UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

☐ Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Filed by the Registrant

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	Preliminary Proxy Statement			
	Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))			
	Definitive Proxy Statement			
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stockholder engagement: executive compensation program

This document supplements our proxy statement filed on April 7, 2016. With a challenging 2015 performance year, the Management Compensation Committee believes the additional disclosure will further clarify the link between management's and stockholders' interests.

We ask stockholders to vote FOR Item 3 on this year's proxy, approving on an advisory basis our named executive officer compensation.

Chevron business overview and performance update

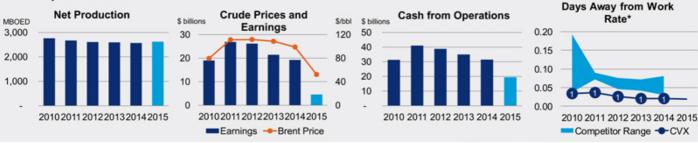
· Chevron's long-term business:

- Heavily influenced by the competitive and volatile oil & gas industry
- Characterized by a need to replenish resources, often through investment in capital intensive and long development cycle projects with decades-long asset lives
- Requires career employment model; ability to attract and retain employees is critical

· 2015 Business Overview:

- Sharp decline in commodity prices
- Higher weighting than peers to both the Upstream business segment (versus Downstream) and to liquids production (versus natural gas)
- Upstream earnings hit hard by low crude oil and natural gas prices at a time when several major capital projects were under construction; significant volume growth expected once these projects are fully online (2017-2018)
- Downstream reported record earnings and achieved strong utilization rates across the refineries

2015 performance in context:





* Per 200,000 hours worked. LTIP Performance Share Peer Group used for comparison. Reported earnings normalized to reflect inventory accounting differences for IFRS based reporting.

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Compensation program aligns incentives with stockholder interests

Pay decisions and outcomes demonstrate strong link to performance

2015 Compensation Outcomes

Board and Management Compensation Committee (MCC) decreased 2015 CEO compensation to parallel stockholder experience

- · Intended compensation down year-over-year
 - Chevron Incentive Plan payout down yearover-year, reflecting rigorous MCC targetsetting process
 - Intended equity grant level year-over-year (accounting value increased due to valuation differences)
- Realizable pay down versus target pay over last 3 years
 - Option grants from last 5 years all underwater

TSR Performance Compared to Peers1

Performance Period	Chevron TSR	Peer Group TSR ²	Chevron CEO Pay Alignment
1 year (2015)	(16.0%)	(14.7%)	Short-term incentive down 21% from prior year
3 years (2013-2015)	(2.3%)	(2.8%)	3-year performance share payout down 19% from target value
5 years (2011-2015)	3.3%	0.6%	5 years of option grants are underwater

¹As of December 31, 2015 ² Peer Group TSR refers to average TSR of LTIP Performance Share Peer Group (BP, ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell and Total)



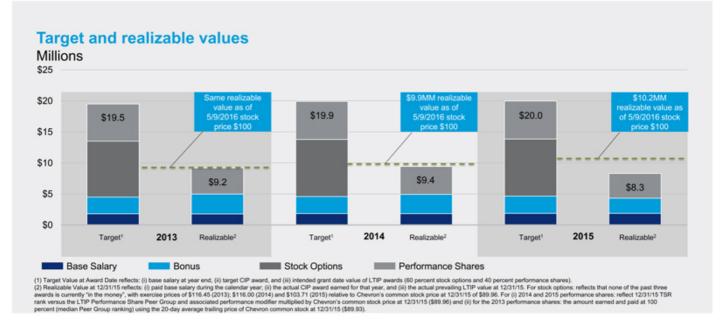
Significant CEO and NEO compensation 'at risk' Substantial portion of pay directly aligned to stockholder value creation

	Reward element	Form	Purpose	CEO compensation mix ²	
Fixed	Base salary	Cash	Provide a fixed level of competitive base pay to help us attract and retain strong executive talent through a full career	10%	
At risk	Chevron Incentive Plan (CIP)	Cash	Reward NEOs for annual company, business unit and individual performance	78% at risk	
	Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)	Stock options Performance shares Restricted stock units ^f	Reward creation of long-term stockholder value	Other NEO compensation mix	
Benefits	Retirement plans/savings plans	Lump sum or annuity savings plan	Provide retirement benefits designed to achieve a base level of replacement pay upon retirement	70% 85% at risk	



Realizable pay demonstrates compensation aligns with performance

CEO's cumulative realizable pay over the past three years is 55 percent less than its original intended target value





Board decreased CEO compensation in 2015

Accounting value differences show increase in compensation

Compensation elements approved by Board

Year	Salary	Short-term Incentive	Long-term Incentive (target value) ¹	Total
2015	\$1,855,479	\$ 2,450,000	\$15,322,000	\$19,627,479
2014	\$1,825,500	\$ 3,100,000	\$15,322,000	\$20,247,500
Difference	\$29,979	\$ (650,000)	-	(\$620,021)
% Change	1.6%	(21.0%)	no change	(3.1%)

^{*}Target value is disclosed in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis (CD&A) section of the proxy statement

Summary Compensation Table disclosure²

Year	Salary	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation	Option Awards + Stock Awards	Total
2015	\$1,855,479	\$ 2,450,000	\$14,679,660	\$18,985,139
2014	\$1,825,500	\$ 3,100,000	\$13,402,740	\$18,328,240
Difference	\$29,979	\$ (650,000)	\$1,276,920	\$656,899
% Change	1.6%	(21.0%)	9.5%	3.6%

Basis for Board decisions

- Salary: modest increase in recognition of strong 2014 performance
- Short-term incentive: reduced to recognize mixed 2015
- Long-term incentive: remained same based on the independent consultant's input and competitive data primarily from the Oil Industry Peer Group adjusted for Company's size, scope and complexity; also considered CEO's demonstrated performance

Why is the disclosed equity value different?

- Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 (ASC 718) requires Grant Date Fair Value reporting of equity grants using Monte Carlo simulation for TSR-based performance shares and Black Scholes option valuation - see footnote (2) and (3) to the Summary Compensation Table (page 52 of the 2016 proxy statement)
- Approved target value will always differ from disclosed accounting

² Including other compensation and change in pension and non-qualified deferred compensation, total CEO compensation decreased by 15 percent from 2014



Executive compensation governance is driven by strong metrics-based oversight

Board of Directors Compensation Oversight Process Rigorous Goal Setting & Performance Review Evaluation of corporate and individual Management Compensation Committee (MCC) assessment performance Shareholder feedback presented to Board · Board/MCC Board/MCC systematically reviews and assesses company performance metrics Composed of Metrics-based corporate Base salary Independent Directors performance measures: Chevron measures Oversight responsibility Financial Incentive Plan Board sets annual business plan at Chevron · Quantitative and (CIP) awards for compensation program qualitative updates delivered · Health, environment Performance Long-Term and safety parameters analyzed formulaically Robust Incentive Plan measures, weighting and goals are established alongside business plan · Operating (LTIP) awards Absolute results to current year plan Independent performance Compensation Relative results to Oil Industry Peer · Milestones Consultant and commercial Group Performance trend Advise on CEO compensation Individual leadership package, based on market-data over time Individual performance Assist with peer group selection Total Shareholder Return performance Review and provide data on relative to peer group executive compensation levels, companies practices and market trends

Chevron Incentive Plan is tied to value delivered to shareholders

CIP is designed to recognize annual performance achievements across more than 55,000 CIP-eligible Chevron employees

- The Management Compensation Committee determined a Corporate Performance Rating of 80% for 2015 performance year, with a possible range of 0%-200%
- Significant non-financial achievements also include:
 - Industry leading safety results

Chevron Incentive Plan ("CIP")

- Historic downstream facility utilization and reliability
- Advanced many major capital projects and realized significant value from divestment

CIP Payout Calculator











Individual Performance Factor

Award Target & Benchmarking

Prior to each performance year, MCC sets the CIP Award Target as a multiple of base salary with reference to the median awards of Oil Industry Peer Group

Oil Industry Peer Group: Exxon Mobil, Royal Dutch Shell, BP, ConocoPhillips, Occidental Petroleum, Philips 66, Valero Energy, Marathon Petroleum, Anadarko Petroleum, Hess, Devon Energy, Tesoro, Marathon Oil

Corporate Performance Rating Components & Metrics

Financial	40%	Return on Capital Employed Total Shareholder Return (1, 3 and 5 year)
Health, Environment, and Safety	20%	Process Safety Personal Safety Environmental Performance
Operating Performance	25%	Operating Expenses Segment Earnings per Barrel Production Reserves Asset Utilization Rates
Milestones and Commercial	15%	Major Capital Projects Commercial Transactions

Performance Assessment

performance measures on historical, absolute and relative performance to the Oil Industry Peer Group

Performance highlights include:

- Significant actions in response to low commodity prices
- 28th consecutive dividend increase
 One of the best years in overall Operational Excellence performance



Long-term incentive plan (LTIP) aligns with stockholder interests

Targets vs. pay outcomes demonstrate strong link to performance



Performance Shares (40% of target grant value)

 Realized value is significantly lower than the target due to lower payout price (\$89.93) despite 2013 performance share grant paid out at 100% modifier

Stock Options (60% of target grant value)

· 5 years of option grants underwater as of 12/31/2015 (closing price of \$89.96)

Stock options and performance shares as key compensation elements ensure CEO and NEOs are:

- · Fully aligned with the economic interests of our stockholders, on medium and long term horizon;
- Significantly leveraged, from an ultimate compensation standpoint, to Chevron's common stock price performance; and
- Rewarded based on a balance between relative (performance shares) and absolute (stock options) pay-for-performance.

Restricted Stock Units

Granted on rare occasions to recognize performance or incentivize retention. The following NEOs received RSU grants in 2015 in recognition of their strong performance in 2014:

- James W. Johnson: Increased responsibility and seamless leadership transition in Upstream operations
- Michael K. Wirth: Industry-leading Downstream performance
- R. Hewitt Pate: Exceptional progress on major litigation matters

