, depletion and			503	503
amortization	183,739	7,443		191,182
Allocated income taxes	80,299	8 <b>,</b> 537		
Net income (loss) from oil and				
gas operations	\$149 <b>,</b> 127	\$15 <b>,</b> 853	\$ (503)	
	======	======	======	
General and administrative (inclusive				
of stock compensation)(1)				32,084
m + 1				
Total operating expenses				299 <b>,</b> 429
<pre>Income from operations</pre>				221,229 (16,540)
<pre>Income before income taxes</pre>				\$204,689
Total long-lived assets	\$806 <b>,</b> 457	\$10,634 ======	\$16,244 ======	\$833,315
Additions to long-lived assets	\$358 <b>,</b> 936	\$13 <b>,</b> 913	\$ 6,317	\$379,166
1999	======	======	=====	======

Oil and gas revenues	\$265,603	\$22,286	\$	\$287 <b>,</b> 889
Operating expenses:				
Lease operating	38,562	6,999		45,561
Production and other taxes	699	1,516		2,215
Transportation  Depreciation, depletion and	5 <b>,</b> 922			5 <b>,</b> 922
amortization	149,350	3,294		152,644
Allocated income taxes	24,875	3,772		
Net income from oil and gas				
operations	\$ 46 <b>,</b> 195	\$ 6 <b>,</b> 705	\$	
	======	======	======	
General and administrative (inclusive				
of stock compensation)(1)				16,404
Total operating expenses				216,824
Income from operations				65,143
Interest expense and dividends, net				(13, 128)
<pre>Income before income taxes</pre>				\$ 52,015
				=======
Total long-lived assets	\$630,316	\$ 4,096	\$10,430	\$644,842
	======	======	======	======
Additions to long-lived assets	\$201 <b>,</b> 143	\$ 7 <b>,</b> 390	\$ 1,266	\$209 <b>,</b> 799
	======	======	======	=======

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

	UNITED STATES	AUSTRALIA	OTHER INTERNATIONAL	TOTAL
		(IN T	THOUSANDS)	
1998				
Oil and gas revenues Operating expenses:	\$199 <b>,</b> 474	\$	\$	\$199 <b>,</b> 474
Lease operating	35,345			35,345
Production and other taxes				
Transportation  Depreciation, depletion and	3 <b>,</b> 789			3,789
amortization	123,147			123,147
Ceiling test writedown	104,955			104,955
Allocated income taxes	(23,717)			
Net loss from oil and gas	Q (44 405)		<b>A</b>	
operations	\$ (44,405) ======	\$ ======	\$ ======	
General and administrative (inclusive of stock compensation)(1)				12,070
Total operating expenses				275,517

Loss from operations				(79,832) (8,544)
Loss before income taxes				\$(88,376)
Total long-lived assets	\$569 <b>,</b> 259	\$	\$ 9,164	\$578 <b>,</b> 423
Additions to long-lived assets	====== \$309,260	====== \$	====== \$ 1,512	\$310,772
madicions to long lived assets	======	======	======	======

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#### 13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2000	1999	1998	
	(IN	THOUSANDS	5)	
Cash payments:  Interest and dividend payments (includes interest on the senior notes and dividends on the convertible trust preferred securities, net of interest capitalized of \$5,353, \$2,376 and \$4,369 during 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively)  Income tax payments	14,015 \$26,712		\$(7,059)	
	,,	, <u> </u>	(== /	

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

## 14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

On January 23, 2001, the Company acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Lariat Petroleum, Inc. ("Lariat") by merging Lariat with and into Newfield Exploration Mid-Continent Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The total consideration for the acquisition was approximately \$333 million, inclusive of the assumption of debt and certain other obligations of Lariat. The transaction will be accounted for as a purchase.

The consideration included 1.9 million shares of the Company's common stock. The Company financed the cash portion of the consideration under a new reserve-based revolving credit facility obtained on January 23, 2001 with The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Agent. The banks participating in the new facility have committed to lend the Company up to \$425 million. The amount available under the facility is subject to a calculated borrowing base determined by banks holding 75% of the aggregate commitments, which is reduced by the aggregate outstanding principal amount of any senior notes issued by the Company (\$125 million at

<sup>(1)</sup> General and administrative expense includes non-cash stock compensation charges of \$3,047, \$1,999 and \$2,222 for 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

January 31, 2001). The borrowing base will be redetermined at least semi-annually and, after reduction for then outstanding senior notes, was \$385 million at January 31, 2001. No assurances can be given that the banks will not elect to redetermine the borrowing base in the future. The new facility contains restrictions on the payment of dividends and the incurrence of debt as well as other customary covenants and restrictions. The new facility matures on January 23, 2004.

On February 22, 2001 the Company placed \$175 million of 7 5/8% Senior Notes due 2011. The offering was done under an existing shelf registration statement. Net proceeds from the sale of the senior notes were used to repay outstanding indebtedness under the Company's revolving credit facility. The notes were issued at 99.931% of par to yield 7.635%, with interest payable on each March 1 and September 1, commencing September 1, 2001.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### 15. QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED):

The results of operations by quarter for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

#### 2000 QUARTER ENDED

	MARCH 31(1)		JUNE 30	SEPTEMBE	
	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATED	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATED	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
			(IN THOUSANDS,	EXCEPT PER	SHARE DATA)
Oil and gas					
revenues(2)	\$95,039	\$97 <b>,</b> 822	\$118,878	\$114,704	\$151,263
Income from					·
operations	30,348	30,984	49,004	45,209	70,177
Net income	17,123	15,183	29,561	27,056	44,338
Basic earnings per					·
common share	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.04
Diluted earnings per					
common share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.97

#### 1999 QUARTER ENDED

	MARCH 31	JUNE 30	SEPTEMBER 30	DECEMBER 31(3)
		(IN THOUSANDS,	EXCEPT PER SHARE	DATA)
Oil and gas revenues(2)	\$54 <b>,</b> 562	\$61,688	\$80,044	\$91 <b>,</b> 595
Income from operations	3,236	9,886	22,699	29 <b>,</b> 322
Net income (loss)	(170)	4,375	12,405	16,594
Basic earnings per common				
share Diluted earnings per common	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.40

share.....\$ 0.00 \$ 0.10 \$ 0.29 \$ 0.39

-----

- (1) The first through third quarters of 2000 are restated to reflect the adoption of SAB No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." The adoption of SAB No. 101 requires the Company to report crude oil inventory associated with its Australian operations at the lower of cost or market, which is a change from its historical policy of recording such inventory at market value on the balance sheet, net of estimated costs to sell.
- (2) As a result of the adoption of EITF No. 00-10, "Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs," the Company has reclassified to operating expenses, for all periods presented, third party costs incurred to transport production to the Company's respective sales point, instead of as a reduction of the related revenues as previously reported. The effect of EITF No. 00-10 reduced previously reported oil and gas revenues by \$1.5 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.6 million for the quarters ended March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2000, respectively and by \$1.7 million, \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million for the quarters ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 1999, respectively. The reclassification had no effect on previously reported net income.
- (3) Prior period financial statements have not been restated to apply SAB No. 101. However, the pro forma effect of retroactively applying SAB No. 101 to the fourth quarter of 1999 would have reduced net income by \$0.2 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share.

#### 16. NEWFIELD FINANCIAL TRUST II:

Pursuant to a Form S-3 registration statement filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, Newfield Financial Trust II, a "100% owned,""finance subsidiary" (in each case, as defined in Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X) of the Company ("Trust II"), may offer and sell its preferred securities to the public. If issued and sold, the holders of the trust preferred securities would be entitled to receive periodic payments that are cumulative if unpaid, would be entitled to receive a fixed liquidation amount and the backup undertakings will provide a bundle of rights that together place the holder in the same position as if the Company had fully and unconditionally guaranteed Trust II's payment obligations on the trust preferred securities.

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### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED

See Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosure of the Company's results of operations from oil and gas producing activities. Costs incurred for oil and gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000 are as follows:

UNITED OTHER
STATES AUSTRALIA CHINA FOREIGN TOTAL
----- (IN THOUSANDS)

2000					
Property acquisition: Unproved	\$ 23,621 115,567 91,177 128,571	\$ (295) 3,760 10,448	\$ 375  5,286 	\$ 153   	\$ 24,149 115,272 100,223 139,019
Total costs incurred	\$358,936	\$13 <b>,</b> 913	\$5 <b>,</b> 661	\$ 153	\$378,663
1999				=====	
Property acquisition: Unproved. Proved. Exploration. Development.	\$ 5,849 77,673 46,343 71,278	\$ 2,490 3,852 1,048	\$ 641 	\$ 625 	\$ 5,849 80,163 51,461 72,326
Total costs incurred	\$201,143	\$ 7,390	\$ 641	\$ 625	\$209 <b>,</b> 799
1998				=====	
Property acquisition: Unproved. Proved. Exploration. Development.	\$ 3,400 86,219 63,802 155,839	\$   	510 	\$ 1,002 	\$ 3,400 86,219 65,314 155,839
Total costs incurred	\$309 <b>,</b> 260	\$ ======	\$ 510 =====	\$1,002 =====	\$310 <b>,</b> 772

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## NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED -- (CONTINUED)

Capitalized costs for oil and gas producing activities consist of the following at the end of each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000:

	UNITED STATES	AUSTRALIA	CHINA	OTHER FOREIGN	TOT
		)			
2000					
Proved properties	\$1,474,925 77,085	\$ 21,304 			\$1 <b>,</b> 49
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and	1,552,010	21,304	14,236	2,008	1 <b>,</b> 58
amortization	(745,573)	(10,670)			(75
Net capitalized cost	\$ 806,437	\$ 10,634 ======	\$14,236 ======	\$2,008 =====	\$ 83 ====

					,
Proved properties	\$1,135,225 57,850	3,852		1,855	\$1 <b>,</b> 13 7
		7,390			1,21
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(562,759)	(3,294)			(56
Net capitalized cost	\$ 630,316 =======				\$ 64 ====
1998					
Proved properties	23,338	\$ 	7,934	1,230	\$ 96 3
	983,465				99
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(414,206)				(41
Net capitalized cost	\$ 569,259	\$	\$ 7 <b>,</b> 934	\$1 <b>,</b> 230	\$ 57
•		=======	======	======	=====

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

## SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED -- (CONTINUED)

Users of this information should be aware that the process of estimating quantities of "proved" and "proved developed" natural gas and crude oil reserves is very complex, requiring significant subjective decisions in the evaluation of all available geological, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. The data for a given reservoir may also change substantially over time as a result of numerous factors including additional development activity, evolving production history and continual reassessment of the viability of production under varying economic conditions. Consequently, material revisions to existing reserve estimates occur from time to time. Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reported reserve estimates represent the most accurate assessments possible, the significance of the subjective decisions required and variances in available data for various reservoirs make these estimates generally less precise than other estimates presented in connection with financial statement disclosures.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED -- (CONTINUED)

## ESTIMATED NET QUANTITIES OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES

The following table sets forth the Company's net proved reserves (at 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute), including the changes therein, and proved developed reserves at the end of each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000, as estimated by the Company's petroleum engineering staff:

OIL, CONDENSATE AND NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (MBBLS)

	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (MBBLS)		NATURAL GAS (MMCF)				
	U.S.	AUSTRALIA	TOTAL	U.S.	AUSTRALIA	TOTAL	U.S.
Proved developed and							
undeveloped reserves: DECEMBER 31, 1997 Revisions of previous	16,307		16,307	337,481		337,481	435,323
estimates Extensions, discoveries and other	(246)		(246)	1,981		1,981	505
additions	1,635		1,635	83,777		83,777	93,589
properties Sales of properties	1,118 		1,118	65 <b>,</b> 672		65 <b>,</b> 672	72 <b>,</b> 381
Production	(3,643)		(3,643)	(66,634)		(66,634)	(88,494
DECEMBER 31, 1998 Revisions of previous				422 <b>,</b> 277		422,277	513,304
estimates Extensions, discoveries and other	499		499	(4,359)		(4,359)	(1,365
additions	1,600		1,600	52,210		52,210	61,808
properties	6,780	7,000	13,780	60,517		60 <b>,</b> 517	101,195
Sales of properties	(926)			(3,112)		(3,112)	(8,668
Production	(3,487)	(867)	(4,354) 	(87 <b>,</b> 360)		(87,360)	(108,282
DECEMBER 31, 1999 Revisions of previous		6,133	25 <b>,</b> 770	440,173		440,173	557 <b>,</b> 992
estimates Extensions, discoveries and other	1,264	866	2,130	(4,531)		(4,531)	3,054
additions Purchases of	4,501		4,501	91,096		91,096	118,103
properties	1,487		1,487	99,531		99 <b>,</b> 531	108,454
Sales of properties	(248)		(248)	(1,100)		(1,100)	(2,588
Production	(4,090)	(1,616) 	(5,706) 	(105,446)		(105,446)	(129,986
DECEMBER 31, 2000		5,383 =====	27 <b>,</b> 934	519 <b>,</b> 723	 ==	519 <b>,</b> 723	655 <b>,</b> 029
Proved developed reserves:							
December 31, 1997	15,712		15,712	252,018		252,018	346,290
December 31, 1998	14,648		14,648	388,040		388,040	475 <b>,</b> 927
December 31, 1999	17,123	6,133	23,256	376,820		376,820	479,558
December 31, 2000	18,657	5,383	24,040	416,368		416,368	528,310

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED -- (CONTINUED)

STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES

The following information has been developed utilizing procedures prescribed by SFAS No. 69 "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities" and based on natural gas and crude oil reserve and production volumes estimated by the Company's petroleum engineering staff. It may be useful for certain comparative purposes, but should not be solely relied upon in evaluating the Company or its performance. Further, information contained in the following table should not be considered as representative of realistic assessments of future cash flows, nor should the Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows be viewed as representative of the current value of the Company.

The Company believes that the following factors should be taken into account in reviewing the following information: (1) future costs and selling prices will probably differ from those required to be used in these calculations; (2) due to future market conditions and governmental regulations, actual rates of production achieved in future years may vary significantly from the rate of production assumed in the calculations; (3) a 10% discount rate may not be reasonable as a measure of the relative risk inherent in realizing future net oil and gas revenues; and (4) future net revenues may be subject to different rates of income taxation.

Under the Standardized Measure, future cash inflows were estimated by applying year-end oil and gas prices to the estimated future production of year-end proved reserves. Future cash inflows were reduced by estimated future development, abandonment and production costs based on year-end costs in order to arrive at net cash flow before tax. Future income tax expense has been computed by applying year-end statutory tax rates to aggregate future pre-tax net cash flows, for each year reduced by the tax basis of the properties involved and tax carryforwards. Use of a 10% discount rate is required by SFAS

Management does not rely solely upon the following information in making investment and operating decisions. Such decisions are based upon a wide range of factors, including estimates of probable as well as proved reserves and varying price and cost assumptions considered more representative of a range of possible economic conditions that may be anticipated.

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED -- (CONTINUED)

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves is as follows:

	U.S.	AUSTRALIA	TOTAL
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
2000			
Future cash inflows	\$5,709,166	\$135,192	\$5,844,358
Production costs	(426,987)	(89,326)	(516,313)
Development and abandonment costs	(244,139)	(16,320)	(260,459)
Future net cash flows before income taxes Future income tax expense	5,038,040 (1,564,431)	29,546 (8,864)	5,067,586 (1,573,295)

Standardized measure of future net cash flows before discount	3,473,609	20,682	3,494,291
flows	(820 <b>,</b> 256)	(3,777)	(824,033)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$2,653,353	\$ 16,905 ======	\$2,670,258 ======
1999			
Future cash inflowsLess related future:	\$1,552,273	\$156 <b>,</b> 247	\$1,708,520
Production costs  Development and abandonment costs	(239,010) (205,402)	(95,252) (31,324)	(334,262) (236,726)
Future net cash flows before income taxes  Future income tax expense			1,137,532 (224,236)
Standardized measure of future net cash flows before discount		19,800	
flows	(180,431)	(346)	(180,777)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 713 <b>,</b> 065	\$ 19,454	
1998			
Future cash inflows	\$1,047,290	\$	\$1,047,290
Production costs	(203,717) (162,005)		(203,717) (162,005)
Future net cash flows before income taxes  Future income tax expense	681,568 (122,304)		681,568 (122,304)
Standardized measure of future net cash flows before discount	559,264		559,264
10% annual discount for estimating timing of cash flows	(108,108)		(108,108)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 451,156		\$ 451,156
	=======	=======	=======

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#### NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

# SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES -- UNAUDITED -- (CONTINUED)

A summary of the changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows applicable to proved oil and gas reserves is as follows:

U.S. AUSTRALIA TOTAL
-----(IN THOUSANDS)

2000			
Beginning of the period	\$ 713,065	\$19,454	\$ 732,519
Revisions of previous estimates:  Changes in prices and costs	1,866,958	(5,791)	1,861,167
Changes in quantities	18,849	6 <b>,</b> 680	25,529
Changes in future development costs	10,049	15,004	15,004
Development costs incurred during the period	69,232	3,260	72,492
Additions to proved reserves resulting from extensions, discoveries and improved recovery, less related	03,202	0,200	
costs	611 <b>,</b> 719		611,719
Purchases of reserves in place	524 <b>,</b> 675		524 <b>,</b> 675
Accretion of discount	88,414	2,915	91,329
Sales of oil and gas, net of production costs	(413,165)	(28,193)	(441,358)
Net change in income taxes	(1,023,931)	834	(1,023,097)
Production timing and other	197,537	2,742 	200,279
Net increase (decrease)	1,940,288	(2,549)	1,937,739
End of the period.	\$ 2,653,353	\$16 <b>,</b> 905	\$ 2,670,258
1999	========	======	=======
Beginning of the period	\$ 451,156	\$	\$ 451,156
Changes in prices and costs	229,539		229,539
Changes in quantities	(2,553)		(2,553)
Changes in future development costs	(4,069)		(4,069)
Development costs incurred during the period  Additions to proved reserves resulting from extensions, discoveries and improved recovery, less related	21,658		21,658
costs	100,907		100,907
Purchases of reserves in place	145,515	33,225	178,740
Accretion of discount	54 <b>,</b> 982		54 <b>,</b> 982
Sales of oil and gas, net of production costs	(220,420)	(13 <b>,</b> 771)	(234,191)
Net change in income taxes	(72 <b>,</b> 414)		(72 <b>,</b> 414)
Production timing and other	8 <b>,</b> 764		8,764
Net increase	261,909	19 <b>,</b> 454	281,363
End of the period	\$ 713 <b>,</b> 065	\$19 <b>,</b> 454	\$ 732 <b>,</b> 519
1998			
Beginning of the period		\$	\$ 502,948
Changes in prices and costs	(226,749)		(226,749)
Changes in quantities	662		662
Changes in future development costs	5,401		5,401
Development costs incurred during the period  Additions to proved reserves resulting from extensions, discoveries and improved recovery, less related	55,153		55,153
costs	117,837		117,837
Purchases of reserves in place	48,889		48,889
Accretion of discount	65,467		65,467
Sales of oil and gas, net of production costs	(160,340)		(160,340)
Net change in income taxes	53,059		53,059
Production timing and other	(11,171)		(11,171)
Net decrease	(51,792)	 	(51,792)
End of the period		\$	\$ 451,156

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#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors of Newfield Exploration Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lariat Petroleum, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2000, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lariat Petroleum, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP Tulsa, Oklahoma March 2, 2001

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#### LARIAT PETROLEUM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2000

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

#### ASSETS

Current assets:  Cash and cash equivalents  Accounts receivable -	\$ 1,190
Oil and gas sales	•
Total current assets	26 <b>,</b> 195
Property and equipment, at cost: Oil and gas properties, full cost method	233,552

Other	3,541
Less - accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	237,093 34,315
Other assets	202,778
Total assets	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  Current liabilities: Revenue payable	734 604 1,022 8,380  16,863
Long-term debt to banks	•
Stockholder subordinated notes payable	39 <b>,</b> 654
Deferred income taxes  Commitments and contingencies	6,192
Stockholders' equity:  Common stock -  Series A, \$0.01 par value, 370,000 shares authorized,  368,070 shares issued and outstanding.  Series B, \$0.01 par value, 463,250 shares authorized,  1,035 shares issued and outstanding.  Additional paid-in capital.  Retained earnings	4 40,456 8,972
Total stockholders' equity	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$229 <b>,</b> 433

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet.

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LARIAT PETROLEUM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Oil and gas sales	\$66,841
Operating expenses:	
Lease operating	7,788
Production taxes	5 <b>,</b> 356
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	17,998

General and administrative	7,070
Total operating expenses	38,212
Income from operations	28,629
Other income(expense): Interest and other income	211
	(11,600)
Income before income taxes	17 <b>,</b> 029
Income taxes: Current Deferred	6,192
Net income	6,192  \$10,837 
Earnings per common share: Basic	\$ 29.45
Diluted	\$ 27.48 ======
Weighted average common shares outstanding: Basic	367,998
Diluted	394,313 ======

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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#### LARIAT PETROLEUM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 (in thousands, except share amounts)

	SERIES A COMMON STOCK		SERIE COMMON	-	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN	RETAINED EARNINGS / (ACCUMULATED	
	SHARES	VALUE	SHARES	VALUE	CAPITAL	DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE, December 31, 1999	367 <b>,</b> 870	\$ 4		\$	\$40,205	\$(1,263)	\$38,946
options  Repurchase and cancellation	200		2,900		455		455
of shares			(1,865)		(204)	(602)	(806)

Net income						10,837	10,837
BALANCE, December 31,							
2000	368,070	\$ 4	1,035	\$	\$40,456	\$ 8,972	\$49,432
	======	===	======	===	======	======	======

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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LARIAT PETROLEUM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 (in thousands)

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net income  Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities -	\$ 10,837
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	17,998
Deferred income taxes	6 <b>,</b> 192
Interest on stockholder subordinated notes	3 <b>,</b> 355
Gain on sale of non-oil and gas property	(19)
Other non-cash charges	115
	38,478
Changes in assets and liabilities -	
	(15,978)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(49)
Increase in payables and accruals	6 <b>,</b> 272
Net cash provided by operating activities	28,723
Cash flows from investing activities: Capital expenditures -	
Oil and gas properties	(79,212)
Other	(1,783)
Prepayment of drilling costs	(1,504)
Proceeds from sales of non-oil and gas property	717
Net cash used in investing activities	
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	455
Repurchase and cancellation of common stock	(806)
Advances on credit facility	51 <b>,</b> 800
Payments on credit facility	(2,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	49,449
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,610)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,800
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,190
	=======

		for:	year	the	luring	paid	cash	of	information	Supplemental
8,304	. \$									Interest
	=									
	. \$								es	Income taxe
	=									

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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LARIAT PETROLEUM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

#### 1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

Lariat Petroleum, Inc. is an independent energy company engaged in the exploration for and the development and production of natural gas and oil in the continental United States, with a particular emphasis in the Mid-Continent region. The Company's operations currently focus on the Anadarko and Arkoma Basins of Oklahoma and the Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Lariat Petroleum, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Anadarko Geophysical Exploration, L.L.C. (collectively, the "Company"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### Oil and Gas Properties

The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for its oil and gas properties. Under this method, all acquisition, exploration and development costs, including certain related employee costs, incurred for the purpose of finding oil and gas are capitalized. Such amounts include the cost of drilling and equipping productive wells, dry hole costs, lease acquisition costs, delay rentals and costs related to such activities. Exclusive of field-level costs, the Company capitalized approximately \$2,288,000 of internal costs in 2000. Costs, including related employee costs, associated with production and general corporate activities are expensed in the period incurred. Sales of natural gas and oil properties, whether or not being amortized currently, are accounted for as adjustments of capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and gas.

The Company computes the provision for depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A") of oil and gas properties using the units of production method based upon production and estimates of proved reserve quantities. Unevaluated costs and related carrying costs are excluded from the amortization base until the properties associated with these costs are evaluated. The amortization base includes estimated future development costs and dismantlement,

restoration and abandonment costs, net of estimated salvage values. DD&A per equivalent Mcf of the Company's oil and gas properties was 0.85 for the year ended December 31, 2000.

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The Company excludes the costs directly associated with acquisition and evaluation of unproved properties from the DD&A calculation until it is determined whether or not proved reserves can be assigned to the properties. These properties are assessed at least annually to ascertain whether an impairment has occurred. Such costs are transferred into the amortization base on an ongoing basis as projects are evaluated and proved reserves established or impairment determined. As of December 31, 2000, the Company excluded approximately \$22,285,000 of costs related to unproved properties from the amortization base, of which approximately \$11,667,000, \$6,976,000, \$2,016,000 and \$1,626,000 were incurred in 2000, 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. The majority of the costs will be evaluated over the next two years.

The Company's unamortized costs of oil and gas properties are limited to the sum of the future net revenues attributable to proved oil and gas reserves using unescalated prices in effect at year end, discounted at ten percent, plus the lower of cost or fair value of any unproved properties, as adjusted for related income tax effects (the "Full Cost Ceiling"). If the Company's unamortized costs of oil and gas properties exceed the Full Cost Ceiling, the excess must be charged to expense. The Company's capitalized costs were not in excess of the Full Cost Ceiling at December 31, 2000.

Other Property and Equipment

Other property and equipment consists of automobiles, office furniture, computer hardware and software and leasehold improvements. Depreciation of other property and equipment is determined using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives ranging from three to seven years.

Revenue Payable

Amounts payable to royalty and working interest owners resulting from sales of oil and gas from jointly owned properties are classified as revenue payable in the accompanying financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Natural gas revenues are recorded using the sales method. Under this method, the Company recognizes revenues based on actual volumes of gas sold to purchasers. The Company and other joint interest owners may sell more or less than their entitlement share of the natural gas volumes produced. A liability is recorded and revenue is deferred if the Company's excess sales of natural gas volumes exceed its estimated remaining recoverable reserves.

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The Company uses hedges (swaps, floors, collars and forward sales) to reduce the impact of oil and natural gas price fluctuations and the impact of interest rate fluctuation. Gains or losses from commodity swaps, floors and collars are recognized as an adjustment to sales revenue when the related transactions being hedged are finalized. Gains or losses from interest rate swaps are recognized as an adjustment to interest expense when the interest from the period being hedged is recognized. The cash flows from such agreements are included in operating

activities in the statements of cash flows.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended in June 1999 by Statement No. 137, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133 and in June 2000 by Statement No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 ("SFAS 133"). SFAS 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. SFAS 133 requires that changes in the derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative's gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the statement of operations. Companies must formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting.

SFAS 133 was originally effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999; however, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 137, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133—An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 extended implementation to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. SFAS 133 cannot be applied retroactively and must be applied to (a) derivative instruments and (b) certain derivative instruments embedded in hybrid contracts that were issued, acquired, or substantially modified after December 31, 1997.

SFAS 133, in part, allows special hedge accounting for "fair value" and "cash flow" hedges. SFAS 133 provides that the gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated and qualifying as a "fair value" hedging instrument as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk be recognized currently in earnings in the same accounting period. SFAS 133 provides that the effective portion of the gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated and qualifying as a "cash flow" hedging instrument be reported as a component of other comprehensive income and be reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The remaining gain or loss on the derivative instrument, if any, must be recognized currently in earnings. SFAS 133 could increase volatility in earnings and other comprehensive income.

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Note 6 presents the fair value of the derivatives held or issued by the Company. SFAS 133 will require that those derivative instruments be recognized in the Company's balance sheet at their fair value. The Company adopted SFAS 133 as of January 1, 2001. Upon adoption of SFAS 133, the Company recognized the fair value of these instruments on the balance sheet through other comprehensive income. The Company will then reclassify into earnings the gain or loss that is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income as the related physical transactions occur. Had the Company adopted SFAS 133 as of December 31, 2000, a loss of approximately \$19,281,000 would have been recorded to other comprehensive income.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided on transactions which are recognized in different periods for financial and tax reporting purposes. Such temporary differences arise primarily from the deduction of certain oil and gas exploration and development costs, which are capitalized for financial reporting purposes, and differences in the methods of depreciation. Deferred tax assets

may be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

General and Administrative Expense

The Company receives fees for operation of jointly owned oil and gas properties and records such reimbursements as reductions of general and administrative expense. Such fees totaled approximately \$671,000 in 2000.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common share were computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share were computed assuming the exercise of all dilutive options, as determined by applying the treasury stock method.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's oil and gas sales are to a variety of purchasers, including intrastate and interstate pipelines or their marketing affiliates, independent marketing companies and major oil companies. In 2000, sales to three customers accounted for approximately 22%, 19% and 13%, respectively, of total sales. Management believes that the credit risk imposed by this concentration is offset by the creditworthiness of the Company's customer base. The Company's joint operations accounts receivable are from a large number of major and independent oil and gas companies, partnerships, individuals and others who own interests in the properties operated by the Company.

The counterparty to the financial hedge discussed in Note 6 is a large commercial bank. The counterparties to the Company's physical hedges discussed in Note 6 are large national marketing companies. The Company does not believe that any of these counterparties represent a significant credit risk.

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Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include depreciation, depletion and amortization of proved oil and gas properties. Oil and gas reserve estimates, which are the basis for units of production DD&A and the Full Cost Ceiling, are inherently imprecise and are expected to change as future information becomes available.

#### 3. LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term Debt to Banks

The Company had a credit agreement with certain banks (the "Syndicated Credit Agreement"). Total outstanding advances at December 31, 2000 were \$117,292,000 at an average interest rate of 9.04%, considering the interest rate hedge discussed in Note 6.

In connection with the transaction discussed in Note 12, on January 23, 2001, all outstanding borrowings under the Syndicated Credit Agreement were repaid and the Syndicated Credit Agreement was terminated.

Stockholder Subordinated Notes Payable

On March 31, 1999, the Company entered into an agreement with its principal stockholder for the issuance of subordinated notes in an amount up to \$38,500,000 (the "Note Purchase Agreement"). As of December 31, 2000, the Company had issued subordinated notes totaling \$34,000,000 under the Note Purchase Agreement. The subordinated notes bore interest at an annual rate of 9% through March 31, 2000 and bore interest at an annual rate of 10% thereafter. Interest was payable at maturity.

In connection with the transaction discussed in Note 12, on January 23, 2001, all outstanding principal and interest related to the stockholder subordinated notes payable were repaid and the Note Purchase Agreement was terminated.

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#### 4. CAPITAL STOCK:

The Company's common stock consisted of Series A and Series B shares. In the event of liquidation, Series A stockholders had a preference of \$100 per share over Series B shareholders. Dividends were required to be declared and paid at the same rate per share for both Series A and Series B common stock. The Series A and Series B stockholders voted together as a single class, with each receiving one vote per share. Each share of Series A common stock was convertible into one share of Series B common stock at the option of the holder. No Series A common shares were converted into Series B common shares.

Effective April 1, 1997, the Company adopted the Lariat Petroleum, Inc. 1997 Stock Option Plan (the "1997 Plan"). Under the 1997 Plan, up to 89,500 shares of Series B common stock were available for issuance to key employees of the Company.

The 1997 Plan was administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Committee"). Subject to the terms of the 1997 Plan, the Committee had the authority to determine plan participants, the amount of the awards to be granted and the terms, conditions and provisions of awards. Options granted pursuant to the 1997 Plan could be, at the discretion of the Committee, either incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options. Options granted under the 1997 Plan had a ten-year term and provided for vesting over five years.

In 1999, non-qualified stock options were granted to two non-management directors of the Company to purchase 500 shares each of Series B common stock under terms identical to those granted under the 1997 Plan.

The following is an analysis of all Series B option activity for 2000:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, December 31, 1999  Granted  Exercised  Cancelled	65,933 4,100 (2,900) (600)	\$168.66 250.00 150.00 168.75
Options outstanding, December 31, 2000 Options exercisable, December 31, 2000	66,533	\$181.02 ====== \$169.15

The exercise price of all options granted in 2000 was greater than the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. The weighted average fair value of the options granted in 2000, based on the estimated value of the Company's stock on the date of grant, was \$0. The options outstanding at December 31, 2000, had exercise prices ranging from \$150 to \$250 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of eight years.

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In 1997, the Company granted non-qualified options to two non-management directors of the Company for the purchase of shares of Series A common stock. Each of these outside directors received options to purchase 500 shares each of Series A common stock at a price of \$0.01 per share. A total of 800 of these options were exercised, including 200 in 2000. Since the exercise price of these options was less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant, the Company has recorded total compensation expense of approximately \$80,000, including \$20,000 in 2000.

The Company accounts for stock options under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("SFAS 123"). Accordingly, the compensation cost of \$20,000 discussed above is the only compensation cost that has been recognized by the Company in 2000 related to stock options. Had compensation cost for these options been determined consistent with the provisions of SFAS 123, the Company's net income for the year ended December 31, 2000, would have been reduced by approximately \$169,000 and basic and diluted earnings per share would have been reduced by \$0.46 and \$0.43, respectively. Under SFAS 123, the fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant based on the difference between the fair market value of the common stock and the present value of the exercise price. For purposes of the foregoing calculation, a risk-free interest rate of approximately 5.8% and expected lives of ten years.

On December 28, 2000, one option holder exercised 2,900 fully vested Series B options with an exercise price of \$150.00. The Company immediately repurchased 1,865 of these Series B common shares at a price of \$432 per share and the repurchased shares were cancelled.

In connection with the transaction discussed in Note 12, on January 23, 2001, all of the Series B options outstanding became immediately vested and all of the Series B options were exercised. The remaining 200 unvested Class A options granted to the two non-management directors of the Company expired.

#### 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

The Company incurred expenses under an operating lease for its office space of approximately \$314,000 in 2000. The Company's future minimum commitments under this lease at December 31, 2000 were approximately \$389,000 in 2001, \$418,000 in 2002 and \$139,000 in 2003.

The Company is, from time to time, a party to certain legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these events cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

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#### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER COMMODITY CONTRACTS:

Price Risk Management

The Company periodically uses hedges to reduce the impact of oil and natural gas price fluctuations on its operating results and cash flows. All of the prices quoted below are net prices to the Company before the costs of gathering, transportation, compression and fuel.

The Company has a fixed price natural gas sales contract in place under which it has agreed to sell 9,000 MMBtu per day through May 31, 2001 at prices that are fixed for each month of the contract. The prices that the Company will receive under this contract range from \$2.34 per MMBtu to \$2.74 per MMBtu. The Company also has a physical crude oil collar in place. Through April 30, 2001, the Company will pay a purchaser a premium of \$0.70 per Bbl for 1,000 Bbls per day and is guaranteed a minimum price of \$16.30 per Bbl and the purchaser is guaranteed a maximum price of \$20.85 per Bbl.

The Company also has three financial hedging arrangements in place. A commercial bank is the counterparty to all of these arrangements. The Company has entered into a costless collar agreement covering production of 10,000 MMBtu of natural gas per day through May 31, 2001. The Company is guaranteed to receive a minimum price of \$2.27 per MMBtu and will receive no greater than \$2.685 per MMBtu. The Company has a natural gas price swap in place covering 10,000 MMBtu per day of natural gas production through March 2003. Under this price swap agreement, the Company will receive a fixed price of \$2.78 per MMBtu through March 2001, \$2.64 per MMBtu through March 2002 and \$2.61 per MMBtu through March 2003. In December 2000, the Company entered into another natural gas price swap covering a total of 5 million MMBtu at various monthly volumes from January 2001 through December 2001. The prices that the Company will receive under this arrangement are fixed for each month and range from \$5.00 per MMBtu to \$9.70 per MMBtu.

Interest Rate Risk Management

In May 2000, the Company entered into an interest rate swap with a bank to reduce the impact of interest rate fluctuations on its operating results and cash flows. Under the terms of this agreement, the Company receives a LIBOR rate of 7.43% (before applicable margins) on \$50,000,000 of its bank debt. This swap expires on May 6, 2002.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company values financial instruments as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value because of the short-term nature of these items. The carrying amount of long-term debt to banks approximates fair value because the terms of the debt are at market rates.

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The Company estimates the value of its subordinated notes payable based on the estimated borrowing rates currently available to the Company for long-term loans with similar terms and remaining maturities. The estimated fair value of the Company's subordinated notes payable at December 31, 2000, was approximately \$42,134,000 compared with a carrying value of \$39,654,000.

The fair value of commodity hedges are the amount which the Company would receive or be required to pay to terminate the hedge contract. At December 31, 2000, the fair value of the physical crude oil collar was a liability of approximately \$637,000, the fair value of the fixed price natural gas sales contract was a liability of approximately \$7,363,000 and the fair value of the financial natural gas price hedges was a liability of approximately \$30,940,000.

The fair value of the interest rate hedge is the amount by which the fixed interest rate differs from the quoted market rate. At December 31, 2000, the fair value of the interest rate swap was a liability of approximately \$616,000.

#### 7. INCOME TAXES:

The Company accounts for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109 requires an asset and liability approach to accounting for income taxes. Under SFAS 109, deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of (1) temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, and (2) operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.

The significant items giving rise to the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2000, are as follows (in thousands):

Deferred Tax Liabilities: Differences between book and tax basis of property	\$21 <b>,</b> 407
Deferred Tax Assets: Net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") Accrued interest on stockholder subordinated notes Other	13,018 2,150 47
	15,215
Net Deferred Tax Liability	\$ 6,192

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A reconciliation of the Federal statutory income tax rate to the effective rate is as follows:

Statutory income tax rate	35.0 %
State income tax	3.9
Permanent differences	0.2
Utilization of NOLs not previously benefited	(2.7)
	36.4 %
	======

At December 31, 2000, the Company had an estimated net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$33,465,000, which is available to offset taxable income in future years. The net operating loss carryforward will begin to expire in 2011.

#### 8. SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS:

On March 31, 2000, the Company acquired certain oil and gas properties in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas and Colorado for approximately \$31,500,000 in cash. If this acquisition had been consummated as of January 1, 2000, the Company's unaudited pro forma revenues and net income for the year ended

December 31, 2000, would have been as shown below; however, such pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of what actually would have occurred had the transaction occurred on such date.

(ui	naudited)
Revenues (in thousands)	\$68 <b>,</b> 832
Net income (in thousands)	10,833
Earnings per share	
Basic	29.44
Diluted	27.47

#### 9. OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES:

Other accrued liabilities consisted of the following at December 31, 2000 (in thousands):

Lease operating expenses	\$1,416
Compensation and benefits	1,844
Capital expenditures	4,777
Other	343
	\$8,380
	======

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#### 10. QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED):

The following is a summary of the quarterly results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 (in thousands):

	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Revenues	\$11,945	\$15 <b>,</b> 551	\$16,691	\$22,654
Operating income	4,703	6 <b>,</b> 276	6,668	10,982
Net income	2,062	2,053	2,136	4,586
Earnings per share				
Basic	5.60	5.58	5.80	12.46
Diluted	5.24	5.22	5.41	11.59

#### 11. SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES:

Capitalized Costs and Costs Incurred Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities  ${\sf Cost}$ 

The Company's net investment in oil and gas properties at December 31, 2000, was as follows (in thousands):

d properties being amortizedved properties not being amortized	
al capitalized costs	233,552
- accumulated depreciation, depletion and rtization	32,892
apitalized costs	\$200,660 =====

The following sets forth certain information with respect to costs incurred (exclusive of general support facilities) in the Company's oil and gas activities during 2000 (in thousands):

Acquisitions:	
Proved properties	\$32 <b>,</b> 891
Unproved properties	8,089
Exploratory	3,868
Development	38,772
Total costs incurred	\$83,620

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Estimated Quantities of Proved Oil and Gas Reserves (unaudited)

Proved reserves are estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are those which are expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. The following is an analysis of the Company's proved oil and gas reserves, all of which are located in the United States:

	Oil (MBbls)	Gas (MMcf)
Proved reserves at December 31, 1999  Revisions of previous estimates  Extensions, discoveries and other additions  Production	8,271 (1,201) 1,742 (701) 1,613 (14)	125,031 17,224 36,922 (16,138) 36,263 (165)
Proved reserves at December 31, 2000  Proved developed reserves at December 31, 2000	9,710 ===== 7,414 =====	199,137 ===== 166,192 =====

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves (unaudited)

The Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves ("Standardized Measure") is a disclosure requirement under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69, Disclosures About Oil and Gas Producing Activities ("SFAS 69"). The Standardized Measure does not purport to present the fair market value of proved oil and gas reserves. This would require consideration of expected future economic and operating conditions which are not taken into account in calculating the Standardized Measure.

Under the Standardized Measure, future cash inflows were estimated by applying year end prices, adjusted for fixed and determinable escalations, to the estimated future production of year end proved reserves. Future cash inflows were reduced by estimated future production, development and abandonment costs based on year end costs to determine pre-tax cash inflows. Future income taxes were computed by applying the statutory tax rate to the excess of pre-tax cash inflows over the Company's tax basis in the associated proved oil and gas properties. Future net cash inflows after income taxes were discounted using a 10 percent annual discount rate to arrive at the Standardized Measure.

Set forth below is the Standardized Measure relating to proved oil and gas reserves at December 31, 2000 (in thousands):

Future cash inflows  Future production costs  Future development and abandonment costs	\$2,044,766 349,913 42,503
Future net cash inflows before income tax expense  Future income tax expense	1,652,350 581,872
Future net cash flows	1,070,478 532,784
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 537,694

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves (unaudited)

The following is an analysis of the changes in the Standardized Measure during 2000 (in thousands):

Standardized Measure, December 31, 1999	\$125,339
Increases (decreases) -	
Sales, net of production costs	(52,269)
Net change in sales price, net of production costs	382,075
Discoveries and extensions, net of related future	
development and production costs	179,279
Changes in estimated future development costs	6,473
Development costs incurred	7,658
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	31,834
Accretion of discount	16,059
Net change in income taxes	(232,047)
Purchase of reserves in place	148,521
Sales of reserves in place	(102)
Timing of production of reserves and other	(75,126)
Standardized Measure, December 31, 2000	\$537 <b>,</b> 694
	=======

#### 12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT:

On January 23, 2001, Newfield Exploration Company ("Newfield") acquired all of the capital stock of the Company by merging the Company with and into Newfield Exploration Mid-Continent Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Newfield. The total consideration for the acquisition was approximately \$333 million, including the assumption of debt and certain other obligations of the Company. The total consideration consisted of approximately 1.9 million shares of Newfield's stock with a value, based on the closing price on January 22, 2001, of approximately \$68 million and approximately \$265 million in cash.

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# NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma combined statements of income of Newfield Exploration Company ("Newfield") for the six months ended June 30, 2001 and the year ended December 31, 2000 give effect to the acquisition of Lariat Petroleum,

Inc. ("Lariat Petroleum") on January 23, 2001 in a transaction accounted for as a purchase, as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2000. Newfield's historical balance sheet as of June 30, 2001 reflects the acquisition of Lariat Petroleum and therefore, no pro forma balance sheet has been provided. Such allocation resulted in \$438 million recorded to oil and gas properties (an increase of \$235 million compared to the historical book value of Lariat Petroleum's oil and gas properties at December 31, 2000).

Also included in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2000 are adjustments that give effect to the acquisition of three producing properties in South Texas from Headington Oil Company L.P. in a transaction accounted for as a purchase (the "Headington Properties"). The Headington acquisition closed on February 25, 2000. The purchase price of the Headington Properties is included in the historical balance sheet of Newfield in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of December 31, 2000 and its results of operations from February 25, 2000 through December 31, 2000 are included in the historical results for Newfield in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the period ended December 31, 2000.

These unaudited pro forma financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements and notes thereto of Newfield and Lariat Petroleum included in this Current Report on Form 8-K and are not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred had the transaction been in effect on the dates or for the periods indicated, or of results that may occur in the future.

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2001

		Lariat Petroleum(A)		Pro For
Oil and gas revenues	\$410,073	\$ 5,642		\$415 <b>,</b> 7
Operating expenses:				
Lease operating	43,574	1,417		44,9
Production and other taxes	12,581			12,5
Transportation	2,825			2,8
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	132,723	1,271	\$1,007 (B)	135,0
General and administrative (includes non-cash				
stock compensation of \$1,298)	23,224	806		24,0
Total operating expenses	214,927	•		219 <b>,</b> 4
Income from operations	195,146			196,2
Other income (expenses)	(8,838)	(447)	(989) (C)	(10,2
			, , , , ,	
<pre>Income before income taxes</pre>	186,308	1,701		186,0

<pre>Income tax provision</pre>	66,426	622	(699) (D)	66,3
Income from operations before cumulative				
effect of change in accounting principle	\$119 <b>,</b> 882	\$1,079 =====		\$119 <b>,</b> 6
Basic earning per common share before cumulative effect of change in				
accounting principle	\$2.70 ====			\$2. ===
Diluted earning per common share before cumulative effect of change in				
accounting principle	\$2.50 ====			\$2. ===
Weighted average number of shares				
outstanding for basic earnings per share	44,387,863 ======		247,849 (E)	44,635,7 ======
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	49.098.805		247,849 (E)	49,346,6
outstanding for directed cultilings per share	=======		21,,019 (1)	======

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited pro fo combined financial statements.

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# NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY NOTES TO PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The pro forma adjustments for the pro forma combined statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2001 are described as follows:

- (A) Reflects the historical revenues and expenses of Lariat Petroleum from January 1, 2001 through January 23, 2001.
- (B) Reflects incremental depreciation, depletion and amortization based on the step-up to estimated fair value of the producing oil and gas properties acquired. Depreciation, depletion and amortization was calculated on the unit-of-production method based on pro forma capitalized costs and estimated future development, dismantlement and abandonment costs and estimates of total pro form proved reserves.
- (C) Reflects incremental interest expense on approximately \$265 million of borrowings under Newfield's credit facility for the period from January 1, 2001 through January 23, 2001 that were used to fund a portion of the Lariat Petroleum purchase price. The calculation reflects the impact of using a portion of the proceeds to retire approximately \$157 million in long-term obligations of Lariat Petroleum as if the retirement had occurred on January 1, 2000 and assumes interest is capitalized on \$45.3 million of unproved properties.
  - A 1/8 percent variance in the assumed interest rate would change total proforma interest expense by approximately \$17,000.
- (D) Reflects pro forma adjustments to the income tax provision, assuming a 35 percent rate, based on the change in net pre-tax income.
- (E) Reflects the weighted average impact of the issuance of 1,906,350 shares of Newfield stock to fund a portion of the purchase price of Lariat Petroleum

on January 23, 2001 as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2000.

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# NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited) (In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended Decemb				r S
	Newfield	Headington		Pro Forma	I
Oil and gas revenues	\$526 <b>,</b> 642	\$5,500 (F)		\$532 <b>,</b> 142	
Operating expenses:					
Lease operating	65 <b>,</b> 372	506 (E	7)	65 <b>,</b> 878	
Production and other taxes	10,288			10,288	
Transportation	5 <b>,</b> 984			5,984	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization General and administrative (includes non-cash	191 <b>,</b> 182		2,452 (B)	193,634	
stock compensation of \$3,047)	32,587			32,587	
Stock compensation					
Total operating expenses	305,413	506 		308,371	
Income from operations	221,229	4,994		223,771	
Other income (expenses)	(16,540)		(958) (G)	(17,498)	
<pre>Income before income taxes</pre>	204,689			206,273	
<pre>Income tax provision</pre>	69 <b>,</b> 980		554 (D)	70 <b>,</b> 534	
Income from operations before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$134,709			\$135 <b>,</b> 739	
Basic earning per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$3.18			\$3.21	
Diluted earning per common share before	====			====	
cumulative effect of change in					
accounting principle	\$2.98 ====			\$3.00 ====	
Weighted average number of shares					
	42,332,835			12,332,835	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share .	47,227,708		4	17,227,708	
			=		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited pro for combined financial statements.

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# NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY NOTES TO PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The pro forma adjustments for the pro forma combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2000 are described as follows:

- (A) Reflects the historical revenues and expenses of Lariat Petroleum for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- (B) Reflects incremental depreciation, depletion and amortization based on the step-up to estimated fair value of the producing oil and gas properties acquired. Depreciation, depletion and amortization was calculated on the unit-of-production method based on pro forma capitalized costs and estimated future development, dismantlement and abandonment costs and estimates of total pro forma proved reserves.
- (C) Reflects incremental interest expense on approximately \$265 million of borrowings under Newfield's credit facility that were used to fund a portion of the Lariat Petroleum purchase price. The calculation reflects the impact of using a portion of the proceeds to retire approximately \$157 million in long-term obligations of Lariat Petroleum as if the retirement had occurred on January 1, 2000 and assumes interest is capitalized on \$45.3 million of unproved properties. The applicable interest rate on the credit facility was 7.31% at December 31, 2000.
  - A 1/8 percent variance in the assumed interest rate would change total proforma interest expense by approximately \$275,000.
- (D) Reflects pro forma adjustments to the income tax provision, assuming a 35 percent rate, based on the change in net pre-tax income.
- (E) Reflects the issuance of 1,906,530 shares of Newfield stock to fund a portion of the purchase price of Lariat Petroleum as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2000.
- (F) Reflects the historical revenues and operating expenses of the Headington Properties for January 1, 2000 through February 25, 2000.
- (G) Reflects additional interest expense for the period from January 1, 2000 through February 25, 2000, the closing date of the Headington Properties acquisition, of \$1.2 million (less capitalized interest of \$0.2 million for the portion of the purchase price allocated to unproved properties) as if the Company incurred borrowings of approximately \$110 million under its credit facility to fund a portion of the Headington Properties purchase price. The applicable interest rate on the credit facility was 7.31% at December 31, 2000.
  - A 1/8 percent variance in the assumed interest rate would change total proforma interest expense by approximately \$21,000.

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The following pro forma estimated reserve quantities show the effect of the acquisition of Lariat Petroleum as of December 31, 2000:

	Historical	Lariat Petroleum	Pro Forma
December 31, 2000: Proved:			
	07 004	0 710	27 644
Oil and condensate (MBbls)	27,934	9,710	37 <b>,</b> 644
Gas (MMcf)	519 <b>,</b> 723	199,137	718,860
Proved developed:			
Oil and condensate (MBbls)	24,040	7,414	31,454
Gas (MMcf)	416,368	166,192	582,560

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# NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY PRO FORMA COMBINED SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES (Unaudited)

The following pro forma estimated standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows shows the effect of the acquisition of Lariat Petroleum as of December 31, 2000:

	Historical	Lariat Petroleum	Pro Forma
	(in thousands of dollars)		
December 31, 2000: Future cash inflows	\$5,844,358	\$2,044,766	\$7,889,124
Production costs	(260, 459)		(302,962)
Future net cash flows before income taxes Future income tax expense	5,067,586	1,652,350	6,719,936
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows before income taxes	3,494,291	1,070,478	4,564,769
cash flows	(824,033)	(532,784)	(1,356,817)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$2,670,258	\$537 <b>,</b> 694	\$3,207,952 ======

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#### EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.		
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers I	LLP
23.2	Consent of Arthur Andersen LLP	