DEVON ENERGY CORP/DE Form 8-K July 17, 2002

> SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

> > FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

DATE OF REPORT (DATE OF EARLIEST EVENT REPORTED) JULY 17, 2002 (January 24, 2002)

DEVON ENERGY CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

_____ _____ (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

000-30176

73-1567067

_____ (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

(Zip Code)

(Commission File Number)

20 North Broadway, Suite 1500, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102-8260 _____

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(405) 235-3611

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

N/A (Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report)

ITEM 5. OTHER EVENTS

On January 24, 2002, Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon") completed its acquisition of Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. ("Mitchell"). On January 29, 2002, Devon filed a Form 8-K that included Mitchell's consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2001 and for the nine months then ended, as well as pro forma financial statements for the same periods.

Included in this Form 8-K are updated financial statements including Mitchell's audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2001 and for the year then ended, as well as pro forma financial statements for the same period.

The consolidated financial statements of Mitchell and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and

1999, that are included in this Form 8-K have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their report included herein.

This Form 8-K is incorporated by reference in the Registration Statements (File Nos. 333-68694, 333-32214, 333-47672, 333-44702, 333-39908 and 333-85553) on Form S-8, the Registration Statement (File No. 333-75206) on Form S-4, and the Registration Statements (File Nos. 333-85211, 333-50036, 333-50034 and 333-83156) on Form S-3 of Devon. Representatives of Arthur Andersen LLP are not available to consent to the inclusion of their report on Mitchell's consolidated financial statements in the aforementioned Registration Statements, and we have dispensed with the requirement to file their consent in reliance upon Rule 437a of the Securities Act of 1933. Because Arthur Andersen LLP has not consented to the inclusion of their report and the aforementioned Registration Statements, you may not be able to recover against Arthur Andersen LLP under Section 11 of the Securities Act for any untrue statements and the fact contained in Mitchell's consolidated financial statements therein to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS.

(a) Financial Statements of Businesses Acquired.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999

(b) Pro Forma Financial Statements.

Unaudited Devon Energy Corporation Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements as of December 31, 2001 and for the year then ended

2

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

(THIS REPORT IS A COPY OF A REPORT ISSUED BY ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP ON MARCH 13, 2002. REPRESENTATIVES OF ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO REISSUE THIS REPORT FOR THIS FORM 8-K.)

To Mitchell Energy & Development Corp.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. (a Texas corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally

accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Houston, Texas March 13, 2002

3

Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and Subsidiaries CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Note 13) DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (dollar amounts in thousands)

	2001
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,800 and \$381) Federal income taxes receivable Inventories (at lower of cost or market) Other	\$ 15,218 111,428 41,434 15,471 11,568
Total current assets	195 , 119
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$1,757,361 and \$1,559,427 - Note 2)	1,658,612
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS	57 , 707
	\$1,911,438
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY CURRENT LIABILITIES Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 4)	\$ 62 , 920
Oil and gas proceeds payable Accounts payable	89,245 98,743

Accrued liabilities	56,449
Total current liabilities	307,357
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 4)	
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES Deferred income taxes (Note 5) Retirement obligations (Note 8) Other	77,526
	398,007
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3, 6 and 8)	
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 10) Preferred stock, \$.10 par value (authorized 10,000,000 shares; none issued) Common stock, \$.10 par value (authorized 200,000,000 shares) (Note 10) Additional paid-in capital	5,386 155,464
Additional paid-in Capital Retained earnings Other comprehensive loss Treasury stock, at cost	766,379
	843,019
	\$1,911,438

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

4

Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and Subsidiaries CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999 (in thousands except per-share amounts)

	2001	
REVENUES Exploration and production Gas services		\$ 1 1

OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES (including personnel reduction program costs of \$15,652 in 1999 - Note 9) Exploration and production (includes \$26,029 proved property impairment _____

charge in 2001; net of litigation provision reversals of \$1,200 in 2000 and \$14,000 in 1999 - Note 9) Gas services (including an asset impairment charge of \$10,762 in		342 , 782	
2000 - Note 9)		,087,741	1
	1	,430,523	 1
SEGMENT OPERATING EARNINGS (Note 9)General and administrative expense (including		388,413	
		32,731	
TOTAL OPERATING EARNINGS			
OTHER EXPENSE Interest expense. Capitalized interest. Gains from disposition of property, plant and equipment (including gains of \$4,884 from an asset exchange in 2000 - Note 3, and \$11,527 from the sale of Hell's Hole area properties in 1999 - Note 14) Other (income) expense.		22,720 (7,534) (411) 1,969	
		16,744	
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES		338,938	
INCOME TAXES (net of \$12,830 prior years' Section 29 tax credits and \$6,293 reversal of certain prior years' deferred taxes in 2000) (Note 5)		111 , 139	
NET EARNINGS	\$	227 , 799	\$ ==
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 12) Basic Diluted AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	Ş	4.56 4.48	Ş
Basic Diluted		50,000 50,889	

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

5

Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and Subsidiaries CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 13) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999 (dollar amounts in thousands)

Additional

DOLLAR AMOUNTS	Total	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1998	\$341,282	\$5 , 386	\$143,636	\$303,774
Net earnings Minimum pension liability adjustment	67,334	_	-	67,334
(net of income taxes of \$794)	1,474	_	_	_
Comprehensive income Cash dividends (48 cents per share on Class A and 53 cents per share	68,808			
on Class B)	(24,916)			(24,916)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1999	385 , 174	5,386	143,636	346,192
Net earnings Minimum pension liability adjustment	257,146	_	-	257,146
(net of income taxes of \$1,619)	(3,006)	-	-	-
Comprehensive income Regular cash dividends (cents per share - 25.25 on Class A, 26.5 on	254,140			
Class B and 26.5 on combined shares) Special cash dividends (25 cents per share each on Class A and	(25 , 895)	_	-	(25,895)
Class B shares)	(12,311)	-	-	(12,311)
Treasury stock purchases	(2,768)	-	-	-
Exercises of stock options	21,846		4,518	-
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2000	\$620,186	\$5,386	\$148,154	\$565 , 132
Net earnings Minimum pension liability adjustment	227,799	-	-	227,799
(net of income taxes of \$1,306)	(2,425)	_	_	_
Comprehensive income	225,374			
Cash dividends (53 cents per share)	(26,552)	-	-	(26,552)
Exercises of stock options	24,011		7,310	
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2001	\$843,019 ======	\$5,386 =====	\$155,464 =======	\$766,379 ======

Common Stoc		ck Issued	Treasu	ry Stock
SHARE AMOUNTS	Class A	Class B	Class A	Clas
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1998 Other		29,878,077 (5)	1,656,437 	3,082
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1999	23,978,072	29,878,072	1,656,437	3,082
Treasury stock purchases	_	_	66,800	32

\$

\$

Exercises of stock options	-	-	(610,118)	(167
Other	(2)	(2)	-	
Reclassification of common stock (Note 10).	29,878,070	(29,878,070)	2,946,808	(2,946
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2000	53,856,140	_	4,059,927	
Exercises of stock options	-		(756,808)	
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2001	53,856,140		3,303,119	

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

6

Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and Subsidiaries CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999 (in thousands)

	2001	200
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings Adjustments to reconcile earnings to cash provided by operating activities Depreciation, depletion and amortization (including	\$227 , 799	\$ 257 ,
producing property impairment of \$26,029 in 2001)	227,072	144,
Exploratory well impairments	10,050	4,
Deferred income taxes	99 , 731	54,
Distributions in excess of earnings of equity investees	3,512	7,
Louisiana Chalk asset impairment	_	10,
Accrued personnel reduction program costs	-	
Gains from dispositions of property, plant and equipment	(411)	(5,
Other, net	6,896	(1, (5,
other, het	0,090	(°),
	574,649	466,
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	109,713	(179,
Inventories	2,165	(11,
Federal income taxes receivable	(41,434)	
Payables	(68,590)	97,
Accrued liabilities and other	(8,591)	19,
Cash provided by operating activities	567,912	392,
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(687,218)	(302,
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment	1,408	17,
Other, net	(5,117)	(3,

Cash used for investing activities	(690,927)	(288,
FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from issuance of debt Debt repayments Cash dividends (including special dividends of \$12,311 in 2000) Proceeds from stock option exercises Treasury stock purchases Other, net	152,200 (26,567) (26,454) 15,603 –	
Cash provided by (used for) financing activities	114,782	(104,
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(8,233)	(
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	23,451	24,
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR		\$ 23, ======

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

7

Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and Subsidiaries NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations and principles of consolidation. Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and its majority-owned subsidiaries (the "Company") constitute a large independent energy company engaged in the exploration for and development and production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, and crude oil and condensate. The Company also operates natural gas processing plants and gathering systems in Texas and markets the natural gas liquids extracted by its plants and the natural gas throughput of its gathering systems. The Company was acquired by Devon Energy Corporation in January 2002 (see Note 13).

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company after the elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions. The equity method of accounting is used for investments in 20%-to-50%-owned entities (see Note 3).

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

Revenue recognition. Natural gas, crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids

and gas gathering and marketing revenues are recorded on the sales method at the time products are sold or services are provided to third parties. Revenues and expenses attributable to the Company's NGL purchase and processing contracts are reported on a gross basis since it takes title to the products and has the risks and rewards of ownership and its compensation in such transactions is not on a commission or fee basis. The Company's revenue recognition practices are consistent with the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission in December 1999.

Property, plant and equipment. The Company's exploration and production activities are accounted for using the "successful efforts" method. Lease acquisition costs are capitalized as are costs to drill and equip development wells, including unsuccessful ones. Exploratory drilling costs are initially capitalized; if proved reserves are not found, such costs are subsequently impaired. Because of the nature of its drilling, the Company historically has made such determinations within one year. Geological and geophysical costs and other exploration costs are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) of proved oil and gas properties is determined on a field-by-field basis using physical units of production. Estimated future costs of dismantlement, restoration and abandonment are considered in determining DD&A expense.

The Company holds no unproved leases whose costs are individually significant. Costs of unproved leaseholds are charged to expense based on historical holding periods and success rates. Leasehold costs for properties determined to be productive are transferred to proved oil and gas properties.

8

Other property, plant and equipment additions are recorded at cost and depreciated on the straight-line method over their estimated service lives, which range from 3 to 25 years. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense; costs of renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When it is determined that an asset's estimated future net cash flows will not be sufficient to recover its carrying amount, an impairment charge is recorded to reduce the carrying amount for that asset to its estimated fair value. Impairment assessments for proved oil and gas properties are made on a field-by-field basis. Charges for such impairments, which are included in DD&A expense, totaled \$26,029,000 in 2001 (see Note 9). Gas services asset impairments of \$10,762,000 were recorded in 2000 (see Note 9).

Environmental expenditures. Liabilities for environmental expenditures are recognized when it is probable that obligations have been incurred in amounts that are material and reasonably estimable.

Statements of Cash Flows. Short-term investments with maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. The reported amounts for proceeds from issuance of debt and debt repayments exclude the impact of borrowings with initial terms of three months or less. Excluding amounts capitalized of \$7,534,000; \$2,948,000 and \$2,029,000, respectively, interest paid totaled \$15,504,000; \$26,242,000 and \$35,182,000 during 2001, 2000 and 1999. Income taxes paid during those periods totaled \$51,834,000; \$53,143,000 and \$5,591,000. Other than the asset exchange discussed in Note 3, there were no significant non-cash investing or financing activities during the three-year period ended

December 31, 2001.

Reclassification. Certain reclassifications of amounts previously reported have been made to conform to current year reporting.

New accounting standards. The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" in June 2001. This statement, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, generally requires the fair value of an asset retirement obligation to be recognized when an asset is placed in service.

In August 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets", which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. This statement establishes a uniform accounting methodology for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale.

The Company's analyses of the impact of these new accounting standards has not been completed; consequently it is unable to project the effect, if any, their adoption will have on its financial statements.

9

(2) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The cost and net book value of property, plant and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 2001 and 2000 (in thousands):

	Cos	Cost		ok V
	2001	2000	2001	
EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION Oil and gas properties Support equipment and facilities	\$2,482,996 56,313	\$2,034,469 52,632	\$1,083,846 13,574	2
	2,539,309	2,087,101	1,097,420	-
GAS SERVICES (including investments in equity partnerships - Note 3)				
Natural gas processing	283,900	218,583	174,761	
Natural gas gathering	491,783	357,038	300,622	
Other	83,925	86,771	83,124	
	859,608	662,392	558 , 507	-
CORPORATE	17,056	15,939	2,685	-
	\$3,415,973	\$2,765,432	\$1,658,612	-

(3) UNCONSOLIDATED PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENTS

A summary of the Company's investments in partnerships at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and its equity in their pretax earnings for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 follows (in thousands):

	Devee	Investment				
	Percent Owned		2000			2
NATURAL GAS PROCESSING						
C&L Processors Partnership (C&L) U.P. Bryan Plant		\$ - -	\$	- \$ -	\$ – –	\$
GAS GATHERING AND MARKETING Austin Chalk Natural Gas Marketing Services (Austin Chalk) Ferguson-Burleson County Gas	45(a)	_		_	_	
Gathering System (Ferguson-Burleson) Louisiana Chalk Gathering System Others	50		4	108	_ (343) (79)	(
			4,6	525	(422)	(
OTHER						
Belvieu Environmental Fuels (BEF) Gulf Coast Fractionators		27,357	28,3	375	5,935 2,373	
		81,783	84,6	529	8,308	
		\$ 85,986	\$89 , 2	254		\$ ===

(a) Prior to the asset exchange on March 31, 2000.

(b) Includes an asset impairment charge of \$10,762 (see Note 9).

10

For the applicable periods, the Company's net investment in each of these entities is reported as property, plant and equipment in the consolidated balance sheets and its equity in their pretax earnings is reported as revenues in the consolidated statements of earnings, each under the gas services caption.

During August 1999, C&L distributed the Jameson gas processing plant and

related facilities to its partners, Conoco and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Effective October 1, 1999, the Jameson facilities became wholly owned when the Company purchased Conoco's 50% interest for approximately \$23,900,000. As a result, these operations were consolidated and ceased being reported as part of C&L thus reducing C&L's operations to facilities located in Oklahoma.

On March 31, 2000, the Company exchanged its share of the gathering and processing assets of C&L (non-operated Oklahoma facilities having a net book value of \$26,946,000) for Duke Energy Field Services, Inc.'s share of the Company operated gathering and processing assets of the U.P. Bryan Plant, Austin Chalk and Ferguson-Burleson partnerships and \$11,666,000 in cash. Each of the four partnerships distributed all of their operating assets to their partners prior to the exchange and ceased operations. A gain of \$4,884,000 was recognized in connection with the exchange. The results of the UP Bryan Plant, Austin Chalk and Ferguson-Burleson partnerships began being reported in the Company's consolidated results effective April 1, 2000.

Summarized balance sheet information (on a 100% basis) for the partnerships in which the Company held interests at December 31, 2001 and 2000 follows (in thousands):

	2001
Current assets	\$ 39,198
Net noncurrent assets	223,616
Current liabilities	21,997
Owners' equity	240,817

For the applicable periods during which the Company held interests in the above-listed partnerships, summarized earnings information (on a 100% basis) for those partnerships for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 follows (in thousands):

	2001	2000
Revenues	\$252 , 234	\$382,421
Operating earnings	21,252	25,685*
Pretax earnings	22,488	26,556*

* Reduced by an asset impairment charge of \$21,524 on the Louisiana Chalk gathering system.

BEF owns a plant located at Mont Belvieu, Texas with the capacity to produce up to 17,000 barrels per day of MTBE, a gasoline additive that reduces emissions. BEF has entered into agreements which require each of the three partners to provide one-third of the plant's isobutane feedstock and one of the partners, Sun Company, Inc., to purchase all of its production for a period extending through September 2004.

Various state and federal government legislation requires or proposes to require that the use of MTBE be phased out. The earliest of these, for which a deferral is presently being contemplated, would ban the use of MTBE in California beginning in 2003. While the ultimate timing of any such bans is uncertain, restrictions on the use of MTBE would significantly impact future operations of the MTBE plant partially owned by the Company. However, that facility, which was built in the mid 1990s for approximately \$225,000,000, was originally designed in a manner that allows it to be converted to the production of other products. It is not possible at this time to determine the ultimate impact, if any, of this matter on the Company's financial position or results of future operations.

(4) LONG-TERM DEBT

The Company's outstanding debt consists of unsecured parent company senior notes, the proceeds of which have been advanced to the operating subsidiaries, and borrowings under bank revolving credit and money market facilities. A summary of outstanding debt at December 31, 2001 and 2000 follows (in thousands):

The senior notes have no sinking fund requirements and are not redeemable prior to their respective maturity dates. During August 2000, the Company purchased \$13,925,000 principal amount of the 6 3/4% senior notes at a small discount in the open market. Borrowings under the Company's \$250,000,000 committed bank revolving credit facility (that was scheduled to terminate in July 2003) were repaid in January 2002 in connection with Devon's acquisition of the Company as were money market facility borrowings. Each of those agreements was then canceled.

The bank revolving credit agreement contained certain restrictions which, among other things, limited the payment of dividends by requiring consolidated tangible net worth, as defined, to equal at least \$275,000,000 and require the maintenance of a specified consolidated leverage ratio based on earnings before interest, taxes and DD&A and excluding extraordinary, unusual, non-recurring and non-cash charges and credits. Retained earnings available for the payment of cash dividends totaled \$567,244,000 at December 31, 2001. The indenture for the 6 3/4% senior notes limits the incurrence of liens on assets, properties or systems, restricts the sale or lease of certain assets and limits the right of the parent company and certain subsidiaries to merge with other companies. In connection with the acquisition by Devon, a subsidiary of Devon assumed the Company's obligations under the indenture. 2001

12

(5) INCOME TAXES

Income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2001	2000
CURRENT - Federal Prior years' Section 29 tax credits State	\$ 11,318 _ 90	\$ 59,235 (12,830) 361
	11,408	46,766
DEFERRED - Federal State Reversals of prior years' state taxes (net	101,880 (2,149)	60,100 238
of deferred Federal impact of \$3,388 in 2000)	_	(6,293)
	99,731	54,045
	\$ 111,139	\$ 100,811

During 2000, the Company recorded \$12,830,000 of prior years' Section 29 tax credits applicable to the Boonsville Bend Conglomerate field in North Texas. The credits were applicable to that field's production for the period February 1, 1992 through December 31, 1999. The Company recognized these credits when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission once again began accepting requests for tight formation gas determinations on October 1, 2000, a certification process that it had discontinued in the early 1990s.

The prior-year state tax reversal of \$6,293,000 in 2000 related to a legal reorganization of the Company's exploration and production operations, which allowed certain previously provided deferred state income taxes to be reversed.

Reconciliations between the 35% statutory Federal income tax rate and the Company's effective rates for income tax provisions (benefits) for 2001, 2000 and 1999 follow:

	2001	2000
Statutory Federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of Federal income tax effect	(.4)	.1
Federal tax credits under Section 29 of the Internal		
Revenue Code for natural gas produced from certain wells	(1.9)	(1.5)

Other, net	.1	-
	32.8	33.6
Prior years' Section 29 tax credits	-	(3.6)
Reversals of prior years' state taxes	-	(1.8)
	32.8%	28.2%
	====	

The tax credit provisions under Section 29 are scheduled to expire at the end of 2002, and it is expected that the amount of the Company's credits for 2002 will not differ significantly from those applicable to 2001.

13

The principal components of the Company's deferred income tax liability consisted of the following at December 31, 2001 and 2000 (in thousands):

	2001
Oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development costs	
deducted for tax purposes in excess of financial statement DD&A	\$266 , 265
Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment	60,907
Accrued compensation and benefits expenses	
not yet deductible for tax purposes	(35,848)
Unused alternative minimum tax credits	(2,424)
Other, net	7,850
	\$296 , 750

At December 31, 2001, the Company had \$2,424,000 of unused alternative minimum tax credits that can be carried forward indefinitely. These credits have been recognized in the calculation of the Company's financial statement income tax provisions. Accordingly, their future utilization would only reduce the amount of taxes currently payable, not the financial statement income tax provision.

(6) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and legal actions. The Company is party to claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of its business and to recurring examinations performed by the Internal Revenue Service and other regulatory agencies. While the outcome of such matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management expects that losses, if any, resulting from their ultimate resolution will not result in charges that are material to the Company's financial position. It is possible, however, that charges could be required that would be significant to the operating results of a particular period.

Leases and contingent liabilities. The Company has various noncancellable equipment and facility operating lease agreements which provide for aggregate future payments of approximately \$27,300,000. Minimum rentals for each of the five years subsequent to 2001 total approximately \$10,500,000; \$10,000,000;

\$5,900,000; \$600,000 and \$100,000. Rental expense for operating leases totaled approximately \$10,400,000; \$12,600,000 and \$10,800,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999. In addition to obligations described elsewhere in these notes, the Company had a contingent liability of \$8,300,000 at December 31, 2001, consisting of a guarantee of third-party debt.

Environmental regulations. The Company is considered by the EPA to be a potentially responsible party with respect to two Superfund waste disposal sites. The only site involving more than minimal potential exposure to the Company is the Operating Industries, Inc. site located in Monterey Park, California, where small amounts of non-toxic drilling fluids were deposited from Company-operated oil and gas wells. Although the Company believes that it should be exempt from liability with respect to this site, through December 31, 2001 it had paid and expensed approximately \$662,000 of costs. While additional exposure exists for future cleanup and closure costs of this site, the Company's share of such costs is not expected to be significant.

The Company continually monitors the many Federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and public health and believes it is in substantial compliance with such rules.

14

(7) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2001 and 2000 were as follows (in thousands):

	2001		
	Carrying Amounts	Estimated Fair Values	Carryin Amount
Long-term debt	\$425 , 975	\$430,644	\$300 , 34

Fair values of the Company's fixed-rate senior notes are based on quoted market prices. For floating-rate debt, carrying amounts and fair values are assumed to be equal because of the nature of these obligations. The carrying amounts of other on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximate their fair values. The aggregate cost to terminate off-balance-sheet financial instruments is not significant.

The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes, and it had no open hedge positions at December 31, 2001 or 2000. As a result, the Company's adoption effective January 1, 2001 of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," had no significant impact on its financial statements.

(8) RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Substantially all full-time employees of the Company who meet specified age and service requirements are covered by a defined benefit retirement plan which is maintained without cost to the employees. Pension benefits are based on years of service and average earnings for the three highest consecutive years during the

ten years immediately preceding retirement. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions to the plan of at least the minimum amounts required by applicable Federal laws and regulations; no such contributions were made in 2001, 2000 and 1999.

Internal Revenue Service regulations limit the benefits that may be paid to certain employees under the Company's qualified retirement plan. Nonqualified plans are maintained to make the basis on which those individuals' retirement benefits are determined the same as is used for other employees. A Rabbi trust fund is maintained from which these benefits are paid. That fund's assets – which under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States must be reported as an asset of the Company rather than being offset against the accrued benefit costs – totaled \$23,231,000 and \$22,503,000 at December 31, 2001 and 2000. These assets are included in Long-term Investments and Other Assets in the accompanying balance sheets. In connection with Devon's acquisition of the Company, contributions totaling \$13,700,000 were made to the trust in January 2002 using funds advanced by Devon to bring that fund's assets in line with the estimated projected benefit obligation for nonqualified retirement benefits.

Retirees who reach retirement age while working for the Company and meet certain other eligibility requirements may elect coverage under the Company's postretirement medical benefits plan. This plan incorporates a scheduled-reimbursements methodology under which the Company and providers agree to specified rates for individual services. The Company has the right to amend or terminate medical benefits for active employees and retirees or to change the required level of participant contributions. The cost of providing these postretirement health care benefits is reduced by available Medicare coverage and retiree contributions. The plan is unfunded, and benefits are paid as costs are incurred.

15

The following table provides the indicated information for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 concerning the Company's retirement plans and its postretirement medical benefits plan (amounts in thousands):

	Qualified Retirement Plan		Nonquali Retiremer		R
-	2001	2000	2001	2000	2
CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION					
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$161,229	\$149,815	\$24,404	\$18,451	\$
Service cost	2,982	3,033	182	365	
Interest cost	11,938	11,219	1,787	1,368	
Benefits paid	(10,045)	(10,259)	(1,978)	(1,562)	
Actuarial losses	9,116	7,421	4,379	5,782	
Plan amendments	298	-	(298)	-	
Contributions by plan participants	_	_	_	_	
					-
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$175 , 518	\$161 , 229	\$28,476	\$24,404	\$
					=

rian assets at fair value, end of year	9147,040	91/1 , /03
Plan assets at fair value, end of year	\$117 618	\$171,783
Benefits paid	(10,045)	(10,259)
Actual return on plan assets	(14,090)	(492)
beginning of year	\$171 , 783	\$182 , 534
Plan assets at fair value,		

FUNDED STATUS AT YEAR END

Plan assets over (under) benefit					
obligation	\$(27,870)	\$ 10,554	\$(28,476)	\$(24,404)	\$(4
Unrecognized (gains) losses	7,841	(31,621)	17,932	14,604	1
Unrecognized prior service cost	753	509	(222)	100	
Unrecognized net transition obligation	_	-	-	7	
Minimum pension liability adjustment	_	_	(17,417)	(13,793)	
Accrued balance sheet liability	\$(19,276)	\$(20,558)	\$(28,183)	\$(23,486)	\$(3
		=======		=======	===

MINIMUM PENSION LIABILITY ADJUSTMENT

Additional minimum liability	\$ 17,417	\$ 13 , 793
Offsetting intangible asset	-	107
	\$ 17,417	\$ 13,686
	=======	=======

The actuarial assumptions used in computing the amounts disclosed herein included discount rates of 7.15%, 7.50% and 7.75% in 2001, 2000 and 1999, an expected annual rate of return on plan assets of 9% and age-graded annual salary increases ranging from 3.5% to 5.5%.

16

Components of financial statement expense for the Company's retirement plans and its retiree medical benefits plan for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were (in thousands):

	2001	2000
OUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLAN		
Service cost	\$ 2,982	\$ 3,033
Interest cost	11,938	11,219
Return on plan assets (expected)	(15,009)	(15,973)
Amortization of prior service cost	55	127
Amortization of unrecognized gains	(1,248)	(3,474)
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(1,282)	(5,068)
Charges for curtailments and special termination benefits.	-	-
Financial statement expense (credit)	\$(1,282)	\$ (5,068)

NONQUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLANS		
Service cost	\$ 183	\$ 365
Interest cost	1,787	1,368
Amortization of prior service cost/transition obligation	31	107
Amortization of unrecognized losses	1,051	653
Net periodic benefit cost	3,052	2,493
Charges for curtailments and special termination benefits.	_	_
Financial statement expense	\$ 3,052	
	======	
RETIREE MEDICAL PLAN		
Service cost	\$ 938	
Interest cost	3,115	2,233
Amortization of prior service cost credit	(203)	(791)
Amortization of unrecognized losses	338	291
Net periodic benefit cost	4,188	2,250
Charges for curtailments and special termination benefits.	_	-
Financial statement expense	\$ 4,188	

* These charges - which totaled \$17,620 - were related to a personnel reduction program (see Note 9).

The Company's assumed health care cost trend rate equals 8% for 2002, declines 1% each year to 2005 and remains at 5% thereafter. The health care cost trend rate assumption has a significant effect on the amount of the retiree medical benefit obligation and the periodic financial statement expense. An increase of 1% in the assumed trend rate would have increased the retiree medical benefit obligation at December 31, 2001 by \$6,091,000 and the service and interest cost components of the 2001 financial statement expense by a total of \$717,000. A decrease of 1% in the trend rate would have reduced these amounts by \$5,073,000 and \$537,000, respectively.

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan in which eligible employees may participate on a voluntary basis. The Company's contributions – which match each employee's contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to 6% of eligible compensation – totaled \$2,536,000; \$2,460,000 and \$2,617,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999.

17

(9) SEGMENT INFORMATION

Selected industry segment data for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 follows (in thousands):

	Outside segment		Revenues Revenues		Operating Earnings	Total Operating Earnings 	DD&:
2001 EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION							
Operations Proved property impairment			\$ 339,651 (26,029)	(26,029)	\$ 165 26		
	656,404		313,622	303,253	191		
GAS SERVICES							
Natural gas processing Natural gas gathering and marketing Other	. 546,477 . 8,308	790 , 873	31,378 7,624	32,306 27,441 7,300	9 24		
	1,162,532	1,094,945	74,791	67,047	34		
CORPORATE				(14,618)(b			
		\$1,094,945 ======			\$ 227 =====		
2000 EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION Operations Water well litigation provision	\$ 531,213	\$	\$ 290,385	\$ 281,110	\$ 118		
reversal			1,200	1,200			
	531,213		291,585	282,310	118		
GAS SERVICES Natural gas processing Natural gas gathering and marketing	454,489	616,026		81,439 38,370	6 18		
Other Louisiana Chalk asset impairment			(10,762)				
	1,135,899		127,955	121,123	24		
CORPORATE				(27,632)(b			
			\$ 419,540 =======		\$ 144 =====		
1999 EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION Operations	\$ 254,009	\$	\$ 70,671	\$ 60,538	\$ 94		
Water well litigation provision reversals			14,000	14,000			
Personnel reduction program costs							
			/ 0/ = 1/		94		
GAS SERVICES Natural gas processing Natural gas gathering and marketing Other Personnel reduction program costs	. 226,371 . 12,501 	263,874	23,173 11,720 (7,128)	19,917 11,389 (c) (7,128)	4 10		
	623 , 459	347,538	74,926	68,471	14		
CORPORATE) 2		

_____ \$ 877,468 \$ 347,538 \$ 151,073 \$ 113,447 \$ 111, _____ _____

- (a) On accrual basis.
- (b) General corporate expenses; 1999 amount includes personnel reduction program costs of \$8,848.
- (c) Natural gas processing \$1,753; natural gas gathering and marketing \$5,375.

The Company's reported business segments are based on the organizational structure used by management to assess performance and make resource allocation decisions. The Company's three principal business segments are: exploration and production, natural gas processing, and natural gas gathering and marketing. Exploration and production segment operations include the exploration for

18

and development and production of natural gas and oil. Natural gas processing segment operations include the extraction of natural gas liquids from natural gas processed at facilities owned by the Company and third parties. The gas gathering and marketing segment operates Company-owned natural gas gathering systems and markets natural gas through purchase and resale transactions.

All of the Company's operations are conducted in the United States. Its revenues are derived principally from uncollateralized sales to customers in the electrical generation, gas distribution, petrochemical and oil and gas industries. These industry concentrations have the potential to impact the Company's exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, because customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Intersegment revenues are recorded at prevailing market prices and are eliminated in consolidation. Gas gathering and marketing sales to a single customer constituted approximately 21% and 14% of consolidated revenues during 2001 and 2000. Sales to no single customer constituted as much as 10% of consolidated revenues in 1999.

The reported segment operating earnings amounts represent the operating earnings of the Company's various industry segments before charges for administrative, accounting, legal, information systems and other costs that are managed on a companywide basis. In the reported total operating earnings disclosures, all general and administrative expenses except for general corporate expenses incurred in connection with the overall management of the Company and the operation of the parent company have been allocated to the industry segments based on their estimated use of these services.

Because of their magnitude and unusual nature, and in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, the items discussed in the following paragraphs have been reported as separate components of segment operating earnings.

During September 2001, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$26,029,000 to reduce the carrying value of a gas field to its estimated fair value (the present value of its estimated future net cash flows). The impairment was the result of less than successful drilling results since the affected property was acquired in 1998 and sharp declines in forecasted natural gas prices during the third quarter of 2001.

As a result of entering into agreements with insurance carriers reimbursing the Company for defense costs incurred in connection with previously resolved litigation, water well litigation provision reversals of \$1,200,000 and \$14,000,000, respectively, were recorded in 2000 and 1999.

During December 2000, the Company recorded a \$10,762,000 impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of the 50%-owned Louisiana Chalk pipeline system. Drilling activity around the system, which had been expected to resume when industry conditions improved, did not materialize during 2000.

During the first quarter of 1999, the Company completed a personnel reduction program which reduced its full-time employment level by 235 jobs. Aggregate pretax costs of this program - including \$8,848,000 reported as general and administrative expense - totaled \$24,500,000. Of these costs, \$17,620,000 represented the present value of incremental pension and retiree medical benefits provided under a voluntary incentive retirement program offered to 127 employees (114 of whom accepted). Cash costs of severance and other benefits totaled \$6,880,000. The majority of the cash costs were paid by March 31, 1999, and no accrued liability for such costs remained at December 31, 1999.

19

(10) COMMON STOCK AND STOCK OPTIONS

In June 2000, the Company's stockholders voted to combine its two classes of common stock into a single class of voting common stock by reclassifying each share of Class B common stock into one share of Class A common stock. Also, the number of authorized shares of Class A common stock was increased from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000.

The Company's 1995 and 1999 Stock Option Plans authorized the granting of incentive and nonqualified options to purchase common stock at prices not less than the market value on the date of grant. The options have maximum terms of 10 years and become exercisable ratably over three-year periods. At December 31, 2001 (prior to closing of the Company's acquisition by Devon), grants covering an additional 1,074,621 shares could be issued under the plans, and the weighted average remaining contractual life of stock options outstanding under these plans was 7.53 years. Previously, options had been granted under the Company's 1979 and 1989 Stock Option Plans, under which no further grants can be made. Summarized stock option information follows:

		1995 and 1		1979		
	Options	Outstanding	Options E at Ye	Exercisable ear End	Options Ou	tstand
	Number	Average Price	Number	Average Price	Number	Aver Pri
At December 31, 1998 March 15, 1999 grants			911 , 607	19.72	151,670	19
Exercised	-	_			(10,000)	17

At December 31, 1999	1,986,363	19.19	1,331,294	20.45	141,670	20
May 1, 2000 grants	453,100	23.94			_	
Exercised	(668,490)	19.21			(109,270)	20
Canceled	(9,368)	16.66			_	
At December 31, 2000	1,761,605	20.41	1,046,460	20.95	32,400	20
May 9, 2001 grants	459,750	54.00			_	
Exercised	(724,408)	20.63			(32,400)	20
Canceled	(8,835)	25.81			_	
At December 31, 2001	1,488,112	30.65	602,794	20.18	_	

Stock options are accounted for under the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25. As a result, the Company does not recognize compensation expense in its financial statements for outstanding stock options. Had grants under the option plans been accounted for on the estimated fair-value basis promulgated by SFAS No. 123, the Company would have recorded additional compensation expense of \$3,178,000; \$1,947,000 and \$2,159,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999. On a proforma basis, earnings from continuing operations would have been reduced by \$2,065,000; \$1,266,000 and \$1,404,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, and basic earnings per share from continuing operations would have been lowered by 4 cents, 3 cents and 3 cents, respectively. The additional compensation expense under the estimated fair-value basis was computed using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, expected lives of seven years, annual cash dividends of \$.53 per share (the regular rate paid for the last several years) and the following interest and volatility rates, which were determined at the dates of the individual grants:

	May 9, 2001	May 1, 2000	March 5, 1999
-			
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.20	6.40	5.34
Stock price volatility rate (%)	33.59	30.33	29.70
Computed value per option share	\$22.73	\$8.93	\$3.17

20

(11) INCENTIVE COMPENSATION PLANS

As long-term incentives, the Company periodically issued awards that it calls "bonus units" under which employees can earn compensation based on increases in the market price of the Company's stock. Such awards generally were made in lieu of stock option grants. Upon the redemption of bonus units, grantees receive gross compensation in amounts equal to the excess of the market price of the Company's common stock over a floor price (the market price of the stock when the units were awarded). Up to 1,500,000 units may be granted under the 1997 Bonus Unit Plan. The bonus units generally have ten-year terms and vest in three equal annual installments. Bonus unit grants under the 1997 Plan were as

follows: 227,950 in December 1997 at a floor price of \$26.125; 249,600 in March 1999 at a floor price of \$12.3125; 342,800 in May 2000 at a floor price of \$23.9375 and 354,200 in May 2001 at a floor price of \$54.00. At December 31, 2001, a total of 861,056 bonus units were outstanding with an average floor price of \$35.1552. Of such units, 195,115 were exercisable at an average floor price of \$23.8255.

Compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting terms of the bonus units in amounts equal to the appreciation in the market price of the stock over the applicable floor prices. Reversals are recognized to the extent of previously recorded appreciation in periods when the market price of the stock declines. Expense accruals for bonus units aggregated \$2,192,130; \$21,282,728 and \$1,293,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999.

(12) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table reconciles the weighted average shares outstanding used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 (in thousands):

	2001	2000
Used in basic computations Dilutive effect of stock options		49,291 793
Used in diluted computations	50,889	50,084

Excluded from these computations because their effect would have been antidilutive were stock options covering 458,350 shares in 2001 and 1,388,233 shares in 1999. No shares were so excluded in 2000.

(13) SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In a transaction closed on January 24, 2002, Devon Energy Corporation (Devon) acquired the Company for cash and stock. Shareholders of the Company received \$31.00 cash and 0.585 of a share of Devon common stock for each of the Company's shares they owned. In connection with the transaction, balances then outstanding under the Company's committed bank revolving credit and uncommitted money market facilities were repaid using the proceeds of long-term loans from Devon. Also, all outstanding stock options and bonus units held by the Company's employees were vested and converted into options to purchase Devon's common stock and bonus units redeemable for cash based on the market price of Devon's common stock. The number of outstanding options and bonus units were multiplied by 1.20 and their exercise/floor prices were divided by 1.20 as part of the conversion.

21

(14) SALE OF OIL AND GAS PROPERTY

During June 1999, the Company sold for cash all its oil and gas properties in

the Hell's Hole and Park Mountain fields in Colorado and Utah, which consisted of 24,000 net leasehold acres with 36 producing wells and associated pipelines, gathering systems and production facilities. A pretax gain of \$11,527,000 (\$7,190,000 after tax) was recognized on the sale.

22

Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and Subsidiaries UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTAL OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Reserve quantities. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under economic and operating conditions at each year end. Proved developed reserves are expected to be recovered from existing wells using existing equipment and operating methods.

Gas and oil reserves included in this Unaudited Supplemental Oil and Gas Information section are presented in compliance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69 and represent oil and gas reserves derived from the Company's net mineral interest in producing oil and gas properties.

The amounts reported separately as Plant NGL Reserves represent NGLs that will be extracted from gas streams contractually committed to company-owned gas processing plants and are included in order to disclose important and useful information related to the gas processing segment. The NGL reserves represent all the NGLs that will be derived by processing natural gas produced from (i) oil and gas properties owned/operated by the Company and (ii) oil and gas properties operated by others whose gas production is tied into the gas processing facilities and contractually purchased, processed and sold by the Company.

The following tables summarize changes in the Company's natural gas (gas), crude oil and condensate (oil) and plant NGL reserve quantities during the indicated years and the proved developed reserve quantities at the dates indicated:

		2001		2000			
	Bcfe *	Gas (Bcf) (MMBbls)		Oil Bcfe *	(Bcf)	Gas (MMBbls)	
PROVED GAS AND OIL RESERVES							
Beginning balance	1,507.7	1,436.0	12.0	1,106.5	1,022.8	14.0	
Extensions and discoveries	712.3	694.9	2.9	547.5	539.1	1.4	
Production marketed	(162.8)	(150.8)	(2.0)	(123.8)	(111.8)	(2.0)	
Production consumed in operations	(5.3)	(5.3)		(4.7)	(4.7)		
Purchases in place	1.6	1.6		4.3	4.3		
Revisions of previous estimates	(21.8)	(18.2)	(.6)	(18.2)	(11.6)	(1.1)	
Sales in place	(.1)	(.1)		(3.9)	(2.1)	(.3)	
Ending balance	2,031.6	1,958.1	12.3	1,507.7	1,436.0	12.0	
			====			====	

* Billion cubic feet of gas equivalent using a 6-to-1 conversion factor for oil.

	2001			2000			
	Total	Consol- idated	Equity Partner- ships**	 Total	Consol- idated		
PROVED PLANT NGL RESERVES (MMBBLS)							
Beginning balance	175.0	175.0	_	179.1	148.8	30.3	
Additions	67.0	67.0	-	42.9	42.9	-	
Production	(19.8)	(19.8)	-	(18.2)	(17.5)	(.7)	
Purchase (sale) of plant interests	-	_	-	(6.2)	11.4	(17.6)	
Transfer of partnership reserves	-	_	-	-	12.1	(12.1)	
Revisions of previous estimates	6.5	6.5	-	(22.6)	(22.7)	.1	
Ending balance	228.7	228.7	-	175.0	175.0	-	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	====	

PROVED DEVELOPED RESERVES AT DECEMBER 31	2001
Gas (Bcf)	953.7 =====
Oil (MMBbls)	10.2
Plant NGLs (MMBbls) Consolidated Equity partnerships	134.3
	134.3
	134.3

**Represent the Company's proportional interest in the reserves of partnerships accounted for using the equity method.

23

Future net cash flows from natural gas and oil reserves. The following tables set forth estimates of the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from proved gas and oil reserves at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 and a summary of the changes in those amounts for the years then ended (in millions):

	2001	2000	1999
STANDARDIZED MEASURE			
Future cash inflows\$	5,131	\$ 12,945	\$ 2,792
Future production costs	(1,740)	(1,993)	(1,207)

Future development costs Future income taxes Discount - 10% annually		(767) (802)		(564) (3,547) (2,885)		(374) (385)
	\$	871	\$	3,956	\$	
CHANGES IN STANDARDIZED MEASURE Extensions and discoveries, net of						
related costs	.\$	247	\$	2,105	\$	188
Sales, net of production costs	•	(580)		(439)		(184)
Net changes in prices and production costs	•	(5,121)		3,584		340
Accretion of discount		601		74		42
Production rate changes and other		(117)		(53)		(28)
Previously estimated development costs						
incurred		260		54		26
Purchases in place		2		20		-
Sales in place		_		(12)		(13)
Revisions of previous quantity estimates		(26)		(68)		(63)
Net changes in future income taxes		1,649		(1,887)		(122)
	\$	(3,085)	\$	3,378	 \$	186
	=		==		==	

Development costs for proved undeveloped reserves. The costs of drilling wells and other development projects whose previously recorded proved undeveloped reserves were transferred to proved developed during 2001, 2000 and 1999 totaled \$314,788,000; \$73,327,000 and \$31,506,000, respectively. During the following three years, the Company estimates that such costs will total approximately \$340,000,000; \$414,000,000 and \$161,000,000.

Future net cash flows from plant NGL reserves. The following tables set forth estimates of the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from proved plant NGL reserves at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 and a summary of the changes in those amounts for the years then ended (in millions):

			2000			
	2001	Total		Partner-	i	
Future production costs Future income taxes Discount - 10% annually	(2,249) (167)	\$5,533 (4,026) (505) (430) \$ 572		\$ - - - \$ - =====	\$2,976 (2,281) (228) (202) \$ 265 	
CHANGES IN STANDARDIZED MEASURE Additions, net of related costs Sales, net of production costs Net changes in prices and costs Accretion of discount Purchase/sale of plant interests Transfer of partnership reserves	(55) (658) 86 –	\$ 210 (91) 480 29 (51) -	\$ 210 (85) 480 29 (4) 37	\$ - (6) - (47) (37)	\$ 57 139 (45) 10 30 -	

Revisions of previous quantity estimates	10	(111)	(111)	_	80
Other	3	7	7	_	9
Net changes in future income taxes	194	(166)	(200)	34	(94)
-					
\$	(319)	\$ 307	\$ 363	\$ (56)	\$ 186
=				=====	

24

The natural gas quantities reported as gas and oil reserves represent wet gas volumes, including quantities that will be converted to NGLs by processing. As it relates to NGLs to be extracted in processing, the gas and oil future net cash flows include only the leasehold reimbursements for such NGLs; the other cash flows (amounts in excess of the leasehold reimbursements) associated with NGLs to be extracted from the Company's wet gas reserves are included in plant NGL amounts since those cash flows are attributable to the Company's gas processing plants.

The future net cash flows from plant NGL reserves represent the net amounts to be derived from gas plant ownership through natural gas purchase and processing agreements. The Company's gas processing affiliate purchases raw natural gas production (including all the liquefiable hydrocarbons contained therein) from producers (both the Company's exploration and production affiliate and third parties) during the term of the purchase and processing agreements. The processing affiliate takes title to the wet gas (including the entrained NGLs) and then processes the gas for the extraction of the NGLs. Generally, under the purchase and processing agreements, the producer is paid for the NGLs associated with its gas under one of two methods. Under one method, reimbursements to the producer are based on the value of the reduction in the heating content (measured in BTUs) of the gas that is attributable to the removal of the NGLs from the gas. This method is sometimes referred to as a "Btu purchase contract" or a "keep whole contract". Under the other method, which is called a "percent of proceeds contract", the producer is paid based on a percentage of the value of NGLs extracted. Regardless of the payment method, settlements to producers are in cash, not product, and title to 100% of the NGLs is assigned to the gas processing affiliate, which bears the risks and rewards of ownership. Such reimbursements - including amounts attributable to the Company's oil and gas leasehold interests that are included in oil and gas future net cash flows - are deducted as production costs in determining future net cash flows from plant NGLs.

Under the gas purchase and processing agreements, the Company's gas processing affiliate is generally obligated to gather and compresses the gas from the point of delivery to a central processing plant, to hydrate the gas, and, if necessary, treat the gas for the removal of contaminants such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide and process the gas for the extraction of NGLs. After the NGLs are removed, the gas processing affiliate compresses the residue natural gas coming out of the plant and markets the residue gas. The NGLs extracted at the plant are a raw mixture of ethane, propane, isobutane, normal butane and natural gasoline which is then separated into individual purity products at an on-site fractionator or sent via a third-party-owned pipeline to a large central fractionator and then sold to wholesale and industrial customers.

Of the total remaining natural gas reserves at December 31, 2001, an estimated 1,172.1 Bcf will be processed at Company plants, including 398.1 Bcf of 2001's natural gas reserve additions from extensions and discoveries. It is estimated that 246.0 Bcf of such reserves and 86.5 Bcf of such reserve additions will be converted by processing into 104.9 MMBbls and 38.9 MMBbls of plant NGLs, respectively.

Because of the volatility inherent in prices for natural gas, oil and NGLs and costs to develop reserves, future cash flow estimates such as those included herein can change dramatically over even short periods of time. Future cash flows from plant NGL reserves can also be significantly impacted by changes in the spread between NGL prices and natural gas costs. Except where otherwise specified by contractual agreement, future cash inflows are estimated using year-end prices. Future production and development cost estimates are based on economic conditions at the respective year ends. Future income taxes are computed by applying applicable statutory tax rates to the difference between the estimated future net revenues and the tax basis of proved oil and gas properties after considering tax credit carryforwards, estimated future percentage depletion deductions and energy tax credits.

25

Reserve estimates are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. The accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of subsequent drilling, testing and production may cause either upward or downward revisions of previous estimates. Further, the volumes considered to be commercially recoverable fluctuate with changes in prices and operating costs. Because of the aforementioned factors, reserve estimates are generally less precise than other financial statement disclosures.

Discounted future cash flow estimates such as those shown herein are not intended to represent estimates of the fair market value of oil and gas properties. Estimates of fair market value also should consider probable reserves, anticipated future oil and gas prices and interest rates, changes in development and production costs and risks associated with future production. Because of these and other considerations, any estimate of fair market value is necessarily subjective and imprecise.

Gas and oil related costs and operating results. The following tables set forth capitalized costs at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 and costs incurred and operating results for oil and gas producing activities for the years then ended (in thousands):

	2001	2000
CAPITALIZED COSTS		
Oil and gas properties Support equipment and facilities	\$ 2,482,996 56,313	\$ 2,034,469 52,632
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	•	(1,278,545
Net capitalized costs	\$ 1,097,420	\$ 808,556

COSTS INCURRED (including exploration expenses and				
exploratory well impairments of \$18,611; \$12,028 and \$9,022) Property acquisitions				
Unproved	\$	20,085	\$	16,916
Proved	т	5,931	т	1,565
Exploration		24,927		15,309
Development		445,949		208,510
Costs incurred	\$	496,892	\$	242,300
OPERATING RESULTS (before charges for				
general and administrative and interest expense)				
Production revenues	Ś	654,905	Ś	530,085
Other revenues	·	1,499	·	1,143
		 656 , 404		531,228
Less - Production costs				·
Operating expenses		76,613		62 , 316
Production taxes Depreciation, depletion and amortization		41,659		28 , 520
(including proved-property impairments of \$26,029 in 2001)		191,400		118,112
Exploration expenses		8,561		7,216
Exploratory well impairments		10,050		4,812
Other operating costs		14,499		19,852
Segment operating earnings		313,622		290,400
Income taxes		101,266		77 , 032
	\$	212,356	\$	213,368
	==		==:	

26

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial information relates to the merger between Devon and Mitchell, whereby on January 24, 2002, Devon acquired all of Mitchell's outstanding common shares with 0.585 shares of Devon common stock plus \$31 per Mitchell common share in cash. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information also includes the effects of Devon's October 15, 2001 acquisition of Anderson Exploration Ltd. ("Anderson") for approximately \$3.5 billion. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information includes a balance sheet as of December 31, 2001, which assumes the acquisition of Mitchell occurred on that date. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information also includes a statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001, which assumes the acquisitions of Mitchell and Anderson occurred on January 1, 2001.

This pro forma information is based on the historical financial statements of Devon, Mitchell and Anderson. The pro forma information is based on the estimates and assumptions set forth in the notes to such information. The pro forma information is being furnished solely for information purposes and, therefore, is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial position that might have been achieved for the dates or periods indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial position that may occur in the future.

Anderson's historical financial information is prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Canada, and is presented in Canadian dollars. Also, Anderson's fiscal year ended on September 30, as opposed to Devon's year-end of December 31. For purposes of providing the pro forma effect of the Anderson acquisition on Devon's 2001 results of operations, the following adjustments were made to Anderson's historical financial data:

- Anderson's historical results for the year ended September 30, 2001 were converted to results for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. This conversion was done by subtracting Anderson's historical interim results for the three months ended December 31, 2000.
- Anderson's results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2001, were converted to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, including the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties. Such information was also converted to U.S. dollars using the appropriate exchange rates.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information was prepared based on the following:

- Devon uses the full cost method of accounting for its oil and gas activities, while Mitchell used the successful efforts method. Pro forma adjustments have been made to estimate the effect of converting Mitchell's successful efforts method to Devon's full cost method.
- Devon has accounted for the merger and the Anderson acquisition using the purchase method of accounting.
- The unaudited pro forma balance sheet has been prepared as if the merger occurred on December 31, 2001. The unaudited pro forma statement of operations has been prepared as if the merger and the Anderson acquisition occurred on January 1, 2001.
- In the year ended December 31, 2001, Devon recognized a \$49.5 million after-tax gain from the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. This related to Devon's adoption, as of January 1, 2001, of a new accounting principle related to accounting for derivative financial instruments. The \$49.5 million gain is not included in the unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2001.
- There is no adjustment to the historical data for annual cost savings of approximately \$20 million and \$25 million that Devon expects to result from the elimination of duplicate expenses after the merger and the Anderson acquisition, respectively.

27

No pro forma adjustments have been made with respect to the following unusual items. These items are reflected in the historical results of Devon, Anderson or Mitchell, as applicable, and should be considered when making period-to-period comparisons:

- On February 12, 2001, Anderson acquired all of the outstanding shares of Numac Energy Inc. The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations does not include any results from Numac's operations prior to February 12, 2001.
- During 2001, Devon elected to discontinue operations in Malaysia, Qatar, Thailand and on certain properties in Brazil. Accordingly, during 2001,

Devon recorded an \$87.9 million charge associated with the impairment of those properties. The after-tax effect of this reduction was 68.8 million.

- During 2001, Devon reduced the carrying value of its oil and gas properties by \$915.7 million due to the full cost ceiling limitations. The after-tax effect of this reduction was \$556.5 million.
- Anderson had a compensation plan pursuant to which it periodically issued awards referred to as "share appreciation rights" under which employees could earn compensation based on increases in the market price of Anderson's stock. Anderson awarded these rights in lieu of stock option grants. Pro forma general and administrative expenses reported in the accompanying unaudited pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 includes \$5.6 million of expenses related to these plans. After taxes, these plans had the effect of decreasing unaudited pro forma net earnings in 2001 by \$3.2 million. Devon acquired all outstanding rights as part of the Anderson acquisition. Accordingly, these rights will not affect the combined company's net earnings subsequent to the closing of the Anderson acquisition.
- Mitchell had incentive compensation plans pursuant to which it periodically issued awards referred to as "bonus units" under which employees could earn compensation based on increases in the market price of Mitchell common stock. Mitchell generally awarded these bonus units in lieu of stock option grants. Pro forma general and administrative expenses reported in the accompanying unaudited pro forma statements of operations for the year 2001 include \$2.2 million of expense related to these plans. After taxes, these plans had the effect of decreasing unaudited pro forma net earnings in 2001 by \$1.4 million. Devon will not issue such bonus units after the merger.
- Devon's historical results of operations for the year 2001 include \$33.8 million of amortization expense for goodwill related to previous mergers. As of January 1, 2002, in accordance with new accounting pronouncements recently issued, such goodwill will cease to be amortized and, instead, will be tested for impairment at least annually. No goodwill amortization expense has been recognized in the pro forma statements of operations for the goodwill related to the merger and the Anderson acquisition.

28

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001

	DEVON HISTORICAL	MITCHELL HISTORICAL	MITCHELL PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS (NOTE 3)	COMBINED COMPANY PRO FORMA	
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
ASSETS:					
Current assets	\$ 1,081,272	\$ 195 , 119	\$	\$ 1,276,391	
Property and equipment, net	9,028,425	1,658,612	1,496,063(a) (156,785)(d)	12,026,315	
Investment in common stock of					
ChevronTexaco Corporation	635 , 553			635 , 553	
Goodwill, net	2,205,844		1,388,393(a)	3,594,237	

Fair value of derivative instruments Other assets	30,582 202,154		11,704(c)	30,582 271,180
Total assets	\$13,183,830	\$1,911,438	\$2,738,990	\$17,834,258
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities Debentures exchangeable into shares of ChevronTexaco Corporation common	\$ 918,971	\$ 307,357	\$ 88,726(a)	\$ 1,315,054
stock	648,653			648,653
Other long-term debt	5,939,781	363,055	1,567,143(c) 11,704(c)	7,881,683
Other long-term liabilities	229,491	101,257	(20,760)(a)	309,988
Fair value of derivative instruments	45,573			45,573
Deferred income taxes	2,141,874	296,750	559,701(a) (54,875)(d)	2,943,450
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:				
Preferred stock	1,500			1,500
Common stock	12,989	5,386	2,957(a) (5,386)(b)	15 , 946
Additional paid-in capital	3,610,484	155,464	1,529,323(a) (155,464)(b)	5,139,807
Retained earnings (accumulated				
deficit)		•	(766,379)(b)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(11,321)		. ,
Treasury stock	(190,387)	(72,889)		
Other	(300)			(300
Total stockholders' equity	3,259,487		590,904	4,689,857
Total liabilities and				
stockholders' equity	\$13,183,830	\$1,911,438		\$17,834,258

29

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

	DEVON PRO FORMA AFTER ANDERSON ACQUISITION (NOTES 1 AND 8)	MITCHELL HISTORICAL RECLASSIFIED (NOTE 6)	MITCHELL PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS (NOTE 3)	COMB COMP PRO F
	(IN 3	THOUSANDS, EXCEPT	F PER SHARE DATA	.)
REVENUE:				
Oil sales	\$1,184,387	\$ 48,011	\$	\$1,23
Gas sales	2,627,362	517,260		3,14
NGL sales	218,259	89,634		30
Marketing and midstream revenue	75 , 977	1,162,532		1,23
Other revenue	70,692	28		7
Total revenue	4,176,677	1,817,465		5,99

COSTS AND EXPENSES:

Lease operating expenses	708,517	60,460		76
Transportation costs	122,254	33,143		15
Production taxes	121 , 393	27,614		14
Exploration expenses		18,611	(18,611)(g)	
Marketing and midstream costs and				
expenses	49,689	1,034,898		1,08