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NUEVO ENERGY CO  
Form 10-Q/A  
February 16, 2001

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

FORM 10-Q/A

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

Commission File Number 1-10537

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

76-0304436  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

1021 MAIN STREET, SUITE 2100  
HOUSTON, TEXAS  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

77002  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 652-0706

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  
---      ---

As of August 10, 2000, the number of outstanding shares of the Registrant's common stock was 17,587,238.

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NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Share Data)

	June 30, 2000
	-----
	(Unaudited)
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 13,122
Accounts receivable .....	36,554
Product inventory .....	11,135
Prepaid expenses and other .....	4,961
	-----
Total current assets .....	65,772
	-----
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, AT COST:	
Land .....	51,017
Oil and gas properties (successful efforts method) .....	1,045,774
Gas plant facilities .....	12,020
Other facilities .....	12,595
	-----
	1,121,406
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	(461,191)
	-----

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	660,215
	-----
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS, NET .....	22,971
OTHER ASSETS .....	20,284
	-----
	\$ 769,242
	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable .....	\$ 14,667
Accrued interest .....	2,474
Accrued liabilities .....	40,304
Current maturities of long-term debt .....	--
	-----
Total current liabilities .....	57,445
	-----
LONG-TERM DEBT, NET OF CURRENT MATURITIES .....	363,227
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES .....	8,447
CONTINGENCIES	
COMPANY-OBLIGATED MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED	
SECURITIES OF NUEVO FINANCING I .....	115,000
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 20,589,072 and 20,437,371 shares issued and 17,421,594 and 17,931,393 shares outstanding at June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively .....	206
Additional paid-in capital .....	360,397
Treasury stock, at cost, 3,006,452 and 2,430,074 shares, at June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively .....	(61,935)
Stock held by benefit trust, 161,026 and 75,904 shares, at June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively .....	(3,395)
Deferred stock compensation .....	(233)
Accumulated deficit .....	(69,917)
	-----
Total stockholders' equity .....	225,123
	-----
	\$ 769,242
	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)  
(Amounts in Thousands, Except per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended Jun	
	2000	1
	-----	-----
REVENUES:		
Oil and gas revenues .....	\$ 72,599	\$ 5
Gain on sale of assets, net .....	366	(
Interest and other income .....	195	---
	-----	-----

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	73,160	5
	-----	---
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Lease operating expenses .....	34,273	3
Exploration costs .....	1,488	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	15,582	2
General and administrative expenses .....	4,101	
Outsourcing fees .....	3,430	
Interest expense .....	8,517	
Dividends on Guaranteed Preferred		
Beneficial Interests in Company's		
Convertible Debentures (TECONS) .....	1,653	
Other expense .....	2,687	
	-----	---
	71,731	7
	-----	---
Income (loss) before income taxes .....	1,429	(2)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes .....	575	(1)
	-----	---
NET INCOME (LOSS) .....	\$ 854	\$ (1)
	=====	===
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:		
BASIC:		
Earnings (loss) per common share .....	\$ 0.05	\$
	=====	===
Weighted average common shares outstanding .....	17,587	1
	=====	===
DILUTED:		
Earnings (loss) per common share .....	\$ 0.05	\$
	=====	===
Weighted average common and dilutive potential		
common shares outstanding .....	17,939	1
	=====	===

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)  
(Amounts in Thousands, Except per Share Data)

	Six Months
	-----
	2000
	-----
REVENUES:	
Oil and gas revenues .....	\$143,328

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Gain on sale of assets, net .....	506
Interest and other income .....	821
	-----
	144,655
	-----
COSTS AND EXPENSES:	
Lease operating expenses .....	65,384
Exploration costs .....	4,742
Depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	31,823
General and administrative expenses .....	9,473
Outsourcing fees .....	6,763
Interest expense .....	16,807
Dividends on Guaranteed Preferred	
Beneficial Interests in Company's	
Convertible Debentures (TECONS) .....	3,306
Other expense .....	3,847
	-----
	142,145
	-----
Income before income taxes .....	2,510
Provision for income taxes .....	1,011
	-----
NET INCOME .....	\$ 1,499
	=====
EARNINGS PER SHARE:	
BASIC:	
Earnings per common share .....	\$ 0.08
	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding .....	17,701
	=====
DILUTED:	
Earnings per common share .....	\$ 0.08
	=====
Weighted average common and dilutive potential	
common shares outstanding .....	18,074
	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net income .....		\$ 1,4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to		
net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization .....		31,8
Gain on sale of assets, net .....		(5)
Dry hole costs .....		9
Amortization of other costs .....		1,3
Deferred taxes .....		3
Mark to market of deferred compensation plan .....		3
Mark to market of liability management swap .....		3
Other .....		35,6
		-----
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable .....		8,4
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities .....		(3,1)
Other .....		(4,6)
		-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES .....		36,3
		-----

### CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Additions to oil and gas properties .....		(43,6)
Acquisitions of oil and gas properties .....		(1)
Additions to gas plant facilities .....		(7)
Additions to other facilities .....		1,2
Proceeds from sales of properties .....		1,2
		-----
NET CASH (USED IN)/PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES .....		(43,1)
		-----

### CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds from borrowings .....		32,5
Deferred financing costs .....		(1,6)
Payments of long-term debt .....		(10,7)
Treasury stock purchases .....		(12,5)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock .....		2,1
		-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES .....		9,6
		-----

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents .....		2,8
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of		
period .....		10,2
		-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD .....		\$ 13,1
		=====

### SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest (net of amounts capitalized) .....		\$ 15,7
Income taxes .....		\$

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and, therefore, do not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. However, in the opinion of management, these statements include all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the financial position at June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999 and the results of operations and changes in cash flows for the periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements in the 1999 Form 10-K of Nuevo Energy Company (the "Company").

#### USE OF ESTIMATES

In order to prepare these financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, as well as reserve information, which affects the depletion calculation. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income includes net income and all changes in other comprehensive income including, among other things, foreign currency translation adjustments, and unrealized gains and losses on certain investments in debt and equity securities. There are no differences between comprehensive income (loss) and net income (loss) for the periods presented.

#### DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to decreases in the market prices of crude oil and natural gas. Commodity derivatives utilized as hedges include futures, swap and option contracts, which are used to hedge crude oil and natural gas prices. Basis swaps are sometimes used to hedge the basis differential between the derivative financial instrument index price and the commodity field price. In order to qualify as a hedge, price movements in the underlying commodity derivative must be highly correlated with the hedged commodity. Settlement of gains and losses on price swap contracts are realized monthly, generally based upon the difference between the contract price and the average closing New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") price and are reported as a component of oil and gas revenues and operating cash flows in the period realized.

Gains and losses on option and futures contracts that qualify as a hedge of firmly committed or anticipated purchases and sales of oil and gas commodities are deferred on the balance sheet and recognized in income and operating cash flows when the related hedged transaction occurs. Premiums paid on option contracts are deferred in other assets and amortized into oil and gas revenues over the terms of the

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respective option contracts. Gains or losses attributable to the termination of a derivative financial instrument are deferred on the balance sheet and recognized in revenue when the hedged crude oil and natural gas are sold. There were no such deferred gains or losses at June 30, 2000 or December 31, 1999. Gains or losses on derivative financial instruments that do not qualify as a hedge are recognized in income currently.

As a result of hedging transactions, oil and gas revenues were reduced by \$24.8 million and \$9.0 million in the second quarter of 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the first six months of 2000 and 1999, oil and gas revenues were reduced by \$51.3 million and \$8.8 million, respectively, as a result of hedging transactions. On February 26, 1999, the Company entered into a swap arrangement with a major financial institution that effectively converts the interest rate on \$16.4 million notional amount of the 9-1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 ("Notes") to a variable LIBOR-based rate. On February 25, 2000, this arrangement was extended through February 26, 2001. Amounts paid to enter into these arrangements were insignificant. Based on LIBOR rates in effect at June 30, 2000, this amounted to a net reduction in the carrying cost of the Notes from

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NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
(UNAUDITED)

9-1/2% to 7.03%, or 247 basis points. In addition, the swap arrangement also effectively sets the price at which the Company can repurchase these Notes. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2000, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$410,000 and an unrealized loss of \$371,000, respectively, related to the change in the fair value of the Notes. This agreement has an early termination clause at the discretion of the Company. In July 2000, a portion of this swap arrangement was settled on a notional amount of \$5.0 million of the Notes. The Company will record a gain of approximately \$100,000 as a result of this settlement.

For 2000, the Company entered into swap contracts on 16,500 barrels of oil per day ("BOPD"), at an average West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") price of \$17.94 per barrel. The Company also entered into collars on an additional 16,500 BOPD, with a floor of \$16.00 per barrel and ceiling of \$21.21 per barrel. This production is hedged based on a fixed NYMEX price. In May 2000, in connection with the sale of certain non-core California oil and gas properties (see Note 9), the Company unwound the \$21.21 per barrel ceiling on 2,800 BOPD for the period May 2000 through December 2000. The settlement loss of approximately \$3.0 million related to the unwinding of the ceiling was recognized as an adjustment to the gain on the sale of the non-core California oil and gas properties, for which the ceiling was designated as a hedge of production. The Company re-designated the remaining floors of 2,800 BOPD for the period May 2000 through December 2000, as a hedge of other California production. Also for the year 2000, the Company has entered into basis swaps on 3,000 BOPD of its production in the Congo, hedging the basis differential between No. 6 fuel oil and WTI at an average differential of \$1.88 per barrel. At June 30, 2000, the market value of the hedge positions was a loss of approximately \$50.1 million.

For 2001, the Company has entered into swap arrangements on 26,000 BOPD



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for the first quarter at an average WTI price of \$19.52 per barrel, for the second quarter on 25,000 BOPD at an average WTI price of \$19.54 per barrel, for the third quarter on 20,000 BOPD at an average WTI price of \$21.22 per barrel, and for the fourth quarter on 15,500 BOPD at an average WTI price of \$22.95 per barrel. At June 30, 2000, the market value of these swaps was a loss of \$40.7 million. These agreements expose the Company to counterparty credit risk to the extent that the counterparty is unable to meet its settlement commitments to the Company.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". This statement, as amended by SFAS No. 137 and SFAS No. 138, establishes standards of accounting for and disclosures of derivative instruments and hedging activities. This statement requires all derivative instruments to be carried on the balance sheet at fair value and is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2001. The Company has not yet determined the impact of this statement on its financial condition or results of operations.

### RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassifications of prior year amounts have been made to conform to the current presentation.

### 2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company utilizes the successful efforts method of accounting for its investments in oil and gas properties. Under successful efforts, oil and gas lease acquisition costs and intangible drilling costs associated with exploration efforts that result in the discovery of proved reserves and costs associated with development drilling, whether or not successful, are capitalized when incurred. When a proved property is sold, ceases to produce or is abandoned, a gain or loss is recognized. When an entire interest in an unproved property is sold for cash or cash equivalent, gain or loss is recognized, taking into consideration any recorded impairment. When a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.

Unproved leasehold costs are capitalized pending the results of exploration efforts. Significant unproved leasehold costs are reviewed periodically and a loss is recognized to the extent, if any, that the cost of the

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
(UNAUDITED)

property has been impaired. Exploration costs, including geological and geophysical expenses, exploratory dry holes and delay rentals, are charged to expense as incurred.

Costs of productive wells, development dry holes and productive leases are capitalized and depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the

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life of the remaining proved reserves. Capitalized drilling costs are depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the remaining proved developed reserves. Estimated costs (net of salvage value) of dismantlement, abandonment and site remediation are computed by the Company's independent reserve engineers and are included when calculating depreciation and depletion using the unit-of-production method.

The Company reviews proved oil and gas properties on a depletable unit basis whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable. For each depletable unit determined to be impaired, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the depletable unit is recognized. Fair value, on a depletable unit basis, is estimated to be the value of the undiscounted expected future net revenues computed by application of estimated future oil and gas prices, production and expenses, as determined by management, to estimated future production of oil and gas reserves over the economic life of the reserves. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future net revenues, an impairment is recognized equal to the difference between the carrying value and the discounted estimated future net revenues of that depletable unit. The Company considers all proved reserves and commodity pricing based on available market information in its estimate of future net revenues.

3. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

The Company has deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, of \$23.0 million and \$24.0 million as of June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively. The Company believes that sufficient future taxable income will be generated and has concluded that these net deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized.

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
 (UNAUDITED)

4. INDUSTRY SEGMENT INFORMATION

As of June 30, 2000, the Company's oil and gas exploration and production operations were concentrated primarily in two geographic regions: domestically, onshore and offshore California, and internationally, offshore the Republic of Congo in West Africa (the "Congo").

	For the Six Months E
	----- 2000 -----
	(amounts in tho
Sales to unaffiliated customers:	
Oil and gas - Domestic.....	\$ 121,354
Oil and gas - International.....	21,974
	-----

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Total sales.....	143,328
Gain on sale of assets, net.....	506
Other revenues.....	821
	-----
Total revenues.....	\$ 144,655
	=====
Operating profit before income taxes:	
Oil and gas - Domestic (a).....	\$ 35,399
Oil and gas - International.....	7,219
	-----
	42,618
Unallocated corporate expenses.....	19,995
Interest expense.....	16,807
Dividends on TECONS.....	3,306
	-----
Income before income taxes.....	\$ 2,510
	=====
Depreciation, depletion and amortization:	
Oil and gas - Domestic.....	\$ 26,854
Oil and gas - International.....	4,236
Other.....	733
	-----
	\$ 31,823
	=====

(a) Includes an \$80.3 million gain on sale of the East Texas gas properties for the six months ended June 30, 1999.

5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2000
	-----
9 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008.....	\$ 257,310
9 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2006.....	2,417
Bank credit facility (a).....	103,500
OPIC credit facility.....	--
	-----
Total debt.....	363,227
Less: current maturities.....	--
	-----
Long-term debt.....	\$ 363,227
	=====

(a) Nuevo's Third Restated Credit Agreement dated June 7, 2000, provides for secured revolving credit availability of up to \$410.0 million (subject to a semi-annual borrowing base determination) from a bank group led by Bank of America, N.A., Bank One, NA, and Bank of Montreal, until its expiration on June 7,

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NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
 (UNAUDITED)

2005. The borrowing base on the Company's credit facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base determination on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning September 1, 2000. The borrowing base at June 30, 2000, was \$300.0 million. The Company was in compliance with all covenants as of June 30, 2000, and does not anticipate any issues of non-compliance arising in the foreseeable future. At June 30, 2000, outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit agreement and an uncommitted line of credit were \$103.5 million. Accordingly, \$196.5 million of credit capacity was unused and available at June 30, 2000.

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE COMPUTATION

SFAS No. 128 requires a reconciliation of the numerator (income) and denominator (shares) of the basic earnings per share ("EPS") computation to the numerator and denominator of the diluted EPS computation. In the three-month period ended June 30, 1999, there were no potential dilutive common shares. The Company's reconciliation is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended		
	2000		
	Income	Shares	Loss
Earnings per Common share - Basic.....	\$ 854	17,587	\$ (15,
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options.....	---	352	
Earnings per Common share - Diluted.....	\$ 854	17,939	\$ (15,

	For the Six Months Ended		
	2000		
	Income	Shares	Loss
Earnings per Common share - Basic.....	\$ 1,499	17,701	\$ 15
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options.....	---	373	
Earnings per Common share - Diluted.....	\$ 1,499	18,074	\$ 15

7. CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS

The Company had been named as a defendant in Gloria Garcia Lopez and

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Husband, Hector S. Lopez, Individually, and as successors to Galo Land & Cattle Company v. Mobil Producing Texas & New Mexico, et al. in the 79th Judicial District Court of Brooks County, Texas. On June 9, 2000, the parties entered into a memorandum of settlement agreement, pursuant to which the lawsuit would be dismissed (subject to and upon execution of final settlement documents), the defendants would pay the plaintiffs \$12.0 million and the lease agreement would be amended. Nuevo's working interest in these properties is 20%, and its share of the settlement payment is approximately \$2.4 million.

The Company has been named as a defendant in certain other lawsuits incidental to its business. Management does not believe that the outcome of such litigation will have a material adverse impact on the Company's operating results or financial condition. However, these actions and claims in the aggregate seek substantial damages against the Company and are subject to the inherent uncertainties present in any litigation. The Company is defending itself vigorously in all such matters.

In March 1999, the Company discovered that a non-officer employee had fraudulently authorized and diverted for personal use Company funds totaling \$5.9 million, \$1.6 million in 1999 and the remainder in 1998, that were intended for international exploration. The Board of Directors engaged a Certified Fraud Examiner to conduct an in-depth review of the fraudulent transactions. The investigation confirmed that only one employee was involved in the matter and that all misappropriated funds were identified. The Company has reviewed and,

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
(UNAUDITED)

where appropriate, strengthened its internal control procedures. As a result of ongoing negotiations, the Company is confident that it will recoup a portion of the loss.

In September 1997, there was a spill of crude oil into the Santa Barbara Channel from a pipeline that connects the Company's Point Pedernales field with shore-based processing facilities. The volume of the spill was estimated to be 163 barrels of oil. The costs of the clean up and the cost to repair the pipeline either have been or are expected to be covered by insurance, less the Company's deductibles, which in total are \$120,000. Repairs were completed by the end of 1997, and production recommenced in December 1997. The Company also has exposure to costs that may not be recoverable from insurance, including certain fines, penalties, and damages. Such costs are not quantifiable at this time, but are not expected to be material to the Company's operating results, financial condition or liquidity.

The Company's international investments involve risks typically associated with investments in emerging markets such as an uncertain political, economic, legal and tax environment and expropriation and nationalization of assets. In addition, if a dispute arises in its foreign operations, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Company attempts to conduct its business and financial affairs so as to protect against political and economic risks applicable to operations in the

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various countries where it operates, but there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in so protecting itself. A portion of the Company's investment in the Republic of Congo in West Africa ("Congo") is insured through political risk insurance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation ("OPIC"). The political risk insurance through OPIC covers up to \$25.0 million relating to expropriation and political violence, which is the maximum coverage available through OPIC. The Company has no deductible for this insurance. The Company will consider its options for political risk insurance in the Republic of Ghana in West Africa ("Ghana") as it evaluates business opportunities.

In connection with their respective February 1995 acquisitions of two subsidiaries owning interests in the Yombo field offshore West Africa (each a "Congo subsidiary"), the Company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of CMS NOMECO Oil & Gas Co. ("CMS") agreed with the seller not to claim certain tax losses incurred by such subsidiaries prior to the acquisitions. Under the tax law in the Congo, as it existed when this acquisition took place, if an entity is acquired in its entirety and that entity has certain tax attributes, for example tax loss carryforwards from operations in the Republic of Congo, the subsequent owners of that entity can continue to utilize those losses without restriction. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company and CMS may be liable to the seller for the recapture of these tax losses utilized by the seller in years prior to the acquisitions if certain triggering events occur. A triggering event will not occur if a subsequent purchaser enters into certain agreements specified in the consolidated return regulations intended to ensure that such losses will not be claimed. The only time limit associated with the occurrence of a triggering event relates to the utilization of a dual consolidated loss in a foreign jurisdiction. A dual consolidated loss that is utilized to offset income in a foreign jurisdiction is only subject to recapture for 15 years following the year in which the dual consolidated loss was incurred for US income tax purposes. The Company's potential direct liability could be as much as \$48.5 million if a triggering event with respect to the Company occurs. Additionally, the Company believes that CMS's liability (for which the Company would be jointly liable with an indemnification right against CMS) could be as much as \$64.1 million. The Company does not expect a triggering event to occur with respect to it or CMS and does not believe the agreement will have a material adverse effect upon the Company.

### 8. CONTINGENT PAYMENT AND PRICE SHARING AGREEMENTS

In connection with the acquisition from Unocal in 1996 of the properties located in California, the Company is obligated to make a contingent payment for the years 1998 through 2004 if oil prices exceed thresholds set forth in the agreement with Unocal. Any contingent payment will be accounted for as a purchase price adjustment to oil and gas properties. The contingent payment will equal 50% of the difference between the actual average annual price received on a field-by-field basis (capped by a maximum price) and a minimum price, less ad valorem and production taxes, multiplied by the actual number of barrels of oil sold that are produced from the properties acquired from Unocal during the respective year. The minimum price of \$17.75

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per Bbl. under the agreement (determined based on near month of delivery of WTI crude oil on the NYMEX) is escalated at 3% per year and the maximum price of \$21.75 per Bbl. on the NYMEX is escalated at 3% per year. Minimum and maximum prices are reduced to reflect the field level price by subtracting a fixed differential established for each field. The reduction was established at approximately the differential between actual sales prices and NYMEX prices in effect in 1995 (\$4.34 per Bbl. weighted average for all the properties acquired from Unocal). The Company accumulates credits to offset the contingent payment when prices are \$.50 per Bbl. or more below the minimum price. The Company computes this calculation annually and had accumulated \$30.8 million in price credits as of December 31, 1999, which will be used to reduce future amounts owed under the contingent payment. The Company expects that it will still have an accumulated credit balance at the end of 2000 to offset future payments under this agreement. A continuation of higher than normal oil price realizations would, however, trigger payments under this agreement beginning in March of 2002.

In connection with the acquisition of the Congo properties in 1995, the Company entered into a price sharing agreement with the seller. Under the terms of the agreement, if the average price received for the oil production during the year is greater than the benchmark price established by the agreement, then the Company is obligated to pay the seller 50% of the difference between the benchmark price and the actual price received, for all the barrels associated with this acquisition. The benchmark price for 2000 is \$15.19 per Bbl. The benchmark price increases each year based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index. For 2000, the effect of this agreement is that Nuevo is entitled to receive the pricing upside above \$15.19 per Bbl. on approximately 56% of its Congo production.

The Company acquired a 12% working interest in the Point Pedernales oil field from Unocal in 1994 and the remainder of its interest in this field from Torch Energy Advisors Inc. ("Torch") in 1996. The Company is entitled to all revenue proceeds up to \$9.00 per Bbl., with the excess over \$9.00 per Bbl., if any, shared among the Company and the original owners from whom Torch acquired its interest. For 2000, the effect of this agreement is that Nuevo is entitled to receive the pricing upside above \$9.00 per Bbl. on approximately 34% of its net Point Pedernales production.

### 9. DIVESTITURES

In May 2000, the Company sold its working interest in the Las Cienegas field in California for proceeds of approximately \$4.6 million. The Company reclassified these assets to assets held for sale during the third quarter of 1999, at which time it discontinued depleting and depreciating these assets. No impairment charge was recorded upon reclassification to assets held for sale. In connection with this sale, the Company unwound hedges of 2,800 BOPD for the period May 2000 through December 2000 (see Note 1) and recorded a net gain on sale of approximately \$740,000.

### 10. SHARE REPURCHASES

In August 1999, the Company implemented a share repurchase program, pursuant to the Board of Directors' authorizations to repurchase up to a total of 3,616,600 shares at times and at prices deemed attractive by management. As of June 30, 2000, the Company had repurchased 2,660,600 shares of its common stock in open market transactions at an average

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purchase price, including commissions, of \$16.79 per share.

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

### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document includes "forward looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this document, including without limitation, statements under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" regarding the Company's financial position, estimated quantities and net present values of reserves, business strategy, plans and objectives of management of the Company for future operations and covenant compliance, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the assumptions upon which such forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, it can give no assurances that such assumptions will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations ("Cautionary Statements") are disclosed below and elsewhere in this document and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K and other filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified by the Cautionary Statements.

### CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Since inception, the Company has expanded its operations through a series of disciplined, low-cost acquisitions of oil and gas properties and the subsequent exploitation and development of these properties. The Company has complemented these efforts with strategic divestitures and an opportunistic exploration program, which provides exposure to prospects that have the potential to add substantially to the growth of the Company. The funding of these activities has historically been provided by operating cash flows, bank financing, private and public placements of debt and equity securities, property divestitures and joint ventures with industry participants. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities was \$36.3 million and \$(13.2) million for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The Company invested \$43.6 million and \$35.5 million in oil and gas properties for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The current borrowing base on the Company's credit facility is \$300.0 million. At June 30, 2000, outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit agreement and an uncommitted line of credit were \$103.5 million. Accordingly, \$196.5 million of credit capacity was unused and available at June 30, 2000. At June 30, 2000, the Company had working capital of \$8.3 million.

On June 7, 2000, the Company entered into its Third Restated Credit Agreement, which provides for secured revolving credit availability of up to \$410.0 million (subject to a semi-annual borrowing base determination) from a bank group led by Bank of America, N.A., Bank One, NA, and Bank of Montreal, until its expiration on June 7, 2005.



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The borrowing base on the Company's credit facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base determination on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning September 1, 2000. The borrowing base at June 30, 2000, was \$300.0 million. The Company was in compliance with all covenants as of June 30, 2000, and does not anticipate any issues of non-compliance arising in the foreseeable future. Subsequent semi-annual borrowing base redeterminations will require the consent of banks holding 60% of the total facility commitments, while an increase in the borrowing base will require the consent of banks holding 66 2/3% of the total facility commitments.

In July 2000, the Company announced that it no longer expects that its Brea Highlands residential development will receive entitlement from the City of Brea, California by the end of 2000. The Company had planned to sell or joint venture this property upon completion of the entitlement process. This expected delay results from a political initiative that, if passed, will subject certain future development projects, such as Brea Highlands, to a public vote. Because of this delay, the Company plans to defer \$20.0 million of its \$140.0 million 2000 capital budget. The revised 2000 capital budget of \$120.0 million is designed to preserve the Company's financial condition and liquidity.

The Company believes its cash flow from operations and available financing sources are sufficient to meet its obligations as they become due and to finance its exploration and development programs.

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NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

As mentioned above, the Company plans to defer \$20.0 million of its \$140.0 million 2000 capital budget, as a result of expected delays in the potential sale or joint venture of a real estate development. Under the revised 2000 capital budget of \$120.0 million, the Company anticipates spending approximately \$58.0 million on development activities and approximately \$15.0 million on exploration activities and business development projects during the remainder of the year.

Exploration and development expenditures, including amounts expensed under the successful efforts method, for the first six months of 2000 and 1999 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
Domestic	\$ 44,063	\$ 17,274
International	4,515	19,421
	\$ 48,578	\$ 36,695
Total	\$ 48,578	\$ 36,695

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The following is a description of significant exploration and development activity during the first six months of 2000.

### Exploration Activity

#### Domestic

There was no significant activity during the first half of 2000.

#### International

On February 16 2000, the Company completed its acquisition and processing of a 3-D seismic survey across the Eastern portion of its Accra-Keta concession offshore the Republic of Ghana in West Africa ("Ghana"). The Company's costs of the 3-D seismic survey acquisition and processing were approximately \$3.0 million. This survey extends from the outer shelf, across the slope, and into the deepwater regions of the block. The Company currently plans to drill its first exploratory well on the concession late this year. Estimated costs to drill this well are approximately \$12.5 million, on a gross basis.

In June 2000, the Company acquired interests in two exploration permits in the Republic of Tunisia, North Africa, that add 1.3 million acres to the Company's international portfolio. The first of these permits is the 171,000-acre Alyane Permit located offshore Tunisia in the Gulf of Gabes. The Company will own a 100% participating interest and act as operator of the block.

The Convention and Joint Venture Agreement for the Alyane Permit call for an initial term of four years, followed by two optional three-year terms. Nuevo's work commitment requires shooting 3-D seismic and drilling one exploratory well on the Alyane Permit in the initial term. The Company's anticipated costs under this commitment are approximately \$9.0 million. The Company plans to explore the Alyane Permit aggressively and will acquire 3-D seismic data in mid 2001 with the aim of drilling its first exploratory well in 2002. Nuevo anticipates formal government approval of the Convention and Joint Venture Agreement in the first quarter of 2001.

Effective April 1, 2000, Nuevo acquired a 10.42% participating interest from Bligh Tunisia Inc. in the 1.1-million-acre Anaguid Permit located onshore southern Tunisia in the Ghadames Basin for approximately \$1.5 million. Operated by Anadarko Petroleum Company, this permit is on trend with Anadarko's prolific Hassi Berkine complex located to the west in Algeria. Under the current work commitment, the partners must drill one exploration well on the Anaguid Permit by December 2001. The Company's anticipated costs under this

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

commitment are approximately \$1.3 million. In addition, the partners will reprocess all existing seismic data and acquire new 2-D seismic data during 2000. Following the expiration of the current work commitment term in December 2001, the final renewal phase requires the drilling of one exploration well on the Anaguid Permit during the 2 1/2-year term. Nuevo expects to receive government approval of this acquisition in the first

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quarter of 2001.

In addition to acquiring its interests in the Anaguid and Alyane Permits, Nuevo has, effective April 1, 2000, increased its existing 17.5% participating interest in the 900,000-acre Fejaj Permit onshore Tunisia by acquiring an additional 20% participating interest from Bligh Tunisia Inc. Nuevo and its partners plan to re-enter and deepen the Chott Fejaj #3 well on the Fejaj Permit to test a sub-salt prospect. The Company's anticipated costs under this commitment are approximately \$750,000. The current term of the Fejaj Permit expires in April 2001, but a one-year extension is being sought. The Chott Fejaj #3 well was drilled initially to the top of salt in 1998.

### Development Activity

#### Domestic

The Company drilled a total of 103 development wells in the first half of 2000, most of which relate to the interests acquired from Texaco in 1999. The Company completed the first phase of its development-drilling program on its Cymric lease acquired from Texaco, which included drilling 40 wells. The Company began the second phase of this development program in June 2000, which includes drilling an additional 60 wells. The Company expects this program to be completed by the end of first quarter 2001. The wells drilled to date are currently producing at a combined rate of 3,000 barrels of oil per day ("BOPD"). In total, the Company drilled 54 wells on its Cymric lease (four of which were horizontal wells), 17 wells on its Belridge lease (seven of which were horizontal wells), and 29 wells at Midway Sunset. Additionally, 49 injectors have been drilled to support the production from these fields. In addition to the development activity at Cymric, the Company successfully drilled two offshore wells at its Huntington Beach property. These two wells have been completed and are producing 350 BOPD.

A significant facility expansion is underway at the Brea Olinda field. The Company had flared approximately 2.5 MMCF of natural gas per day, due to the lack of a gas market. In the second quarter of 2000, the Company completed the installation of its first self-generation unit, which utilizes the gas and converts it to electricity to supply all of the field electrical needs as well as provides excess electricity for sale. The completion of the self-generation project cost approximately \$4.5 million and should result in significant cost savings of approximately \$450,000 per year plus an additional \$1.7 million per year in electricity sales for the Brea Olinda property. A second unit should be installed and online by year-end 2000. Also, the Company is currently constructing a water plant at its Cymric Field that will provide a long-term source of water to be used in the Company's steam operations and help reduce expenses in the long-term. The water plant is expected to cost approximately \$6.2 million to construct.

#### International

There was no significant activity during the first half of 2000.

### DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to decreases in the market prices of crude oil and natural gas. Commodity derivatives utilized as hedges include futures, swap and option contracts, which are used to hedge crude oil and natural gas prices. Basis swaps are sometimes used to hedge the basis differential between the derivative financial instrument index price and the commodity field price. In order to qualify as a hedge, price movements in the underlying commodity derivative must be highly correlated with the hedged commodity.

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Settlement of gains and losses on price swap contracts are realized monthly, generally based upon the difference between the contract price and the average closing New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") price and are reported as a component of oil and gas revenues and operating cash flows in the period realized.

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Gains and losses on option and futures contracts that qualify as a hedge of firmly committed or anticipated purchases and sales of oil and gas commodities are deferred on the balance sheet and recognized in income and operating cash flows when the related hedged transaction occurs. Premiums paid on option contracts are deferred in other assets and amortized into oil and gas revenues over the terms of the respective option contracts. Gains or losses attributable to the termination of a derivative financial instrument are deferred on the balance sheet and recognized in revenue when the hedged crude oil and natural gas are sold. There were no such deferred gains or losses at June 30, 2000 or December 31, 1999. Gains or losses on derivative financial instruments that do not qualify as a hedge are recognized in income currently.

As a result of hedging transactions, oil and gas revenues were reduced by \$24.8 million and \$9.0 million in the second quarter of 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the first six months of 2000 and 1999, oil and gas revenues were reduced by \$51.3 million and \$8.8 million, respectively, as a result of hedging transactions.

On February 26, 1999, the Company entered into a swap arrangement with a major financial institution that effectively converts the interest rate on \$16.4 million notional amount of the 9-1/2 % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 ("Notes") to a variable LIBOR-based rate. On February 25, 2000, this arrangement was extended through February 26, 2001. Amounts paid to enter into these arrangements were insignificant. Based on LIBOR rates in effect at June 30, 2000, this amounted to a net reduction in the carrying cost of the Notes from 9-1/2 % to 7.03%, or 247 basis points. In addition, the swap arrangement also effectively sets the price at which the Company can repurchase these Notes. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2000, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$410,000 and an unrealized loss of \$371,000, respectively, related to the change in the fair value of the Notes. This agreement has an early termination clause at the discretion of the Company. In July 2000, a portion of this swap arrangement was settled on a notional amount of \$5.0 million of the Notes. The Company will record a gain of approximately \$100,000 as a result of this settlement.

For 2000, the Company entered into swap contracts on 16,500 barrels of oil per day ("BOPD"), at an average West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") price of \$17.94 per barrel. The Company also entered into collars on an additional 16,500 BOPD, with a floor of \$16.00 per barrel and ceiling of \$21.21 per barrel. This production is hedged based on a fixed NYMEX price. In May 2000, in connection with the sale of certain non-core California oil and gas properties (see Note 9), the Company unwound the \$21.21 per barrel ceiling on 2,800 BOPD for the period May 2000 through December 2000. The settlement loss of approximately \$3.0 million related to the unwinding of the ceiling was recognized as an adjustment to the

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gain on the sale of the non-core California oil and gas properties, for which the ceiling was designated as a hedge of production. The Company re-designated the remaining floors of 2,800 BOPD for the period May 2000 through December 2000, as a hedge of other California production. Also for the year 2000, the Company has entered into basis swaps on 3,000 BOPD of its production in the Congo, hedging the basis differential between No. 6 fuel oil and WTI at an average differential of \$1.88 per barrel. At June 30, 2000, the market value of the hedge positions was a loss of approximately \$50.1 million.

For 2001, the Company has entered into swap arrangements on 26,000 BOPD for the first quarter at an average WTI price of \$19.52 per barrel, for the second quarter on 25,000 BOPD at an average WTI price of \$19.54 per barrel, for the third quarter on 20,000 BOPD at an average WTI price of \$21.22 per barrel, and for the fourth quarter on 15,500 BOPD at an average WTI price of \$22.95 per barrel. At June 30, 2000, the market value of these swaps was a loss of \$40.7 million. These agreements expose the Company to counterparty credit risk to the extent that the counterparty is unable to meet its settlement commitments to the Company.

### CONTINGENT PAYMENT AND PRICE SHARING AGREEMENTS

In connection with the acquisition from Unocal in 1996 of the properties located in California, the Company is obligated to make a contingent payment for the years 1998 through 2004 if oil prices exceed thresholds set forth in the agreement with Unocal. Any contingent payment will be accounted for as a purchase price adjustment to oil and gas properties. The contingent payment will equal 50% of the difference between the actual average annual price received on a field-by-field basis (capped by a maximum price) and a minimum

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

price, less ad valorem and production taxes, multiplied by the actual number of barrels of oil sold that are produced from the properties acquired from Unocal during the respective year. The minimum price of \$17.75 per Bbl. under the agreement (determined based on near month of delivery of WTI crude oil on the NYMEX) is escalated at 3% per year and the maximum price of \$21.75 per Bbl. on the NYMEX is escalated at 3% per year. Minimum and maximum prices are reduced to reflect the field level price by subtracting a fixed differential established for each field. The reduction was established at approximately the differential between actual sales prices and NYMEX prices in effect in 1995 (\$4.34 per Bbl. weighted average for all the properties acquired from Unocal). The Company accumulates credits to offset the contingent payment when prices are \$.50 per Bbl. or more below the minimum price. The Company computes this calculation annually and had accumulated \$30.8 million in price credits as of December 31, 1999, which will be used to reduce future amounts owed under the contingent payment. The Company expects that it will still have an accumulated credit balance at the end of 2000 to offset future payments under this agreement. A continuation of higher than normal oil price realizations would, however, trigger payments under this agreement beginning in March of 2002.

In connection with the acquisition of the Congo properties in 1995, the Company entered into a price sharing agreement with the seller. Under the terms of the agreement, if the average price received for the oil

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production during the year is greater than the benchmark price established by the agreement, then the Company is obligated to pay the seller 50% of the difference between the benchmark price and the actual price received, for all the barrels associated with this acquisition. The benchmark price for 2000 is \$15.19 per Bbl. The benchmark price increases each year based on the increase in the Consumer Price Index. For 2000, the effect of this agreement is that Nuevo is entitled to receive the pricing upside above \$15.19 per Bbl. on approximately 56% of its Congo production.

The Company acquired a 12% working interest in the Point Pedernales oil field from Unocal in 1994 and the remainder of its interest in this field from Torch Energy Advisors Inc. ("Torch") in 1996. The Company is entitled to all revenue proceeds up to \$9.00 per Bbl., with the excess over \$9.00 per Bbl., if any, shared among the Company and the original owners from whom Torch acquired its interest. For 2000, the effect of this agreement is that Nuevo is entitled to receive the pricing upside above \$9.00 per Bbl. on approximately 34% of its net Point Pedernales production.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". This statement, as amended by SFAS No. 137 and SFAS No. 138, establishes standards of accounting for and disclosures of derivative instruments and hedging activities. This statement requires all derivative instruments to be carried on the balance sheet at fair value and is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2001. The Company has not yet determined the impact of this statement on its financial condition or results of operations.

### SHARE REPURCHASES

In August 1999, the Company implemented a share repurchase program, pursuant to the Board of Directors' authorizations to repurchase up to a total of 3,616,600 shares at times and at prices deemed attractive by management. As of June 30, 2000, the Company has repurchased 2,660,600 shares of its common stock in open market transactions at an average purchase price, including commissions, of \$16.79 per share.

### DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

The Company has deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, of \$23.0 million and \$24.0 million as of June 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively. The Company believes that sufficient future taxable income will be generated and has concluded that these net deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized.

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 AND 1999)

The following table sets forth certain operating information of the Company (inclusive of the effect of crude oil and natural gas hedging) for the periods presented:

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	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
<b>PRODUCTION:</b>		
Oil and condensate - Domestic (MBBL.S) .....	3,640	3,83
Oil and condensate - International (MBBL.S).....	477	45
Oil and condensate - Total (MBBL.S).....	4,117	4,29
Natural gas - Domestic (MMCF).....	3,816	4,13
Natural gas liquids - Domestic (MMCF).....	44	5
Equivalent barrels of production - Domestic (MBOE).....	4,320	4,57
Equivalent barrels of production - International (MBOE)...	477	45
Equivalent barrels of production - Total (MBOE).....	4,797	5,02
<b>AVERAGE SALES PRICE:</b>		
Oil and condensate - Domestic.....	\$13.12	\$ 9.5
Oil and condensate - International.....	\$22.63	\$15.7
Oil and condensate - Total.....	\$14.23	\$10.1
Natural gas - Domestic.....	\$ 3.43	\$ 1.9
<b>LEASE OPERATING EXPENSE:</b>		
Average unit production cost(1) per BOE - Domestic.....	\$ 7.12	\$ 5.9
Average unit production cost(1) per BOE - International...	\$ 7.37	\$ 7.2
Average unit production cost(1) per BOE - Total.....	\$ 7.14	\$ 6.0

- (1) Costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including ad valorem and severance taxes.

Revenues

Oil and Gas Revenues:

Oil and gas revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2000, were \$72.6 million, or 37% higher than oil and gas revenues for the same period in 1999. This increase is primarily due to a 40% increase in realized oil prices and a 79% increase in realized gas prices. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in production, which was primarily attributable to asset sales, production interruptions due to pump replacements and power shortages (brown-outs) in California during recent periods of extreme temperatures, and reduced capital spending in 1999. Second quarter 2000 oil price realizations reflect hedging losses of \$24.8 million, or \$6.03 per barrel.

Domestic: Oil and gas revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2000, were 35% higher than oil and gas revenues for the same period in 1999. This increase is primarily due to a 38% improvement in average realized oil prices and a 79% improvement in average realized gas prices, partially offset by a 5% decrease in total production. The Company experienced several production interruptions in the second quarter of 2000 as a result of pump replacements and brown-outs in California during recent periods of extreme temperatures. The realized oil price

of

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NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

\$13.12 per barrel for the second quarter of 2000 includes negative hedging results of \$7.01 per barrel of oil, compared to negative hedging results of \$2.51 per barrel of oil for the second quarter of 1999.

International: Oil revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2000, increased 49% as compared to the same period in 1999. This increase resulted from a 44% increase in oil price realizations to \$22.63 per barrel, coupled with a 4% increase in oil production. The realized oil price for the second quarter of 2000 includes hedging gains of \$1.44 per barrel of oil, compared to hedging gains of \$1.39 per barrel in the second quarter of 1999.

Gain on Sale of Assets, net:

The net gain on sale of assets for the three months ended June 30, 2000, was \$366,000, primarily representing a gain on the sale of certain non-core California properties (see Note 9 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). Gain on sale of assets, net, for the three months ended June 30, 1999, was \$(1.4) million, representing a negative revision for final accounting adjustments in connection with the Company's sale of its East Texas natural gas properties in January 1999.

Interest and Other Income:

Interest and other income for the three months ended June 30, 2000, is comprised of several individually insignificant items. Interest and other income for the three months ended June 30, 1999, includes \$1.1 million associated with interest earned on an escrow account for the \$100.0 million representing a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the East Texas natural gas properties, as well as several individually insignificant items.

Expenses

Lease Operating Expenses:

Lease operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2000, were \$34.3 million, or 13% higher than for the three months ended June 30, 1999. Lease operating expenses per barrel of oil equivalent ("BOE") were \$7.14 in the second quarter of 2000, compared to \$6.02 in the same period in 1999. The increase is primarily due to a \$4.3 million increase in steam costs resulting from higher natural gas prices, as well as lower production.

Domestic: Lease operating expenses per BOE were \$7.12 in the second quarter of 2000, compared to \$5.90 in the same period in 1999. Higher steam costs and decreased production contributed to the higher lease operating expenses per BOE quarter over quarter.

Exploration Costs:

Exploration costs, including geological and geophysical ("G&G") costs, dry hole costs, delay rentals and expensed project costs, were \$1.5 million and \$7.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2000, exploration costs were comprised of \$0.6



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million in G&G (primarily for consulting costs and 3-D seismic processing in the Accra-Keta prospect offshore Ghana), \$0.1 million in dry hole costs, \$0.2 million in delay rentals, and \$0.6 million of other project costs. For the three months ended June 30, 1999, exploration costs were comprised of \$6.5 million of dry hole costs (for the Cree Fee 1A well on the Midway Peak prospect in California), \$0.7 million in G&G, \$0.1 million in delay rentals and \$0.6 million of other project costs.

### Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization:

Depreciation, depletion and amortization for the three months ended June 30, 2000, reflects a 32% decrease from the same period in 1999. This decrease was driven by a lower depletion rate, which primarily resulted from a significant increase in reserve estimates attributable to higher commodity prices at year-end 1999 versus year-end 1998.

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

### General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses were \$4.1 million and \$3.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The 22% increase is due primarily to a \$0.9 million increase in bonus accruals, as bonuses were not projected or accrued in the second quarter of 1999, offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in the fair market value of securities in the Company's deferred compensation plan. The remaining increase is made up of individually insignificant items.

### Other Expense:

The \$2.2 million increase in other expense from the second quarter of 1999 to the second quarter of 2000 is primarily due to a \$2.0 million accrual for a lawsuit settlement (see Note 7 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$0.7 million in costs to evaluate potential business transactions. This increase was partially offset by a positive mark to market adjustment of \$0.4 million related to the Company's liability management swap (see Note 1 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) in the second quarter of 2000.

### Net Income (Loss)

Net income of \$854,000, \$0.05 per common share - basic and diluted, was reported for the three months ended June 30, 2000, as compared to a net loss of \$15.6 million, \$0.78 per common share - basic and diluted, reported for the same period in 1999.

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 AND 1999)

The following table sets forth certain operating information of the Company

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(inclusive of the effect of crude oil and natural gas hedging) for the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2000	1999
<b>PRODUCTION:</b>		
Oil and condensate - Domestic (MBBL.S).....	7,353	7,815
Oil and condensate - International (MBBL.S).....	978	849
Oil and condensate - Total (MBBL.S).....	8,331	8,664
Natural gas - Domestic (MMCF).....	7,811	8,227
Natural gas liquids - Domestic (MMCF).....	85	93
Equivalent barrels of production - Domestic (MBOE).....	8,741	9,279
Equivalent barrels of production - International (MBOE)...	978	849
Equivalent barrels of production - Total (MBOE).....	9,719	10,128
<b>AVERAGE SALES PRICE:</b>		
Oil and condensate - Domestic.....	\$13.13	\$ 7.29
Oil and condensate - International.....	\$22.47	\$ 12.86
Oil and condensate - Total.....	\$14.22	\$ 9.07
Natural gas - Domestic.....	\$ 2.91	\$ 1.87
<b>LEASE OPERATING EXPENSE:</b>		
Average unit production cost(1) per BOE - Domestic.....	\$ 6.69	\$ 5.81
Average unit production cost(1) per BOE - International...	\$ 7.02	\$ 7.44
Average unit production cost(1) per BOE - Total.....	\$ 6.73	\$ 5.95

(1) Costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including ad valorem and severance taxes.

### Revenues

#### Oil and Gas Revenues:

Oil and gas revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2000, were \$143.3 million, or 49% higher than oil and gas revenues for the same period in 1999. This increase is primarily due to a 57% increase in realized oil prices and a 56% increase in realized gas prices. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in production, which was primarily attributable to asset sales, production interruptions due to pump replacements and brown-outs in California during recent periods of extreme temperatures, and reduced capital spending in 1999. First half 2000 oil price realizations reflect hedging losses of \$51.3 million, or \$6.16 per barrel, compared to hedging losses of \$8.8 million, or \$1.01 per barrel in the first half of 1999.

Domestic: Oil and gas revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2000, were 42% higher than oil and gas revenues for the same period in 1999. This increase is primarily due to an 80% improvement in average realized oil prices and a 56% improvement in average realized gas prices, partially offset by a 6% decrease in total production as a result of asset sales, reduced capital spending in 1999

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and production interruptions due to pump replacements and brown-outs

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

in California during recent periods of extreme temperatures. The realized oil price of \$13.13 per barrel for the first half of 2000 includes negative hedging results of \$53.4 million, or \$7.26 per barrel of oil, compared to hedging losses of \$9.6 million, or \$1.23 per barrel in the first half of 1999.

International: Oil revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2000, more than doubled as compared to the same period in 1999. This significant increase resulted from a 75% increase in oil price realizations to \$22.47 per barrel, coupled with a 15% increase in oil production. The realized oil price for the first half of 2000 includes hedging gains of \$2.08 per barrel of oil, compared to hedging gains of \$0.98 per barrel in the first half of 1999.

#### Gain on Sale of Assets, net:

Gain on sale of assets for the six months ended June 30, 2000, was \$506,000, primarily representing a gain on the sale of certain non-core California properties (see Note 9 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). Gain on sale of assets for the six months ended June 30, 1999, was \$80.3 million, resulting from the Company's sale of its East Texas natural gas properties in January 1999.

#### Interest and Other Income:

Interest and other income for the six months ended June 30, 2000, is comprised of several individually insignificant items. Interest and other income for the six months ended June 30, 1999, includes \$2.4 million associated with interest earned on an escrow account for the \$100.0 million representing a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the East Texas natural gas properties, as well as several individually insignificant items.

#### Expenses

##### Lease Operating Expenses:

Lease operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2000, were \$65.4 million, or 9% higher than for the six months ended June 30, 1999. This increase is primarily due to a \$7.0 million increase in steam costs resulting from higher natural gas prices, partially offset by a decrease in other field costs. Lease operating expenses per BOE were \$6.73 in the first half of 2000, compared to \$5.95 in the same period in 1999. The per barrel increase is primarily due to a \$0.66 per BOE increase in steam costs, as well as the 4% decrease in total production.

Domestic: Lease operating expenses per BOE were \$6.69 in the first half of 2000, compared to \$5.81 in the same period in 1999. Higher steam costs accounted for \$0.85 of the per BOE increase, year over year. The remaining increase is attributable to the 4% decrease in production.

International: Lease operating expenses per BOE were \$7.02 in the first half of 2000, compared to \$7.44 in the same period in 1999. The decrease in lease operating expenses per BOE is primarily attributable to the 15% increase in production.

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### Exploration Costs:

Exploration costs, including G&G costs, dry hole costs, delay rentals and expensed project costs, were \$4.7 million and \$10.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2000, exploration costs were comprised of \$3.8 million in G&G (primarily for 3-D seismic acquisition and processing in the Accra-Keta prospect offshore Ghana), \$0.1 million in dry hole costs, \$0.2 million in delay rentals, and \$0.6 million of other project costs. For the six months ended June 30, 1999, exploration costs were comprised of \$7.3 million of dry hole costs (for the Cree Fee 1A well on the Midway Peak prospect in California), \$1.5 million in G&G, \$0.3 million in delay rentals and \$0.9 million of other project costs.

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

### Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization:

Depreciation, depletion and amortization for the six months ended June 30, 2000, reflects a 31% decrease from the same period in 1999. This decrease was driven by a lower depletion rate, which primarily resulted from a significant increase in reserve estimates attributable to higher commodity prices at year-end 1999 versus year-end 1998.

### General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses were \$9.5 million and \$7.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The 32% increase is due primarily to a \$1.6 million increase in bonus accruals, as bonuses were not projected or accrued in the first half of 1999. The remaining increase is made up of individually insignificant items.

### Interest Expense:

Interest expense of \$16.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2000, increased only slightly as compared to interest expense in the same period in 1999. The increase is primarily attributable to higher interest rates as the Company exchanged its 8 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes for 9 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 in the third quarter of 1999.

### Other Expense:

The 29% increase in other expense from the first half of 1999 to the first half of 2000 is primarily due to a \$2.0 million accrual for a lawsuit settlement (see Note 7 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$0.7 million in costs to evaluate potential business transactions. This increase also includes a negative mark to market adjustment of \$0.4 million related to the Company's liability management swap (see Note 1 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) in the first half of 2000. Offsetting this increase, in March 1999, the Company discovered that a non-officer employee had fraudulently authorized and diverted for personal use Company funds totaling \$5.9 million, \$4.3 million in 1998 and the remainder in the first quarter of 1999, that were intended for international exploration.

### Net Income

Net income of \$1.5 million, \$0.08 per common share - basic and diluted, was

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reported for the six months ended June 30, 2000, as compared to net income of \$15.8 million, \$0.80 per common share - basic and \$0.79 per common share - diluted, reported for the same period in 1999.

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY

#### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

##### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information contained in Item 3 updates, and should be read in conjunction with, information set forth in Part II, Item 7a in Nuevo's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, in addition to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes presented in Items 1 and 2 of this Form 10-Q.

There are no material changes in market risks faced by the Company from those reported in Nuevo's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.

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### NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY

#### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

##### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 7 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

On April 5, 2000, the Company filed a lawsuit against ExxonMobil Corporation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Western Division. The Company and ExxonMobil each own a 50% interest in the Sacate Field, offshore Santa Barbara County, California, which can only be accessed from an existing ExxonMobil platform. The Company has alleged that by grossly inflating the fee that ExxonMobil insists the Company must pay to use an existing ExxonMobil platform and production infrastructure, ExxonMobil failed to submit a proposal for the development of the Sacate field consistent with the Unit Operating Agreement. The Company therefore believes that it has been denied a reasonable opportunity to exercise its rights under the Unit Operating Agreement. ExxonMobil contends that Nuevo had not consented to the operation and therefore cannot receive its share of production from Sacate until ExxonMobil has first recovered certain costs and fees. As a result, Nuevo has neither received revenues nor incurred operating expenses related to Sacate. The Company has alleged that ExxonMobil's actions breach the Unit Operating Agreement and the covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The Company is seeking damages and a declaratory judgment as to the payment that must be made to access ExxonMobil's platform and facilities. The Company's capitalized costs associated with Sacate are insignificant.

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

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company on May 24, 2000 the following matters were voted on with the following results:

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- (1) Isaac Arnold, Jr. was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,443,384 shares voting in favor and 492,778 shares withheld authority.
- (2) Thomas D. Barrow was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,923,896 shares voting in favor and 12,266 shares withheld authority.
- (3) David H. Batchelder was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,924,625 shares voting in favor and 11,537 shares withheld authority.
- (4) Charles M. Elson was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,923,743 shares voting in favor and 12,419 shares withheld authority.
- (5) Douglas L. Foshee was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,923,941 shares voting in favor and 12,221 shares withheld authority.
- (6) Robert L. Gerry, III was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,924,139 shares voting in favor and 12,023 shares withheld authority.
- (7) Gary R. Petersen was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,924,139 shares voting in favor and 12,023 shares withheld authority.
- (8) David Ross, III was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,924,625 shares voting in favor and 11,537 shares withheld authority.
- (9) Robert W. Shower was elected as a director of the Company with a total of 14,924,625 shares voting in favor and 11,537 shares withheld authority.

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- (10) The stockholders approved a proposal to ratify the selection of KPMG LLP as the Company's independent auditors for the year ending December 31, 2000, with a total of 14,914,285 shares voting in favor, a total of 5,121 shares voting against and a total of 16,756 shares abstaining.

### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

#### (a) EXHIBITS

##### 10. Material Contracts

- 10.1 Third Restated Credit Agreement dated June 7, 2000, between Nuevo Energy Company (Borrower) and Bank of America N.A. (Administrative Agent), Bank One, NA (Syndication Agent), Bank of Montreal (Documentation Agent) and certain lenders.

##### 27. Financial Data Schedule

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GLOSSARY OF OIL AND GAS TERMS

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### TERMS USED TO DESCRIBE QUANTITIES OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

- o Bbl -- One stock tank barrel, or 42 US gallons liquid volume, of crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.
- o Bcf -- One billion cubic feet of natural gas.
- o Bcfe -- One billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalent.
- o BOE -- One barrel of oil equivalent, converting gas to oil at the ratio of 6 Mcf of gas to 1 Bbl of oil.
- o MBbl -- One thousand Bbls.
- o Mcf -- One thousand cubic feet of natural gas.
- o MMBbl -- One million Bbls of oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.
- o MMcf -- One million cubic feet of natural gas.
- o MBOE -- One thousand BOE.
- o MMBOE -- One million BOE.

### TERMS USED TO CLASSIFY OUR RESERVE QUANTITIES

- o Proved reserves -- The estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which, upon analysis of geological and engineering data, appear with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in the future from known oil and natural gas reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

The SEC definition of proved oil and gas reserves, per Article 4-10(a)(2) of Regulation S-X, is as follows:

Proved oil and gas reserves. Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Prices include consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements, but not on escalations based upon future conditions.

(a) Reservoirs are considered proved if economic producibility is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation test. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes (A) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any; and (B) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir.

(b) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery, techniques (such as fluid injection) are included in the "proved" classification when successful testing by a pilot project, or the operation of an installed program in the reservoir, provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

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(c) Estimates of proved reserves do not include the following: (1) oil that may become available from known reservoirs but is classified separately as "indicated additional reserves"; (2) crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, the recovery of which is subject to reasonable doubt because of uncertainty as to geology, reservoir characteristics, or economic factors; (3) crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, that may occur in undrilled prospects; and (4) crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, that may be recovered from oil shales, coal,

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gilsonite and other such sources.

- o Proved developed reserves -- Proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.
- o Proved undeveloped reserves -- Proved reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required.

### TERMS USED TO DESCRIBE THE LEGAL OWNERSHIP OF THE COMPANY'S OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

- o Royalty interest -- A real property interest entitling the owner to receive a specified portion of the gross proceeds of the sale of oil and natural gas production or, if the conveyance creating the interest provides, a specific portion of oil and natural gas produced, without any deduction for the costs to explore for, develop or produce the oil and natural gas. A royalty interest owner has no right to consent to or approve the operation and development of the property, while the owners of the working interests have the exclusive right to exploit the mineral on the land.
- o Working interest -- A real property interest entitling the owner to receive a specified percentage of the proceeds of the sale of oil and natural gas production or a percentage of the production, but requiring the owner of the working interest to bear the cost to explore for, develop and produce such oil and natural gas. A working interest owner who owns a portion of the working interest may participate either as operator or by voting his percentage interest to approve or disapprove the appointment of an operator and drilling and other major activities in connection with the development and operation of a property.

### TERMS USED TO DESCRIBE SEISMIC OPERATIONS

- o Seismic data -- Oil and gas companies use seismic data as their principal source of information to locate oil and gas deposits, both to aid in exploration for new deposits and to manage or enhance production from known reservoirs. To gather seismic data, an energy source is used to send sound waves into the subsurface strata. These waves are reflected back to the surface by underground formations, where they are detected by geophones which digitize and record the reflected waves. Computers are then used to process the raw data to develop an image of underground formations.
- o 2-D seismic data -- 2-D seismic survey data has been the standard acquisition technique used to image geologic formations



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over a broad area. 2-D seismic data is collected by a single line of energy sources which reflect seismic waves to a single line of geophones. When processed, 2-D seismic data produces an image of a single vertical plane of sub-surface data.

- o 3-D seismic -- 3-D seismic data is collected using a grid of energy sources, which are generally spread over several miles. A 3-D survey produces a three dimensional image of the subsurface geology by collecting seismic data along parallel lines and creating a cube of information that can be divided into various planes, thus improving visualization. Consequently, 3-D seismic data is a more reliable indicator of potential oil and natural gas reservoirs in the area evaluated.

### THE COMPANY'S MISCELLANEOUS DEFINITIONS

- o Infill drilling - Infill drilling is the drilling of an additional well or additional wells in excess of those provided for by a spacing order in order to more adequately drain a reservoir.
- o No. 6 fuel oil (Bunker) - No. 6 fuel oil is a heavy residual fuel oil used by ships, industry, and for large-scale heating installations.

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NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY

### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### 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.

NUEVO ENERGY COMPANY  
(Registrant)

Date: August 14, 2000  
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By:/s/ Douglas L. Foshee  
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Douglas L. Foshee  
Chairman, President and Chief  
Executive Officer

Date: August 14, 2000  
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By:/s/ Robert M. King  
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Robert M. King  
Senior Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer

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