ATTACHMENT I

Executive compensation information extracted from Chevron proxy statements.

(Also available at: http://www.chevron.com/investors/financialinformation/)

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (2001, 2002)

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation			All Other Compensation(1) ($)
				Awards	Payouts		
		Salary ($)	Bonus($) (Year Earned) (2)	Securities Underlying Options (#)	Vested Performance Units ($)	Non-Stock Award ($)	
D. J. O'Reilly Chairman	2002	$ 1,075,000	$ 700,000	200,000	$ 2,154,240	—	$ 81,209
	2001	$ 970,833	$ 5,000,000	150,000	$ 1,143,581	—	$ 141,853
P. J. Robertson Vice Chairman	2002	$ 615,000	$ 425,000	80,000	$ 471,240	—	$ 46,112
	2001	$ 519,167	$ 1,150,000	60,000	$ 640,406	—	$ 73,914
P. A. Woertz Executive Vice President	2002	$ 543,750	$ 275,000	45,500	$ 471,240	—	$ 41,072
	2001	$ 487,292	$ 1,128,000	45,500	$ 640,406	—	$ 67,896
G. L. Kirkland Vice President	2002	$ 418,750	$ 264,000	33,000	$ 418,750	—	$ 31,261
	2001	$ 345,000	$ 836,000	33,000	$ 155,527	—	$ 54,480
J. S. Watson Vice President	2002	$ 450,000	$ 350,000	45,500	$ 175,032	—	$ 32,524
	2001	$ 405,417	$ 2,000,000	33,000	$ 237,865	—	$ 54,480

(1) Includes ChevronTexaco's contributions to the Employee Savings Investment Plan and allocations under the Excess Benefit Plan for the Employee Savings Investment Plan. For 2002, contributions under the Employee Savings Investment Plan for the named individuals were as follows: D. J. O'Reilly, $12,649, P. J. Robertson, $13,379; P. A. Woertz, $13,655; G. L. Kirkland, $14,261; and J. S. Watson, $14,124 and contributions under the Excess Benefit Plan for the named individuals were as follows: D. J. O'Reilly, $68,560; P. J. Robertson, $32,733; P. A. Woertz $27,417; G. L. Kirkland, $17,000; and J. S. Watson, $18,400.

(2) 2001 amounts include regular annual bonus amounts as follows: D. J. O'Reilly, $1,800,000; P. J. Robertson, $650,000; P. A. Woertz, $628,000; G. L. Kirkland $336,000; and J. S. Watson, $500,000. In addition, the ChevronTexaco Management Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors recognized exemplary performance related to the successful merger of Chevron and Texaco. They granted special one-time supplemental cash awards in 2001 that will not be benefits bearing for retirement plan purposes as follows: D. J. O'Reilly, $3,200,000; P. J. Robertson, $500,000; P. A. Woertz, $500,000; G. L. Kirkland, $500,000; and J. S. Watson, $1,500,000.

Source: CHEVRON CORP, DEF 14A, April 14, 2003

Executive Compensation (2003-2005)

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

		Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation			
					Awards		Payouts	
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus (Year Earned) ($)	Other Compensation ($)	Restricted Stock Unit Awards(2) ($)	Securities Underlying Options(3) (#)	Vested Performance Units ($)	All Other Compensation(4) ($)
D.J. O'Reilly Chairman	2005	$ 1,550,000	$ 3,500,000	$ 51,083	—	425,000	$ 3,575,250	$ 124,000
	2004	$ 1,506,250	$ 3,950,000	$ 84,714	—	460,000	$ 841,120	$ 120,500
	2003	$ 1,312,500	$ 3,150,000	—	—	460,000	$ 3,255,200	$ 105,000
P.J. Robertson Vice-Chairman	2005	$ 879,583	$ 1,500,000	—	—	180,000	$ 1,532,250	$ 70,367
	2004	$ 806,667	$ 1,575,000	—	—	200,000	$ 328,563	$ 64,533
	2003	$ 723,750	$ 1,365,000	—	$ 1,137,700	200,000	$ 712,075	$ 57,900
P.A. Woertz Executive Vice President	2005	$ 685,417	$ 850,000	—	—	115,000	$ 825,713	$ 54,833
	2004	$ 635,417	$ 1,210,000	—	—	120,000	$ 254,965	$ 50,833
	2003	$ 585,417	$ 945,000	—	$ 880,800	120,000	$ 712,075	$ 46,833
J.S. Watson Vice President	2005	$ 635,417	$ 1,000,000	—	—	115,000	$ 825,713	$ 50,833
	2004	$ 576,667	$ 1,155,000	—	—	120,000	$ 183,995	$ 46,133
	2003	$ 502,500	$ 945,000	—	$ 880,800	120,000	$ 712,075	$ 40,200
G.L. Kirkland Executive Vice President	2005	$ 618,750	$ 1,000,000	—	—	115,000	$ 595,875	$ 49,500
	2004	$ 519,583	$ 945,000	—	—	90,000	$ 183,995	$ 41,567
	2003	$ 456,875	$ 787,500	—	$ 477,100	90,000	$ 528,970	$ 36,550

(1) For security reasons, D.J. O'Reilly uses company aircraft for both business and personal travel when judged appropriate. Included for D.J. O'Reilly is $27,551 for 2005 and $61,716 for 2004 for his personal use of company aircraft based on estimated incremental costs to the Company. Also included for D.J. O'Reilly is $20,700 for 2005 for financial counseling services.

(2) As of December 31, 2005, the aggregate number of restricted stock units held by the named officers are as follows: P.J. Robertson, 33,592 with an aggregate market value of $1,907,036; P.A. Woertz, 26,007 with an aggregate market value of $1,476,415; J.S. Watson, 26,007 with an aggregate market value of $1,476,415; G.L. Kirkland, 14,087 with an aggregate market value of $799,725.

On June 25, 2003, the named officers received the following restricted stock unit awards (adjusted for the September 10, 2004 two-for-one stock split); P.J. Robertson, 31,000 units; P.A. Woertz, 24,000 units; J.S. Watson, 24,000 units and G.L. Kirkland, 13,000 units. Fifty percent of the units subject to the award will be vested on the fourth anniversary of the grant date and 50 percent will be vested on the eighth anniversary of the grant date.

Dividend equivalents are paid on the restricted stock units and are converted into additional restricted stock units as of the dividend payment date.

(3) The number of securities underlying stock options has been adjusted for the Company's September 10, 2004 two-for-one stock split.

(4) Includes Chevron's contributions to the Employee Savings Investment Plan and allocations under the Employee Savings Investment Plan Restoration Plan. For 2005, contributions under the Employee Savings Investment Plan were $16,800 for each of the named individuals. Contributions under the ESIP Restoration Plan for the named individuals were as follows: D.J. O'Reilly, $107,200; P.J. Robertson, $53,567; P.A. Woertz, $38,033; J.S. Watson, $34,033; G.L. Kirkland, $32,700.

Executive Compensation (2006-2007)

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth the compensation of our named executive officers, or "NEOs," for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2006. None of our NEOs has an employment contract with the Company. The primary components of each NEO's compensation are also described in our Compensation Discussion and Analysis, above.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)(1)	Stock Awards ($)(2)	Option Awards ($)(3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation(4)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)(5)	All Other Compensation ($)(6)	Total ($)
D.J. O'Reilly, Chairman and CEO	2007	$ 1,650,000	$ 19,387,350	$ 6,650,584	$ 3,600,000	$ 0	$ 255,251	$ 31,543,185
	2006	$ 1,620,833	$ 13,008,715	$ 6,922,146	$ 3,500,000	$ 6,322,578	$ 228,617	$ 31,602,889
S.J. Crowe, Chief Financial Officer	2007	$ 628,125	$ 4,204,525	$ 1,865,439	$ 875,000	$ 1,384,104	$ 66,522	$ 9,023,715
	2006	$ 553,125	$ 1,931,712	$ 1,224,583	$ 750,000	$ 1,514,768	$ 61,986	$ 6,036,174
P.J. Robertson, Vice Chairman	2007	$ 985,417	$ 8,476,531	$ 2,950,296	$ 1,500,000	$ 119,935	$ 136,143	$ 14,168,322
	2006	$ 935,417	$ 5,544,890	$ 2,946,302	$ 1,500,000	$ 3,215,273	$ 118,723	$ 14,260,605
G.L. Kirkland, Executive Vice President	2007	$ 746,042	$ 4,287,145	$ 1,539,819	$ 1,050,000	$ 662,309	$ 76,303	$ 8,361,618
	2006	$ 679,583	$ 2,303,245	$ 1,158,095	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,688,917	$ 72,428	$ 6,902,268
J.S. Watson, Executive Vice President	2007	$ 746,042	$ 4,675,957	$ 1,306,593	$ 1,050,000	$ 0	$ 100,260	$ 7,878,852
	2006	$ 685,417	$ 2,844,431	$ 1,206,416	$ 1,000,000	$ 834,565	$ 70,756	$ 6,641,585

(1)
Compensation is reviewed after the end of each year, and salary increases, if any, are effective April 1 of the following year. The table below reflects the salary effective April 1, 2006 and 2007, for each of the NEOs and the amounts earned and deferred under the Deferred Compensation Plan for Management Employees (DCP).

Name	Year	Salary Effective April 1	Salary Deferred Under the DCP
D.J. O'Reilly	2007	$ 1,650,000	$ 660,000
	2006	$ 1,650,000	$ 630,250
S.J. Crowe	2007	$ 650,000	$ 251,250
	2006	$ 575,000	$ 221,250
P.J. Robertson	2007	$ 1,000,000	$ 15,208
	2006	$ 950,000	$ 14,308
G.L. Kirkland	2007	$ 765,000	$ 10,421
	2006	$ 700,000	$ 9,192
J.S. Watson	2007	$ 765,000	$ 10,421
	2006	$ 700,000	$ 9,308

(2)
2007 amounts include the aggregate proportionate fair value for (a) performance shares granted under the Corporation's Long-Term Incentive Plan in four grant years (2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004) and (b) restricted stock units granted under the LTIP on June 25, 2003, that have been recognized as compensation costs in our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (FAS 123R).

Source: CHEVRON CORP, DEF 14A, April 1, 2008

Executive Compensation *(Continued)*

The amounts do not represent the grant date fair value of performance shares granted in 2007. The grant date fair value of performance shares granted in 2007 reported in the "Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2007" table below, for each of the NEOs is as follows:

Name	Grant Date Fair Value of Performance Shares Granted in 2007
D.J. O'Reilly	$4,511,240
S.J. Crowe	$1,555,600
P.J. Robertson	$2,100,060
G.L. Kirkland	$1,555,600
J.S. Watson	$1,555,600

2007 amounts relating to performance shares reflect the compensation costs recognized in our 2007 financial statements under FAS 123R. As such, this includes amounts for the following number of performance shares granted from 2004 through 2007 as follows:

Name	2007 Grant	2006 Grant	2005 Grant	2004 Grant
D.J. O'Reilly	58,000	64,000	66,000	106,000
S.J. Crowe	20,000	12,000	13,000	9,000
P.J. Robertson	27,000	27,000	28,000	40,000
G.L. Kirkland	20,000	20,000	18,000	18,000
J.S. Watson	20,000	20,000	18,000	27,000

Under the provisions of FAS 123R, performance shares are classified as liability awards. Accordingly, total per-share compensation cost equals the payout amount measured as of the settlement date at the end of the three-year performance period. Until settlement, compensation costs recorded in our financial statements recognize changes in estimated fair value as of the end of each quarterly reporting period. We use a Monte Carlo approach to calculate estimated fair value of performance shares. To derive estimated fair value per share, this valuation technique simulates TSR for the Company and the peer group using market data for a period equal to the term of the performance period, correlates the simulated returns within the peer group to estimate a probable payout value, and discounts the probable payout value using a risk-free rate for Treasury bonds having a term equal to the performance period. As of December 31, 2007, this technique generated estimated fair values per share of $118.34, $147.10, and $162.74 for the outstanding 2007, 2006 and 2005 grants, respectively. The settlement value for the 2004 grant was $82.36 per share. Since the performance period for the 2004 grant ended in 2007, each performance share under the 2004 grant was further adjusted by the actual performance modifier of 125 percent.

2007 amounts in the "Stock Awards" column also include the proportionate amount of fair value of the restricted stock units granted under the LTIP on June 25, 2003, that have been recognized as compensation costs in our 2007 financial statements and the aggregate dividend accrual in 2007 paid and to be paid at vesting. The value of each restricted stock unit is $36.70, which is based on the closing price of Chevron common stock on the date of the grant. The number of restricted stock units granted in 2003 were: Mr. Robertson, 31,000; Mr. Kirkland, 13,000; and Mr. Watson, 24,000. Fifty percent vested on June 25, 2007, and the remaining 50 percent will vest on June 25, 2011. Total restricted stock unit dividends accrued in 2007 (including a portion paid upon the vesting in June 2007) were: Mr. Robertson, $58,827; Mr. Kirkland, $24,669; and Mr. Watson, $45,543.

(3)
2007 amounts include the aggregate proportionate fair value for stock option grants made under the LTIP in four grant years (2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004) that have been recognized as compensation costs in our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 under FAS 123R. The actual value of stock options granted in 2007, as reported in the "Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2007" table, below for each of the NEOs was:

Name	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Options Granted in 2007
D.J. O'Reilly	$5,726,250
S.J. Crowe	$1,908,750
P.J. Robertson	$2,595,900
G.L. Kirkland	$1,908,750
J.S. Watson	$1,908,750

The number of stock options granted to each of the NEOs was:

Name	2007 Grant	2006 Grant	2005 Grant	2004 Grant
D.J. O'Reilly	375,000	400,000	425,000	460,000
S.J. Crowe	125,000	75,000	80,000	42,000
P.J. Robertson	170,000	170,000	180,000	200,000
G.L. Kirkland	125,000	125,000	115,000	90,000
J.S. Watson	125,000	125,000	115,000	120,000

One-third of the stock options vest on each anniversary of the date of grant and expire after 10 years.

The grant date fair value was determined under FAS 123R for financial reporting purposes. For a discussion of the determination of fair value under FAS 123R for the 2007, 2006 and 2005 grants, see Note 21, "Stock Options and Other Share-Based Compensation," to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2007 and for 2004 grants, see Note 22, "Stock Options and Other Share-Based Compensation," to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

(4)
2007 amounts reflect Management Incentive Plan awards for the 2007 performance year that will be paid in April 2008. See "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Annual Cash Incentive (Management Incentive Plan)" above for a detailed description of MIP awards.

(5)
2007 amounts represent the change in pension value for the Chevron Retirement Plan (CRP) and the Chevron Retirement Restoration Plan (RRP) from January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, expressed as a lump sum. (The Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP) and ESIP Restoration Plan (ESIP-RP) do not pay preferential earnings and are not represented in this table.) Mr. O'Reilly's theoretical pension value is $220,592 less, generally because he did not receive a salary increase in 2007 and because a higher interest rate was used to calculate the present value of his benefit. When a higher interest rate is used, a lower lump sum results. Mr. Crowe's theoretical pension value has increased to a greater degree than the other NEOs' because he has reached age 60 and his pension is no longer discounted. In addition, his salary increases and MIP awards have increased due to his promotion to CFO in January 2005.
Mr. Robertson's theoretical pension value has not changed to the same degree because his benefit is already undiscounted with no increase in the amount of his MIP award. Mr. Kirkland's theoretical pension value has not changed to the same degree because he received no increase in the amount of his MIP award and a higher interest rate was used to calculate the present value of his benefit in his age group. Mr. Watson's theoretical pension value is $14,584 less, generally due to a higher interest rate being used to calculate the present value of his benefit in his age group.

Executive Compensation *(Continued)*

(6)
All Other Compensation for 2007 includes the following:

Name	ESIP Company Contributions(a)	ESIP-RP Company Contributions(a)	Company-Paid Life Insurance Premiums(b)	Perquisites(c)				Total All Other Compensation
				Financial Counseling	Aircraft/ Other(d)	Motor Vehicles	Home Security	
D.J. O'Reilly	$ 18,000	$ 114,000	$ 15,923	$ 21,075	$ 82,456	$ 2,057	$ 1,740	$ 255,251
S.J. Crowe	$ 18,000	$ 32,250	$ 4,272	$ 12,000	$ —	$ —	$	$ 66,522
P.J. Robertson	$ 18,000	$ 60,833	$ 9,650	$ 16,335	$ 28,299	$ 2,745	$ 281	$ 136,143
G.L. Kirkland	$ 18,000	$ 41,683	$ 4,620	$ 12,000	$ —	$ —	$	$ 76,303
J.S. Watson	$ 18,000	$ 41,683	$ 2,464	$ 12,000	$ 25,626	$ —	$ 487	$ 100,260

(a)
The Employee Savings Investment Plan for executives is common in design and purpose to those for the broad base of employees in the United States. When an employee contributes 2 percent of earnings to the ESIP, the Company provides an 8 percent match. Employees may choose to contribute 1 percent and receive a 4 percent match. They may also choose to contribute an amount above 2 percent, but none of the amount above 2 percent is matched. The Company match up to IRS limits ($225,000 of income in 2007) is made to the qualified ESIP account. For amounts above the IRS limit, the executive can elect to have 2 percent of base pay directed into the Deferred Compensation Plan and the Company will match those funds in the nonqualified ESIP Restoration Plan. Management Incentive Plan awards were not eligible for an ESIP or ESIP Restoration Plan company match in 2007.

(b)
This column includes basic life insurance and on-the-job accident insurance. Generally, all U.S. employees have basic company-paid life insurance, which would remit a benefit to the beneficiary in the amount of two times the employee's base salary in the event of death.

(c)
Perquisites within Chevron are very limited and consist of only financial counseling fees, home security, and the incremental cost to the Company for personal use of Company motor vehicles and Company aircraft. We do not provide tax gross-ups to our NEOs for any perquisites.

(d)
Amounts include the aggregate incremental cost for the NEOs' spouses accompanying the NEO on the international Board trip, which is described in the narrative preceding the Directors' Compensation Table below and footnote 8 to the Directors' Compensation Table. Amounts attributable to aircraft are as follows: Mr. O'Reilly—$21,218; Mr. Robertson—$21,374; and Mr. Watson—$19,187. For Mr. O'Reilly, an additional $54,408 of incremental cost to Chevron is also included for other personal use of aircraft in 2007. Generally, executives are not allowed to use the Company planes for personal use. For security reasons, the CEO has been requested to use the Company plane in most instances, and on a very limited basis, the CEO has authorized the personal use of Company aircraft for other key executives if it is in relation to and part of a trip that is business related. Incremental cost was determined by multiplying the operating hours attributable to personal use by the average estimated direct operating costs and the addition of crew costs for overnight lodging and meals and airport landing fees, as applicable, divided by the number of passengers.