

WILLIAMS COMPANIES INC

Form 10-Q

May 01, 2008

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-4174
THE WILLIAMS COMPANIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

73-0569878

(State of Incorporation)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

ONE WILLIAMS CENTER, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

74172

(Address of principal executive office)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: (918) 573-2000

NO CHANGE

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.)

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class

Outstanding at April 29, 2008

Common Stock, \$1 par value

584,409,221 Shares

**The Williams Companies, Inc.
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Certain matters contained in this report include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements discuss our expected future results based on current and pending business operations. We make these forward-looking statements in reliance on the safe harbor protections provided under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this report which address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will exist or may occur in the future, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by various forms of words such as anticipates, believes, could, may, should, continues, estimates, expects, forecasts, might, planned, potential, projects, expressions. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements regarding:

amounts and nature of future capital expenditures;

expansion and growth of our business and operations;

business strategy;

estimates of proved gas and oil reserves;

reserve potential;

development drilling potential;

cash flow from operations or results of operations;

seasonality of certain business segments;

natural gas and natural gas liquids prices and demand.

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Forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions, uncertainties and risks that could cause future events or results to be materially different from those stated or implied in this document. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability to control or project. Specific factors which could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include:

availability of supplies (including the uncertainties inherent in assessing and estimating future natural gas reserves), market demand, volatility of prices, and increased costs of capital;

inflation, interest rates, fluctuation in foreign exchange, and general economic conditions;

the strength and financial resources of our competitors;

development of alternative energy sources;

the impact of operational and development hazards;

costs of, changes in, or the results of laws, government regulations including proposed climate change legislation, environmental liabilities, litigation, and rate proceedings;

changes in the current geopolitical situation;

risks related to strategy and financing, including restrictions stemming from our debt agreements and future changes in our credit ratings;

risks associated with future weather conditions;

acts of terrorism.

Given the uncertainties and risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement, we caution investors not to unduly rely on our forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligations to and do not intend to update the above list to announce publicly the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments.

In addition to causing our actual results to differ, the factors listed above and referred to below may cause our intentions to change from those statements of intention set forth in this report. Such changes in our intentions may also cause our results to differ. We may change our intentions, at any time and without notice, based upon changes in such factors, our assumptions, or otherwise.

Because forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, we caution that there are important factors, in addition to those listed above, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. For a detailed discussion of those factors, see Part I, Item IA. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Form 10-Q.

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The Williams Companies, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Income
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except per-share amounts)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Revenues:		
Exploration & Production	\$ 748	\$ 483
Gas Pipeline	413	371
Midstream Gas & Liquids	1,557	1,002
Gas Marketing Services	1,650	1,288
Other	6	7
Intercompany eliminations	(1,150)	(783)
Total revenues	3,224	2,368
Segment costs and expenses:		
Costs and operating expenses	2,373	1,843
Selling, general and administrative expenses	111	102
Other income net	(117)	(18)
Total segment costs and expenses	2,367	1,927
General corporate expenses	42	40
Operating income (loss):		
Exploration & Production	427	183
Gas Pipeline	170	141
Midstream Gas & Liquids	238	147
Gas Marketing Services	21	(30)
Other	1	
General corporate expenses	(42)	(40)
Total operating income	815	401
Interest accrued	(165)	(172)
Interest capitalized	8	5
Investing income	55	52
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	(39)	(14)
Other income net	5	2
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	679	274
Provision for income taxes	263	104

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Income from continuing operations	416	170
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	84	(36)
Net income	\$ 500	\$ 134
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:		
Income from continuing operations	\$.71	\$.28
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	.14	(.06)
Net income	\$.85	\$.22
Weighted-average shares (thousands)	585,518	598,031
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:		
Income from continuing operations	\$.70	\$.28
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	.14	(.06)
Net income	\$.84	\$.22
Weighted-average shares (thousands)	598,627	611,470
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$.10	\$.09

See accompanying notes.

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The Williams Companies, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except per-share amounts)	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,699
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowance of \$27 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007)	1,334	1,192
Inventories	289	209
Derivative assets	2,813	1,736
Assets of discontinued operations	61	185
Deferred income taxes	160	199
Other current assets and deferred charges	255	318
Total current assets	7,152	5,538
Investments	917	901
Property, plant and equipment net	16,257	15,981
Derivative assets	1,129	859
Goodwill	1,011	1,011
Other assets and deferred charges	706	771
Total assets	\$ 27,172	\$ 25,061
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,131
Accrued liabilities	1,114	1,158
Derivative liabilities	3,129	1,824
Liabilities of discontinued operations	51	175
Long-term debt due within one year	85	143
Total current liabilities	5,664	4,431
Long-term debt	7,799	7,757
Deferred income taxes	3,039	2,996
Derivative liabilities	1,358	1,139
Other liabilities and deferred income	928	933
Contingent liabilities and commitments (Note 12)		
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	583	1,430
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock (960 million shares authorized at \$1 par value; 609 million issued at March 31, 2008 and 608 million shares issued at December 31, 2007)	609	608

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Capital in excess of par value	7,999	6,748
Retained earnings (deficit)	148	(293)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(262)	(121)
	8,494	6,942
Less treasury stock, at cost (25 million shares of common stock at March 31, 2008 and 22 million shares of common stock at December 31, 2007)	(693)	(567)
Total stockholders' equity	7,801	6,375
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 27,172	\$ 25,061

See accompanying notes.

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The Williams Companies, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 500	\$ 134
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	302	248
Provision for deferred income taxes	153	73
Provision for loss on investments, property and other assets	2	4
Net gain on disposition of assets	(2)	(1)
Gain on sale of contractual production rights	(118)	
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	39	14
Amortization of stock-based awards	(15)	17
Cash provided (used) by changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and notes receivable	(62)	(62)
Inventories	(80)	(25)
Margin deposits and customer margin deposits payable	38	35
Other current assets and deferred charges	8	3
Accounts payable	98	3
Accrued liabilities	(87)	(189)
Changes in current and noncurrent derivative assets and liabilities	(19)	68
Other, including changes in noncurrent assets and liabilities	36	(23)
Net cash provided by operating activities	793	299
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	100	
Payments of long-term debt	(115)	(119)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	6	14
Proceeds from sale of limited partner units of consolidated partnerships	362	
Tax benefit of stock-based awards	10	8
Dividends paid	(59)	(54)
Purchase of treasury stock	(93)	
Dividends and distributions paid to minority interests	(24)	(20)
Changes in restricted cash	7	35
Changes in cash overdrafts	(31)	17
Other net	(1)	3
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	162	(116)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Property, plant and equipment:		
Capital expenditures	(579)	(509)

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Net proceeds from dispositions	3	
Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	43	(6)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	8	
Purchases of investments/advances to affiliates	(20)	(21)
Purchases of auction rate securities		(173)
Proceeds from sales of auction rate securities		45
Proceeds from sale of contractual production rights	118	
Proceeds from dispositions of investments and other assets	14	18
Other net	(1)	5
Net cash used by investing activities	(414)	(641)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	541	(458)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,699	2,269
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,811

See accompanying notes.

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**The Williams Companies, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)**

Note 1. General

Our accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the notes in our annual financial statements and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. The accompanying unaudited financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of our management, are necessary to present fairly our financial position at March 31, 2008, and results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation

Discontinued Operations

In accordance with the provisions related to discontinued operations within Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes reflect the results of operations and financial position of our former power business as discontinued operations. (See Note 3.) These operations included a 7,500-megawatt portfolio of power-related contracts that was sold in 2007 to Bear Energy, LP, a unit of the Bear Stearns Company, Inc., and our natural gas-fired electric generating plant located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania (Hazleton) that was sold in March 2008, in addition to other power-related assets.

Unless indicated otherwise, the information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements relates to our continuing operations.

Master Limited Partnerships

We currently own approximately 23.6 percent of Williams Partners L.P., including the interests of the general partner, which is wholly owned by us, and incentive distribution rights. Considering the presumption of control of the general partner in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 04-5, Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights, Williams Partners L.P. is consolidated within our Midstream Gas & Liquids (Midstream) segment.

In January 2008, Williams Pipeline Partners L.P. completed its initial public offering of 16.25 million common units at a price of \$20 per unit. In February 2008, the underwriters exercised their right to purchase an additional 1.65 million common units at the same price. The initial asset of the partnership is a 35 percent interest in Northwest Pipeline GP (Northwest Pipeline). Upon completion of these transactions, we now hold approximately 47.7 percent of the interests in Williams Pipeline Partners L.P., including the interests of the general partner which is wholly owned by us, and incentive distribution rights. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 04-5, Williams Pipeline Partners L.P. will continue to be consolidated within our Gas Pipeline segment due to our control through the general partner.

Note 3. Discontinued Operations

The summarized results of discontinued operations and summarized assets and liabilities of discontinued operations primarily reflect our former power business except where noted otherwise.

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Notes (Continued)

Summarized Results of Discontinued Operations

The following table presents the summarized results of discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

	Three months ended March 31, 2008 2007 (Millions)	
Revenues	\$	\$ 484
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ 132	\$ (57)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(48)	21
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 84	\$ (36)

In first-quarter 2008, we recognized pre-tax income of approximately \$128 million in *income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes* related to our former Alaska operations. This amount includes \$74 million related to cash received upon the favorable resolution of a matter involving pipeline transportation rates and \$54 million related to a reduction of remaining amounts accrued in excess of our obligation associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Quality Bank. (See Note 12.)

Summarized Assets and Liabilities of Discontinued Operations

The following table presents the summarized assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007. The March 31, 2008, and December 31, 2007, balances for *derivative assets* and *derivative liabilities* represent contracts remaining to be assigned to Bear Energy, LP, entirely offset by reciprocal positions with Bear Energy, LP. We continue to pursue assignment of the remaining contracts. The December 31, 2007, balance of *property, plant and equipment net* includes Hazleton. These assets were sold in a March 2008 transaction for approximately \$8 million.

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007 (Millions)
Derivative assets	\$ 16	\$ 114
Accounts receivable net	37	55
Other current assets	3	3
Total current assets	56	172
Property, plant and equipment net		8
Other noncurrent assets	5	5
Total noncurrent assets	5	13
Total assets	\$ 61	\$ 185
Derivative liabilities	\$ 16	\$ 114
Other current liabilities	35	61

Total current liabilities	51	175
Total liabilities	\$ 51	\$ 175

Note 4. Asset Sales and Other Accruals

In January 2008, we sold a contractual right to a production payment on certain future international hydrocarbon production for approximately \$148 million. We have received \$118 million in cash and \$29 million has been placed in escrow subject to certain post-closing conditions and adjustments. We recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately \$118 million in the first quarter of 2008 related to the initial cash received, which is reflected in *other income net* within *segment costs and expenses* at Exploration & Production. Any additional cash received from escrow will be recognized as income when received.

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Notes (Continued)

Note 5. Provision for Income Taxes

The *provision for income taxes* includes:

	Three months ended March 31, 2008 2007 (Millions)	
Current:		
Federal	\$ 108	\$ 3
State	17	(2)
Foreign	14	9
	139	10
Deferred:		
Federal	102	75
State	16	13
Foreign	6	6
	124	94
Total provision	\$ 263	\$ 104

The effective income tax rates for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, are greater than the federal statutory rate due primarily to the effect of state income taxes and taxes on foreign operations.

During the next twelve months, we do not expect settlement of any unrecognized tax benefit associated with domestic or international matters under audit to have a material impact on our financial position.

Note 6. Earnings Per Common Share from Continuing Operations

Basic and diluted earnings per common share are computed as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2008 2007 (Dollars in millions, except per share amounts; shares in thousands)	
Income from continuing operations available to common stockholders for basic and diluted earnings per share (1)	\$ 416	\$ 170
Basic weighted-average shares (2)	585,518	598,031
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Nonvested restricted stock units (3)	1,465	1,363
Stock options	4,325	4,751
Convertible debentures	7,319	7,325
Diluted weighted-average shares	598,627	611,470

Earnings per common share from continuing operations:

Basic	\$.71	\$.28
Diluted	\$.70	\$.28

(1) The three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 both include \$1 million of interest expense, net of tax, associated with our convertible debentures. These amounts have been added back to *income from continuing operations available to common stockholders* to calculate diluted earnings per common share.

(2) Since third-quarter 2007, we have purchased approximately 20 million shares of our common stock under a stock repurchase program (see Note 11).

(3) The nonvested restricted stock units outstanding at March 31, 2008, will vest over the period from April 2008 to January 2012.

The table below includes information related to stock options that were outstanding at March 31 of each respective year but have been excluded from the computation of weighted-average stock options due to the option exercise price

exceeding the first quarter weighted-average market price of our common shares.

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007
Options excluded (millions)	2.2	4.4
Weighted-average exercise prices of options excluded	\$ 37.10	\$ 34.19
Exercise price ranges of options excluded	\$ 34.54 - \$42.29	\$ 27.15 - \$42.29
First quarter weighted-average market price	\$ 33.97	\$ 27.04

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Note 7. Employee Benefit Plans

Net periodic benefit expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Three months		Three months	
	ended March 31,		ended March 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(Millions)			
Components of net periodic benefit expense:				
Service cost	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	14	13	4	4
Expected return on plan assets	(20)	(18)	(3)	(3)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	2	4		
Regulatory asset amortization			1	1
Net periodic benefit expense	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 3

During the first quarter of 2008, we have not contributed to our pension plans. We presently anticipate making contributions of approximately \$41 million to our pension plans in the remainder of 2008. During the first quarter of 2008, we have contributed \$4 million to our other postretirement benefit plans. We presently anticipate making additional contributions of approximately \$11 million to our other postretirement benefit plans in 2008 for a total of approximately \$15 million.

Note 8. Inventories

Inventories at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	March	December
	31,	31,
	2008	2007
	(Millions)	
Natural gas liquids	\$ 133	\$ 66
Natural gas in underground storage	55	45
Materials, supplies and other	101	98
	\$ 289	\$ 209

Note 9. Debt and Banking Arrangements**Long-Term Debt**

Revolving credit and letter of credit facilities (credit facilities)

At March 31, 2008, Northwest Pipeline has \$250 million and Transcontinental Gas Pipeline (Transco) has \$100 million in loans outstanding under our \$1.5 billion unsecured credit facility. Letters of credit issued under our credit facilities are:

**Letters of Credit
at**

	March 31, 2008
	(Millions)
\$500 million unsecured credit facilities	\$ 238
\$700 million unsecured credit facilities	\$ 41
\$1.5 billion unsecured credit facility	\$ 28

Issuances and retirements

On January 15, 2008, Transco retired \$100 million of 6.25 percent senior unsecured notes due January 15, 2008, with the previously mentioned proceeds borrowed on our \$1.5 billion unsecured credit facility.

Transco's \$75 million adjustable rate unsecured note, due April 15, 2008, was reclassified as long-term debt as a result of a refinancing in April 2008 under our \$1.5 billion unsecured credit facility.

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Note 10. Fair Value Measurements***Adoption of SFAS No. 157***

SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), establishes a framework for fair value measurements in the financial statements by providing a definition of fair value, provides guidance on the methods used to estimate fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. On January 1, 2008, we applied SFAS 157 for our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, primarily our energy derivatives. Upon applying SFAS 157, we changed our valuation methodology to consider our nonperformance risk in estimating the fair value of our liabilities. The initial adoption of SFAS 157 had no material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 157-2, permitting entities to delay application of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Beginning January 1, 2009, we will apply SFAS 157 fair value requirements to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are not recognized or disclosed on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 requires two distinct transition approaches: (1) cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings for certain financial instrument transactions and (2) prospectively as of the date of adoption through earnings or other comprehensive income, as applicable for all other instruments. Upon adopting SFAS 157, we applied a prospective transition as we did not have financial instrument transactions that required a cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or the amount paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (an exit price) at the measurement date. Fair value is a market based measurement considered from the perspective of a market participant. We use market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or unobservable. We primarily apply a market approach for recurring fair value measurements using the best available information while utilizing valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). We classify fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Our Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments that are exchange-traded, including certain instruments that were part of sales transactions in 2007 and remain to be assigned to the purchaser. These unassigned instruments are entirely offset by reciprocal positions entered into directly with the purchaser. These reciprocal positions have also been included in Level 1.

Level 2 Inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, that are either directly or indirectly observable. These inputs are either directly observable in the marketplace or indirectly observable through corroboration with market data for substantially the full contractual term of the asset or liability being measured. Our Level 2 primarily consists of over-the-counter (OTC) instruments such as forwards and swaps.

Level 3 Includes inputs that are not observable for which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability being measured. These inputs reflect management's best estimate of the assumptions market participants would use in determining fair value. Our Level 3 consists of instruments valued using industry standard pricing models and other valuation methods that utilize unobservable pricing inputs that are significant to the overall fair value. Instruments in this category primarily include OTC options. At each balance sheet date, we perform an analysis of all instruments subject to recurring fair value measurement and

include in Level 3 all of those whose fair value is based on significant unobservable inputs.

In valuing certain contracts, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. For disclosure purposes, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety in the fair value hierarchy level based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement. Our assessment of

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Notes (Continued)

the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

**Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2008 Using:
(Millions)**

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
Energy derivatives	\$ 1,267	\$ 2,432	\$ 243	\$ 3,942
Other assets			10	10
Total assets	\$ 1,267	\$ 2,432	\$ 253	\$ 3,952
Liabilities:				
Energy derivatives	\$ 1,219	\$ 2,839	\$ 429	\$ 4,487
Total liabilities	\$ 1,219	\$ 2,839	\$ 429	\$ 4,487

Energy derivatives include commodity based exchange-traded contracts and OTC contracts. Exchange-traded contracts include futures and options. OTC contracts include forwards, swaps and options.

Many contracts have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the market. Our policy is to use a mid-market pricing (the mid-point price between bid and ask prices) convention to value individual positions and then adjust on a portfolio level to a point within the bid and ask range that represents our best estimate of fair value. For offsetting positions by location, the mid-market price is used to measure both the long and short positions.

The determination of fair value also incorporates other factors including the credit standing of the counterparties involved, our nonperformance risk on our liabilities, the impact of credit enhancements (such as cash deposits and letters of credit) and the time value of money.

Exchange-traded contracts include New York Mercantile Exchange and Intercontinental Exchange contracts and are valued based on quoted prices in these active markets and are classified within Level 1.

Contracts for which fair value can be estimated from executed transactions or broker quotes corroborated by other market data are generally classified within Level 2. In certain instances where these inputs are not observable for all periods, relationships of observable market data and historical observations are used as a means to estimate fair value. Where observable inputs are available for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, the instrument is categorized in Level 2.

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Certain instruments trade in less active markets with lower availability of pricing information requiring valuation models using inputs that may not be readily observable or corroborated by other market data. These instruments are classified within Level 3 when these inputs have a significant impact on the measurement of fair value. The fair value of options is estimated using an industry standard Black-Scholes option pricing model. Certain inputs into the model are generally observable, such as commodity prices and interest rates, whereas a significant model input, implied volatility by location, is unobservable and requires judgment in estimating.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of net derivatives and other assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy for the period January 1, 2008 through March 31, 2008.

**Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs
(Level 3)
(Millions)**

	Net Derivatives	Other Assets
Balance as of January 1, 2008	\$ (14)	\$ 10
Realized and unrealized gains (losses):		
Included in <i>income from continuing operations</i>	3	
Included in <i>other comprehensive income (loss)</i> (See Note 13)	(177)	
Purchases, issuances, and settlements	3	
Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	(1)	
Balance as of March 31, 2008	\$ (186)	\$ 10
Unrealized gains (losses) included in <i>income from continuing operations</i> relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2008	\$ 1	\$

Realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in *income from continuing operations* for the above period are reported in *revenues* in our Consolidated Statement of Income.

Note 11. Stockholders Equity

In first-quarter 2008, we purchased approximately 4 million shares of our common stock for \$126 million under our \$1 billion common stock repurchase program at an average cost of \$33.95 per share. Since the program's inception in third-quarter 2007, we have purchased approximately 20 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$652 million (including transaction costs). This stock repurchase is recorded in *treasury stock* on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows reflects \$93 million of treasury stock purchases in first-quarter 2008 due to approximately \$33 million of purchases made in late March 2008 that were not settled until April 2008.

At December 31, 2007, we held all of Williams Partners L.P.'s seven million subordinated units outstanding. In February 2008, these subordinated units were converted into common units of Williams Partners L.P. due to the achievement of certain financial targets which resulted in the early termination of the subordination period. While these subordinated units were outstanding, other issuances of partnership units by Williams Partners L.P. had preferential rights and the proceeds from these issuances in excess of the book basis of assets acquired by Williams Partners L.P. were therefore reflected as minority interest on our Consolidated Balance Sheet rather than as equity. Due to the conversion of the subordinated units, these original issuances of partnership units no longer have preferential rights and now represent the lowest level of equity securities issued by Williams Partners L.P. In accordance with our policy regarding the issuance of equity of a consolidated subsidiary, such issuances of

nonpreferential equity are accounted for as capital transactions and no gain or loss is recognized. Therefore, as a result of the first-quarter conversion, we recognized a decrease to minority interest and a corresponding increase to stockholders' equity of approximately \$1.2 billion.

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Notes (Continued)

Note 12. Contingent Liabilities***Rate and Regulatory Matters and Related Litigation***

Our interstate pipeline subsidiaries have various regulatory proceedings pending. As a result, a portion of the revenues of these subsidiaries has been collected subject to refund. We have accrued a liability for these potential refunds as of March 31, 2008, which we believe is adequate for any refunds that may be required.

We are party to pending matters involving pipeline transportation rates charged to our former Alaska refinery in prior periods. In February 2008, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled in our favor in one of these cases and we subsequently received a payment of \$74 million in March 2008. Considering the relevant facts and circumstances related to this matter, including the first-quarter 2008 favorable Alaska Supreme Court ruling, our assessment of the counterparties' limited remaining options, and the payment received in first-quarter 2008, we believe that the likelihood of successful appeal by the counterparties is remote. As a result, during first-quarter 2008 we recognized the \$74 million as pre-tax income.

Issues Resulting from California Energy Crisis

Our former power business was engaged in power marketing in various geographic areas, including California. Prices charged for power by us and other traders and generators in California and other western states in 2000 and 2001 were challenged in various proceedings, including those before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). These challenges included refund proceedings, summer 2002 90-day contracts, investigations of alleged market manipulation including withholding, gas indices and other gaming of the market, new long-term power sales to the State of California that were subsequently challenged and civil litigation relating to certain of these issues. We have entered into settlements with the State of California (State Settlement), major California utilities (Utilities Settlement), and others that substantially resolved each of these issues with these parties.

As a result of a 2006 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision, which the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review, certain contracts that we entered into during 2000 and 2001 may be subject to partial refunds. These contracts, under which we sold electricity, totaled approximately \$89 million in revenue. We expect the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in 2008. While we are not a party to the cases involved in the appellate court decision under review, the buyer of electricity from us is a party to the cases and claims that we must refund to the buyer any loss it suffers due to the decision and the FERC's reconsideration of the contract terms at issue in the decision.

Certain other issues also remain open at the FERC and for other nonsettling parties.

Refund proceedings

Although we entered into the State Settlement and Utilities Settlement, which resolved the refund issues among the settling parties, we continue to have potential refund exposure to nonsettling parties, such as various California end users that did not participate in the Utilities Settlement. As a part of the Utilities Settlement, we funded escrow accounts that we anticipate will satisfy any ultimate refund determinations in favor of the nonsettling parties including interest on refund amounts that we might owe to settling and nonsettling parties. We are also owed interest from counterparties in the California market during the refund period for which we have recorded a receivable totaling approximately \$24 million at March 31, 2008. Collection of the interest and the payment of interest on refund amounts from the escrow accounts is subject to the conclusion of this proceeding. Therefore, we continue to participate in the FERC refund case and related proceedings.

Challenges to virtually every aspect of the refund proceedings, including the refund period, were and continue to be made to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. In 2006, the Ninth Circuit issued its order that largely upheld the FERC's prior rulings, but it expanded the types of transactions that were made subject to refund. This order is subject to further appeal. Because of our settlements, we do not expect that the 2006 decision will have a material impact on us. However, the final refund calculation has not been made because of the appeals and certain unclear aspects of the refund calculation process.

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Notes (Continued)

Reporting of Natural Gas-Related Information to Trade Publications

Civil suits based on allegations of manipulating published gas price indices have been brought against us and others, in each case seeking an unspecified amount of damages. We are currently a defendant in:

State court litigation in California brought on behalf of certain business and governmental entities that purchased gas for their use.

Class action litigation and other litigation originally filed in state court in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin brought on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers of gas in those states. The Tennessee purchasers have appealed the Tennessee state court's 2007 dismissal of their case. The Missouri case has been remanded to Missouri state court. The cases in the other jurisdictions have been removed and transferred to the federal court in Nevada. On February 19, 2008, the federal court granted summary judgment in the Colorado case in favor of us and most of the other defendants. We expect that the Colorado plaintiffs will appeal.

Mobile Bay Expansion

In 2002, an administrative law judge at the FERC issued an initial decision in Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's (Transco) 2001 general rate case which, among other things, rejected the recovery of the costs of Transco's Mobile Bay expansion project from its shippers on a rolled-in basis and found that incremental pricing for the Mobile Bay expansion project is just and reasonable. In 2004, the FERC issued an Order on Initial Decision in which it reversed certain parts of the administrative law judge's decision and accepted Transco's proposal for rolled-in rates. Gas Marketing Services holds long-term transportation capacity on the Mobile Bay expansion project. Certain parties filed appeals in federal court seeking to overturn the FERC's ruling on the rolled-in rates. On April 2, 2008, Gas Marketing Services executed an agreement that settled this matter for \$10 million, which was accrued in 2007.

Environmental Matters

Continuing operations

Since 1989, our Transco subsidiary has had studies underway to test certain of its facilities for the presence of toxic and hazardous substances to determine to what extent, if any, remediation may be necessary. Transco has responded to data requests from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state agencies regarding such potential contamination of certain of its sites. Transco has identified polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination in compressor systems, soils and related properties at certain compressor station sites. Transco has also been involved in negotiations with the EPA and state agencies to develop screening, sampling and cleanup programs. In addition, Transco commenced negotiations with certain environmental authorities and other parties concerning investigative and remedial actions relative to potential mercury contamination at certain gas metering sites. The costs of any such remediation will depend upon the scope of the remediation. At March 31, 2008, we had accrued liabilities of \$5 million related to PCB contamination, potential mercury contamination, and other toxic and hazardous substances. Transco has been identified as a potentially responsible party at various Superfund and state waste disposal sites. Based on present volumetric estimates and other factors, we have estimated our aggregate exposure for remediation of these sites to be less than \$500,000, which is included in the environmental accrual discussed above. We expect that these costs will be recoverable through Transco's rates.

Beginning in the mid-1980s, our Northwest Pipeline subsidiary evaluated many of its facilities for the presence of toxic and hazardous substances to determine to what extent, if any, remediation might be necessary. Consistent with other natural gas transmission companies, Northwest Pipeline identified PCB contamination in air compressor systems, soils and related properties at certain compressor station sites. Similarly, Northwest Pipeline identified hydrocarbon impacts at these facilities due to the former use of earthen pits and mercury contamination at certain gas metering sites. The PCBs were remediated pursuant to a Consent Decree with the EPA in the late 1980s and Northwest Pipeline conducted a voluntary clean-up of the hydrocarbon and mercury impacts in the early 1990s. In 2005, the Washington Department of Ecology required Northwest Pipeline to reevaluate its previous mercury clean-ups in Washington. Consequently, Northwest Pipeline is conducting additional remediation activities at certain sites to comply with Washington's current environmental standards. At March 31, 2008, we have accrued liabilities

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Notes (Continued)

totaling approximately \$7 million for these costs. We expect that these costs will be recoverable through Northwest Pipeline's rates.

In March 2008, the EPA issued a new air quality standard for ground level ozone. We currently do not know if our interstate gas pipelines will be impacted. If they are, we will likely incur additional capital expenditures to comply. At this time we are unable to estimate the cost of these additions that may be required to meet the new regulations. We expect that costs associated with these compliance efforts will be recoverable through rates.

We also accrue environmental remediation costs for natural gas underground storage facilities, primarily related to soil and groundwater contamination. At March 31, 2008, we have accrued liabilities totaling approximately \$5 million for these costs.

In July 2006, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Williams Production RMT Company related to operating permits for our Roan Cliffs and Hayburn gas plants in Garfield County, Colorado. In February 2008, the CDPHE combined this matter and the June 2007 audit disclosure matter discussed below.

Williams Production RMT Company performed voluntary audits of its 2006 and 2007 compliance with state and federal air regulations. In June 2007, we disclosed to the CDPHE, pursuant to the Colorado audit immunity privilege, that our facilities were not in compliance. We also described corrective actions that had or would be taken to remedy the issues. On February 22, 2008, we received a draft order from the CDPHE that identifies (1) several violations that we previously self-disclosed to the agency as well as pending NOV's from 2006 for the Hayburn and Roan Cliffs gas plants and (2) findings from agency inspections at various facilities in Parachute, Colorado. The CDPHE denied our request for penalty immunity for self-disclosing these violations and proposed a \$650,000 penalty. We dispute the denial and the proposed penalty and will meet with the CDPHE to attempt an informal resolution of these issues without further proceedings.

In April 2007, the New Mexico Environment Department's Air Quality Bureau (NMED) issued an NOV to Williams Four Corners, LLC (Four Corners) that alleged various emission and reporting violations in connection with our Lybrook gas processing plant's flare and leak detection and repair program. The NMED proposed a penalty of approximately \$3 million. We are discussing the basis for and the scope of the proposed penalty with the NMED.

In April 2007, the CDPHE issued an NOV to Williams Production RMT Company related to alleged air permit violations at the Rifle Station natural gas dehydration facility located in Garfield County, Colorado. The Rifle Station facility had been shut down prior to our receipt of the NOV and, except for some minor operations, remains closed. We responded to the CDPHE's notice in May 2007.

In April 2007, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) issued an NOV to Williams Production RMT Company that alleged violations of various Wyoming Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits for our coal bed methane gas production facilities in the state. In March 2008, we settled the matter by agreeing to pay a penalty of \$48,000, a portion of which may be used instead for a supplemental environmental project.

In March 2008, the EPA proposed a penalty of \$370,000 for alleged violations relating to leak detection and repair program delays at our Ignacio gas plant and for alleged permit violations at a compressor station. We met with the EPA and are exchanging information in order to resolve the issues.

In September 2007, the EPA requested, and our Transco subsidiary later provided, information regarding natural gas compressor stations in the states of Mississippi and Alabama as part of the EPA's investigation of our compliance with the Clean Air Act. On March 28, 2008, the EPA issued NOV's alleging violations of Clean Air Act requirements at these compressor stations and offered to discuss the NOV's at a conference in May 2008.

Former operations, including operations classified as discontinued

In connection with the sale of certain assets and businesses, we have retained responsibility, through indemnification of the purchasers, for environmental and other liabilities existing at the time the sale was consummated, as described below.

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Notes (Continued)

Agrico

In connection with the 1987 sale of the assets of Agrico Chemical Company, we agreed to indemnify the purchaser for environmental cleanup costs resulting from certain conditions at specified locations to the extent such costs exceed a specified amount. At March 31, 2008, we have accrued liabilities of approximately \$9 million for such excess costs.

Other

At March 31, 2008, we have accrued environmental liabilities totaling approximately \$17 million related primarily to our:

Potential indemnification obligations to purchasers of our former retail petroleum and refining operations;

Former propane marketing operations, bio-energy facilities, petroleum products and natural gas pipelines;

Discontinued petroleum refining facilities;

Former exploration and production and mining operations.

Certain of our subsidiaries have been identified as potentially responsible parties at various Superfund and state waste disposal sites. In addition, these subsidiaries have incurred, or are alleged to have incurred, various other hazardous materials removal or remediation obligations under environmental laws.

Summary of environmental matters

Actual costs incurred for these matters could be substantially greater than amounts accrued depending on the actual number of contaminated sites identified, the actual amount and extent of contamination discovered, the final cleanup standards mandated by the EPA and other governmental authorities and other factors, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Other Legal Matters

Will Price (formerly Quinque)

In 2001, fourteen of our entities were named as defendants in a nationwide class action lawsuit in Kansas state court that had been pending against other defendants, generally pipeline and gathering companies, since 2000. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants have engaged in mismeasurement techniques that distort the heating content of natural gas, resulting in an alleged underpayment of royalties to the class of producer plaintiffs and sought an unspecified amount of damages. The fourth amended petition, which was filed in 2003, deleted all of our defendant entities except two Midstream subsidiaries. All remaining defendants have opposed class certification and a hearing on plaintiffs' second motion to certify the class was held in April 2005. We are awaiting a decision from the court. The amount of any possible liability cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Grynberg

In 1998, the DOJ informed us that Jack Grynberg, an individual, had filed claims on behalf of himself and the federal government, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado under the False Claims Act against us and certain of our wholly owned subsidiaries. The claims sought an unspecified amount of royalties allegedly not paid to the federal government, treble damages, a civil penalty, attorneys' fees, and costs. In connection with our sales of Kern River Gas Transmission in 2002 and Texas Gas Transmission Corporation in 2003, we agreed to indemnify the purchasers for any liability relating to this claim, including legal fees. The maximum amount of future payments that we could potentially be required to pay under these indemnifications depends upon the ultimate resolution of the claim and cannot currently be determined. Grynberg had also filed claims against approximately 300 other energy companies alleging that the defendants violated the False Claims Act in connection with the measurement, royalty valuation and purchase of hydrocarbons. In 1999, the DOJ announced

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that it would not intervene in any of the Grynberg cases. Also in 1999, the Panel on Multi-District Litigation transferred all of these cases, including those filed against us, to the federal court in Wyoming for pre-trial purposes. Grynberg's measurement claims remained pending against us and the other defendants; the court previously dismissed Grynberg's royalty valuation claims. In 2005, the court-appointed special master entered a report which recommended that the claims against our Gas Pipeline and Midstream subsidiaries be dismissed but upheld the claims against our Exploration & Production subsidiaries against our jurisdictional challenge. In October 2006, the District Court dismissed all claims against us and our wholly owned subsidiaries, and in November 2006, Grynberg filed his notice of appeal with the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In August 2002, Jack J. Grynberg, and Celeste C. Grynberg, Trustee on Behalf of the Rachel Susan Grynberg Trust, and the Stephen Mark Grynberg Trust, served us and one of our Exploration & Production subsidiaries with a complaint in the state court in Denver, Colorado. The complaint alleges that we have used mismeasurement techniques that distort the British Thermal Unit heating content of natural gas, resulting in the alleged underpayment of royalties to Grynberg and other independent natural gas producers. The complaint also alleges that we inappropriately took deductions from the gross value of their natural gas and made other royalty valuation errors. Under various theories of relief, the plaintiff is seeking actual damages of between \$2 million and \$20 million based on interest rate variations and punitive damages in the amount of approximately \$1 million. In 2004, Grynberg filed an amended complaint against one of our Exploration & Production subsidiaries. This subsidiary filed an answer in 2005, denying liability for the damages claimed. Trial in this case has been set for September 2008. The amount of any possible liability cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Securities class actions

Numerous shareholder class action suits were filed against us in 2002 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma. The majority of the suits alleged that we and co-defendants, WilTel, previously an owned subsidiary known as Williams Communications, and certain corporate officers, acted jointly and separately to inflate the stock price of both companies. WilTel was dismissed as a defendant as a result of its bankruptcy. These cases were consolidated and an order was issued requiring separate amended consolidated complaints by our equity holders and WilTel equity holders. The underwriter defendants have requested indemnification and defense from these cases. If we grant the requested indemnifications to the underwriters, any related settlement costs will not be covered by our insurance policies. We covered the cost of defending the underwriters. In 2002, the amended complaints of the WilTel securities holders and of our securities holders added numerous claims. On February 9, 2007, the court gave its final approval to our settlement with our securities holders. We entered into indemnity agreements with certain of our insurers to ensure their timely payment related to this settlement. The carrying value of our estimated liability related to these agreements is immaterial because we believe the likelihood of any future performance is remote.

On July 6, 2007, the court granted various defendants' motions for summary judgment and entered judgment for us and the other defendants in the WilTel matter. The plaintiffs appealed the court's judgment. Any obligation of ours to the WilTel equity holders as a result of a settlement, or as a result of trial in the event of a successful appeal of the court's judgment, will not likely be covered by insurance because our insurance coverage has been fully utilized by the settlement described above. The extent of any such obligation is presently unknown and cannot be estimated, but it is reasonably possible that our exposure could materially exceed amounts accrued for this matter.

TAPS Quality Bank

One of our subsidiaries, Williams Alaska Petroleum, Inc. (WAPI), is actively engaged in administrative litigation being conducted jointly by the FERC and the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) concerning the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) Quality Bank. In 2004, the FERC and RCA presiding administrative law judges rendered their joint and individual initial decisions, and we accrued approximately \$134 million based on our computation and assessment of ultimate ruling terms that were considered probable. Our additional potential refund liability terminated on March 31, 2004, when we sold WAPI's interests in the TAPS pipeline. We subsequently accrued additional amounts for interest.

In 2006, the FERC entered its final order, which the RCA adopted. On February 15, 2008, the Alaska Supreme Court upheld the RCA's order and on March 16, 2008, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals

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upheld the FERC's order. Through March 2008, we have paid substantially all amounts invoiced by the Quality Bank Administrator and third parties, except certain disputed amounts which remain accrued. Certain counterparties might file further appeals with the U.S. Supreme Court.

We believe that the likelihood of successful appeal by the counterparties is remote, considering the relevant facts and circumstances related to this matter, including the favorable 2008 Alaska Supreme Court and D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals rulings, and our assessment of the counterparties' limited remaining options. As a result, during the first quarter of 2008 we reduced remaining amounts accrued in excess of our estimated remaining obligation by \$54 million.

Redondo Beach taxes

In February 2005, we and AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C. received a tax assessment letter from the city of Redondo Beach, California, in which the city asserted that approximately \$33 million in back taxes and approximately \$39 million in interest and penalties are owed related to natural gas used at the generating facility operated by AES Redondo Beach. Hearings were held in July 2005 and in September 2005 the tax administrator for the city issued a decision in which he found us jointly and severally liable with AES Redondo Beach for back taxes of approximately \$36 million and interest and penalties of approximately \$21 million. Both we and AES Redondo Beach filed notices of appeal that were heard at the city level. In December 2006, the city hearing officer for the appeal of the pre-2005 amounts issued a final decision affirming our utility user tax liability and reversing AES Redondo Beach's liability because the officer ruled that AES Redondo Beach is an exempt public utility. We appealed this decision to the Los Angeles Superior Court, and the city also appealed with respect to AES Redondo Beach. In April 2007, we paid the city the protested amount of approximately \$57 million in order to pursue our appeal. On March 14, 2008, the Los Angeles Superior Court decided in our favor, finding, among other things, that the challenged assessment was not supported by the city's utility users tax ordinance and was issued in violation of the California State Constitution. On April 2, 2008, the city filed a notice of appeal of the decision. We and AES Redondo Beach also filed separate refund actions in Los Angeles Superior Court related to certain taxes paid since the initial 2005 notice of assessment. The refund actions are stayed pending the resolution of the appeals.

The city's most recent assessment of our liability for the periods from 1998 through September 2007 is approximately \$72 million (inclusive of interest and penalties). In connection with the sale of our power business (see Note 2), we settled our dispute with AES Redondo Beach by equally sharing, for periods prior to the closing of the sale, any ultimate tax liability as well as the funding of amounts previously paid under protest. We continue to believe that a contingent loss in this matter is not probable.

Gulf Liquids litigation

Gulf Liquids contracted with Gulsby Engineering Inc. (Gulsby) and Gulsby-Bay for the construction of certain gas processing plants in Louisiana. National American Insurance Company (NAICO) and American Home Assurance Company provided payment and performance bonds for the projects. In 2001, the contractors, and sureties filed multiple cases in Louisiana and Texas against Gulf Liquids and us.

In 2006, at the conclusion of the consolidated trial of the asserted contract and tort claims, the jury returned its actual and punitive damages verdict against us and Gulf Liquids. Based on our interpretation of the jury verdicts, we estimated exposure for actual damages of approximately \$68 million plus potential interest of approximately \$25 million, all of which have been accrued as of March 31, 2008. In addition, we concluded that it was reasonably possible that any ultimate judgment might have included additional amounts of approximately \$199 million in excess of our accrual, which primarily represented our estimate of potential punitive damage exposure under Texas law.

From May through October 2007, the court entered seven post-trial orders in the case (interlocutory orders) which, among other things, overruled the verdict award of tort and punitive damages as well as any damages against us. The court also denied the plaintiffs' claims for attorneys' fees. On January 28, 2008, the court issued its judgment awarding damages against Gulf Liquids of approximately \$11 million in favor of Gulsby and approximately \$4 million in favor of Gulsby-Bay. If the judgment is upheld on appeal, our liability will be substantially less than the amount of our accrual for these matters.

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Notes (Continued)

Wyoming severance taxes

In August 2006, the Wyoming Department of Audit (DOA) assessed our subsidiary Williams Production RMT Company for additional severance tax and interest for the production years 2000 through 2002. In addition, the DOA notified us of an increase in the taxable value of our interests for ad valorem tax purposes. We disputed the DOA's interpretation of the statutory obligation and appealed this assessment to the Wyoming State Board of Equalization (SBOE). The SBOE upheld the assessment and remanded it to the DOA to address the disallowance of a credit. The SBOE did not award interest on the assessment. We estimate that the amount of the additional severance and ad valorem taxes to be approximately \$4 million. The Wyoming Supreme Court has agreed to hear our appeal of the SBOE's determination. If the DOA prevails in its interpretation of our obligation and applies the same basis of assessment to subsequent periods, it is reasonably possible that we could owe a total of approximately \$19 million to \$22 million in additional taxes and interest from January 1, 2003 through March 31, 2008.

Royalty litigation

In September 2006, royalty interest owners in Garfield County, Colorado, filed a class action suit in Colorado state court alleging that we improperly calculated oil and gas royalty payments, failed to account for the proceeds that we received from the sale of gas and extracted products, improperly charged certain expenses, and failed to refund amounts withheld in excess of ad valorem tax obligations. The plaintiffs claim that the class might be in excess of 500 individuals and seek an accounting and damages. The parties have agreed to stay this action in order to participate in ongoing mediation.

Certain other royalty matters are currently being litigated by a federal regulatory agency and another Colorado producer. Although we are not a party to the litigation, the final outcome of that case might lead to a future unfavorable impact on our results of operations.

Other Divestiture Indemnifications

Pursuant to various purchase and sale agreements relating to divested businesses and assets, we have indemnified certain purchasers against liabilities that they may incur with respect to the businesses and assets acquired from us. The indemnities provided to the purchasers are customary in sale transactions and are contingent upon the purchasers incurring liabilities that are not otherwise recoverable from third parties. The indemnities generally relate to breach of warranties, tax, historic litigation, personal injury, environmental matters, right of way and other representations that we have provided.

We sold a natural gas liquids pipeline system in 2002, and in 2006, the purchaser of that system filed its complaint against us and our subsidiaries in state court in Houston, Texas. The purchaser alleges that we breached certain warranties under the purchase and sale agreement and seeks approximately \$18 million in damages and our specific performance under certain guarantees. The trial is scheduled to begin on September 15, 2008, and our prior suit filed against the purchaser in Delaware state court is stayed pending resolution of the Texas case.

At March 31, 2008, we do not expect any of the indemnities provided pursuant to the sales agreements to have a material impact on our future financial position. However, if a claim for indemnity is brought against us in the future, it may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the claim is made.

In addition to the foregoing, various other proceedings are pending against us which are incidental to our operations.

Summary

Litigation, arbitration, regulatory matters, and environmental matters are subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the results of operations in the period in which the ruling occurs. Management, including internal counsel, currently believes that the ultimate resolution of the foregoing matters, taken as a whole and after consideration of amounts accrued, insurance

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coverage, recovery from customers or other indemnification arrangements, will not have a materially adverse effect upon our future financial position.

Guarantees

In connection with agreements executed prior to our acquisition of Transco to resolve take-or-pay and other contract claims and to amend gas purchase contracts, Transco entered into certain settlements with producers which may require the indemnification of certain claims for additional royalties that the producers may be required to pay as a result of such settlements. Transco, through its agent, Gas Marketing Services, continues to purchase gas under contracts which extend, in some cases, through the life of the associated gas reserves. Certain of these contracts contain royalty indemnification provisions that have no carrying value. Producers have received certain demands and may receive other demands, which could result in claims pursuant to royalty indemnification provisions. Indemnification for royalties will depend on, among other things, the specific lease provisions between the producer and the lessor and the terms of the agreement between the producer and Transco. Consequently, the potential maximum future payments under such indemnification provisions cannot be determined. However, management believes that the probability of material payments is remote.

In connection with the 1993 public offering of units in the Williams Coal Seam Gas Royalty Trust (Royalty Trust), our Exploration & Production segment entered into a gas purchase contract for the purchase of natural gas in which the Royalty Trust holds a net profits interest. Under this agreement, we guarantee a minimum purchase price that the Royalty Trust will realize in the calculation of its net profits interest. We have an annual option to discontinue this minimum purchase price guarantee and pay solely based on an index price. The maximum potential future exposure associated with this guarantee is not determinable because it is dependent upon natural gas prices and production volumes. No amounts have been accrued for this contingent obligation as the index price continues to substantially exceed the minimum purchase price.

We are required by certain foreign lenders to ensure that the interest rates received by them under various loan agreements are not reduced by taxes by providing for the reimbursement of any domestic taxes required to be paid by the foreign lender. The maximum potential amount of future payments under these indemnifications is based on the related borrowings. These indemnifications generally continue indefinitely unless limited by the underlying tax regulations and have no carrying value. We have never been called upon to perform under these indemnifications.

We have provided guarantees in the event of nonpayment by our previously owned communications subsidiary, WilTel, on certain lease performance obligations that extend through 2042. The maximum potential exposure is approximately \$43 million at March 31, 2008. Our exposure declines systematically throughout the remaining term of WilTel's obligations. The carrying value of these guarantees is approximately \$39 million at March 31, 2008.

Former managing directors of Gulf Liquids are involved in litigation related to the construction of gas processing plants. Gulf Liquids has indemnity obligations to the former managing directors for legal fees and potential losses that may result from this litigation. Claims against these former managing directors have been settled and dismissed after payments on their behalf by directors and officers insurers. Some unresolved issues remain between us and these insurers, but no amounts have been accrued for any potential liability.

We have guaranteed the performance of a former subsidiary of our wholly owned subsidiary MAPCO Inc., under a coal supply contract. This guarantee was granted by MAPCO Inc. upon the sale of its former subsidiary to a third party in 1996. The guaranteed contract provides for an annual supply of a minimum of 2.25 million tons of coal. Our potential exposure is dependent on the difference between current market prices of coal and the pricing terms of the contract, both of which are variable, and the remaining term of the contract. Given the variability of the terms, the maximum future potential payments cannot be determined. We believe that our likelihood of performance under this guarantee is remote. In the event we are required to perform, we are fully indemnified by the purchaser of MAPCO Inc.'s former subsidiary. This guarantee expires in December 2010 and has no carrying value.

We have guaranteed commercial letters of credit totaling \$20 million on behalf of ACCROVEN, an equity method investee. These expire in January 2009 and have no carrying value.

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We have provided guarantees on behalf of certain entities in which we have an equity ownership interest. These generally guarantee operating performance measures and the maximum potential future exposure cannot be determined. There are no expiration dates associated with these guarantees. No amounts have been accrued at March 31, 2008.

Note 13. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	(Millions)	
Net income	\$ 500	\$ 134
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments	(217)	10
Net reclassification into earnings of derivative instrument losses	20	10
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(21)	3
Pension benefits:		
Amortization of net actuarial loss	2	4
Other comprehensive income (loss) before taxes	(216)	27
Income tax benefit (provision) on other comprehensive income	75	(9)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(141)	18
Comprehensive income	\$ 359	\$ 152

Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments represents changes in the fair value of certain derivative contracts that have been designated as cash flow hedges. The net unrealized losses at March 31, 2008, primarily include net unrealized losses on forward natural gas purchases and sales of \$214 million. The net unrealized gains at March 31, 2007, include net unrealized gains on forward natural gas purchases and sales of \$33 million, partially offset by net unrealized losses on forward power purchases and sales of \$23 million.

Note 14. Segment Disclosures

Our reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. The segments are managed separately because each segment requires different technology, marketing strategies and industry knowledge. Our master limited partnerships, Williams Partners L.P. and Williams Pipeline Partners L.P., are consolidated within our Midstream and Gas Pipeline segments, respectively. (See Note 2.) Other primarily consists of corporate operations.

Performance Measurement

We currently evaluate performance based upon *segment profit (loss)* from operations, which includes *segment revenues* from external and internal customers, *segment costs and expenses, depreciation, depletion and amortization, equity earnings (losses) and income (loss) from investments* including impairments related to investments accounted for under the equity method. Intersegment sales are generally accounted for at current market prices as if the sales were to unaffiliated third parties.

Energy commodity hedging by our business units may be done through intercompany derivatives with our Gas Marketing Services segment which, in turn, enters into offsetting derivative contracts with unrelated third parties. Gas Marketing Services bears the counterparty performance risks associated with the unrelated third parties in these

transactions. Additionally, beginning in the first quarter of 2007, hedges related to Exploration & Production may be entered into directly between Exploration & Production and third parties under its credit agreement. Exploration & Production bears the counterparty performance risks associated with the unrelated third parties in these transactions.

External revenues of our Exploration & Production segment include third-party oil and gas sales, which are more than offset by transportation expenses and royalties due third parties on intersegment sales.

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Notes (Continued)

The following table reflects the reconciliation of *segment revenues* and *segment profit (loss)* to *revenues* and *operating income (loss)* as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

	Exploration & Production	Gas Pipeline	Midstream Gas & Liquids	Gas Marketing Services (Millions)	Other	Eliminations	Total
<i>Three months ended</i>							
<i>March 31, 2008</i>							
Segment revenues:							
External	\$ (46)	\$ 402	\$ 1,544	\$ 1,320	\$ 4	\$	\$ 3,224
Internal	794	11	13	330	2	(1,150)	
Total revenues	\$ 748	\$ 413	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,650	\$ 6	\$ (1,150)	\$ 3,224
Segment profit	\$ 430	\$ 180	\$ 261	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$	\$ 893
Less equity earnings	3	10	23				36
Segment operating income	\$ 427	\$ 170	\$ 238	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$	857
General corporate expenses							(42)
Total operating income							\$ 815