

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION CO /DE/
Form 10-Q
November 01, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2016

OR

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 1-12534

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware 72-1133047
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

4 Waterway Square Place
Suite 100
The Woodlands, Texas 77380
(Address and Zip Code of principal executive offices)

(281) 210-5100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

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

As of October 27, 2016, there were 198,884,581 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(In millions, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 478	\$ 5
Short-term investments	25	—
Accounts receivable, net	210	262
Inventories	22	34
Derivative assets	115	284
Other current assets	49	40
Total current assets	899	625
Oil and gas properties, net — full cost method (\$1,413 and \$780 were excluded from amortization at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)	3,076	3,819
Other property and equipment, net	171	172
Derivative assets	10	105
Long-term investments	21	20
Other assets	36	27
Total assets	\$ 4,213	\$ 4,768
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 37	\$ 41
Accrued liabilities	401	533
Advances from joint owners	90	58
Asset retirement obligations	2	2
Derivative liabilities	55	13
Total current liabilities	585	647
Other liabilities	65	48
Derivative liabilities	10	9
Long-term debt	2,430	2,467
Asset retirement obligations	173	192
Deferred taxes	34	26
Total long-term liabilities	2,712	2,742
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (\$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued)	—	—
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015; 200,049,384 and 164,102,786 shares issued at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	3,238	2,436
Treasury stock (at cost, 1,173,475 and 612,469 shares at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)	(44)	(22)
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	(2)	(2)
Retained earnings (deficit)	(2,278)	(1,035)
Total stockholders' equity	916	1,379
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 4,213	\$ 4,768

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

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(In millions, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Oil, gas and NGL revenues	\$392	\$377	\$1,057	\$1,195
Operating expenses:				
Lease operating	60	71	183	219
Transportation and processing	71	52	200	153
Production and other taxes	13	13	34	43
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	120	236	457	721
General and administrative	65	66	167	180
Ceiling test and other impairments	—	1,889	1,028	4,202
Other	18	1	19	8
Total operating expenses	347	2,328	2,088	5,526
Income (loss) from operations	45	(1,951)	(1,031)	(4,331)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(37)	(37)	(116)	(127)
Capitalized interest	15	8	35	23
Commodity derivative income (expense)	28	87	(122)	230
Other, net	1	1	2	(13)
Total other income (expense)	7	59	(201)	113
Income (loss) before income taxes	52	(1,892)	(1,232)	(4,218)
Income tax provision (benefit):				
Current	(1)	7	3	25
Deferred	5	(672)	8	(1,544)
Total income tax provision (benefit)	4	(665)	11	(1,519)
Net income (loss)	\$48	\$(1,227)	\$(1,243)	\$(2,699)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.24	\$(7.52)	\$(6.50)	\$(17.17)
Diluted	\$0.24	\$(7.52)	\$(6.50)	\$(17.17)
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding for basic earnings (loss) per share	199	163	191	157
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding for diluted earnings (loss) per share	200	163	191	157

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

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$48	\$(1,227)	\$(1,243)	\$(2,699)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of tax	—	(1)	—	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	(1)	—	(1)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$48	\$(1,228)	\$(1,243)	\$(2,700)

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

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$(1,243)	\$(2,699)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	457	721
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	8	(1,544)
Stock-based compensation	14	19
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	307	145
Ceiling test and other impairments	1,028	4,202
Other, net	10	38
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	43	80
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(65)	(82)
Other items, net	28	9
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	587	889
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to oil and gas properties	(692)	(1,294)
Acquisitions of oil and gas properties	(497)	(125)
Proceeds from sales of oil and gas properties	399	86
Additions to other property and equipment	(14)	(9)
Proceeds from insurance settlement, net	—	57
Purchases of investments	(25)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(829)	(1,285)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings under credit arrangements	536	1,442
Repayments of borrowings under credit arrangements	(575)	(1,840)
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	—	691
Repayment of senior subordinated notes	—	(700)
Debt issue costs	—	(8)
Proceeds from issuances of common stock, net	777	817
Purchases of treasury stock, net	(22)	(11)
Other	(1)	(2)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	715	389
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	473	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	5	14
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$478	\$7

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

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Gain (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2015	164.1	\$ 2	(0.6)	\$ (22)	\$ 2,436	\$ (1,035)	\$ (2)	\$ 1,379
Issuances of common stock	35.9	—			777			777
Stock-based compensation					25			25
Treasury stock, net			(0.6)	(22)	—			(22)
Net income (loss)						(1,243)		(1,243)
Balance, September 30, 2016	200.0	\$ 2	(1.2)	\$ (44)	\$ 3,238	\$ (2,278)	\$ (2)	\$ 916

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

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Principles of Consolidation

We are an independent energy company engaged in the exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs). Our operations are focused primarily on large scale, onshore liquids-rich resource plays in the United States. Our principal areas of operation are the Anadarko and Arkoma basins of Oklahoma, the Williston Basin of North Dakota, and the Uinta Basin of Utah. In addition, we have oil developments offshore China.

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Newfield Exploration Company, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries. We proportionately consolidate our interests in oil and natural gas exploration and production ventures and partnerships in accordance with industry practice. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references in these notes to “Newfield,” “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company” are to Newfield Exploration Company and its subsidiaries.

These unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect, in the opinion of our management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly state our financial position as of, and results of operations, for the periods presented. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all disclosures required for financial statements prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). Interim period results are not necessarily indicative of results of operations or cash flows for a full year.

These consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Risks and Uncertainties

As an independent oil and natural gas producer, our revenue, profitability and future rate of growth are substantially dependent on prevailing prices for oil, natural gas and NGLs. Historically, the energy markets have been very volatile, and there can be no assurance that commodity prices will not be subject to wide fluctuations in the future. A substantial or extended decline in commodity prices could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, access to capital and on the quantities of oil, natural gas and NGL reserves that we can economically produce. Other risks and uncertainties that could affect us in the current commodity price environment include, but are not limited to, counterparty credit risk for our receivables, responsibility for decommissioning liabilities for offshore interests we no longer own, access to credit markets, regulatory risks and ability to meet financial ratios and covenants in our financing agreements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements; the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period; and the quantities and values of proved oil, natural gas and NGL reserves used in calculating depletion and assessing impairment of our oil and gas properties. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Our most

significant estimates are associated with the quantities of proved oil, natural gas and NGL reserves, the timing and amount of transfers of our unevaluated properties into our amortizable full cost pool, the recoverability of our deferred tax assets and the fair value of our derivative contracts.

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring costs include severance and related benefit costs, costs associated with abandoned office space, employee relocation costs and other associated costs. Employee severance and related benefit costs are recognized on a straight-line basis over the required service period, if any. Employee relocation costs are expensed as incurred. On the date a leased property ceases to be used, a liability for non-cancellable office-lease costs associated with restructuring is recognized and measured at fair value on our consolidated balance sheet. Fair value estimates include assumptions regarding estimated future sublease payments. These estimates could materially differ from actual results and may require revision to initial estimates of the liability. See Note 16, "Restructuring Costs," for additional disclosures.

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior years' reported amounts in order to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications did not impact our net income (loss), stockholders' equity or cash flows.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of amounts held in escrow accounts to satisfy future plug and abandonment obligations for our China operations. These amounts are restricted as to their current use and will be released as we plug and abandon wells and facilities in China. Consistent with our other plug and abandonment activities, changes in restricted cash are included in cash flows from operating activities in our consolidated statement of cash flows. Restricted cash totaled \$23 million and \$13 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and is included in "Other assets" on our consolidated balance sheet.

Investments

Investments consist of debt and equity securities, a majority of which are classified as "available-for-sale" and stated at fair value. Accordingly, unrealized gains and losses and the related deferred income tax effects are excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income within our consolidated statement of stockholders' equity. Realized gains or losses are computed based on specific identification of the securities sold. We regularly assess our investments for impairment and consider any impairment to be other than temporary if we intend to sell the security, it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security, or we do not expect to recover our cost of the security. Investments also consist of short-term investments in certificates of deposit, which are classified as "held-to-maturity" and stated at cost. Accordingly, no unrealized gains and losses are recognized.

New Accounting Requirements

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance regarding the simplification of employee share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this guidance in the second quarter of 2016 as permitted by the guidance. Adoption of this guidance did not impact our financial statements, except for the simplification in accounting for income taxes using a modified retrospective approach. Upon adoption, we recorded a related deferred tax asset for previously unrecognized excess tax benefits of \$37 million. As we consider it more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized, we recorded a full valuation allowance of \$37 million, resulting in no net effect on our consolidated statement of operations. We elected to continue our current policy of estimating forfeitures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance regarding the accounting for leases. The guidance requires recognition of most leases on the balance sheet. The guidance requires lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on our financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance regarding several broad topics related to the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December

15, 2017. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on our financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance regarding disclosures of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The guidance applies prospectively to all entities, requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and disclose certain information when substantial doubt exists. We will adopt this guidance for the annual period ending December 31, 2016.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance regarding the accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. In April and May 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance, addressed implementation issues and provided technical corrections. The guidance may be applied retrospectively or using a modified retrospective approach to adjust retained earnings (deficit). The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on our financial statements.

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(Unaudited)

2. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In millions)	
Revenue	\$ 124	\$ 94
Joint interest	65	125
Other	37	59
Reserve for doubtful accounts	(16)	(16)
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 210	\$ 262

3. Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of tubular goods and well equipment held for use in our oil and natural gas operations, and oil produced but not sold in our China operations. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the crude oil inventory from our China operations consisted of approximately 190,000 and 335,000 barrels of crude oil, respectively.

4. Derivative Financial Instruments

Commodity Derivative Instruments

We utilize derivative strategies that consist of either a single derivative instrument or a combination of instruments to manage the variability in cash flows associated with the forecasted sale of our future domestic oil and natural gas production. While the use of derivative instruments may limit or partially reduce the downside risk of adverse commodity price movements, their use also may limit future income from favorable commodity price movements.

In addition to the derivative strategies outlined in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, we also utilize swaptions from time to time. A swaption is an option to exercise a swap where the buyer (counterparty) of the swaption purchases the right from the seller (Newfield), but not the obligation, to enter into a fixed-price swap with the seller on a predetermined date (expiration date). The swap price is a fixed price determined at the time of the swaption contract. If the swaption is exercised, the contract will become a swap treated consistent with our other fixed-price swaps.

Our oil and gas derivative contracts are settled based upon reported prices on the NYMEX. The estimated fair value of these contracts is based upon various factors, including closing exchange prices on the NYMEX, over-the-counter quotations, estimated volatility, non-performance risk adjustments using counterparty rates of default and time to maturity. The calculation of the fair value of options requires the use of an option-pricing model. See Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements."

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(Unaudited)

At September 30, 2016, we had outstanding derivative positions as set forth in the tables below.

Crude Oil

Period and Type of Instrument	Volume in MBbls	NYMEX Contract Price Per Bbl			Collars		Estimated Fair Value Asset (Liability)
		Swaps (Weighted Average)	Purchased Calls (Weighted Average) ⁽²⁾	Sold Puts (Weighted Average) ⁽¹⁾	Floors (Weighted Average)	Ceilings (Weighted Average)	
							(In millions)
2016:							
Fixed-price swaps	3,404	\$41.84	\$	—\$	—\$	—\$	—\$ (24)
Fixed-price swaps with sold puts:	2,116						
Fixed-price swaps		89.90	—	—	—	—	86
Sold puts		—	—	74.35	—	—	(55)
Collars with sold puts:	1,472						
Collars		—	—	—	90.00	95.98	60
Sold puts		—	—	75.00	—	—	(39)
Purchased calls	3,588	—	73.63	—	—	—	1
2017:							
Fixed-price swaps	6,205	45.43	—	—	—	—	(38)
Fixed-price swaps with sold puts:	4,468						
Fixed-price swaps		88.37	—	—	—	—	162
Sold puts		—	—	73.28	—	—	(100)
Collars with sold puts:	2,080						
Collars		—	—	—	90.00	95.59	81
Sold puts		—	—	75.00	—	—	(51)
Purchased calls	6,548	—	73.81	—	—	—	4
Total							\$ 87

(1) For the volumes with sold puts, if the market prices remain below our sold puts at contract settlement, we will receive the market price plus the following:

• the difference between our floors and our sold puts for collars with sold puts; or

• the difference between our swaps and our sold puts for fixed-price swaps with sold puts.

We have effectively locked in the spreads noted above (less the deferred call premium) for a portion of the volumes with sold puts through the use of purchased calls.

(2) We deferred the premiums related to the purchased calls until contract settlement. At September 30, 2016, the deferred premiums totaled \$15 million.

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Natural Gas

Period and Type of Instrument	Volume in MMMBtus	NYMEX Contract Price Per MMBtu			Estimated Fair Value Asset (Liability) (In millions)
		Swaps (Weighted Average)	Collars		
			Floors (Weighted Average)	Ceilings (Weighted Average)	
2016:					
Fixed-price swaps	18,400	\$2.28	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ (14)
Collars	2,760	—	4.00	4.54	3
Swaptions ⁽¹⁾	—	3.75	—	—	—
2017:					
Fixed-price swaps	27,375	2.73	—	—	(10)
Collars	40,150	—	2.71	3.12	(7)
Swaptions ⁽¹⁾	—	3.75	—	—	—
2018:					
Collars	10,950	—	2.80	3.32	1
Total					\$ (27)

(1) During the third quarter of 2016, we sold natural gas swaption contracts that expired unexercised in October 2016.

Additional Disclosures about Derivative Financial Instruments

We had derivative financial instruments recorded in our consolidated balance sheet as assets (liabilities) at their respective estimated fair value, as set forth below.

	Derivative Assets				Derivative Liabilities			
	Gross Fair Value	Offset in Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet Location		Gross Fair Value	Offset in Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet Location	
	(In millions)		Current	Noncurrent	(In millions)		Current	Noncurrent
September 30, 2016								
Oil positions	\$410	\$ (289)	\$ 112	\$ 9	\$(323)	\$ 289	\$(28)	\$ (6)
Natural gas positions	13	(9)	3	1	(40)	9	(27)	(4)
Total	\$423	\$ (298)	\$ 115	\$ 10	\$(363)	\$ 298	\$(55)	\$ (10)
December 31, 2015								
Oil positions	\$1,005	\$ (638)	\$ 262	\$ 105	\$(660)	\$ 638	\$(13)	\$ (9)
Natural gas positions	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,027	\$ (638)	\$ 284	\$ 105	\$(660)	\$ 638	\$(13)	\$ (9)

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The amount of gain (loss) recognized in “Commodity derivative income (expense)” in our consolidated statement of operations related to our derivative financial instruments follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(In millions)				
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Realized gain (loss) on oil positions	\$45	\$100	\$174	\$287
Realized gain (loss) on natural gas positions	(6)	31	11	88
Total realized gain (loss)	39	131	185	375
Unrealized gain (loss) on oil positions	(27)	(30)	(259)	(92)
Unrealized gain (loss) on natural gas positions	16	(14)	(48)	(53)
Total unrealized gain (loss)	(11)	(44)	(307)	(145)
Total	\$28	\$87	\$(122)	\$230

The use of derivative transactions involves the risk that the counterparties, which generally are financial institutions, will be unable to meet the financial terms of such transactions. Our derivative contracts are with multiple counterparties to minimize our exposure to any individual counterparty, and we have netting arrangements with all of our counterparties that provide for offsetting payables against receivables from separate derivative instruments with that counterparty. At September 30, 2016, 10 of our 16 counterparties accounted for approximately 85% of our contracted volumes, with the largest counterparty accounting for approximately 12%.

At September 30, 2016, approximately 85% of our volumes subject to derivative instruments are with lenders under our credit facility. Our credit facility, senior notes and substantially all of our derivative instruments contain provisions that provide for cross defaults and acceleration of those debt and derivative instruments in certain situations.

5. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The authoritative guidance requires disclosure of the framework for measuring fair value and requires that fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. We consider active markets as those in which transactions for the assets or liabilities occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. This category includes those derivative instruments that we value using observable market data. Substantially all of these inputs are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the derivative instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Instruments in this category include non-exchange traded derivatives such as over-the-counter commodity fixed-price swaps.

Measured based on prices or valuation models that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value Level measurement and less observable from objective sources (i.e., supported by little or no market activity). Level 3 instruments primarily include derivative instruments, such as commodity options (i.e., price collars, sold puts, purchased calls or swaptions).

We use a modified Black-Scholes option pricing valuation model for option and swaption derivative contracts that considers various inputs including: (a) forward prices for commodities, (b) time value, (c) volatility factors, (d) counterparty credit risk and (e) current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments.

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NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Our valuation model for the Stockholder Value Appreciation Program (SVAP) was a Monte Carlo simulation that was based on a probability model and considered various inputs including: (a) the measurement date stock price, (b) time value and (c) historical and implied volatility.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

The determination of the fair values of our derivative contracts incorporates various factors, which include not only the impact of our non-performance risk on our liabilities but also the credit standing of the counterparties involved. We utilize counterparty rate of default values to assess the impact of non-performance risk when evaluating both our liabilities to, and receivables from, counterparties.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table summarizes the valuation of our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	Fair Value Measurement Classification			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)			
	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)			
	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			Total
	(In millions)			
As of December 31, 2015:				
Money market fund investments	\$2	\$ —	\$ —	\$2
Deferred compensation plan assets	5	—	—	5
Equity securities available-for-sale	8	—	—	8
Oil and gas derivative swap contracts	—	675	—	675
Oil and gas derivative option contracts	—	—	(308)	(308)
Stock-based compensation liability awards	(12)	—	—	(12)
Total	\$3	\$ 675	\$ (308)	\$370
As of September 30, 2016:				
Money market fund investments	\$469	\$ —	\$ —	\$469
Deferred compensation plan assets	6	—	—	6
Equity securities available-for-sale	9	—	—	9

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Oil and gas derivative swap contracts	—	163	—	163
Oil and gas derivative option and swaption contracts	—	—	(103)	(103)
Stock-based compensation liability awards	(8)	—	—	(8)
Total	\$476	\$ 163	\$ (103)	\$536

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Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy for the indicated periods.

	Derivatives	Stock-Based Compensation	Total
	(In millions)		
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$(381)	\$ (3)	\$(384)
Unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	(116)	3	(113)
Purchases, issuances, sales and settlements:			
Settlements	185	—	185
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$(312)	\$ —	\$(312)
Change in unrealized gains or losses included in earnings relating to Level 3 instruments still held at September 30, 2015	\$(88)	\$ 3	\$(85)
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$(308)	\$ —	\$(308)
Unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	(28)	—	(28)
Purchases, issuances, sales and settlements:			
Settlements	187	—	187
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽¹⁾	46	—	46
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$(103)	\$ —	\$(103)
Change in unrealized gains or losses included in earnings relating to Level 3 instruments still held at September 30, 2016	\$23	\$ —	\$23

(1) During the second quarter of 2016, we transferred \$46 million of derivative option contracts out of the Level 3 category, resulting from our Level 3 swaptions being exercised by the counterparties as swaps in June 2016.

Qualitative Disclosures about Unobservable Inputs for Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Derivatives. The calculation of the fair value of our option contracts requires the use of an option-pricing model. The estimated future prices are compared to the strike prices fixed by our derivative contracts, and the resulting estimated future cash inflows or outflows over the contractual life are discounted to calculate the fair value. These pricing and discounting variables are sensitive to market volatility as well as changes in future price forecasts and interest rates. Significant increases (decreases) in the quoted forward prices for commodities generally lead to corresponding decreases (increases) in the fair value measurement of our oil and gas derivative contracts. Significant changes in the volatility factors utilized in our option-pricing model can cause significant changes in the fair value measurement of our oil and gas derivative contracts. Historically, we have not experienced significant changes in the fair value of our derivative contracts resulting from changes in counterparty credit risk as the counterparties for all of our derivative transactions have an “investment grade” credit rating. See Note 4, “Derivative Financial Instruments,” for additional discussion of our derivative instruments.

Stock-Based Compensation. The calculation of the fair value of the SVAP liability required the use of a probability-based Monte Carlo simulation, which included unobservable inputs. The simulation predicted multiple

scenarios of future stock returns over the performance period, which were discounted to calculate the fair value. The fair value was recognized over a service period derived from the simulation. The SVAP performance period and program ended December 31, 2015.

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Quantitative Disclosures about Unobservable Inputs for Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Instrument Type	Estimated Fair Value	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements		
	Asset (Liability) (In millions)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Oil option contracts	\$ (99)	Modified Black-Scholes	Oil price volatility	28.58 % —77.39%
			Credit risk	0.01 % —1.67%
Natural gas option and swaption contracts	\$ (4)	Modified Black-Scholes	Natural gas price volatility	23.70 % —60.41%
			Credit risk	0.01 % —1.67%

Fair Value of Debt

The estimated fair value of our notes, based on quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) as of the indicated dates, was as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In millions)	
5¾% Senior Notes due 2022	\$ 776	\$ 668
5 % Senior Notes due 2024	1,057	831
5 % Senior Notes due 2026	705	542

Any amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and money market lines of credit as of the indicated dates are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. See Note 11, "Debt."

6. Oil and Gas Properties

Oil and gas properties consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In millions)	
Proved	\$21,653	\$21,568
Unproved	1,413	780
Gross oil and gas properties	23,066	22,348
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(9,481)	(9,048)
Accumulated impairment	(10,509)	(9,481)
Net oil and gas properties	\$3,076	\$3,819

Costs withheld from amortization as of September 30, 2016 consisted of the following:

Costs Incurred In				
2016	2015	2014	2013	Total
(In millions)				

Acquisition costs	\$ 503	\$ 339	\$ 165	\$ 106	\$ 1,113
Exploration costs	183	9	—	—	192
Capitalized interest	35	33	40	—	108
Total costs withheld from amortization (unproved)	\$ 721	\$ 381	\$ 205	\$ 106	\$ 1,413

We capitalized approximately \$33 million and \$23 million of interest and direct internal costs during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$89 million and \$81 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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(Unaudited)

At September 30, 2016, the ceiling value of our reserves was calculated based upon SEC pricing of \$41.73 per barrel for oil and \$2.28 per MMBtu for natural gas. Using these prices, our ceiling for the U.S. exceeded the net capitalized costs of oil and gas properties and no ceiling test impairment was required at September 30, 2016. In the first and second quarters of 2016, we recorded U.S. ceiling test impairments totaling approximately \$962 million (\$962 million after tax due to a full valuation allowance on related deferred tax assets).

Using SEC pricing, our ceiling for China exceeded the net capitalized costs of oil and gas properties and no ceiling test impairment was required at September 30, 2016. In the first and second quarters of 2016, we recorded China ceiling test impairments totaling approximately \$66 million (\$66 million after tax due to a full valuation allowance on related deferred tax assets).

Future declines in SEC pricing or downward revisions to our estimated proved reserves could result in additional ceiling test impairments of our oil and gas properties in subsequent periods.

Texas Asset Sale

On September 23, 2016, we closed on our previously disclosed transactions to divest substantially all of our oil and gas assets in Texas for approximately \$380 million, subject to customary purchase price adjustments. The sales of our Texas assets did not significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves, and as such, all proceeds were recorded as adjustments to our domestic full cost pool with no gain or loss recognized. These consolidated financial statements include the results of our Texas operations through the date of sale.

Anadarko Basin Acquisition

On June 30, 2016, we acquired additional properties in the Anadarko Basin STACK play for an adjusted cash purchase price of \$490 million. The purchase price is subject to customary post-close adjustments and is pending the outcome of pre-acquisition contingencies associated with title matters. We also assumed asset retirement obligations of \$8 million. We allocated \$412 million to unproved properties and wells in progress and \$86 million to proved oil and gas properties.

7. Other Property and Equipment

Other property and equipment consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In millions)	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 149	\$ 152
Gathering systems and equipment	116	115
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(94)	(95)
Net other property and equipment	\$ 171	\$ 172

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(Unaudited)

10. Asset Retirement Obligations

The change in our asset retirement obligations (ARO) is set forth below (in millions):

Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 194
Accretion expense	8
Additions ⁽¹⁾	8
Settlements ⁽²⁾	(35)
Balance at September 30, 2016	175
Less: Current portion of ARO at September 30, 2016	(2)
Total long-term ARO at September 30, 2016	\$ 173

(1) Additions include \$8 million of abandonment obligations assumed through our Anadarko Basin acquisition. See Note 6, "Oil and Gas Properties."

(2) Settlements include \$33 million related to the sale of our Texas assets. See Note 6, "Oil and Gas Properties."

11. Debt

Our debt consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In millions)	
Senior unsecured debt:		
Revolving credit facility — LIBOR based loans (matures in June 2020)	\$ —	\$ —
Money market lines of credit ⁽¹⁾	—	39
Total credit arrangements	—	39
5¾% Senior Notes due 2022	750	750
5 % Senior Notes due 2024	1,000	1,000
5 % Senior Notes due 2026	700	700
Total senior unsecured debt	2,450	2,489
Debt issuance costs	(20)	(22)
Total long-term debt	\$2,430	\$ 2,467

Because we have the ability and intent to use our available credit facility capacity to repay borrowings under our (1) money market lines of credit as of the indicated dates, amounts outstanding under these obligations, if any, are classified as long-term debt.

Credit Arrangements

In March 2016, we entered into the fifth amendment to our Credit Agreement. This amendment changed certain definitions related to our financial covenants and decreased our interest coverage ratio from 3.0:1.0 to 2.5:1.0. Our borrowing capacity remains at \$1.8 billion and the facility maturity date remains June 2020. We incurred approximately \$3 million of financing costs related to this amendment, which were included in "Interest expense" on our consolidated statement of operations. As of September 30, 2016, the largest individual loan commitment by any lender was 12% of total commitments.

During the first quarter of 2016, our debt rating was downgraded by rating agencies, and as a result, our borrowing costs under the credit facility increased by 50 basis points. In addition, our available borrowing capacity (before any amounts drawn) under our money market lines of credit with various institutions, the availability of which is at the discretion of those financial institutions, was reduced from \$195 million at December 31, 2015 to \$105 million at September 30, 2016. This borrowing capacity is subject to compliance with restrictive covenants in our credit facility.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

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Loans under the credit facility bear interest, at our option, equal to (a) a rate per annum equal to the higher of the prime rate announced from time to time by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or the weighted average of the rates on overnight federal funds transactions with members of the Federal Reserve System during the last preceding business day plus 50 basis points, plus a margin that is based on a grid of our debt rating (125 basis points per annum at September 30, 2016) or (b) the London Interbank Offered Rate, plus a margin that is based on a grid of our debt rating (225 basis points per annum at September 30, 2016).

Under our credit facility, we pay commitment fees on available but undrawn amounts based on a grid of our debt rating (42.5 basis points per annum at September 30, 2016). We incurred aggregate commitment fees under our credit facility of approximately \$2 million and \$6 million for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016, respectively, which were recorded in "Interest expense" on our consolidated statement of operations. For the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, we incurred commitment fees under our credit facility of approximately \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively.

Our credit facility has restrictive financial covenants that include the maintenance of a ratio of total debt to book capitalization not to exceed 0.6 to 1.0 and the maintenance of a ratio of earnings before gain or loss on the disposition of assets, interest expense, income taxes and noncash items (such as depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, unrealized gains and losses on commodity derivatives and ceiling test impairments) to interest expense of at least 2.5 to 1.0. At September 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants.

As of September 30, 2016, we had no letters of credit outstanding under our credit facility. Letters of credit are subject to a fronting fee of 20 basis points and annual fees based on a grid of our debt rating (225 basis points at September 30, 2016).

The credit facility includes events of default relating to customary matters, including, among other things, nonpayment of principal, interest or other amounts; violation of covenants; inaccuracy of representations and warranties in any material respect when made; a change of control; or certain other material adverse changes in our business. Our senior notes also contain standard events of default. If any of the foregoing defaults were to occur, our lenders under the credit facility could terminate future lending commitments, and our lenders under both the credit facility and our notes could declare the outstanding borrowings due and payable. In addition, our credit facility, senior notes and substantially all of our derivative arrangements contain provisions that provide for cross defaults and acceleration of those debt and derivative instruments in certain situations.

Senior Subordinated Notes

In April 2015, we redeemed our \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 6 % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020. In connection with the redemption, we paid a premium of \$24 million. The premium was recorded under the caption "Other income (expense) — Other, net" on our consolidated statement of operations. In addition, associated unamortized offering costs and discounts of approximately \$8 million were charged to interest expense during the second quarter of 2015 as a result of the redemption.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

In May 2015, a lawsuit was filed against the Company alleging certain plugging and abandonment predecessor-in-interest liabilities related to offshore assets sold by the Company in 2010. The Company responded to the petition, denied the allegations and vigorously defended the case. The court held that the Company must bear a

"portion" of the plugging and abandonment costs, but the "exact percentage" of such costs should be determined in arbitration and stayed the case pending arbitration. Through settlement negotiations surrounding the arbitration proceeding, the Company and the plaintiff reached a mutual settlement on September 23, 2016 involving a cash payment by the Company totaling \$18 million. The settlement was recorded under the caption "Operating expenses — Other" on our consolidated statement of operations. On October 3, 2016, the court dismissed the case with prejudice.

We have been named as a defendant in a number of lawsuits and are involved in various other disputes, all arising in the ordinary course of our business, such as (a) claims from royalty owners for disputed royalty payments, (b) commercial disputes, (c) personal injury claims and (d) property damage claims. Although the outcome of these lawsuits and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

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(Unaudited)

13. Stockholders' Equity Activity

During the first quarter of 2016, we issued 34.5 million additional shares of common stock through a public equity offering. We received net proceeds of approximately \$776 million, a portion of which was used to repay borrowings under our credit facility and money market lines of credit. The remainder was used for other corporate purposes, which included the acquisition of additional properties in the Anadarko Basin STACK play.

During the first quarter of 2015, we issued 25.3 million additional shares of common stock through a public equity offering. We received net proceeds of approximately \$815 million, which were used primarily to repay all borrowings under our credit facility and money market lines of credit that were outstanding at that time.

14. Earnings Per Share

The following is the calculation of basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding and earnings per share (EPS) for the indicated periods.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
	2015		2015	
	(In millions, except per share data)			
Net income (loss)	\$48	\$(1,227)	\$(1,243)	\$(2,699)
Weighted-average shares (denominator):				
Weighted-average shares — basic	199	163	191	157
Dilution effect of stock options and unvested restricted stock awards and restricted stock units outstanding at end of period	1	—	—	—
Weighted-average shares — diluted	200	163	191	157
Excluded due to anti-dilutive effect	1	2	2	3
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.24	\$(7.52)	\$(6.50)	\$(17.17)
Diluted	\$0.24	\$(7.52)	\$(6.50)	\$(17.17)

15. Stock-Based Compensation

Our stock-based compensation expense consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	2015		2015	
	(In millions)			
Equity awards	\$7	\$ 9	\$25	\$31
Liability awards:				
Cash-settled restricted stock units	7	3	17	15

Stockholder Value Appreciation Program	—	(3)	—	(3)
Total liability awards	7	—	17	12
Total stock-based compensation	14	9	42	43
Capitalized in oil and gas properties	(4)	(2)	(13)	(11)
Net stock-based compensation expense	\$ 10	\$ 7	\$ 29	\$ 32

As of September 30, 2016, we had approximately \$71 million of total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested stock-based compensation awards that vest within four years. On September 30, 2016, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$43.46 per share.

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(Unaudited)

Equity Awards

Equity awards consist of service-based and performance- or market-based restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, stock options and stock purchase options under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). At September 30, 2016, we had approximately (1) 5.1 million shares available for issuance under our 2011 Omnibus Stock Plan, as amended (2011 Plan), if all future awards are stock options, or (2) 2.7 million shares available for issuance under our 2011 Plan if all future awards are restricted stock awards or restricted stock units.

Restricted Stock. The following table provides information about restricted stock awards and restricted stock unit activity.

	Service-Based Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share	Performance/ Market-Based Shares ⁽¹⁾	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share	Total Shares
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Non-vested shares outstanding at January 1, 2016	1,700	\$ 30.30	1,074	\$ 23.76	2,774
Granted	965	37.81	436	28.94	1,401
Forfeited	(197)	28.79	(77)	43.04	(274)
Vested	(836)	29.35	(574)	21.36	(1,410)
Non-vested shares outstanding at September 30, 2016	1,632	\$ 35.16	859	\$ 26.28	2,491

In February 2016, we granted approximately 436,000 restricted stock units, which based on achievement of certain (1) performance criteria, could vest within a range of 0% to 200% of shares granted upon completion of the performance period ending in December 2018.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan. During the first six months of 2016, options to purchase approximately 60,000 shares of our common stock were issued under our ESPP. The fair value of each option was \$9.20 per share. The fair value of the options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation method assuming no dividends, a risk-free interest rate of 0.47%, an expected life of six months and weighted-average volatility of 47.9%.

On July 1, 2016, options to purchase approximately 41,000 shares of our common stock were granted under our ESPP. The fair value of each option was \$12.58 per share as determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation method assuming no dividends, a risk-free interest rate of 0.35%, an expected life of six months and weighted-average volatility of 48%.

Stock Options. As of September 30, 2016, we had approximately 190,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable. No stock options have been granted since 2008, except for ESPP options as discussed above.

Liability Awards

Liability awards consist of service-based awards that are settled in cash instead of shares, as discussed below.

Cash-Settled Restricted Stock Units. The value of the cash-settled restricted stock units, and the associated stock-based compensation expense, is based on the Company's stock price at the end of each period. As of September 30, 2016, we had a liability of \$8 million for future cash settlement upon vesting of awards. The following

table provides information about cash-settled restricted stock unit activity.

	Cash-Settled Restricted Stock Units (In thousands)
Non-vested units outstanding at January 1, 2016	708
Granted	299
Forfeited	(97)
Vested	(446)
Non-vested units outstanding at September 30, 2016	464

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16. Restructuring Costs

In May 2016, we announced plans to consolidate and reorganize domestic operating functions to our headquarters in The Woodlands, Texas, which resulted in a significant reduction of employees located in the Tulsa, Oklahoma office during the third quarter of 2016. Our decision to restructure the organization was primarily in response to the current oil and gas commodity price environment. Substantially all restructuring-related costs are expected to be incurred by the end of 2016. We abandoned our Tulsa, Oklahoma office space during the third quarter of 2016 and recorded a liability for the remaining contracted payments.

In April 2015, we announced plans to combine our onshore Gulf Coast and Rocky Mountain business units. Our decision to restructure the organization, which only affected our Gulf Coast and Rocky Mountain business units, was primarily in response to the oil and gas commodity price environment. Substantially all restructuring-related costs were incurred by December 31, 2015. We abandoned our Denver, Colorado office space during the third quarter of 2015 and recorded a loss for the remaining contracted payments net of expected sublease income. We closed our North Houston (Greenspoint area) office in the first quarter of 2016.

Restructuring costs recorded in our consolidated statement of operations are set forth below.

		Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Type of Restructuring Cost	Location in the Consolidated Statement of Operations	2016	2015	2016	2015
(In millions)					
Severance and related benefit costs	Operating expenses - General and administrative	\$10	\$3	\$18	\$6
Relocation costs	Operating expenses - General and administrative	3	2	4	3
Office-lease abandonment costs	Operating expenses - General and administrative	3	13	6	13
Other associated costs	Operating expenses - Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	—	1
Total		\$16	\$18	\$28	\$23

The following table summarizes our restructuring costs and related accruals.

	Severance and Related Benefit Costs	Office-lease Abandonment Costs	Relocation Costs	Other Associated Costs	Total
(In millions)					
Restructuring liability at January 1, 2015	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Additions	6	13	3	1	23
Settlements	(4)	—	(3)	(1)	(8)
Revisions	—	—	—	—	—
Restructuring liability at September 30, 2015	\$2	\$13	\$—	\$—	\$15
Cumulative costs as of September 30, 2015	\$6	\$13	\$3	\$1	\$23

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Restructuring liability at January 1, 2016	\$1	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$14
Additions	18	3	4	—	25
Settlements	(12)	(4)	(4)	—	(20)
Revisions	—	3	—	—	3
Restructuring liability at September 30, 2016	\$7	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ —	\$22
Cumulative costs as of September 30, 2016	\$25	\$ 20	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$55
Expected total costs as of September 30, 2016	\$26	\$ 20	\$ 13	\$ 1	\$60

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17. Segment Information

While we only have operations in the oil and gas exploration and production industry, we are organizationally structured along geographic operating segments. Our current operating segments are the United States and China. The accounting policies of our operating segments are the same as those described in Note 1, "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The following tables provide the geographic operating segment information for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. Income tax allocations have been determined based on statutory rates in the applicable geographic segment. Our income tax allocation of our China operations is based on the combined statutory rates for China and the United States.

	Domestic	China	Total
	(In millions)		
Three Months Ended September 30, 2016:			
Oil, gas and NGL revenues	\$354	\$ 38	\$392
Operating expenses:			
Lease operating	50	10	60
Transportation and processing	71	—	71
Production and other taxes	12	1	13
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	105	15	120
General and administrative	63	2	65
Other	18	—	18
Allocated income tax (benefit)	13	6	
Net income (loss) from oil and gas properties	\$22	\$ 4	
Total operating expenses			347
Income (loss) from operations			45
Interest expense, net of interest income, capitalized interest and other			(21)
Commodity derivative income (expense)			28
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes			\$52
Total assets	\$4,051	\$ 162	\$4,213
Additions to long-lived assets	\$164	\$ —	\$164

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	Domestic	China	Total
	(In millions)		
Three Months Ended September 30, 2015:			
Oil, gas and NGL revenues	\$316	\$61	\$377
Operating expenses:			
Lease operating	57	14	71
Transportation and processing	52	—	52
Production and other taxes	13	—	13
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	184	52	236
General and administrative	64	2	66
Ceiling test and other impairments	1,817	72	1,889
Other	1	—	1
Allocated income tax (benefit)	(693)	(47)	
Net income (loss) from oil and gas properties	\$(1,179)	\$(32)	
Total operating expenses			2,328
Income (loss) from operations			(1,951)
Interest expense, net of interest income, capitalized interest and other			(28)
Commodity derivative income (expense)			87
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes			\$(1,892)
Total assets	\$5,092	\$399	\$5,491
Additions to long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾	\$474	\$(12)	\$462

(1) Additions to long-lived assets for China were reduced by insurance settlement proceeds of \$57 million collected in July 2015.

	Domestic	China	Total
	(In millions)		
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016:			
Oil, gas and NGL revenues	\$898	\$159	\$1,057
Operating expenses:			
Lease operating	143	40	183
Transportation and processing	200	—	200
Production and other taxes	33	1	34
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	364	93	457
General and administrative	162	5	167
Ceiling test and other impairments	962	66	1,028
Other	19	—	19
Allocated income tax (benefit)	(364)	(28)	
Net income (loss) from oil and gas properties	\$(621)	\$(18)	
Total operating expenses			2,088
Income (loss) from operations			(1,031)
Interest expense, net of interest income, capitalized interest and other			(79)
Commodity derivative income (expense)			(122)
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes			\$(1,232)
Total assets	\$4,051	\$162	\$4,213
Additions to long-lived assets	\$1,124	\$—	\$1,124

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(Unaudited)

	Domestic China		Total
	(In millions)		
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015:			
Oil, gas and NGL revenues	\$989	\$206	\$1,195
Operating expenses:			
Lease operating	178	41	219
Transportation and processing	153	—	153
Production and other taxes	43	—	43
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	603	118	721
General and administrative	174	6	180
Ceiling test and other impairments	4,130	72	4,202
Other	7	1	8
Allocated income tax (benefit)	(1,591)	(19)	
Net income (loss) from oil and gas properties	\$(2,708)	\$(13)	
Total operating expenses			5,526
Income (loss) from operations			(4,331)
Interest expense, net of interest income, capitalized interest and other			(117)
Commodity derivative income (expense)			230
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes			\$(4,218)
Total assets	\$5,092	\$399	\$5,491
Additions to long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾	\$1,210	\$15	\$1,225

(1) Additions to long-lived assets for China were reduced by insurance settlement proceeds of \$57 million collected in July 2015.

18. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following table presents information about investing and financing activities that affect recognized assets and liabilities but do not result in cash receipts or payments for the indicated periods.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In millions)	
Non-cash investing and financing activities excluded from the statement of cash flows:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables for property sales	\$ 7	\$ 8
(Increase) decrease in accrued capital expenditures	60	212
(Increase) decrease in asset retirement costs	25	(4)

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

Overview

We are an independent energy company engaged in the exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. Our operations are focused primarily on large scale, onshore liquids-rich resource plays in the United States. Our principal areas of operation are the Anadarko and Arkoma basins of Oklahoma, the Williston Basin of North Dakota and the Uinta Basin of Utah. In addition, we have oil developments offshore China.

Significant third quarter 2016 highlights include:

- divested substantially all of our oil and gas assets in the Maverick and Gulf Coast basins of Texas for approximately \$380 million;

- substantially completed the consolidation of our Tulsa regional office to our headquarters in The Woodlands, Texas;

- total consolidated production increased 7% to 15.0 MMBOE compared to the third quarter of 2015, and total domestic production increased 12% to 14.1 MMBOE compared to the third quarter of 2015;

Anadarko Basin production was 8.6 MMBOE in the third quarter of 2016, up 38% over the same period of 2015 and 13% over the second quarter of 2016. Anadarko Basin crude oil production increased 43% over the third quarter of 2015; and

- domestic lease operating expense was \$3.57 per BOE, a 22% improvement compared to the third quarter of 2015.

All consolidated and domestic BOE calculations above exclude natural gas produced and consumed in operations of 1.4 Bcf for the third quarter of 2016 and 1.9 Bcf for the third quarter of 2015.

Results of Operations

Domestic Revenues and Production. Revenues during the third quarter of 2016 were \$38 million higher than the same period of 2015. The higher revenues were primarily attributable to a 12% increase in production combined with a 10% increase in average realized NGL prices and slight increases in the average realized prices of natural gas and oil. Our Anadarko Basin oil, gas and NGL production increased by 43%, 35%, and 39%, respectively, due to drilling activity as well as the acquisition of additional acreage. Combined production from our other domestic basins experienced natural declines as compared to the third quarter of 2015 due to reduced investment levels in those areas.

Revenues during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 were \$91 million lower than the same period of 2015. The lower revenues were attributable to a 20% decrease in average realized prices compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015. We increased our domestic liquids production by 11% and gas production by 17% compared to 2015, reducing the impact of lower commodity prices by \$51 million and \$36 million, respectively. Our Anadarko Basin oil, gas and NGL production increased by 57%, 42% and 42%, respectively, due to drilling activity as well as the acquisition of additional acreage. Williston Basin production increased by 7% primarily due to the results of our drilling program and reduced flare volumes. Combined production from our other domestic basins experienced natural declines as compared to 2015 due to reduced investment levels in those areas.

China Revenues and Production/Liftings. Revenues during the third quarter of 2016 were \$23 million lower than the same quarter of 2015 primarily due to a 35% decrease in volumes lifted and a 3% decrease in average realized crude oil prices. The lower lifting volumes resulted from a decrease in the net entitlement from the Pearl field based on the cost recovery provisions of the production sharing contract.

Revenues during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 were \$47 million lower than the same period of 2015, primarily due to a 27% decrease in average realized crude oil prices. China liftings for the first nine months of 2016 were 6% higher than the comparable period of 2015 primarily due to nine months of production in 2016 from the Pearl field, which achieved peak production levels in May 2015.

The following table reflects our production/liftings and average realized commodity prices.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Increase (Decrease)		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Increase (Decrease)	
	2016	2015			2016	2015		
Production/Liftings:								
Domestic: ⁽¹⁾								
Crude oil and condensate (MBbls)	5,448	5,245	4	%	16,033	15,728	2	%
Natural gas (Bcf)	34.2	30.2	13	%	99.5	85.4	17	%
NGLs (MBbls)	2,921	2,319	26	%	8,189	6,144	33	%
Total (MBOE)	14,067	12,589	12	%	40,809	36,104	13	%
China: ⁽²⁾								
Crude oil and condensate (MBbls)	932	1,428	(35)	)%	4,204	3,977	6	%
Total:								
Crude oil and condensate (MBbls)	6,380	6,673	(4)	)%	20,237	19,705	3	%
Natural gas (Bcf)	34.2	30.2	13	%	99.5	85.4	17	%
NGLs (MBbls)	2,921	2,319	26	%	8,189	6,144	33	%
Total (MBOE)	14,999	14,017	7	%	45,013	40,081	12	%
Average Realized Prices:								
Domestic: ⁽³⁾								
Crude oil and condensate (per Bbl)	\$38.80	\$38.41	1	%	\$34.24	\$41.58	(18))%
Natural gas (per Mcf)	2.55	2.51	2	%	2.03	2.52	(19))%
NGLs (per Bbl)	18.53	16.79	10	%	17.62	18.51	(5))%
Crude oil equivalent (per BOE)	25.14	25.11	—	%	22.00	27.38	(20))%
China:								
Crude oil and condensate (per Bbl)	\$41.33	\$42.78	(3)	)%	\$37.87	\$51.81	(27))%
Total:								
Crude oil and condensate (per Bbl)	\$39.17	\$39.34	—	%	\$34.99	\$43.64	(20))%
Natural gas (per Mcf)	2.55	2.51	2	%	2.03	2.52	(19))%
NGLs (per Bbl)	18.53	16.79	10	%	17.62	18.51	(5))%
Crude oil equivalent (per BOE)	26.15	26.91	(3)	)%	23.48	29.81	(21))%

Excludes natural gas produced and consumed in operations of 1.4 Bcf and 1.9 Bcf during the three months ended (1) September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and 4.2 Bcf and 6.0 Bcf during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Represents our net share of volumes sold regardless of when produced.

(3) Had we included the realized effects of derivative contracts, the average realized prices for our domestic crude oil and natural gas production would have been as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Crude oil and condensate (per Bbl)	\$47.20	\$57.45	\$45.09	\$59.84
Natural gas (per Mcf)	2.38	3.54	2.14	3.55

Operating Expenses.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared to September 30, 2015

The following table presents information about our operating expenses.

	Unit-of-Production				Total Amount			
	Three Months Ended		Percentage Increase (Decrease)		Three Months Ended		Percentage Increase (Decrease)	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015			September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015		
	(Per BOE)				(In millions)			
Domestic:								
Lease operating	\$3.57	\$4.55	(22)	)%	\$50	\$57	(12))%
Transportation and processing	5.04	4.20	20	%	71	52	34	%
Production and other taxes	0.89	1.01	(12)	)%	12	13	(1))%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	7.41	14.65	(49)	)%	105	184	(43))%
General and administrative	4.49	5.09	(12)	)%	63	64	(2))%
Ceiling test and other impairments	—	144.35	(100)	)%	—	1,817	(100))%
Other	1.32	0.07	>100%		18	1	>100%	
Total operating expenses	22.72	173.92	(87)	)%	319	2,188	(85))%
China:								
Lease operating	\$11.30	\$9.92	14	%	\$10	\$14	(24))%
Production and other taxes	0.15	—	100	%	1	—	100	%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	16.95	36.15	(53)	)%	15	52	(69))%
General and administrative	1.81	1.03	76	%	2	2	14	%
Ceiling test impairment	—	50.11	(100)	)%	—	72	(100))%
Total operating expenses	30.21	97.21	(69)	)%	28	140	(80))%
Total:								
Lease operating	\$4.05	\$5.08	(20)	)%	\$60	\$71	(15))%
Transportation and processing	4.72	3.77	25	%	71	52	34	%
Production and other taxes	0.85	0.92	(8)	)%	13	13	(1))%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	8.01	16.84	(52)	)%	120	236	(49))%
General and administrative	4.32	4.68	(8)	)%	65	66	(1))%
Ceiling test and other impairments	—	134.75	(100)	)%	—	1,889	(100))%
Other	1.23	0.06	>100%		18	1	>100%	
Total operating expenses	23.18	166.10	(86)	)%	347	2,328	(85))%

Domestic Operations. The primary components within our operating expenses are as follows:

Lease operating expense decreased 12% despite a 12% increase in total production due to our focus on cost-reduction initiatives in all basins. On a per BOE basis, lease operating expense was 22% lower due to lower overall costs combined with our focused growth in the Anadarko Basin, which has significantly lower per unit operating costs than our other basins.

Transportation and processing expense per BOE increased 20% primarily due to higher natural gas and NGL volumes in our SCOOP and STACK plays. Third quarter 2016 gas production from these two plays increased 35% compared

to the third quarter of 2015, while NGL production increased 39%. Additionally, oil transportation costs were higher due to pipeline marketing agreements initiated during the second half of 2015 for the Williston Basin and during the third quarter of 2016 for the STACK play. These pipeline agreements allow us to transport oil to more favorable markets and thus receive a higher net price.

Production and other taxes decreased 12% per BOE due to our current development activities occurring in areas with lower production tax rates.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) decreased 49% on a per BOE basis primarily due to a reduction of our DD&A rate as a result of the ceiling test impairments during the fourth quarter of 2015 and the first half of 2016 and the sale of substantially all of our Texas oil and gas assets in the third quarter of 2016.

General and administrative expenses decreased 2% during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015. Costs associated with our reduction in workforce and restructuring were \$16 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 as compared to \$18 million during the same period of 2015. Cost savings resulting from workforce reductions were offset by higher stock-based compensation costs.

During the third quarter of 2015, we recorded a ceiling test impairment of \$1.8 billion due to a net decrease in the discounted value of our proved reserves. The decrease primarily resulted from a 17% decrease in crude oil SEC pricing and a 10% decrease in natural gas SEC pricing during the third quarter of 2015. These commodity price decreases were partially offset by the impact of service cost reductions in reserve estimates. No ceiling test impairment was required during the third quarter of 2016.

Other operating expenses increased \$17 million due to the settlement of a lawsuit against the Company during the third quarter of 2016. See Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies," to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report.

China Operations. The primary components within our operating expenses are as follows:

Lease operating expense decreased 24% primarily related to Pearl field cost reductions from renegotiated contracts, combined with lower production handling fees resulting from lower production and crude oil prices. On a per BOE basis, lease operating expense increased 14% primarily due to a 35% decrease in lifting volumes.

DD&A expense per BOE decreased 53% primarily due to the impact of ceiling test impairments during 2015 and the first and second quarters of 2016.

During the third quarter of 2015, we recorded a ceiling test impairment of \$72 million due to a net decrease in the discounted value of our proved reserves. The decrease primarily resulted from a 17% decrease in crude oil SEC pricing during the third quarter of 2015. No ceiling test impairment was required during the third quarter of 2016.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to September 30, 2015

The following table presents information about our operating expenses.

	Unit-of-Production Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (Per BOE)				Total Amount Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In millions)			
			Percentage Increase (Decrease)				Percentage Increase (Decrease)	
Domestic:								
Lease operating	\$3.51	\$4.94	(29)%		\$143	\$178	(20)%	
Transportation and processing	4.89	4.25	15 %		200	153	30 %	
Production and other taxes	0.81	1.18	(31)%		33	43	(22)%	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	8.91	16.71	(47)%		364	603	(40)%	
General and administrative	3.98	4.82	(17)%		162	174	(7)%	
Ceiling test and other impairments	23.58	114.39	(79)%		962	4,130	(77)%	
Other	0.47	0.18	>100%		19	7	>100%	
Total operating expenses	\$46.15	\$146.47	(68)%		\$1,883	\$5,288	(64)%	
China:								
Lease operating	\$9.61	\$10.32	(7)%		\$40	\$41	— %	
Production and other taxes	0.12	—	100 %		1	—	100 %	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	22.18	29.74	(25)%		93	118	(21)%	
General and administrative	1.11	1.37	(19)%		5	6	(14)%	
Ceiling test impairment	15.71	17.99	(13)%		66	72	(8)%	
Other	—	0.29	(100)%		—	1	(100)%	
Total operating expenses	\$48.73	\$59.71	(18)%		\$205	\$238	(14)%	
Total:								
Lease operating	\$4.07	\$5.46	(25)%		\$183	\$219	(16)%	
Transportation and processing	4.43	3.83	16 %		200	153	30 %	
Production and other taxes	0.75	1.08	(31)%		34	43	(22)%	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	10.15	18.00	(44)%		457	721	(37)%	
General and administrative	3.71	4.48	(17)%		167	180	(7)%	
Ceiling test and other impairments	22.85	104.83	(78)%		1,028	4,202	(76)%	
Other	0.43	0.19	>100%		19	8	>100%	
Total operating expenses	\$46.39	\$137.87	(66)%		\$2,088	\$5,526	(62)%	

Domestic Operations. The primary components within our operating expenses are as follows:

Lease operating expense decreased 20% despite a 13% increase in total production due to our focus on cost-reduction initiatives in all basins. On a per BOE basis, lease operating expense was 29% lower due to lower overall costs combined with our focused growth in the Anadarko Basin, which has significantly lower per unit operating costs than our other basins.

Transportation and processing expense per BOE increased 15% primarily due to higher natural gas and NGL volumes in our SCOOP and STACK plays. During the first nine months of 2016, gas and NGL production from these two plays increased 42% compared to the same period of 2015. Additionally, oil transportation costs were higher due to pipeline marketing agreements initiated during the second half of 2015 for the Williston Basin and during the second and third quarters of 2016 for the STACK play. These pipeline agreements allow us to transport oil to more favorable markets and thus receive a higher net price.

- Production and other taxes decreased 31% per BOE due to our current development activities occurring in areas with lower production tax rates combined with the impact of lower revenues.

- Depreciation, depletion and amortization decreased 47% on a per BOE basis primarily due to a reduction of our DD&A rate as a result of the ceiling test impairments during the fourth quarter of 2015 and the first half of 2016 and the sale of substantially all of our Texas oil and gas assets in the third quarter of 2016.

General and administrative expenses decreased 7% during the first nine months of 2016 compared to the first nine months of 2015. Employee-related expenses were approximately \$7 million lower due to a reduction of headcount as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Non-cash losses related to the abandonment of our Tulsa and Denver office leases were \$7 million lower during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 as compared to the same period of 2015.

In the first and second quarters of 2016, we recorded ceiling test impairments totaling \$962 million due to a net decrease in the discounted value of our proved reserves. The decrease primarily resulted from a 14% decrease in both crude oil and natural gas SEC pricing during the six months ended June 30, 2016. These commodity price decreases were partially offset by the impact of service cost reductions in reserve estimates. No ceiling test impairment was required during the third quarter of 2016. During the first nine months of 2015, we recorded a ceiling test impairment of \$4.1 billion due to a net decrease in the discounted value of our proved reserves. The decrease in 2015 primarily resulted from a 38% decrease in crude oil SEC pricing and a 30% decrease in natural gas SEC pricing since December 31, 2014. These commodity price decreases were partially offset by the impact of service cost reductions in reserve estimates.

Other operating expenses increased \$12 million primarily due to the settlement of a lawsuit against the Company during the third quarter of 2016. See Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies," to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report.

China Operations. The primary components within our operating expenses are as follows:

On a per BOE basis, lease operating expense was 7% lower primarily due to a 6% increase in lifting volumes.

DD&A expense per BOE decreased by 25% primarily due to the impact of the ceiling test impairments during 2015 and the first and second quarters of 2016.

In the first and second quarters of 2016, we recorded ceiling test impairments totaling \$66 million due to a net decrease in the discounted value of our proved reserves. The primary reason for the change in value was a 14% decrease in crude oil SEC pricing during the six months ended June 30, 2016. No ceiling test impairment was required during the third quarter of 2016. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded a ceiling test impairment of \$72 million due to a net decrease in the discounted value of our proved reserves.

Interest Expense. The following table presents information about interest expense. Interest expense associated with unproved oil and gas properties is capitalized into oil and gas properties.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	(In millions)			
Gross interest expense:				
Credit arrangements	\$2	\$2	\$11	\$8
Senior notes	35	35	105	98

Senior subordinated notes	—	—	—	21
Total gross interest expense	37	37	116	127
Capitalized interest	(15)	(8)	(35)	(23)
Net interest expense	\$22	\$29	\$81	\$104

Gross interest expense decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015, primarily due to the redemption of our 6 % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020 in April 2015. This decrease was partially offset by the additional interest expense associated with our \$700 million 5 % Senior Notes due 2026 issued in March 2015 and \$3 million of financing costs related to the fifth amendment to our Credit Agreement in 2016.

Capitalized interest increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, due to an increase in the average amount of unproved oil and gas properties, primarily related

to the acquisition of unproved properties during the second quarter of 2016. See Note 6, "Oil and Gas Properties," to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report.

Commodity Derivative Income (Expense). The fluctuations in commodity derivative income (expense) from period to period are due to the volatility of oil and natural gas prices and changes in our outstanding derivative instruments during these periods. The amount of unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives is the result of the change in the total fair value of our derivative positions from the prior period.

Three months ended September 30, 2016

The \$28 million gain recognized in "Commodity derivative income (expense)" in our consolidated statement of operations related to our derivative financial instruments is comprised of a \$39 million realized gain and a \$11 million unrealized loss. The components of the change in the fair value of our net derivative asset (liability) follow:

	Positions Settled in the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 (In millions)		
	Positions Settling After September 30, 2016	Total	
Net derivative asset at June 30, 2016	\$28 \$ 43	\$71	
Realized settlements	(39) —	(39)	
Change in fair value of settled positions	11 —	11	
Change in fair value of outstanding positions	— 17	17	
Total unrealized gain (loss)	(28) 17	(11)	
Net derivative asset (liability) at September 30, 2016	\$— \$ 60	\$60	

Nine months ended September 30, 2016

The \$122 million loss recognized in "Commodity derivative income (expense)" in our consolidated statement of operations related to our derivative financial instruments is comprised of a \$185 million realized gain and a \$307 million unrealized loss. The components of the change in the fair value of our net derivative asset (liability) follow:

	Positions Settled in the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 (In millions)		
	Positions Settling After September 30, 2016	Total	
Net derivative asset at December 31, 2015	\$214 \$ 153	\$367	
Realized settlements	(185) —	(185)	

Change in fair value of settled positions	(29)	—	(29)
Change in fair value of outstanding positions	—	(93)	(93)
Total unrealized gain (loss)	(214)	(93)	(307)
Net derivative asset (liability) at September 30, 2016	\$—	\$ 60	\$60

Taxes. Our effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate of 35% due to the change in valuation allowances, non-deductible expenses, state income taxes, the differences between international and U.S. federal statutory rates, AMT refunds and the impact of our China earnings being taxed both in the U.S. and China. Our future effective tax rates may also be impacted by additional ceiling test impairments or other items which generate deferred tax assets, deferred tax asset valuation allowances, and/or reversal of such valuation allowances. As long as we are in a net deferred tax asset position, our effective income tax rate will be significantly lower than the statutory rate. For periods with net income, our deferred tax asset position is reduced, which results in a decrease in the valuation allowance. For periods with a net loss, our deferred tax asset is increased, which results in an increase to the valuation allowance.

The effective tax rates for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were 8.7% and 35.2%, respectively. The following table summarizes our tax activity that derives our effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2016.

	Domestic	China	Total
		(In millions)	
Total income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 42	\$ 10	\$52
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	35 %	35 %	35 %
Tax expense (benefit) at statutory tax rate	15	3	18
State and local income taxes, net of tax effect	4	—	4
Change in valuation allowances	(17)	—	(17)
Foreign tax on foreign earnings	—	3	3
AMT tax credit refund	(4)	—	(4)
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ (2)	\$ 6	\$4
Effective tax rate			8.7 %

The effective tax rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were (0.9)% and 36.0%, respectively. The following table summarizes our tax activity that derives our effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2016.

	Domestic	China	Total
		(In millions)	
Total income (loss) before income taxes	\$(1,186)	\$ (46)	\$(1,232)
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	35 %	35 %	35 %
Tax expense (benefit) at statutory tax rate	(415)	(16)	(431)
State and local income taxes, net of tax effect	(5)	—	(5)
Change in valuation allowances	444	28	472
Foreign tax on foreign earnings	—	(12)	(12)
AMT tax credit refund	(13)	—	(13)
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$11	\$ —	\$11
Effective tax rate			(0.9)%

See Note 8, "Income Taxes," to our consolidated financial statements earlier in this report for additional disclosures.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2014, crude oil prices declined significantly primarily due to global supply and demand imbalances. Crude oil prices continued to decline in 2015 and remained depressed in the third quarter of 2016, as compared to periods prior to the fourth quarter of 2014. Given the future uncertainty regarding the timing and magnitude of an eventual recovery of crude oil prices, our planned capital spending for 2016 was reduced from 2015 levels to reduce deficit spending and preserve long-term liquidity.

During the first nine months of 2016, as a part of our strategy to optimize long-term liquidity, we issued 34.5 million additional shares of common stock through a public equity offering and received net proceeds of approximately \$776 million. A portion was used to repay borrowings under our credit facility and money market lines of credit. The remainder was used for general corporate purposes, which included the acquisition of additional properties in the Anadarko Basin STACK play for an

adjusted cash purchase price of approximately \$490 million. During the third quarter of 2016, we divested substantially all of our oil and gas assets in Texas for approximately \$380 million. A portion of the proceeds from the sale may be used to fund our remaining 2016 capital program.

Our updated 2016 capital budget, excluding estimated capitalized interest and direct internal costs of approximately \$120 million, is expected to be approximately \$750 million. Actual capital expenditure levels may vary significantly due to many factors, including drilling results; oil, natural gas and NGL prices; industry conditions; the prices and availability of goods and services; and the extent to which properties are acquired or non-strategic assets are sold. We continue to screen for attractive acquisition opportunities; however, the timing and size of acquisitions are unpredictable. We believe we have the operational flexibility to react quickly with our capital expenditures to changes in circumstances or fluctuations in our cash flows.

We continuously monitor our liquidity needs, coordinate our capital expenditure program with our expected cash flows and projected debt-repayment schedule, and evaluate our available alternative sources of liquidity, including selling non-strategic assets or potentially accessing debt and equity capital markets in light of current and expected economic conditions. We believe that our liquidity position and ability to generate cash flows from our operations will be adequate to fund 2016 operations and continue to meet our other obligations. We may from time to time seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for other debt or equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Credit Arrangements and Other Financing Activities. In March 2016, we entered into the fifth amendment to our Credit Agreement. This amendment changed certain definitions related to our financial covenants and decreased our interest coverage ratio from 3.0:1.0 to 2.5:1.0. Our borrowing capacity remains at \$1.8 billion and the facility maturity date remains June 2020. We incurred approximately \$3 million of financing costs related to this amendment, which were included in "Interest expense" on our consolidated statement of operations. At September 30, 2016, we had available borrowing capacity (before any amounts drawn) under our money market lines of credit of \$105 million, which was reduced from \$195 million at December 31, 2015 due to the downgrading of our debt rating by rating agencies during the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

At September 30, 2016, we had no borrowings outstanding under our money market lines of credit, no borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility and no letters of credit outstanding under our credit facility.

We have no scheduled maturities of senior notes until 2022. For a more detailed description of the terms of our credit arrangements and senior notes, see Note 11, "Debt," to our consolidated financial statements appearing earlier in this report.

As of October 27, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings and available borrowing capacity of \$1.8 billion under our revolving credit facility, and cash and cash equivalents of \$504 million. As of October 27, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under our money market lines of credit and available capacity of \$105 million.

Working Capital. Our working capital balance fluctuates primarily as a result of the timing and amount of borrowings or repayments under our credit arrangements, changes in the fair value of our outstanding commodity derivative instruments as well as the timing of receiving reimbursement of amounts paid by us for the benefit of joint venture partners. Without the effects of commodity derivative instruments, we typically have a working capital deficit or a relatively small amount of positive working capital. At September 30, 2016, we had positive working capital of \$314 million compared to negative working capital of \$22 million at December 31, 2015 due to proceeds from the sale of our Texas assets in the third quarter of 2016.

Cash Flows from Operations. Our primary source of capital and liquidity is cash flows from operations, which are primarily affected by the sale of our oil, natural gas and NGLs, as well as commodity prices, net of the effects of derivative contract settlements and changes in working capital.

Our net cash flows from operations were \$587 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, which decreased compared to net cash flows from operations of \$889 million for the same period in 2015. The primary drivers of lower operating cash flows were lower revenues as a result of lower commodity prices and lower realized derivative gains.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$829 million compared to \$1.3 billion for the same period in 2015. Cash used for capital additions in the first nine months of 2016 was approximately \$600 million lower than the same period in 2015 due to our planned reductions in 2016 capital spending resulting from the current economic environment for our industry. Cash paid for acquisitions of oil and gas properties in the first nine months of 2016 was \$372 million higher than the same period in 2015 due to our Anadarko Basin STACK acquisition in 2016. Proceeds received from sales of oil and gas properties in the first nine months of 2016 were \$313 million higher than the

same period in 2015. This increase is primarily due to the divestiture of substantially all of our oil and gas assets in Texas in 2016. For a more detailed description of the Anadarko Basin acquisition and Texas asset divestiture, see Note 6, "Oil and Gas Properties," to our consolidated financial statements appearing earlier in this report.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$715 million compared to \$389 million for the same period in 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we issued 34.5 million additional shares of common stock through a public equity offering and received net proceeds of approximately \$776 million, a portion of which was used to repay all outstanding borrowings under our credit facility and money market lines of credit. The remainder was used for general corporate purposes, which included the acquisition of additional properties in the Anadarko Basin STACK play.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we received net proceeds of \$815 million through the issuance of 25.3 million additional shares of common stock through a public equity offering, which were used to repay all borrowings under our credit facility and money market lines of credit. In addition, we received proceeds of \$691 million through the issuance of senior notes, which we used to redeem \$700 million of senior subordinated notes.

Capital Expenditures. Our capital investments for the first nine months of 2016 decreased 7% compared to the same period of 2015. The table below summarizes our capital investments.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In millions)	
Exploration and development (exclusive of leasehold)	\$502	\$873
Acquisitions	504	125
Leasing proved and unproved property (leasehold)	49	137
Pipeline	1	3
Total	\$1,056	\$1,138

Ceiling Test Impairment

We recorded ceiling test impairments for the first and second quarters of 2016 for both the U.S. and China due to the ceiling not exceeding the net capitalized costs of oil and gas properties. At September 30, 2016, the ceiling value for our reserves was calculated based upon SEC pricing of \$41.73 per barrel of oil and \$2.28 per MMBtu for natural gas. Using these prices, no ceiling test impairments were required at September 30, 2016. It is difficult to predict with reasonable certainty the amount of expected future impairments given the many factors impacting the ceiling test calculation including, but not limited to, future pricing, operating and development costs, upward or downward reserve revisions, reserve adds, and tax attributes. Subject to these numerous factors and inherent limitations, it is possible that we could experience additional ceiling test impairments in the future. Once recorded, a ceiling test impairment is not reversible at a later date even if oil and gas prices increase. Future declines in SEC pricing or downward revisions to our estimated proved reserves could result in additional ceiling test impairments of our oil and gas properties in subsequent periods.

Restructuring

In April 2015 and May 2016, we announced plans to restructure our organization primarily in response to the current commodity price environment and to improve margins, processes and cost efficiencies in operations. See Note 16, "Restructuring Costs," to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report for additional details regarding our restructuring activities.

Contractual Obligations

We have various contractual obligations in the normal course of our operations. For further information, see “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Contractual Obligations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. There have been no material changes to the disclosure since year-end 2015.

Commitments under Joint Operating Agreements. Most of our properties are operated through joint ventures under joint operating or similar agreements. Typically, the operator under a joint operating agreement enters into contracts, such as drilling contracts, for the benefit of all joint venture partners. Through the joint operating agreement, the non-operators reimburse, and in some cases advance, the funds necessary to meet the contractual obligations entered into by the operator. These obligations are

typically shared on a “working interest” basis. The joint operating agreement provides remedies to the operator if a non-operator does not satisfy its share of the contractual obligations. Occasionally, the operator is permitted by the joint operating agreement to enter into lease obligations and other contractual commitments that are then passed on to the non-operating joint interest owners as lease operating expenses, frequently without any identification as to the long-term nature of any commitments underlying such expenses.

Oil and Gas Derivatives

We use derivative contracts to manage the variability in cash flows caused by commodity price fluctuations associated with our anticipated oil and gas production for the next 24 to 36 months. As of September 30, 2016, we had no outstanding derivative contracts related to our NGL production. We do not use derivative instruments for trading purposes.

For a further discussion of our derivative activities, see "Oil, Natural Gas and NGL Prices" in Item 3 of this report. See the discussion and tables in Note 4, “Derivative Financial Instruments,” and Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements,” to our consolidated financial statements appearing earlier in this report for additional information regarding the accounting applicable to our oil and gas derivative contracts, a listing of open contracts and the estimated fair market value of those contracts as of September 30, 2016.

Between October 1, 2016 and October 27, 2016, we entered into additional natural gas derivative contracts. A listing of all our natural gas derivative contracts as of October 27, 2016 follows:

Period and Type of Instrument	Volume in MMBtus	NYMEX Contract Price Per MMBtu		
		Collars		
		Swaps	Floors	Ceilings
		(Weighted Average)	(Weighted Average)	(Weighted Average)
2016:				
Fixed-price swaps	18,400	\$2.28	\$ —	\$ —
Collars	2,760	—	4.00	4.54
2017:				
Fixed-price swaps	27,375	2.73	—	—
Collars	51,100	—	2.79	3.20
2018:				
Fixed-price swaps	10,950	3.01		
Collars	10,950	—	2.80	3.32

Accounting for Derivative Activities. As our derivative contracts are not designated for hedge accounting, they are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. We have in the past experienced, and are likely in the future to experience non-cash volatility in our reported earnings during periods of commodity price volatility. As of September 30, 2016, we had net derivative assets of \$60 million, of which 56%, based on total contracted volumes, was measured based upon a modified Black-Scholes valuation model and, as such, were classified as a Level 3 fair value measurement. The model considers various inputs including the following:

- forward prices for commodities;
- time value;
- volatility factors;
- counterparty credit risk; and

- current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments.

As a result, the value of these contracts at their respective settlement dates could be significantly different than their fair value as of September 30, 2016. We use counterparty rate of default values to assess the impact of non-performance risk when evaluating both our liabilities to and receivables from counterparties. See “— Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates — Commodity Derivative Activities” in Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and Note 4,

“Derivative Financial Instruments,” and Note 5, “Fair Value Measurements,” to our consolidated financial statements appearing earlier in this report for additional discussion of the accounting applicable to our oil and gas derivative contracts.

New Accounting Requirements

See Note 1, “Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” to our consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report for a discussion of new accounting requirements.

Forward-Looking Information

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). All statements, other than statements of historical facts included in this report, are forward-looking, including information relating to anticipated future events or results, such as planned capital expenditures, the availability and sources of capital resources to fund capital expenditures, estimates of reserves, projected production, estimates of operating costs, planned exploratory or developed drilling, projected cash flows and liquidity, business strategy and other plans and objectives for future operations. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by use of terms such as “may,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “project,” “target,” “goal,” “plan,” “should,” “will,” “predict,” “potential,” and “could,” or other expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, this information is based upon assumptions and anticipated results that are subject to numerous uncertainties and risks. Actual results may vary significantly from those anticipated due to many factors, including but not limited to, the following:

- oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids prices;
- environmental liabilities that are not covered by an effective indemnity or insurance;
- legislation or regulatory initiatives intended to address seismic activity;
- the timing and our success in discovering, producing and estimating reserves;
- sustained decline in commodity prices resulting in impairments of assets;
- ability to develop existing reserves or acquire new reserves;
- the availability and volatility of the securities, capital or credit markets and the cost of capital;
- maintaining sufficient liquidity to fund our operations and business strategies;
- the accuracy of and fluctuations in our reserves estimates due to sustained low commodity prices, incorrect assumptions and other causes;
- operating hazards inherent in the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas;
- general economic, financial, industry or business trends or conditions;
- the impact of, and changes in, legislation, law and governmental regulations, including those related to hydraulic fracturing, climate change, seismicity and over-the-counter derivatives;
- land, legal, regulatory, and ownership complexities inherent in the U.S. and Chinese oil and gas industries;
- the impact of regulatory approvals;
- the ability and willingness of current or potential lenders, derivative contract counterparties, customers and working interest owners to fulfill their obligations to us or to enter into transactions with us in the future on terms that are acceptable to us, including the creditworthiness of such counterparties;
- the prices and quantities of commodities reflected in our commodity derivative arrangements as compared to the actual prices or quantities of commodities we produce or use;
-

the volatility, instrument terms and liquidity in the commodity futures and commodity and financial derivatives markets;

drilling risks and results;

- the prices and availability of goods and services;
- the cost and availability of drilling rigs and other support services;
- global events that may impact our domestic and international operating contracts, markets and prices;
- our ability to monetize non-strategic assets, repay or refinance our existing indebtedness and the impact of changes in our investment ratings;
- labor conditions;
- weather conditions;
- competitive conditions;
- terrorism or civil or political unrest in a region or country;
- electronic, cyber or physical security breaches;
- changes in tax rates;
- inflation rates;
- the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures;
- the price and availability of, and demand for, competing energy sources;
- our ability to successfully execute our business and financial plans and strategies;
- the availability (or lack thereof) of acquisition, disposition or combination opportunities; and

the other factors affecting our business described under the caption “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

Should one or more of the risks described above occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements in this report, as well as all other written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this section and elsewhere in this report. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could affect us. Use caution and common sense when considering these forward-looking statements. Unless securities laws require us to do so, we do not undertake any obligation to publicly correct or update any forward-looking statements whether as a result of changes in internal estimates or expectations, new information, subsequent events or circumstances or otherwise.

Commonly Used Oil and Gas Terms

Below are explanations of some commonly used terms in the oil and gas business and in this report.

Barrel or Bbl. One stock tank barrel or 42 U.S. gallons of liquid volume.

Basis risk. The risk associated with the sales point price for oil or gas production varying from the reference (or settlement) price for a particular derivative transaction.

Bcf. Billion cubic feet.

BOE. One barrel of oil equivalent determined using the ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one barrel of crude oil or condensate, or 42 U.S. gallons for NGLs.

Btu. British thermal unit, which is the heat required to raise the temperature of a one-pound mass of water from 58.5 to 59.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

Development well. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Exploration well. A well drilled to find a new field or new reservoir. Generally, an exploratory well is any well that is not a development well, an extension well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.

Field. An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature or stratigraphic condition.

Liquids. Crude oil and NGLs.

Liquids-rich. Formations that contain crude oil or NGLs instead of, or as well as, natural gas.

MBbls. One thousand barrels of crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.

MBOE. One thousand barrels of oil equivalent.

Mcf. One thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

MMBOE. One million barrels of oil equivalent.

MMBtu. One million Btus.

MMMBtu. One billion Btus.

NGL. Natural gas liquid. Hydrocarbons which can be extracted from wet natural gas and become liquid under various combinations of increasing pressure and lower temperature. NGLs consist primarily of ethane, propane, butane and natural gasolines.

NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.

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

Resource play. A play targeting tight sand, coal bed or shale reservoirs. The reservoirs tend to cover large areas and lack the readily apparent traps, seals and discrete hydrocarbon-water boundaries that typically define conventional reservoirs. These reservoirs generally require horizontal drilling and stimulation treatments or other special recovery processes in order to be produced economically.

SCOOP. South-Central Oklahoma Oil Province. A field in the Anadarko Basin of Oklahoma in which we operate.

SEC pricing. The unweighted average first-day-of-the-month commodity price for crude oil (WTI) or natural gas (NYMEX) for the prior 12 months. The SEC provides a complete definition of the pricing methodology in their guidance “Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting.”

STACK. Sooner Trend Anadarko Canadian Kingfisher. A play in the Anadarko Basin of Oklahoma in which we operate.

Working interest. The operating interest that gives the owner the right to drill, produce and conduct operating activities on the property and a share of production, and requires the owner to pay a share of the costs of drilling and production operations.

WTI. West Texas Intermediate, a grade of crude oil commonly used as a benchmark in oil pricing.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in oil, natural gas and NGL prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates as discussed below.

Oil, Natural Gas and NGL Prices

Our decision on the quantity and price at which we choose to enter into derivative contracts is based in part on our view of current and future market conditions. While the use of derivative contracts can limit or reduce the downside risk of adverse price movements, their use also may limit future benefits from favorable price movements. In addition, the use of derivative contracts may involve basis risk. All of our derivative transactions have been carried out in the over-the-counter market. The use of derivative contracts also involves the risk that the counterparties, which generally are financial institutions, will be unable to meet the financial terms of such transactions. Our derivative contracts are with multiple counterparties to minimize our exposure to any individual counterparty. At September 30, 2016, 10 of our 16 counterparties accounted for approximately 85% of our contracted volumes with the largest counterparty accounting for approximately 12%.

As of September 30, 2016, of our remaining expected 2016 crude oil production, 6,992 MBbls were protected against price volatility using collars and swaps, over 51% of which have associated sold puts. The sold puts limit our downward price protection below the weighted average of our sold puts of \$74.62 per barrel. If the market price remains below \$74.62 per barrel, we receive the market price for our associated production plus the difference between our sold puts and the associated floors or fixed-price swaps, which averages \$15.32 per barrel. For 3,588 MBbls of our 2016 volumes, we have locked in an average minimum premium of \$14.04 over the market price using purchased calls. The weighted average strike price of the purchased calls approximates the weighted average strike price of the sold puts, thereby effectively locking in the value. As of September 30, 2016, of our expected 2017 crude oil production, 12,753 MBbls were protected against price volatility using collars and swaps, over 51% of which have associated sold puts. The sold puts limit our downward price protection below the weighted average price of our sold puts of \$73.83 per barrel. If the market price remains below \$73.83 per barrel, we receive the market price for our associated production plus the difference between our sold puts and the associated floors or fixed-price swaps, which averages \$15.06 per barrel. For 6,548 MBbls of our 2017 volumes, we have locked in an average minimum premium of \$13.54 over the market price using purchased calls.

For a further discussion of our derivative activities, see the discussion and tables in Note 4, "Derivative Financial Instruments," and Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements," to our consolidated financial statements appearing earlier in this report. For further discussion of the types of derivative positions, refer to Note 4, "Derivative Financial Instruments," within Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Interest Rates

We consider our interest rate exposure to be minimal because 100% of our obligations were at fixed rates as of September 30, 2016. A 10% increase in LIBOR would not impact our interest costs on debt outstanding as of September 30, 2016, but would decrease the fair value of our outstanding debt, as well as increase interest costs associated with future debt issuances or borrowings under our revolving credit facility and money market lines of credit.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The functional currency for our China operations is the U.S. dollar. To the extent that business transactions in a foreign country are not denominated in the U.S. dollar, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange risk. We consider our current risk exposure to exchange rate movements, based on net cash flows, to be immaterial. We did not

have any open derivative contracts related to foreign currencies at September 30, 2016.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based upon our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2016.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the third quarter of 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based upon our evaluation, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We have been named as a defendant in a number of lawsuits and are involved in various other disputes, all arising in the ordinary course of our business, such as (a) claims from royalty owners for disputed royalty payments, (b) commercial disputes, (c) personal injury claims and (d) property damage claims. Although the outcome of these lawsuits and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect these matters to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

In August 2016, the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH) announced its intent to resolve alleged systemic violations of the North Dakota air pollution control laws, N.D.C.C. ch. 23-25, N.D. Admin. Code art. 33-15, the North Dakota State Implementation Plan, and those provisions of the federal Clean Air Act and its body of implementing regulations for which the NDDH has been delegated authority by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), at the Company's facilities in North Dakota. The enforcement and settlement process results from EPA and North Dakota inspections of oil and gas facilities in North Dakota that revealed certain incidents of non-compliance at some facilities of the Company. Companies that voluntarily choose to enter into the Consent Decree do not admit any violations but choose to do so in order to avoid potentially harsher enforcement through subsequent inspections of operated facilities in North Dakota. The Company has entered into a Consent Decree that includes a payment of civil penalties and compliance with the terms and conditions therein. The penalties to be paid are also subject to possible reductions for early compliance with certain conditions therein for at least two years. In addition to the stipulated penalty there will be additional conditions added to facility permits requiring the Company to review and analyze its facility designs, and implement inspection and maintenance programs, among other conditions contained therein. Once signed, the Consent Decree will be filed with the North Dakota District Court in Burleigh County and subsequently reduced to a court order subject to termination upon consent from the Department of Health that all

terms of the Consent Decree have been completed to the Department's satisfaction or after two years, or a company may petition the court for termination. We do not anticipate that these penalties will exceed \$1 million.

In addition, from time to time we receive notices of violation from governmental and regulatory authorities in areas in which we operate related to alleged violations of environmental statutes or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. We cannot predict with certainty whether these notices of violation will result in fines or penalties, or if such fines or penalties are imposed, that they would individually or in the aggregate exceed \$100,000. If any fines or penalties are in fact imposed that are greater than \$100,000, or we expect to be greater than \$100,000, then we will disclose such fact in our subsequent filings. For a further discussion of our legal proceedings, see Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies," to our consolidated financial statements appearing earlier in this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes with respect to the risk factors previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2016.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
July 1 — July 31, 2016	5,361	\$ 43.87	—	—
August 1 — August 31, 2016	221,389	46.88	—	—
September 1 — September 30, 2016	10,507	43.49	—	—
Total	237,257	\$ 46.66	—	—

 All of the shares repurchased were surrendered by employees to pay tax withholding upon the vesting of restricted (1) stock awards and restricted stock units. These repurchases were not part of a publicly announced program to repurchase shares of our common stock.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Newfield Exploration Company dated July 22, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Newfield's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 27, 2015 (File No. 1-12534))
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Newfield (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Newfield's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 25, 2013 (File No. 1-12534))
†*10.1	Form of Tax Election Regarding Restricted Stock Unit Awards under the Newfield Exploration Company 2011 Omnibus Stock Plan
*31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Newfield Exploration Company pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
*31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Newfield Exploration Company pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
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*101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
*101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
*101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
*101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
*101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

* Filed or furnished herewith.

† Identifies management contracts and compensatory plans or arrangements.

SIGNATURE

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

NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY

Date: November 1, 2016 By: /s/ LAWRENCE S. MASSARO

Lawrence S. Massaro

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit Index

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