

NOBLE ENERGY INC
Form 10-Q
July 30, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

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: 001-07964

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation
or organization)
100 Glenborough Drive, Suite 100
Houston, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

73-0785597
(I.R.S. employer identification number)

77067
(Zip Code)

(281) 872-3100
(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 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required

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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.

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 Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

As of July 13, 2009, there were 173,394,620 shares of the registrant’s common stock, par value \$3.33 1/3 per share, outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008</u>	6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	25
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	39
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	40
<u>PART II</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	41
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	41
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	41
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	41
Item 4. <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	41
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	42
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	42

Table of ContentsPART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTSNOBLE ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in millions, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues				
Oil, Gas and NGL Sales	\$ 460	\$ 1,130	\$ 866	\$ 2,074
Income from Equity Method				
Investees	16	56	27	118
Other Revenues	15	19	39	38
Total Revenues	491	1,205	932	2,230
Costs and Expenses				
Lease Operating Expense	93	88	193	170
Production and Ad Valorem				
Taxes	23	51	42	94
Transportation Expense	13	16	25	29
Exploration Expense	33	103	75	143
Depreciation, Depletion and				
Amortization	196	196	396	399
General and Administrative	60	61	119	121
Asset Impairments	-	-	437	-
Other Operating (Income)				
Expense, Net	(3)	20	(11)	46
Total Operating Expenses	415	535	1,276	1,002
Operating Income (Loss)	76	670	(344)	1,228
Other (Income) Expense				
Loss on Commodity				
Derivative Instruments	139	828	66	1,065
Interest, Net of Amount				
Capitalized	23	17	41	34
Other Non-Operating				
(Income) Expense, Net	4	23	12	10
Total Non-Operating (Income)				
Expense	166	868	119	1,109
Income (Loss) Before Income				
Taxes	(90)	(198)	(463)	119
Income Tax Provision				
(Benefit)	(33)	(54)	(218)	48
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (57)	\$ (144)	\$ (245)	\$ 71
Earnings (Loss) Per Share,				
Basic	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.84)	\$ (1.42)	\$ 0.41

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Earnings (Loss) Per Share, Diluted	(0.33)	(0.84)	(1.42)	0.41
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding, Basic	173	172	173	172
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding, Diluted	173	172	173	175

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

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions)

	(unaudited) June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 956	\$ 1,140
Accounts Receivable, Net	450	423
Commodity Derivative Assets, Current	203	437
Other Current Assets	128	158
Total Assets, Current	1,737	2,158
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Oil and Gas Properties (Successful Efforts Method of Accounting)	12,161	11,963
Property, Plant and Equipment, Other	224	175
Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross	12,385	12,138
Accumulated Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	(3,504)	(3,134)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	8,881	9,004
Goodwill	758	759
Other Noncurrent Assets	475	463
Total Assets	\$ 11,851	\$ 12,384
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable - Trade	\$ 493	\$ 579
Income Taxes Payable	69	130
Deferred Income Taxes, Net, Current	25	142
Other Current Liabilities	303	323
Total Liabilities, Current	890	1,174
Long-Term Debt	2,416	2,241
Deferred Income Taxes, Noncurrent	1,947	2,174
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	539	486
Total Liabilities	5,792	6,075
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock - Par Value \$1.00; 4 million Shares Authorized, None Issued	-	-
Common Stock - Par Value \$3.33 1/3; 250 Million Shares Authorized; 193 Million and 192 Million Shares Issued, Respectively	645	641
Additional Paid in Capital	2,229	2,193
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(91)	(110)
Treasury Stock, at Cost; 19 Million Shares	(615)	(614)
Retained Earnings	3,891	4,199

Total Shareholders' Equity		6,059		6,309
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	11,851	\$	12,384

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

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (245)	\$ 71
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	396	399
Asset Impairments	437	-
Deferred Income Taxes	(359)	10
Income from Equity Method Investees	(27)	(118)
Dividends from Equity Method Investees	5	121
Unrealized Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments	358	934
Settlement of Previously Recognized Hedge Losses	-	(101)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(38)	6
Gain on Asset Sale	(24)	-
Other Adjustments for Noncash Items Included in Income	46	122
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	7	(276)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Current Assets	17	(28)
Increase in Accounts Payable	10	64
(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(47)	(41)
Other Assets and Liabilities, Net	(38)	(9)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	498	1,154
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(777)	(932)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	109
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(777)	(823)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Exercise of Stock Options	13	24
Excess Tax Benefits from Stock-Based Awards	3	23
Dividends Paid, Common Stock	(63)	(53)
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(1)	(2)
Proceeds from Credit Facilities	340	450
Repayment of Credit Facilities	(1,161)	(425)
Net Proceeds from Issuance of 8 ¼% Senior Notes	989	-
Repayment of Installment Note	(25)	(25)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	95	(8)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(184)	323
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,140	660
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 956	\$ 983

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

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Common Stock		
Balance, Beginning of Period	\$ 641	\$ 636
Exercise of Stock Options	2	4
Restricted Stock Awards, Net	2	1
Balance, End of Period	645	641
Capital in Excess of Par Value		
Balance, Beginning of Period	2,193	2,106
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	24	20
Exercise of Stock Options	11	20
Tax Benefits Related to Exercise of Stock Options	3	23
Restricted Stock Awards, Net	(2)	(1)
Rabbi Trust Shares Sold	-	2
Balance, End of Period	2,229	2,170
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		
Balance, Beginning of Period	(110)	(284)
Oil and Gas Cash Flow Hedges:		
Realized Amounts Reclassified Into Earnings	20	97
Interest Rate Cash Flow Hedges:		
Unrealized Change in Fair Value	-	(7)
Net Change in Other	(1)	(1)
Balance, End of Period	(91)	(195)
Treasury Stock at Cost		
Balance, Beginning of Period	(614)	(613)
Purchases of Treasury Stock	(1)	(2)
Rabbi Trust Shares Sold	-	2
Balance, End of Period	(615)	(613)
Retained Earnings		
Balance, Beginning of Period	4,199	2,964
Net Income (Loss)	(245)	71
Cash Dividends (\$0.36 Per Share and \$0.30 Per Share, Respectively)	(63)	(53)
Balance, End of Period	3,891	2,982
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 6,059	\$ 4,985

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

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Other Operating (Income) Expense, Net		4		3		16		10
Total	\$	(3)	\$	20	\$	(11)	\$	46
Other Non-Operating (Income) Expense, Net								
Deferred Compensation Expense	\$	5	\$	29	\$	10	\$	22
Interest Income		(1)		(6)		(1)		(12)
Other (Income) Expense, Net		-		-		3		-
Total	\$	4	\$	23	\$	12	\$	10

(1) Includes amounts related to our 100%-owned Ecuador integrated power project. The project includes the Amistad natural gas field, offshore Ecuador, which supplies natural gas to fuel the Machala power plant located in Machala, Ecuador. Electricity generation expense includes all operating and non-operating expenses associated with the plant, including depreciation, depletion and amortization expense (DD&A) and changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts. We recognized a net increase of \$2 million in the allowance during second quarter 2009 and a net decrease of \$40 million in the allowance during the first six months of 2009. We recognized net increases of \$3 million and \$6 million in the allowance during the second quarter and first six months of 2008, respectively. See Allowance for Doubtful Accounts below.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

(2) In February 2008, effective July 1, 2007, we sold our interest in Argentina for a sales price of \$117.5 million. The gain on sale was deferred until second quarter 2009 when the Argentine government approved the sale.

(3) Second quarter 2009 includes a \$19 million charge on legal settlement (See Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies), offset by a \$15 million gain on legal settlement related to reimbursement of bonuses paid for federal leases offshore California.

(4) Amount represents receipt of insurance claims related to Hurricane Katrina damage.

Balance Sheet Information – Other balance sheet information is as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008 (in millions)
Other Current Assets		
Inventories, Current	\$ 107	\$ 105
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Current	21	27
Asset Held for Sale (1)	-	26
Total	\$ 128	\$ 158
Other Noncurrent Assets		
Equity Method Investments	\$ 335	\$ 311
Mutual Fund Investments	90	84
Commodity Derivative Assets, Noncurrent	7	33
Other Assets, Noncurrent	43	35
Total	\$ 475	\$ 463
Other Current Liabilities		
Accrued and Other Liabilities, Current	\$ 182	\$ 215
Commodity Derivative Liabilities, Current	39	23
Asset Retirement Obligations, Current	44	27
Interest Payable	38	9
Short-Term Borrowings	-	25
Deferred Gain on Asset Sale, Current (2)	-	24
Total	\$ 303	\$ 323
Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred Compensation Liabilities, Noncurrent	\$ 182	\$ 159
Asset Retirement Obligations, Noncurrent	187	184
Accrued Benefit Costs, Noncurrent	83	81
Commodity Derivative Liabilities, Noncurrent	53	2
Other Liabilities, Noncurrent	34	60
Total	\$ 539	\$ 486

(1) The Main Pass asset was reclassified as held-and-used and impaired during first quarter 2009. Estimated proved reserves attributed to this property were less than 1% of our total estimated proved reserves. See Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements

(2) See footnote (2) to Statements of Operations Information above.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Through December 31, 2008, we had recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$57 million related to our Ecuador power operations. The allowance was necessary to cover potentially uncollectible balances, as certain entities purchasing electricity in Ecuador have been slow to pay amounts due us. As a result of pursuing various strategies to protect our interests, including international arbitration and litigation, we reached a settlement in fourth quarter 2008. In March and April 2009, we received total payments of \$60 million in accordance with the terms of the settlement, against which a reserve of \$46 million had previously been recorded. Accordingly, we reduced the allowance for doubtful accounts by \$46 million and included the amount as a reduction in electricity generation expense during first quarter 2009. We recorded additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2 million and \$8 million during the second quarter and first six months of 2009, respectively, related to current period commodity and electricity sales.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Adoption of FSP SFAS 132(R) – In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 132(R), “Employers’ Disclosures About Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets” (FSP SFAS 132(R)). FSP SFAS 132(R) requires employers to make additional disclosures about plan assets for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans beginning with annual periods ending after December 15, 2009. The requirements apply to entities that are subject to the disclosure requirements of SFAS 132(R). Disclosures are to provide an understanding of how investment allocation decisions are made, the major categories of plan assets, the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets, the effect of fair-value measurements using significant unobservable inputs on changes in plan assets for the period, and significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. We adopted FSP SFAS 132(R) as of January 1, 2009. The statement provides only for enhanced annual disclosures and does not require additional interim disclosures. Adoption had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Adoption of SFAS 141(R) and SFAS 160 – In 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), “Business Combinations” (SFAS 141(R)) and SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements” (SFAS 160). These statements require most identifiable assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interests to be recorded at full fair value and require noncontrolling interests to be reported as a component of equity. Both statements are effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141(R) will be applied to business combinations occurring after the effective date and SFAS 160 will be applied prospectively to all noncontrolling interests, including any that arose before the effective date. We adopted SFAS 141(R) and SFAS 160 as of January 1, 2009. There were no non-controlling interests at adoption date. Adoption had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Adoption of SFAS 157 – SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (SFAS 157) establishes a single authoritative definition of fair value based upon the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and creates a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the standard, additional disclosures are required, including disclosures of fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy. As of January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 related to our financial assets and liabilities. As of January 1, 2009, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 related to our nonfinancial assets and liabilities, including nonfinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a business combination; impaired property, plant and equipment; goodwill impairment assessments; and initial recognition of asset retirement obligations. Adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements. See also Note 15 – Recently Issued Pronouncements.

Adoption of SFAS 161 – In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 amends and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (SFAS 133), and requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of derivative instruments and related gains and losses, and disclosures about credit risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. We adopted SFAS 161 as of January 1, 2009. The statement provides only for enhanced disclosures. Therefore, adoption had no impact on our financial position or results of operations. See Note 4 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

Adoption of SFAS 165 – In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events” (SFAS 165). SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. In particular, SFAS 165 sets forth:

- The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements (through the date that the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued);
- The circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and
- The disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

SFAS 165 is effective for interim or annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and is to be applied prospectively. We adopted SFAS 165 as of June 30, 2009. We have evaluated subsequent events after the balance sheet date of June 30, 2009 through July 30, 2009 which is the date the financial statements were issued.

Adoption of SFAS 168 – In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, “The ‘FASB Accounting Standards Codification’ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” (SFAS 168). SFAS 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (Codification), which officially commenced July 1, 2009, to become the source of authoritative US GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative US GAAP for SEC registrants. The subsequent issuances of new standards will be in the form of Accounting Standards Updates that will be included in the Codification. Generally, the Codification is not expected to change US GAAP. All other accounting literature excluded from the Codification will be considered nonauthoritative. SFAS 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. We will adopt SFAS 168 for our quarter ending September 30, 2009. We are currently evaluating the effect on our financial statement disclosures as all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be referenced in accordance with the Codification.

Adoption of EITF Issue 08-06 – In November 2008, the FASB ratified the consensus reached in EITF Issue 08-06, “Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations” (EITF 08-06). EITF 08-06 was issued to address questions that arose regarding the application of the equity method subsequent to the issuance of SFAS 141(R). EITF 08-06 concluded that equity method investments should continue to be recognized using a cost accumulation model, thus continuing to include transaction costs in the carrying amount of the equity method investment. In addition, EITF 08-06 clarifies that an impairment assessment should be applied to the equity method investment as a whole, rather than to the individual assets underlying the investment. EITF 08-06 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We adopted EITF 08-06 as of January 1, 2009. Adoption had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Adoption of Recent Staff Positions – In April 2009, the FASB issued three related staff positions to clarify the application of SFAS 157 to fair value measurements in the current economic environment, modify the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities, and require companies to disclose the fair value of financial instruments in interim periods. The final staff positions are effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009.

- FSP SFAS 157-4 – FASB Staff Position No. 157-4, “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability has Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly” provides guidance on how to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities under SFAS 157 in the current economic environment and reemphasizes that the objective of a fair value measurement remains the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability at the measurement date.
- FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2 – FASB Staff Position No. 115-2 and 124-2, “Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments” modifies the requirements for recognizing other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and significantly changes the existing impairment model for such securities. It also modifies the presentation of other-than-temporary impairment losses and increases the frequency of and expands already required disclosures about other-than-temporary impairment for debt and equity securities.
- FSP SFAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 – FASB Staff Position No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” requires disclosures of the fair value of financial instruments within the scope of

SFAS 107 in interim financial statements, adding to the current requirement to make those disclosures in annual financial statements. The staff position also requires that companies disclose the method or methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments and a discussion of changes, if any, in the method or methods and significant assumptions during the period.

We adopted the new staff positions for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Adoption had no impact on our financial position or results of operations. See Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements for interim disclosures required by FSP SFAS 107-1 and APB 28-1.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 3 – Debt

On February 27, 2009, we closed an offering of \$1 billion senior unsecured notes receiving net proceeds of \$989 million, after deducting the discount and underwriting fees. The notes are due March 1, 2019, and pay interest semi-annually at 8¼%. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$2 million were incurred and are being amortized to expense over the life of the debt issue. Substantially all of the net proceeds from the offering were used to repay outstanding indebtedness under our revolving credit facility maturing 2012. The notes are senior unsecured debt and will rank pari passu with any of our other senior unsecured indebtedness with respect to the payment of both principal and interest.

On May 11, 2009, we made the final \$25 million installment payment to the seller of properties we purchased in 2007. Interest on the unpaid amount was due quarterly and accrued at a LIBOR rate plus .30%. The interest rate was 1.51% at the date of payment.

Our debt consists of the following:

	June 30, 2009	Interest Rate	December 31, 2008	Interest Rate
	Debt		Debt	
	(in millions, except percentages)			
Credit Facility	\$ 785	0.62%	\$ 1,606	0.80%
5 ¼% Senior Notes, due April 15, 2014	200	5.25%	200	5.25%
8 ¼% Senior Notes, due March 1, 2019	1,000	8.25%	-	-
7 ¼% Notes, due October 15, 2023	100	7.25%	100	7.25%
8% Senior Notes, due April 1, 2027	250	8.00%	250	8.00%
7 ¼% Senior Debentures, due August 1, 2097	89	7.25%	89	7.25%
Long-term Debt	2,424		2,245	
Installment Payment, due May 11, 2009	-	-	25	4.18%
Total Debt	2,424		2,270	
Unamortized Discount	(8)		(4)	
Total Debt, Net of Discount	\$ 2,416		\$ 2,266	

Note 4 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Objectives and Strategies for Using Derivative Instruments – We are exposed to certain risks relating to our ongoing business operations. The primary risk managed by using derivative instruments is commodity price risk. We use various commodity derivative instruments in connection with forecasted crude oil and natural gas sales to minimize the impact of commodity price fluctuations. Such instruments include variable to fixed price swaps, collars and basis swaps.

We may also use derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk by entering into forward contracts or swap agreements to minimize the impact of interest rate fluctuations associated with fixed or floating rate borrowings. We may designate these as cash flow hedges.

In accordance with US GAAP for derivative instruments and hedging activities, all of our derivative instruments are reflected as either assets or liabilities at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets. See Note 5 – Fair Value

Measurements for a discussion of methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of our commodity derivative instruments and gross amounts of commodity derivative assets and liabilities.

Derivative instruments expose us to counterparty credit risk. Our commodity derivative instruments are currently with a diversified group of financial institutions, a majority of which are lenders under our credit facility arrangement. Certain of these financial institutions have received capital injections and other forms of support from government sources, and may require additional financial assistance in the future to remain viable. Discontinuance of government support to these institutions could have an adverse impact on the collectibility of our derivative receivables. We generally execute commodity derivative instruments under master agreements which allow us, in the event of default, to elect early termination of all contracts with the defaulting counterparty. If we choose to elect early termination, all asset and liability positions with the defaulting counterparty would be net cash settled at the time of election.

We monitor the creditworthiness of our counterparties. However, we are not able to predict sudden changes in counterparties' creditworthiness. In addition, even if such changes are not sudden, we may be limited in our ability to mitigate an increase in counterparty credit risk. Possible actions would be to transfer our position to another counterparty or request a voluntary termination of the derivative contracts resulting in a cash settlement. Should one of these financial counterparties not perform, we may not realize the benefit of some of our derivative instruments under lower commodity prices as well as incur a loss. See also Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Commodity Derivative Instruments – During 2009 and 2008 we accounted for our commodity derivative instruments using mark-to-market accounting, and we recognize all gains and losses on such instruments in earnings during the period in which they occur. Prior to January 1, 2008, we elected to designate certain of our commodity derivative instruments as cash flow hedges. Net derivative gains and losses that were deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss (AOCL) as of January 1, 2008, as a result of previous cash flow hedge accounting, are reclassified to earnings in future periods as the original hedged transactions occur. See Derivatives in SFAS 133 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships table below.

As of June 30, 2009, we had entered into the following crude oil derivative instruments:

		Variable to Fixed Price Swaps			Collars		
Production		Bbls	Weighted Average		Bbls	Weighted Average	Weighted Average Ceiling Price
Period	Index	Per Day	Fixed Price	Index	Per Day	Floor Price	
2009	NYMEX WTI	9,000	\$ 88.43	NYMEX WTI	6,700	\$ 79.70	\$ 90.60
2009	Dated Brent	2,000	87.98	Dated Brent	4,924	71.40	88.36
2009 Average		11,000	88.35		11,624	76.19	89.65
2010	NYMEX WTI			NYMEX WTI	14,500	61.48	75.63
2010	Dated Brent			Dated Brent	6,000	63.83	73.79
2010 Average					20,500	62.17	75.10

From July 1, 2009 to July 27, 2009, we entered into an additional Dated Brent collar covering 1,000 Bbls per day for calendar year 2010 with floor and ceiling prices of \$65.00 and \$75.00, respectively. We also entered into an additional NYMEX WTI collar covering 1,000 Bbls per day for calendar year 2011 with floor and ceiling prices of \$70.00 and \$82.40, respectively.

As of June 30, 2009, we had entered into the following natural gas derivative instruments:

		Collars		
Production		MMBtu	Weighted Average	Weighted Average
Period	Index	Per Day	Floor Price	Ceiling Price
2009	NYMEX HH	170,000	\$ 9.15	\$ 10.81
2009	IFERC CIG (1)	15,000	6.00	9.90
2009 Average		185,000	8.90	10.73
2010		160,000	5.88	6.84

	NYMEX HH			
	IFERC			
2010	CIG	15,000	6.25	8.10
2010 Average		175,000	5.91	6.95

	NYMEX HH			
2011		90,000	5.92	7.04

(1) Colorado Interstate Gas – Northern System

From July 1, 2009 to July 27, 2009, we entered into additional NYMEX HH collars covering 50,000 MMBtu per day for calendar years 2010 and 2011 with weighted average floor and ceiling prices of \$6.00 and \$6.40, respectively.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

As of June 30, 2009, we had entered into the following natural gas basis swaps:

Basis Swaps				
Production Period	Index	Index Less Differential	MMBtu Per Day	Weighted Average Differential
2009	IFERC CIG	NYMEX HH	140,000	\$ (2.49)
2010	IFERC CIG	NYMEX HH	90,000	(1.68)

From July 1, 2009 to July 27, 2009, we entered into additional IFERC CIG for NYMEX HH basis swaps covering 10,000 MMBtu per day for calendar year 2010, and 40,000 MMBtu per day for calendar year 2011, with weighted average differential prices of \$(0.90) and \$(0.88), respectively.

Interest Rate Derivative Instruments – Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps or interest rate “locks” designated as cash flow hedges are reported in AOCL, to the extent the hedge is effective, until the forecasted transaction occurs, at which time they are recorded as adjustments to interest expense over the term of the related notes. During the first six months of 2008, we had two interest rate swaps, or interest rate “locks”, each in the notional amount of \$500 million. The locks were based on five and ten year US Treasury rates of 3.55% and 4.15%, respectively, and were scheduled to expire in September 2008. The locks were designated as cash flow hedges. The net increase in fair value of \$20 million (net of tax) for second quarter 2008 and the net decrease in fair value of \$7 million (net of tax) for the first six months of 2008 were reported in AOCL. The locks were settled in July 2008 at a cost of \$0.2 million.

Fair Value Amounts and Gains and Losses on Derivative Instruments – The fair values of derivative instruments in our consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

Derivative Instruments Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under SFAS 133

(in millions) Commodity Derivative Instruments	Asset Derivative Instruments				Liability Derivative Instruments			
	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008		June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
	Current Assets	\$ 203	Current Assets	\$ 437	Current Liabilities	\$ 39	Current Liabilities	\$ 23
	Noncurrent Assets	7	Noncurrent Assets	33	Noncurrent Liabilities	53	Noncurrent Liabilities	2
Total		\$ 210		\$ 470		\$ 92		\$ 25

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

The effect of derivative instruments on our consolidated statements of operations was as follows:

Derivative Instruments Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under SFAS 133

	Amount of (Gain) Loss on Derivative Instruments Recognized in Income		Six Months Ended	
	Three Months Ended		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions)			
Commodity Derivative Instruments				
Realized Mark-to-Market (Gain) Loss (1)	\$ (138)	\$ 112	\$ (292)	\$ 131
Unrealized Mark-to-Market Loss (1)	277	716	358	934
Total (Gain) Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments	\$ 139	\$ 828	\$ 66	\$ 1,065

(1) Amounts are included in the line item "Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments" in our consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Instruments in Previously Designated SFAS 133 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships

	Amount of (Gain) Loss on Derivative Instruments Recognized in OCI		Amount of (Gain) Loss on Derivative Instruments Reclassified from AOCL	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions)		(in millions)	
Three Months Ended June 30,				
Commodity Derivative Instruments (1)				
Crude Oil (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 93
Natural Gas (2)	-	-	-	2
Treasury Rate Locks	-	(32)	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ (32)	\$ 15	\$ 95
Six Months Ended June 30,				
Commodity Derivative Instruments (1)				
Crude Oil (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ 190
Natural Gas (2)	-	-	-	(35)
Treasury Rate Locks	-	11	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 32	\$ 155

- (1) Includes effect of commodity derivative instruments previously accounted for as cash flow hedges. Net derivative gains and losses that were deferred in AOCL as of January 1, 2008, as a result of previous cash flow hedge accounting, are reclassified to earnings in future periods as the original hedged transactions occur.
- (2) The amount of (Gain) Loss reclassified from AOCL on Derivative Instrument is recognized in Oil, Gas and NGL Sales within our consolidated statement of operations.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

AOCL – As of June 30, 2009, the balance in AOCL included net deferred losses of \$29 million related to the fair value of commodity derivative instruments previously accounted for as cash flow hedges. The net deferred losses are net of deferred income tax benefits of \$17 million. Approximately \$22 million of deferred losses (net of tax) related to the fair values of the commodity derivative instruments previously designated as cash flow hedges and remaining in AOCL at June 30, 2009 will be reclassified to earnings during the next 12 months as the forecasted transactions occur, and will be recorded as a reduction in oil and gas sales of approximately \$36 million before tax. All forecasted transactions currently being hedged and for which amounts remain in AOCL at June 30, 2009, are expected to occur by December 2010.

Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements

US GAAP for fair value measurements establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. We use Level 1 inputs when available as Level 1 inputs generally provide the most reliable evidence of fair value.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are reported at fair value on a recurring basis in our consolidated balance sheets. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Cash, Cash Equivalents, Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable – The carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature or maturity of the instruments.

Mutual Fund Investments – Our mutual fund investments, which primarily include assets held in a rabbi trust, consist of various publicly-traded mutual funds that include investments ranging from equities to money market instruments. The fair values are based on quoted market prices for identical assets.

Commodity Derivative Instruments – Our commodity derivative instruments consist of variable to fixed price commodity swaps, collars and basis swaps. We estimate the fair values of these instruments based on published commodity futures price strips for the underlying commodities as of the date of the estimate. The discount rate used in the discounted cash flow projections is based on published LIBOR rates, Eurodollar futures rates and interest swap rates. The fair values of commodity derivative instruments in an asset position include a measure of counterparty credit risk, and the fair values of commodity derivative instruments in a liability position include a measure of our own nonperformance risk, each based on the current published credit default swap rates. In addition, for collars, we estimate the option value of the contract floors and ceilings using an option pricing model which takes into account market volatility, market prices and contract terms. See Note 4 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

Patina Deferred Compensation Liability - The value is dependant upon the fair values of mutual fund investments and shares of Noble Energy common stock held in a rabbi trust. See Mutual Fund Investments above.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Measurement information for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis was as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using					
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) (in millions)	Adjustment (1)	Fair Value Measurement	
As of June 30, 2009						
Financial Assets:						
Mutual Fund Investments	\$ 90	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90	
Commodity Derivative						
Instruments	-	245	-	(35)	210	
Financial Liabilities:						
Commodity Derivative						
Instruments	-	(127)	-	35	(92)	
Patina Deferred Compensation Liability	(139)	-	-	-	(139)	
As of December 31, 2008						
Financial Assets:						
Mutual Fund Investments	84	-	-	-	84	
Commodity Derivative						
Instruments	-	492	-	(22)	470	
Financial Liabilities:						
Commodity Derivative						
Instruments	-	(47)	-	22	(25)	
Patina Deferred Compensation Liability	(123)	-	-	-	(123)	

(1) Amount represents the impact of master netting agreements that allow us to net cash settle asset and liability positions with the same counterparty.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are reported at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in our consolidated balance sheets. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Asset Impairments – In accordance with US GAAP for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, we review a proved oil and gas property for impairment when events and circumstances indicate a possible decline in the recoverability of the carrying value of such property. We estimate the future cash flows expected in connection with the property and compare such future cash flows to the carrying amount of the property to determine if the carrying amount is recoverable. If the carrying amount of the property exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, the carrying amount of the property is reduced to its estimated fair value. Fair value may be estimated using comparable market data, a discounted cash flow method, or a combination of the two. In the discounted cash flow method, estimated future cash flows are based on management's expectations for the future and include estimates of

future oil and gas production, commodity prices based on published commodity futures price strips as of the date of the estimate, operating and development costs, and a risk-adjusted discount rate.

As a result of a significant decline in the forward natural gas futures price strip at March 31, 2009, we reviewed our oil and gas properties that are sensitive to natural gas price decreases for impairment. We determined that the carrying amount of Granite Wash, an onshore US area where we have significantly reduced investments beginning in 2007, was not recoverable from future cash flows and, therefore, was impaired at March 31, 2009. We reduced Granite Wash to its fair value, which was determined using the discounted cash flow method described above, as comparable market data was not available. We also impaired the Main Pass asset which had been reclassified from held-for-sale to held-and-used. Total pre-tax (non-cash) impairments for first quarter 2009 were \$437 million. The impaired assets, which had a total carrying amount of \$753 million, were reduced to their estimated fair value of \$316 million. The asset impairments were Level 3 fair value measurements.

Asset Retirement Obligations Incurred in Current Period – We estimate the fair values of asset retirement obligations (AROs) based on discounted cash flow projections using numerous estimates, assumptions and judgments regarding such factors as the existence of a legal obligation for an ARO; estimated probabilities, amounts and timing of settlements; the credit-adjusted risk-free rate to be used; and inflation rates. See Note 7 – Asset Retirement Obligations for a summary of changes in AROs. Asset retirement obligations incurred in the current period were Level 3 fair value measurements.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Debt –The fair value of fixed-rate debt is estimated based on the published market prices for the same or similar issues. The fair value of floating-rate debt is estimated using the carrying amounts because the interest rates paid on such debt are set for periods of three months or less. See Note 3 – Debt.

Additional information regarding our debt is as follows:

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Total Debt, Net of Unamortized Discount	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,172

Note 6 – Capitalized Exploratory Well Costs

Changes in capitalized exploratory well costs are as follows and exclude amounts that were capitalized and subsequently expensed in the same period:

	Six Months Ended June 30, (in millions)	
Capitalized Exploratory Well Costs, Beginning of Period	\$	501
Additions to Capitalized Exploratory Well Costs Pending Determination of Proved Reserves		96
Reclassified to Property, Plant and Equipment Based on Determination of Proved Reserves		(88)
Capitalized Exploratory Well Costs Charged to Expense		(9)
Capitalized Exploratory Well Costs, End of Period	\$	500

The following table provides an aging of capitalized exploratory well costs (suspended well costs) based on the date the drilling was completed and the number of projects for which exploratory well costs have been capitalized for a period greater than one year since the completion of drilling:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Exploratory Well Costs Capitalized for a Period of One Year or Less	\$ 225	\$ 256
Exploratory Well Costs Capitalized for a Period Greater Than One Year After Completion of Drilling	275	245
Balance at End of Period	\$ 500	\$ 501
Number of Projects with Exploratory Well Costs That Have Been Capitalized for a Period Greater Than One Year After Completion of Drilling	4	6

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

The following table provides a further aging of those exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year since the completion of drilling as of June 30, 2009:

Project	Total	Suspended Since		2006 & Prior
		2008	2007	
		(in millions)		
West Africa	\$ 221	\$ 61	\$ 140	\$ 20
Redrock (deepwater Gulf of Mexico)	17	-	-	17
Flyndre (North Sea)	15	-	12	3
Selkirk (North Sea)	22	-	22	-
Total Exploratory Well Costs Capitalized for a Period Greater Than One Year After Completion of Drilling	\$ 275	\$ 61	\$ 174	\$ 40

West Africa – The West Africa project includes Blocks O and I offshore Equatorial Guinea and the YoYo concession and Tilapia production sharing contract offshore Cameroon. Since drilling the initial well for this project, additional seismic work has been completed and exploration and appraisal wells have been drilled to further evaluate our discoveries. The West Africa development team is proceeding with a program to further define the resources in this area such that an optimal development program may be designed. Accordingly, a development plan for the Aseng (formerly Benita) discovery on Block I was submitted to the Equatorial Guinean government in December 2008, and has been approved. In addition to the exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year for the West Africa project, we have incurred \$43 million in suspended costs related to additional drilling activity in West Africa through June 30, 2009.

Redrock (Deepwater Gulf of Mexico) – Redrock (Mississippi Canyon Block 204) was a 2006 natural gas/condensate discovery and is currently considered a co-development candidate with Raton South (Mississippi Canyon Block 292). The anticipated development plan consists of tying Raton South back to the Matterhorn facility for processing and then connecting Redrock into this gathering system. Tie-back of Redrock is anticipated to occur following the development of Raton South planned in 2010.

Flyndre (North Sea) – The Flyndre project is located in the UK sector of the North Sea and we successfully completed an exploratory appraisal well in 2007. We are currently working with the project operator and other partners to finalize the field development plan and relevant operating agreements.

Selkirk (North Sea) – The Selkirk project is also located in the UK sector of the North Sea. Capitalized costs to date primarily consist of the cost of drilling an appraisal well which was then sidetracked to the original discovery well location, to ensure presence of effective reservoir, and suspended as a future producer. We are currently working with our partners on an alternative host and to reduce costs.

Note 7 – Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations consist primarily of estimated costs of dismantlement, removal, site reclamation and similar activities associated with our oil and gas properties. See Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements for a discussion of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of asset retirement obligations. Changes in asset retirement obligations were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Asset Retirement Obligations, Beginning of Period	\$ 211	\$ 144
Liabilities Incurred in Current Period	4	14
Liabilities Settled in Current Period	(8)	(7)
Revisions	17	6
Accretion Expense	7	4
Asset Retirement Obligations, End of Period	\$ 231	\$ 161

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Liabilities settled and revisions in 2009 relate primarily to the Main Pass asset. Accretion expense is included in DD&A expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Note 8 – Employee Benefit Plans

We have a noncontributory, tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan covering employees who were hired prior to May 1, 2006. We also have an unfunded, nonqualified restoration plan that provides the pension plan formula benefits that cannot be provided by the qualified pension plan because of pay deferrals and the compensation and benefit limitations imposed on the pension plan by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Net periodic benefit cost related to the retirement and restoration plans was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		Six Months Ended June 30, 2009					
	2008		2008					
	(in millions)							
Service Cost	\$	3	\$	3	\$	6	\$	6
Interest Cost		3		3		6		6
Expected Return on Plan Assets		(3)		(3)		(7)		(6)
Other		-		1		1		1
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$	3	\$	4	\$	6	\$	7

Note 9 – Stock-Based Compensation

We recognized stock-based compensation expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	
	2008		2008	
	(in millions)			
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	\$	12	\$	24
Tax Benefit Recognized		(4)		(8)

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we granted 1.5 million stock options with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$18.76 per share and awarded 0.6 million shares of restricted stock subject to service conditions with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$50.33 per share. In 2009, we began making grants of restricted stock under the Noble Energy, Inc. 1992 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan that will time-vest 20% after year one, an additional 30% after year two and the remaining 50% after year three.

On April 28, 2009, our stockholders approved an amendment to the 1992 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (the Plan) that increased the number of shares of our common stock authorized for issuance under the Plan from 22 million to 24 million.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 10 – Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. The diluted earnings per share of common stock may include the effect of Noble Energy shares held in a rabbi trust, outstanding stock options or shares of restricted stock, except in periods in which there is a net loss. The following table summarizes the calculation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

	Net Income (Loss)	Weighted Average Shares	Net Income (Loss)	Weighted Average Shares
		2009		2008
(in millions, except per share amounts)				
Three Months Ended June 30:				
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (57)	173	\$ (144)	172
Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ (0.33)		\$ (0.84)	
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (57)	173	\$ (144)	172
Plus Incremental Shares from Assumed Conversions:				
Dilutive Options, Restricted Stock and Shares of Common Stock in Rabbi Trust	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Shareholders	\$ (57)	173	\$ (144)	172
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ (0.33)		\$ (0.84)	
Six Months Ended June 30:				
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (245)	173	\$ 71	172
Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ (1.42)		\$ 0.41	
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (245)	173	\$ 71	172
Plus Incremental Shares from Assumed Conversions:				
Dilutive Options, Restricted Stock and Shares of Common Stock in Rabbi Trust	-	-	-	3
Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Shareholders	\$ (245)	173	\$ 71	175
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ (1.42)		\$ 0.41	

The effect of stock options and unvested restricted stock outstanding has not been included in the calculation of weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share for the second quarter 2009, the first six months of 2009 and the second quarter 2008 as their effect would have been antidilutive. Had we recognized net income for these periods, incremental shares attributable to the assumed exercise of outstanding options and restricted stock would have increased diluted weighted average shares outstanding by 1.9 million shares for the three months ended June 30, 2009, 1.8 million shares for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2.5 million shares for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

A total of 4.2 million and 4.4 million weighted average stock options, restricted shares and common shares held in a rabbi trust were antidilutive for the second quarter and first six months of 2009, respectively, and were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share. A total of 1.1 million weighted average stock options, restricted shares and common shares held in a rabbi trust were antidilutive for the second quarter and first six months of 2008 and were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 11 – Income Taxes

The income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions)			
Current	\$ 25	\$ (28)	\$ 141	\$ 38
Deferred	(58)	(26)	(359)	10
Total Income Tax Provision (Benefit)	\$ (33)	\$ (54)	\$ (218)	\$ 48

The deferred tax benefit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was the result of the reversal of a deferred tax liability recorded in 2008 with respect to unrealized mark-to-market gains which were realized in 2009. In addition, we recorded a deferred tax asset with respect to impairment losses on our US oil and gas properties.

Our effective tax rate increased to 47% for the first six months of 2009 as compared with 40% for the first six months of 2008 and is the result of a tax benefit divided by a pre-tax loss. In the case of a loss, our favorable permanent differences, such as income from equity method investees, have the effect of increasing the tax benefit which, in turn, increases the effective rate.

During first quarter 2009, we repatriated \$180 million of accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries and used the proceeds for debt repayment and general corporate purposes. The repatriation increased US tax expense by \$9 million, which was recorded in 2008. Repatriation of additional earnings in the future could result in a decrease in our net income and cash flows.

Unrecognized Tax Positions – We do not have significant unrecognized tax benefits as of June 30, 2009. Our policy is to recognize any interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. We did not accrue interest or penalties at June 30, 2009, because the jurisdiction in which we have unrecognized tax benefits does not currently impose interest on underpayments of tax, and we believe that we are below the minimum statutory threshold for imposition of penalties.

In our major tax jurisdictions, the earliest years remaining open to examination are as follows: US – 2005, Equatorial Guinea – 2007, China – 2006, Israel – 2000, UK – 2007 and the Netherlands – 2005.

Note 12 – Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and certain items recorded directly to shareholders' equity and classified as AOCL. Comprehensive income (loss) was calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions)			
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (57)	\$ (144)	\$ (245)	\$ 71
Other Items of Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Oil and Gas Cash Flow Hedges				
Realized Losses Reclassified Into Earnings	15	95	32	155

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Less Tax Provision	(6)	(36)	(12)	(58)
Interest Rate Cash Flow Hedges				
Unrealized Change in Fair Value (Gain / (Loss))	-	32	-	(11)
Less Tax Provision	-	(12)	-	4
Net Change in Other	-	-	(1)	(1)
Other Comprehensive Income	9	79	19	89
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ (48)	\$ (65)	\$ (226)	\$ 160

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 13 – Segment Information

We have operations throughout the world and manage our operations by country. The following information is grouped into five components that are all primarily in the business of crude oil and natural gas acquisition, exploration and production: the United States; West Africa (Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon); the North Sea (UK and the Netherlands); Eastern Mediterranean (Israel and Cyprus); and Other International, Corporate and Marketing. Other International includes primarily Argentina (through February 2008), China, Ecuador and Suriname. The following data was prepared on the same basis as our consolidated financial statements and excludes the effects of income taxes.

	Consolidated	United States	West Africa	North Sea	Eastern Mediter-ranean	Other Int'l, Corporate, Marketing
	(in millions)					
Three Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Revenues from Third Parties	\$ 490	\$ 275	\$ 85	\$ 35	\$ 24	\$ 71
Reclassification from AOCL (1)	(15)	(8)	(7)	-	-	-
Intersegment Revenue	-	36	-	-	-	(36)
Income from Equity Method Investees	16	-	16	-	-	-
Total Revenues	491	303	94	35	24	35
DD&A	196	164	9	9	5	9
Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments	139	109	30	-	-	-
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	(90)	(72)	40	13	14	(85)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008						
Revenues from Third Parties	\$ 1,244	\$ 752	\$ 163	\$ 99	\$ 30	\$ 200
Reclassification from AOCL (1)	(95)	(84)	(11)	-	-	-
Intersegment Revenue	-	144	-	-	-	(144)
Income from Equity Method Investees	56	-	56	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,205	812	208	99	30	56
DD&A	196	165	9	12	5	5
Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments	828	677	151	-	-	-
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	(198)	(214)	38	72	23	(117)

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

	Consolidated	United States	West Africa	North Sea	Eastern Mediter-ranean	Other Int'l, Corporate, Marketing
	(in millions)					
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Revenues from Third Parties	\$ 937	\$ 511	\$ 144	\$ 69	\$ 52	\$ 161
Reclassification from AOCL (1)	(32)	(16)	(16)	-	-	-
Intersegment Revenue	-	88	-	-	-	(88)
Income from Equity Method Investees	27	-	27	-	-	-
Total Revenues	932	583	155	69	52	73
DD&A	396	333	18	18	10	17
Asset Impairments	437	437	-	-	-	-
Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments	66	42	24	-	-	-
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	(463)	(481)	82	24	35	(123)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008						
Revenues from Third Parties	\$ 2,267	\$ 1,329	\$ 304	\$ 191	\$ 70	\$ 373
Reclassification from AOCL (1)	(155)	(132)	(23)	-	-	-
Intersegment Revenue	-	260	-	-	-	(260)
Income from Equity Method Investees	118	-	118	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,230	1,457	399	191	70	113
DD&A	399	329	18	28	11	13
Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments	1,065	886	179	-	-	-
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	119	(68)	188	127	54	(182)
Total Assets at June 30, 2009 (2)	11,851	8,849	1,590	593	427	392
Total Assets at December 31, 2008 (2)	12,384	9,212	1,614	775	366	417

(1) Revenues include decreases resulting from hedging activities. The decreases resulted from hedge gains and losses that were deferred in AOCL, as a result of previous cash flow hedge accounting, and subsequently reclassified to revenues.

(2) The US reporting unit includes goodwill of \$758 million at June 30, 2009 and \$759 million at December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies

Purchaser Bankruptcy – We have an exposure from crude oil sales for the months of June and July 2008 to SemCrude, L.P. (SemCrude), a subsidiary of SemGroup, L.P. (SemGroup). On July 22, 2008, SemGroup, including SemCrude, filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code under Case Number 08-11525 (BLS) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Bankruptcy proceedings are ongoing as of June 30, 2009.

We have a receivable of approximately \$70 million from SemCrude. During 2008, we determined that it was probable that a portion of the receivable was uncollectible and reduced the carrying value of the SemCrude receivable by \$38 million for the probable loss. We are pursuing various legal remedies to protect our interests. We believe that ultimate disposition of this matter will not have a material adverse affect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Legal Proceedings – We were named in a lawsuit filed August 23, 2002 by Dore Energy Corporation under Docket Number 10-16202 in the 38th Judicial District Court, Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The lawsuit alleged damage to property owned by Dore resulting from oil and gas activities. Trial began on April 27, 2009; however, we reached a confidential settlement with Dore on May 7, 2009. The amount of the settlement did not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or cash flows.

We are involved in various other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. These proceedings are subject to the uncertainties inherent in any litigation. We are defending ourselves vigorously in all such matters and we believe that the ultimate disposition of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 15 – Recently Issued Pronouncements

Recent SEC Rule-Making Activity – In December 2008, the SEC announced that it had approved revisions designed to modernize the oil and gas company reserve reporting requirements. The most significant amendments to the requirements include the following:

- **Commodity Prices** – Economic producibility of reserves and discounted cash flows will be based on a 12-month average commodity price unless contractual arrangements designate the price to be used.
- **Disclosure of Unproved Reserves** – Probable and possible reserves may be disclosed separately on a voluntary basis.
- **Proved Undeveloped Reserve Guidelines** – Reserves may be classified as proved undeveloped if there is a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered.
- **Reserve Estimation Using New Technologies** – Reserves may be estimated through the use of reliable technology in addition to flow tests and production history.
- **Reserve Personnel and Estimation Process** – Additional disclosure is required regarding the qualifications of the chief technical person who oversees our reserves estimation process. We will also be required to provide a general discussion of our internal controls used to assure the objectivity of the reserves estimate.
- **Disclosure by Geographic Area** – Reserves in foreign countries or continents must be presented separately if they represent more than 15% of our total oil and gas proved reserves.
- **Non-Traditional Resources** – The definition of oil and gas producing activities will expand and focus on the marketable product rather than the method of extraction.

The rules are effective for fiscal years ending on or after December 31, 2009, and early adoption is not permitted. We are currently evaluating the new rules and assessing the impact they will have on our reported oil and gas

reserves. The SEC is coordinating with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) to obtain the revisions necessary to US GAAP concerning financial accounting and reporting by oil and gas producing companies and disclosures about oil and gas producing activities to provide consistency with the new rules. The FASB expects to issue both a Proposed Accounting Standards Update and a Final Accounting Standards Update for SEC Oil and Gas Disclosures during third quarter 2009.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

We are an independent energy company engaged in worldwide crude oil, natural gas and NGL exploration and production. We operate primarily in the Rocky Mountains, Mid-continent, and deepwater Gulf of Mexico areas in the US, with significant international operations offshore Israel, UK and West Africa.

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, contain detailed information that should be referred to in conjunction with the following discussion.

Our financial results for second quarter 2009 included:

- net loss of \$57 million, as compared with a net loss of \$144 million for second quarter 2008;
- loss on commodity derivative instruments of \$139 million as compared with a loss of \$828 million for second quarter 2008;
- gain of \$24 million on the completed Argentina asset sale;
- diluted loss per share of \$0.33, as compared with diluted loss per share of \$0.84 for second quarter 2008;
- ending cash and cash equivalents balance of \$956 million; and
- cash flow provided by operating activities of \$313 million, as compared with \$648 million for second quarter 2008.

Significant operational highlights for second quarter 2009 included:

- successful Tamar appraisal well offshore Israel;
- successful flow test at the Dalit natural gas discovery offshore Israel;
- record Wattenberg field production of 282 MMcfepd, including liquid production of over 21 MBopd; and
- award of 22 of the 24 high bid lease blocks from the Central Gulf of Mexico lease sale 208.

Sanction of Aseng Oil Project – On July 22, 2009, we announced that the Plan of Development for the Aseng oil project has been sanctioned by us, our partners, and the Ministry of Mines, Industry, and Energy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. We serve as technical operator of the development with a 40% working interest.

Formerly known as Benita, Aseng was originally discovered in 2007 as a gas-condensate field in Block I offshore Equatorial Guinea. Subsequently, two appraisal wells were drilled in the structure, with the first identifying the oil resources and the second determining downdip reservoir limits.

Initial development of the field will include multiple subsea wells flowing to a floating production, storage, and offloading vessel (FPSO) where the production stream will be separated. The oil will be stored on the vessel until sold, while the natural gas and water will be re-injected back into the reservoir to maintain pressure and maximize oil recoveries. The FPSO will be designed with capacity to handle 120,000 barrels of liquids per day, including 80,000 barrels of oil per day. In addition, the vessel will be capable of reinjecting 170 million cubic feet per day of natural gas. Storage on the vessel will be approximately 1.5 million barrels of oil and condensate.

Total development costs, excluding the costs related to the FPSO, are estimated at \$1.3 billion (\$530 million net) with the majority of this capital to be invested in 2010 and 2011. FPSO services are expected to be acquired through a leasing agreement and, depending on the terms of the agreement, will likely require capital lease accounting treatment. First production from the field is estimated to commence by mid-year 2012 at 50,000 barrels of oil per day gross (16,500 barrels per day net). The FPSO lease has not yet been awarded.

Impact of Recession and Current Credit and Commodity Markets – During first quarter 2009, we took initiatives to strengthen our liquidity and lengthen our weighted average debt maturities in response to ongoing uncertainty in the credit markets. In February we issued \$1 billion of 8¼% senior notes due 2019 and used substantially all of the net proceeds to repay outstanding indebtedness under our credit facility. In addition, we repatriated \$180 million of accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries and used the proceeds for debt repayment and general corporate purposes. See Liquidity and Capital Resources below.

Table of Contents

As noted in our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K (Item 1A. Risk Factors), significant decreases in crude oil and natural gas prices could result in a reduction of the carrying values of our oil and gas properties. The commodity price decreases that began during the second half of 2008 required us to record asset impairment charges during fourth quarter 2008. Further declines in natural gas prices during first quarter 2009 led us to review those properties that, at year-end 2008, were susceptible to impairment should commodity prices continue to decline appreciably. As a result of this review, we determined that additional properties were impaired as of March 31, 2009. Total pre-tax (non-cash) impairments for first quarter 2009 were \$437 million and were predominately related to Granite Wash, an onshore US area in which we have significantly reduced investments beginning in 2007. The decrease in the natural gas futures price strip that occurred during first quarter 2009 was the primary factor that required an impairment of Granite Wash. There were no asset impairments during second quarter 2009. However, further declines in commodity prices could result in additional impairment of our oil and gas properties, other long-lived assets or goodwill. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements.

During second quarter 2009, our operations benefited from the strengthening crude oil market, but sustained lower commodity prices will continue to reduce our cash flows from operations. To mitigate the impact of lower commodity prices on our cash flows, we have entered into crude oil and natural gas commodity contracts for 2009, 2010 and 2011. Depending on the length of the current recession, commodity prices may stay depressed or decline further, thereby causing a prolonged downturn, which would further reduce our cash flows from operations. This could cause us to alter our business plans including reducing or delaying our exploration and development program spending and other cost reduction initiatives. See 2009 Budget below.

We are closely monitoring costs and have implemented several cost savings initiatives, including continued reduction of well costs through drilling and completion efficiencies and comprehensive review of oil and gas operating costs. We are also beginning to see reductions in third party drilling costs and operating supplies and services.

OUTLOOK

Our expected crude oil, natural gas and NGL production for the remainder of 2009 may be impacted by several factors including:

- overall level and timing of capital expenditures, as discussed below, which, dependent upon our drilling success, are expected to maintain our near-term production volumes;
- natural field decline in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico, Gulf Coast and Mid-continent areas of our US operations and the North Sea;
 - variations in sales volumes of natural gas from the Alba field in Equatorial Guinea;
- potential hurricane-related volume curtailments in the Gulf of Mexico and Gulf Coast areas of our US operations as occurred with Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008;
 - timing of the full restoration of pipeline and facilities necessary to increase our Gulf of Mexico production;
 - potential winter storm-related volume curtailments in the Northern region of our US operations;
- potential pipeline and processing facility capacity constraints in the Rocky Mountains area of our US operations;
 - Israeli demand for electricity which affects demand for natural gas as fuel for power generation, market growth and competing deliveries of natural gas from Egypt;
 - potential downtime at the methanol, LPG and/or LNG plants in Equatorial Guinea;
 - seasonal variations in rainfall in Ecuador that affect our natural gas-to-power project; and
 - timing of significant project completion and initial production.

2009 Budget – Due to the uncertain economic and commodity price environment, we designed a flexible capital spending program that is responsive to conditions that develop during 2009. Our revised capital program for 2009 accommodates an investment level of \$1.6 billion, with the ability to adjust up or down by approximately 15%.

Currently we are managing towards an investment level of approximately \$1.4 billion, the lower end of this range.

Approximately 40% of the 2009 budget is committed to longer-term projects that will provide considerable production growth several years in the future. The remainder is allocated toward maintaining and strengthening the existing property base. Development spending is focused on our international and deepwater Gulf of Mexico assets as well as certain higher return opportunities onshore in the US including the Wattenberg field. The exploration budget is centered on significant resource potential in Israel, West Africa and the deepwater Gulf of Mexico. International expenditures are estimated to represent 30% of the total capital program.

The 2009 budget does not include the impact of possible asset purchases. We expect that the remaining 2009 budget will be funded primarily from cash flows from operations, cash on hand, and borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We will evaluate the level of capital spending throughout the remainder of the year based on drilling results, commodity prices, cash flows from operations and property acquisitions and divestitures.

Table of Contents

Recently Issued Pronouncements – See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 15 – Recently Issued Pronouncements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Oil, Gas and NGL Sales

Revenues from sales of commodities were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions)			
Crude Oil and Condensate Sales	\$ 296	\$ 674	\$ 497	\$ 1,200
Natural Gas Sales	143	399	326	771
NGL Sales	21	57	43	103
Total	\$ 460	\$ 1,130	\$ 866	\$ 2,074

Table of Contents

Average daily sales volumes and average realized sales prices were as follows:

	Sales Volumes			Average Realized Sales Prices		
	Crude Oil & Condensate (MBopd)	Natural Gas (MMcfd)	NGLs (MBpd)	Crude Oil & Condensate (Per Bbl)	Natural Gas (Per Mcf)	NGLs (Per Bbl)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2009						
United States (1) (2)	37	394	10	\$ 51.85	\$ 3.09	\$ 23.94
West Africa (3) (4)	15	244	-	51.63	0.27	-
North Sea	6	5	-	56.57	5.20	-
Israel	-	95	-	-	2.76	-
Ecuador (5)	-	16	-	-	-	-
Other International	5	-	-	48.87	-	-
Total Consolidated Operations	63	754	10	52.05	2.13	23.94
Equity Investees (6)	2	-	6	56.12	-	30.12
Total	65	754	16	\$ 52.19	\$ 2.13	\$ 26.24
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008						
United States (1) (2)	44	402	10	\$ 99.05	\$ 9.82	\$ 59.65
West Africa (3) (4)	14	222	-	112.32	0.27	-
North Sea	8	5	-	126.05	10.81	-
Israel	-	121	-	-	2.72	-
Ecuador (5)	-	22	-	-	-	-
Other International	4	-	-	109.17	-	-
Total Consolidated Operations	70	772	10	105.46	5.86	59.65
Equity Investees (6)	2	-	7	118.95	-	69.70
Total	72	772	17	\$ 105.74	\$ 5.86	\$ 63.75
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009						
United States (1) (2)	36	403	10	\$ 43.92	\$ 3.52	\$ 24.33
West Africa (3) (4)	14	243	-	46.19	0.27	-
North Sea	7	5	-	50.81	6.72	-
Israel	-	103	-	-	2.78	-
Ecuador (5)	-	23	-	-	-	-
Other International	4	-	-	43.28	-	-
Total Consolidated Operations	61	777	10	45.17	2.39	24.33
Equity Investees (6)	2	-	6	50.38	-	28.38
Total	63	777	16	\$ 45.32	\$ 2.39	\$ 25.92
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008						
United States (1) (2)	43	397	10	\$ 85.36	\$ 9.40	\$ 57.55
West Africa (3) (4)	15	221	-	100.16	0.27	-
North Sea	9	6	-	112.36	10.18	-

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Israel	-	133	-	-	2.90	-
Ecuador (5)	-	23	-	-	-	-
Other International	5	-	-	87.47	-	-
Total Consolidated					5.60	
Operations	72	780	10	91.88		57.55
Equity Investees (6)	2	-	7	107.01	-	65.50
Total	74	780	17	\$ 92.24	\$ 5.60	\$ 60.80

- (1) Average realized crude oil and condensate prices reflect reductions of \$2.29 per Bbl and \$20.46 per Bbl for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and reductions of \$2.49 per Bbl and \$21.13 per Bbl for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, from hedging activities. The price reductions resulted from hedge gains and losses that were previously deferred in AOCL.

Table of Contents

- (2) Average realized natural gas prices reflect an increase of \$0.01 per Mcf and a reduction of \$0.06 per Mcf for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and an increase of \$0.49 per Mcf for the first six months of 2008 from hedging activities. The price increases and reduction resulted from hedge gains and losses that were previously deferred in AOCL. The average realized natural gas price for the first six months of 2009 was not impacted by hedging activities, as the net deferred gain reclassified from AOCL was de minimis.
- (3) Average realized crude oil and condensate prices reflect reductions of \$5.33 per Bbl and \$8.20 per Bbl for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$6.11 per Bbl and \$8.42 per Bbl for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, from hedging activities. The price reductions resulted from hedge losses that were previously deferred in AOCL.
- (4) Natural gas from the Alba field in Equatorial Guinea is under contract for \$0.25 per MMBtu to a methanol plant, an LPG plant and an LNG plant. The methanol and LPG plants are owned by affiliated entities accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Natural gas volumes sold to the LNG plant totaled 200 MMcfpd and 175 MMcfpd during second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and 194 MMcfpd and 174 MMcfpd during the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (5) The natural gas-to-power project in Ecuador is 100% owned by our subsidiaries and intercompany natural gas sales are eliminated for accounting purposes. Electricity sales are included in other revenues. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 2 – Basis of Presentation.
- (6) Volumes represent sales of condensate and LPG from the Alba plant in Equatorial Guinea. See Equity Method Investees below.

Crude oil and condensate sales volumes in the table above differ from actual production volumes due to the timing of liquid hydrocarbon tanker liftings. Crude oil and condensate production volumes were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(MBopd)			
United States	37	44	36	43
West Africa	14	15	14	15
North Sea	8	9	8	10
Other International	5	4	4	5
Total Consolidated Operations	64	72	62	73
Equity Investees	2	2	2	2
Total	66	74	64	75

Table of Contents

If the realized gains and losses on commodity derivative instruments, which are included in (gain) loss on commodity derivative instruments, had been included in oil and gas revenues, the effect on average realized prices would have been as follows:

	Crude Oil & Condensate 2009 (Per Bbl)		Natural Gas (Per Mcf)	Crude Oil & Condensate 2008 (Per Bbl)		Natural Gas (Per Mcf)		
	Commodity Price Increase (Decrease)							
Three Months Ended June 30,								
United States	\$	13.39	\$	2.00	\$	(13.84)	\$	(1.09)
West Africa		15.77		-		(12.42)		-
Total Consolidated Operations		11.68		1.07		(11.19)		(0.58)
Total		11.29		1.07		(10.96)		(0.58)
Six Months Ended June 30,								
United States	\$	17.18	\$	1.79	\$	(7.65)	\$	(0.72)
West Africa		19.79		-		(6.72)		-
Total Consolidated Operations		14.65		0.95		(6.01)		(0.38)
Total		14.23		0.95		(5.87)		(0.38)

cash flow hedges.

NGL Sales – Most of our US NGL production is from the Wattenberg field and deepwater Gulf of Mexico. NGL sales decreased during the second quarter and first six months of 2009 as compared with 2008 due to the significant decrease in average realized NGL prices.

30

Table of Contents

Equity Method Investees

Our share of operations of equity method investees, Atlantic Methanol Production Company, LLC (AMPCO) and Alba Plant LLC (Alba Plant), was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net Income (in millions):				
AMPCO and Affiliates	\$ 2	\$ 17	\$ 2	\$ 45
Alba Plant	14	39	25	73
Distributions/Dividends (in millions):				
AMPCO and Affiliates	-	5	-	39
Alba Plant	5	40	5	82
Sales Volumes:				
Methanol (MMgal)	41	36	76	70
Condensate (MBopd)	2	2	2	2
LPG (MBpd)	6	7	6	7
Production Volumes:				
Methanol (MMgal)	29	31	68	63
Condensate (MBopd)	2	2	2	2
LPG (MBpd)	6	6	6	6
Average Realized Prices:				
Methanol (per gallon)	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.38
Condensate (per Bbl)	56.12	118.95	50.38	107.01
LPG (per Bbl)	30.12	69.70	28.38	65.50

The decrease in net income for each of the equity method investees for the second quarter and first six months of 2009 as compared with 2008 was due to significant decreases in average realized prices. In addition, during second quarter 2009 and 2008, AMPCO experienced downtime for refractory repairs and drew down inventory to meet customer demand. The decreases in Alba Plant distributions during the second quarter and first six months of 2009 were due to the decreases in net income and in anticipation of planned tax payments.

Other Revenues

Other revenues include electricity sales and GMP revenues. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 2 – Basis of Presentation.

Table of Contents

Costs and Expenses

Production Costs – Components of production costs were as follows:

	Total	United States	West Africa (in millions)	North Sea	Israel	Other Int'l, Corporate(1)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Oil and Gas Operating Costs (2)	\$ 88	\$ 60	\$ 11	\$ 9	\$ 3	\$ 5
Workover and Repair Expense	5	5	-	-	-	-
Lease Operating Expense	93	65	11	9	3	5
Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	23	20	-	-	-	3
Transportation Expense	13	11	-	1	-	1
Total Production Costs	129	96	11	10	3	9
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008						
Oil and Gas Operating Costs (2)	80	56	10	9	2	3
Workover and Repair Expense	8	8	-	-	-	-
Lease Operating Expense	88	64	10	9	2	3
Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	51	41	-	-	-	10
Transportation Expense	16	14	-	2	-	-
Total Production Costs	155	119	10	11	2	13
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Oil and Gas Operating Costs (2)	180	131	20	17	4	8
Workover and Repair Expense	13	11	-	2	-	-
Lease Operating Expense	193	142	20	19	4	8
Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	42	38	-	-	-	4
Transportation Expense	25	21	-	2	-	2
Total Production Costs	260	201	20	21	4	14
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008						
Oil and Gas Operating Costs (2)	156	105	19	20	4	8
Workover and Repair Expense	14	14	-	-	-	-
	170	119	19	20	4	8

Lease Operating
Expense

Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	94	74	-	-	-	20
Transportation Expense	29	25	-	4	-	-
Total Production Costs	\$ 293	\$ 218	\$ 19	\$ 24	\$ 4	\$ 28

(1) Other international includes Ecuador, China, and Argentina (through February 2008).

(2) Oil and gas operating costs include labor, fuel, repairs, replacements, saltwater disposal and other related lifting costs.

Total production costs for the second quarter and first six months of 2009 decreased as compared with 2008. The largest decrease was in production and ad valorem taxes, which declined due to reduced proceeds from production attributable to lower commodity prices in the US and China and the cessation of production due to the sale of our interest in Argentina. US oil and gas operating costs increased due to an increase in well count, higher salt water disposal costs in the Northern region and higher insurance expense. North Sea oil and gas operating costs decreased due to lower sales volumes (timing of liftings).

Table of Contents

Selected expenses on a per BOE basis were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Oil and Gas Operating Costs	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.05
Workover and Repair Expense	0.29	0.42	0.35	0.38
Lease Operating Expense	5.17	4.65	5.34	4.43
Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	1.29	2.67	1.14	2.45
Transportation Expense	0.73	0.81	0.68	0.74
Total Production Costs (1) (2)	\$ 7.19	\$ 8.13	\$ 7.16	\$ 7.62

(1) Consolidated unit rates exclude sales volumes and expenses attributable to equity method investees. Sales volumes include natural gas sales to an LNG plant in Equatorial Guinea. The inclusion of these volumes reduced the unit rate by \$1.45 per BOE and \$1.32 per BOE for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$1.38 per BOE and \$1.21 per BOE for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Natural gas is converted on the basis of six Mcf of gas per one barrel of oil equivalent.

Oil and Gas Exploration Expense – Components of oil and gas exploration expense were as follows:

	Total	United States	West Africa	North Sea	Eastern Mediterranean	Other Int'l, Corporate (1)
(in millions)						
Three Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Dry Hole Expense	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Seismic	7	5	-	-	2	-
Staff Expense	17	3	3	-	-	11
Other	2	2	-	-	-	-
Total Exploration Expense	33	17	3	-	2	11
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008						
Dry Hole Expense	\$ 61	\$ 28	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32
Seismic	20	16	-	4	-	-
Staff Expense	16	1	4	3	-	8
Other	6	6	-	-	-	-
Total Exploration Expense	103	51	5	7	-	40
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Dry Hole Expense	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1)
Seismic	30	28	-	-	2	-
Staff Expense	32	6	6	1	-	19
Other	4	4	-	-	-	-
Total Exploration Expense	75	44	10	1	2	18

Six Months Ended June
30, 2008

Dry Hole Expense	\$	68	\$	27	\$	1	\$	8	\$	-	\$	32
Seismic		33		29		-		4		-		-
Staff Expense		32		6		4		4		-		18
Other		10		10		-		-		-		-
Total Exploration Expense		143		72		5		16		-		50

(1) Other international includes amounts spent in support of various international new ventures.

Oil and gas exploration expense for the second quarter and first six months of 2009 decreased primarily due to lower dry hole expense. Dry hole expense for the second quarter of 2009 related to an unsuccessful exploratory well drilled in the Northern region of our US operations. Dry hole expense for 2008 was due primarily to an exploration well offshore Suriname and in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico which did not encounter hydrocarbons in commercial quantities. US seismic expense for 2009 and 2008 represents seismic expense incurred in support of the annual central Gulf of Mexico lease sales.

Table of Contents

Exploration expense also includes stock-based compensation expense of \$2 million and \$1 million for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$5 million and \$1 million for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization – DD&A expense was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions, except unit rate)			
DD&A Expense	\$ 192	\$ 194	\$ 389	\$ 395
Accretion of Discount on Asset Retirement Obligations	4	2	7	4
Total DD&A Expense	\$ 196	\$ 196	\$ 396	\$ 399
Unit Rate per BOE (1)	\$ 10.88	\$ 10.30	\$ 10.95	\$ 10.36

(1) Consolidated unit rates exclude sales volumes and expenses attributable to equity method investees. Sales volumes include natural gas sales to an LNG plant in Equatorial Guinea. The inclusion of these volumes reduced the unit rate by \$1.82 per BOE and \$1.34 per BOE for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$1.75 and \$1.32 per BOE for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Total DD&A expense for the second quarter and first six months of 2009 was flat as compared with 2008. DD&A expense for the Wattenberg, Rocky Mountain, and Mid-continent areas of our Northern region increased due to higher production in the Piceance basin, higher capital spending necessary to complete these projects, and negative reserve revisions related to lower year-end 2008 commodity prices. These increases were offset by decreases in DD&A expense due to lower sales volumes in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico, North Sea and Israel. See Oil, Gas and NGL Sales above. DD&A expense included \$4 million abandoned asset expense during the first six months of 2009 and higher accretion expense for the second quarter and first six months of 2009.

The unit rate per BOE increased for both the second quarter and first six months of 2009 as compared with 2008 due to the change in mix of production, including a reduction in Israel sales volumes (which have a lower DD&A rate), and higher capital spending and negative reserve revisions in the Northern region, as described above.

General and Administrative Expense – General and administrative expense (G&A) was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
G&A Expense (in millions)	\$ 60	\$ 61	\$ 119	\$ 121
Unit Rate per BOE (1)	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.15

(1) Consolidated unit rates exclude sales volumes and expenses attributable to equity method investees. Sales volumes include natural gas sales to an LNG plant in Equatorial Guinea. The inclusion of these volumes reduced the unit rate by \$0.68 per BOE and \$0.52 per BOE for second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively and \$0.63 per BOE and \$0.50 per BOE for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

G&A expense during the second quarter and first six months of 2009 remained flat. It included stock-based compensation expense of \$9 million and \$10 million for the second quarter of 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$17 million and \$19 million for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The unit rate per BOE for the second quarter and first six months of 2009 increased as compared with 2008 due to lower sales volumes.

Asset Impairments – During first quarter 2009 we recorded total pre-tax (non-cash) impairment charges of \$437 million on certain US oil and gas properties, primarily due to lower natural gas prices. In determining the fair values of the impaired properties, we applied the principles of fair value measurements as defined by US GAAP. These principles require that fair values be determined from the perspective of a market participant considering, among other things, appropriate discount rates, multiple valuation techniques, the most advantageous market and assumptions around the highest and best use of the assets.

Table of Contents

Due to the absence of comparable market data for the impaired properties, we estimated the fair values using a discounted cash flow method. Estimated future cash flows were based on management's expectations for the future and included management's estimates of future oil and gas production, commodity prices based on published commodity futures price strips as of March 31, 2009, operating and development costs, as well as appropriate discount rates. Due to the use of significant unobservable inputs, the fair values of the impaired properties were classified as Level 3 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. A change in any of the assumptions used, such as a significant increase or decrease in estimated commodity prices or production, could have had a significant impact on the amount of the impairment loss recognized. There were no asset impairments during second quarter 2009. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements.

Other Operating Expense, Net – Other operating expense, net includes electricity generation expense and GMP expense. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 2 – Basis of Presentation.

Loss on Commodity Derivative Instruments – See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 4 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities and Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements.

Interest Expense and Capitalized Interest – Interest expense and capitalized interest were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in millions)			
Interest Expense	\$ 35	\$ 23	\$ 59	\$ 49
Capitalized Interest	(12)	(6)	(18)	(15)
Interest Expense, net	\$ 23	\$ 17	\$ 41	\$ 34

Interest expense increased \$12 million for second quarter 2009 and \$10 million for the first six months of 2009, as compared with 2008. The increase in interest expense primarily relates to our \$1 billion 8¼% senior unsecured notes due March 1, 2019, which we issued on February 27, 2009. This increase was partially offset by a significant decrease in credit facility interest expense due to a decline in both the average outstanding balance and the average interest rate. See also Liquidity and Capital Resources – Financing Activities below.

The increases in the amount of interest capitalized are due to higher development work in progress related to extended projects in West Africa and the Gulf of Mexico.

Other (Income) Expense, Net – See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 2 – Basis of Presentation.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit) – The income tax provision (benefit) was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	
	2008		2008	
Income Tax Provision (Benefit) (in millions)	\$ (33)	\$ (54)	\$ (218)	\$ 48
Effective Rate	37%	27%	47%	40%

See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 11 – Income Taxes for a discussion of the change in our effective tax rate during the first six months of 2009 as compared with 2008.

Table of Contents

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

Our primary cash needs are to fund operating expenses and capital expenditures related to the acquisition, exploration and development of crude oil and natural gas properties, to repay outstanding borrowings and associated interest payments and other contractual commitments and to pay dividends. Traditional sources of our liquidity are cash on hand, cash flows from operations and available borrowing capacity under credit facilities. Occasional sales of non-strategic crude oil and natural gas properties as well as our periodic access to capital markets may also generate cash.

The ongoing disruption in the credit markets has had a significant adverse impact on a number of financial institutions. We have reviewed the creditworthiness of the banks and financial institutions with which we maintain our investments as well as the securities underlying our investments. Thus far, our liquidity and financial position have not been materially impacted. However, further deterioration in the credit markets could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. See Executive Overview – Impact of Recession and Current Credit and Commodity Markets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – We had \$956 million in cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2009. Our cash is denominated in US dollars and is invested in US Treasury securities and short-term deposits with major financial institutions. In response to the credit market crisis, we shortened the duration of our investment maturities and increased our investments in US Treasury securities.

A majority of this cash is attributable to our foreign subsidiaries and most would be subject to US income taxes if repatriated. We currently intend to use our international cash to fund international projects, including the development of West Africa and Israel.

During fourth quarter 2008, we performed an analysis of projected short-term working capital needs as well as long-term capital requirements for our US and foreign operations. As a result, we repatriated \$180 million of the accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries during first quarter 2009. We used the proceeds for debt repayment and general corporate purposes. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 11 – Income Taxes for a discussion of the related income tax effects.

Commodity Derivative Instruments – We use various derivative instruments in connection with anticipated crude oil and natural gas sales to minimize the impact of product price fluctuations. Such instruments include variable to fixed commodity price swaps, collars and basis swaps. Current period settlements on commodity derivative instruments impact our liquidity, since we are either paying cash to, or receiving cash from, our counterparties. If actual commodity prices are higher than the fixed or ceiling prices in our derivative instruments, our cash flows will be lower than if we had no derivative instruments. Conversely, if actual commodity prices are lower than the fixed or floor prices in our derivative instruments, our cash flows will be higher than if we had no derivative instruments. Except for certain minor derivative contracts that are entered into from time to time by our marketing subsidiary, none of our counterparty agreements contain margin requirements.

Commodity derivative instruments are recorded at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets, and changes in fair value are recorded in earnings in the period in which the change occurs. As of June 30, 2009, the fair value of our commodity derivative assets was \$210 million and the fair value of our commodity derivative liabilities was \$92 million (after consideration of netting agreements). See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 4 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities for a discussion of counterparty credit risk and Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements for a description of the methods we use to estimate the fair values of commodity derivative instruments.

Contractual Obligations

In February 2009, we completed an underwritten public offering of \$1 billion of 8¼% senior unsecured notes due March 1, 2019. See Financing Activities below. As a result, our future debt principal payments as of June 30, 2009 consist of the following: \$785 million for 2012; and \$1.6 billion for 2014 and beyond for a total of \$2.4 billion. Based on the total debt balance, scheduled maturities and interest rates in effect at June 30, 2009, our cash payments for interest would be \$66 million for the remainder of 2009; \$132 million in 2010; \$132 million in 2011; \$132 million in 2012; \$127 million in 2013; and \$1.3 billion for the remaining years for a total of \$1.9 billion. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 3 – Debt.

Table of Contents

Cash Flows

Cash flow information is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Total Cash Provided By (Used in):		
Operating Activities	\$ 498	\$ 1,154
Investing Activities	(777)	(823)
Financing Activities	95	(8)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ (184)	\$ 323

Operating Activities – Net cash provided by operating activities for the first six months of 2009 decreased as compared with the first six months of 2008 due primarily to decreases in commodity prices.

Investing Activities – Our investing activities include capital spending on a cash basis for oil and gas properties, which may be offset by proceeds from property sales. Net cash used in investing activities decreased by \$46 million during the first six months of 2009 as compared with the first six months of 2008. Activity for the first six months of 2008 included capital spending of \$932 million, which was partially offset by net proceeds of \$109 million from asset sales. See Investing Activities – Acquisition, Capital and Exploration Expenditures below.

Financing Activities – Our financing activities include the issuance or repurchase of our common stock, payment of cash dividends on our common stock, the borrowing of cash and the repayment of borrowings. During the first six months of 2009, we received \$989 million net proceeds from the issuance of our 8¼% senior notes, and \$16 million of funds were provided by cash proceeds from, and tax benefits related to, the exercise of stock options. We used \$821 million cash for net repayments of amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and repaid \$25 million of an installment note. We also paid \$63 million in cash dividends on our common stock and used \$1 million to repurchase shares of our common stock.

In comparison, during the first six months of 2008, \$47 million of funds were provided by cash proceeds from, and tax benefits related to, the exercise of stock options, and we paid \$53 million in cash dividends on our common stock and used \$2 million to repurchase shares of our common stock. There were no net changes in outstanding debt.

Investing Activities

Acquisition, Capital and Exploration Expenditures – Information for investing activities, which consist of capital spending (including seismic expense) on an accrual basis, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		Six Months Ended June 30, 2009		2008			
						(in millions)		
Acquisition, Capital and Exploration Expenditures								
Unproved Property Acquisition	\$	46	\$	87	\$	62	\$	263
Exploration		50		198		145		243
Development		198		261		429		506
Corporate and Other		29		15		73		34
Total	\$	323	\$	561	\$	709	\$	1,046

Unproved property acquisition costs for the first six months of 2009 and 2008 include primarily lease bonuses on deepwater lease blocks acquired in central Gulf of Mexico lease sales.

Property Sales – In February 2008, effective July 1, 2007, we sold our interest in Argentina for a sales price of \$117.5 million. The gain on sale was deferred until second quarter 2009 when the Argentine government approved the sale.

Table of Contents

Financing Activities

Long-Term Debt – Our principal source of liquidity is an unsecured revolving credit facility that matures December 9, 2012. The commitment is \$2.1 billion until December 9, 2011 at which time the commitment reduces to \$1.8 billion. The credit facility (i) provides for credit facility fee rates that range from 5 basis points to 15 basis points per year depending upon our credit rating, (ii) makes available short-term loans up to an aggregate amount of \$300 million and (iii) provides for interest rates that are based upon the Eurodollar rate plus a margin that ranges from 20 basis points to 70 basis points depending upon our credit rating and utilization of the credit facility. The credit facility is with certain commercial lending institutions and is available for general corporate purposes.

In order to provide increased liquidity and lengthen our weighted average debt maturity, on February 27, 2009 we completed an underwritten public offering of \$1 billion of 8¼% senior unsecured notes due March 1, 2019, receiving net proceeds of \$989 million. We used substantially all of the net proceeds from the offering to repay outstanding indebtedness under the revolving credit facility.

As a result, at June 30, 2009, borrowings outstanding under the credit facility totaled \$785 million, leaving in excess of \$1.3 billion available for use. The weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings under the credit facility at June 30, 2009 was 0.62%.

Our outstanding fixed-rate debt, including the new 8¼% senior unsecured notes discussed above, totaled \$1.6 billion at June 30, 2009. The weighted average interest rate on fixed-rate debt was 7.73%, with maturities ranging from 2014 to 2097.

Our ratio of debt-to-book capital was 29% at June 30, 2009 as compared with 26% at December 31, 2008. We define our ratio of debt-to-book capital as total debt (which includes both long-term debt, excluding unamortized discount, and short-term borrowings) divided by the sum of total debt plus shareholders' equity.

Short-Term Borrowings – In May 2009, we made the final \$25 million installment payment to the seller of properties we purchased in 2007. Interest on the unpaid amount was due quarterly and accrued at a LIBOR rate plus .30%. The interest rate was 1.51% at the date of payment.

Our committed credit facility has been supplemented by short-term borrowings under various uncommitted credit lines used for working capital purposes. Uncommitted credit lines may be offered by certain banks from time to time at rates negotiated at the time of borrowing. There were no amounts outstanding under uncommitted credit lines at June 30, 2009 or December 31, 2008. Depending upon future credit market conditions, these sources may or may not be available. However, we are not dependent on them to fund our day-to-day operations.

Dividends – We paid total cash dividends of 36.0 cents per share of common stock during the first six months of 2009 and 30.0 cents per share of common stock during the first six months of 2008. On July 28, 2009, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of 18.0 cents per common share, payable August 24, 2009 to shareholders of record on August 10, 2009. The amount of future dividends will be determined on a quarterly basis at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors.

Exercise of Stock Options – We received cash proceeds of \$13 million from the exercise of stock options during the first six months of 2009 as compared with \$24 million during the first six months of 2008.

Common Stock Repurchases – We receive shares of common stock from employees for the payment of withholding taxes due on the vesting of restricted shares issued under stock-based compensation plans. We received 17,510 shares with a value of \$1 million during the first six months of 2009 and 32,518 shares with a value of \$2 million during the first six months of 2008.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES
ABOUT MARKET RISK

Commodity Price Risk

Derivative Instruments Held for Non-Trading Purposes – We are exposed to market risk in the normal course of business operations, and the uncertainty of crude oil and natural gas prices continues to impact the oil and gas industry. Due to the volatility of crude oil and natural gas prices, we continue to use derivative instruments as a means of managing our exposure to price changes.

At June 30, 2009, we had entered into variable to fixed price commodity swaps, collars and basis swaps related to crude oil and natural gas sales. Our open commodity derivative instruments were in a net receivable position with a fair value of \$118 million. Based on the June 30, 2009 published commodity futures price strips for the underlying commodities, a price increase of \$1.00 per Bbl for crude oil would decrease the fair value of our net commodity derivative receivable by approximately \$10 million. A price increase of \$0.10 per MMBtu for natural gas would decrease the fair value of our net commodity derivative receivable by approximately \$11 million. Our derivative instruments are executed under master agreements which allow us, in the event of default, to elect early termination of all contracts with the defaulting counterparty. If we choose to elect early termination, all asset and liability positions with the defaulting counterparty would be net cash settled at the time of election. See Item 1. Financial Statements – Note 4 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

Interest Rate Risk

Changes in interest rates affect the amount of interest we pay on borrowings under our revolving credit facility and other variable-rate debt and the amount of interest we earn on our short-term investments.

At June 30, 2009, we had \$2.4 billion (excluding unamortized discount) of long-term debt outstanding. Of this amount, \$1.6 billion was fixed-rate debt with a weighted average interest rate of 7.73%. Although near term changes in interest rates may affect the fair value of our fixed-rate debt, they do not expose us to the risk of earnings or cash flow loss.

The remainder of our long-term debt, \$785 million at June 30, 2009, was variable-rate debt drawn under our credit facility. Variable-rate debt exposes us to the risk of earnings or cash flow loss due to increases in market interest rates. We estimate that a hypothetical 25 basis point change in the floating interest rates applicable to the June 30, 2009 balance of our variable-rate debt would result in a change in annual interest expense of approximately \$2 million.

We occasionally enter into forward contracts or swap agreements to hedge exposure to interest rate risk. Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps or interest rate “locks” used as cash flow hedges are reported in AOCL, to the extent the hedge is effective, until the forecasted transaction occurs, at which time they are recorded as adjustments to interest expense. At June 30, 2009, AOCL included \$2 million, net of tax, related to interest rate locks. This amount is currently being reclassified into earnings as adjustments to interest expense over the term of our 5¼% Senior Notes due April 2014. We currently have no treasury locks outstanding.

We are also exposed to interest rate risk related to our short-term investments. As of June 30, 2009, approximately 50% of our cash was invested in US Treasury securities. A hypothetical 25 basis point change in the floating interest rates applicable to the June 30, 2009 short-term investment balance would result in a change in annual interest income of approximately \$1 million.

Foreign Currency Risk

The US dollar is considered the functional currency for each of our international operations. Substantially all of our international crude oil, natural gas and NGL production is sold pursuant to US dollar denominated contracts. Transactions, such as operating costs and administrative expenses that are paid in a foreign currency, are remeasured into US dollars and recorded in the financial statements at prevailing currency exchange rates. Certain monetary assets and liabilities, such as foreign deferred tax liabilities in certain foreign tax jurisdictions, are denominated in a foreign currency. An increase in exchange rates between the US dollar and the currency of the foreign tax jurisdiction in which these liabilities are located could result in the use of additional cash to settle these liabilities. Transaction gains or losses were not material in any of the periods presented and are included in other (income) expense, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

In the UK sector of our North Sea operations, significant future capital commitments and certain operating expenses are expected to be denominated in British pounds. Therefore, our cash flows could be impacted by future changes in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the British pound. We currently have no foreign currency derivative instruments outstanding. However, we may enter into foreign currency derivative instruments (such as forward contracts, costless collars or swap agreements) in the future if we determined that it is necessary to invest in such instruments in order to mitigate our foreign currency exchange risk.

Table of Contents

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. These forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- the extent and effect of any hedging activities engaged in by us;
- our growth strategies;
- our ability to successfully and economically explore for and develop crude oil and natural gas resources;
- anticipated trends in our business;
- our future results of operations;
- effect of current volatility in the credit markets;
- our liquidity and ability to finance our exploration and development activities;
- market conditions in the oil and gas industry;
- our ability to make and integrate acquisitions; and
- the impact of governmental regulation.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by use of terms such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate” and similar words, although some forward-looking statements may be expressed differently. These forward-looking statements are made based upon our current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. You should consider carefully the statements under Item 1A. Risk Factors included herein, if any, and included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which describe factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 are available on our website at www.nobleenergyinc.com.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures by our principal executive officer and our acting principal financial officer, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, each of them has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are effective. There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Item I. Financial Statements – Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A. Risk Factors of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 or our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, other than the following:

Federal climate change regulation could increase our operating and capital costs.

The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES), also known as the Waxman-Markey Bill, was approved by the House of Representatives on June 26, 2009. The ACES, if passed by the Senate, would establish a variant of a “cap-and-trade” plan for greenhouse gases (GHG) in order to address climate change. A “cap-and-trade” plan would require businesses that emit more greenhouse gases than permitted to acquire emission allowances from other businesses that emit greenhouse gases at levels lower than the limits specified and then surrender these allowances as a credit against such emissions. As a result of such a plan, we could be required to purchase and surrender emission allowances for GHG emissions resulting from our operations.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of the ACES, any new federal restrictions on GHG emissions, including a cap-and-trade-plan, that may be imposed in areas in which we conduct business could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, and could have an adverse effect on our business or demand for the crude oil and natural gas we produce.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

- (a) Our annual stockholders meeting was held at 9:30 a.m., Central Time, on Tuesday, April 28, 2009 in The Woodlands, Texas.
- (b) Proxies were solicited by our Board of Directors pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. There was no solicitation in opposition to the Board of Directors’ nominees as listed in the proxy statement and all such nominees were duly elected.
- (c) Out of a total of 173,328,806 shares of our common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, 158,577,955 shares were present in person or by proxy, representing 91.49% of the outstanding shares of common stock.

Table of Contents

The stockholder voting results are as follows:

Proposal I. Election of our Board of Directors to serve until the next annual stockholders meeting.

	Number of Shares Voting For Election As Director	Number of Shares Withholding Authority To Vote for Election As Director
Jeffrey L. Berenson	155,834,018	2,743,937
Michael A. Cawley	152,273,049	6,304,906
Edward F. Cox	155,358,078	3,219,877
Charles D. Davidson	155,278,394	3,299,561
Thomas J. Edelman	157,425,631	1,152,324
Eric P. Grubman	157,954,331	623,624
Kirby L. Hedrick	155,909,611	2,668,344
Scott D. Urban	157,595,343	982,612
William T. Van Kleeef	157,671,218	906,737

Proposal II. Ratification of appointment of KPMG LLP as our independent auditors.

(For 157,421,503; Against 1,082,482; Abstaining 73,970)

Proposal III. Ratification of amendment of 1992 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the plan from 22,000,000 to 24,000,000.

(For 93,068,057; Against 54,295,631; Abstaining 97,536; Broker Non-Vote 11,116,731)

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The information required by this Item 6 is set forth in the Index to Exhibits accompanying this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

NOBLE ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

Date July 30, 2009

/s/ Frederick B. Bruning
Frederick B. Bruning
Vice President and Chief Accounting
Officer

Table of Contents

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit

Number

Exhibit

- 10.1 Noble Energy, Inc. 1992 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (as amended through April 28, 2009) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 29, 2009).
- 31.1 Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer Pursuant To Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 7241).
- 31.2 Certification of the Company's Acting Principal Financial Officer Pursuant To Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 7241).
- 32.1 Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer Pursuant To Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
- 32.2 Certification of the Company's Acting Principal Financial Officer Pursuant To Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
- 101 The following materials from the Noble Energy, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, and (v) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.

