

- BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH -

In the Matter of the Application of Questar)
Gas Company for Approval of the Wexpro II)
Agreement)
)

DOCKET NO. 12-057-13

REPORT AND ORDER

ISSUED: March 28, 2013

SHORT TITLE

Wexpro II Agreement

SYNOPSIS

The Commission approves Questar Gas Company's application for approval of the Wexpro II Agreement which establishes terms and conditions for the potential future acquisition and development of certain oil and gas properties.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This matter is before the Commission upon the application of Questar Gas Company (“Questar”) for an order approving the Wexpro II Agreement (“Wexpro II”) entered into between Questar, Wexpro Company (“Wexpro”), the Utah Division of Public Utilities (“Division”), and the Wyoming Office of Consumer Advocate (“OCA”) (referred to collectively hereinafter as the “Parties”), on September 12, 2012. Questar is a “public utility” and “gas corporation” as defined in Utah Code Ann. § 54-2-1. Questar seeks this order pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 54-4-1 *et seq.* and Utah Administrative Code R746-100 *et seq.* Section 54-4-1 vests the Commission “with power and jurisdiction to supervise and regulate every public utility in this state, and to supervise all of the business of every such public utility in this state, and to do all things ... necessary or convenient in the exercise of such power and jurisdiction.”

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On September 10, 2012, Questar filed a notice of intent to file an application for approval of Wexpro II. On September 18, 2012, Questar filed with the Commission a copy of Wexpro II and the application for its approval with supporting testimony and exhibits (“Application”). In general, Wexpro II sets forth procedures by which Wexpro may purchase new natural gas and oil properties or undeveloped leases at its own risk and submit those properties to the Utah and Wyoming Public Service Commissions for approval. Wexpro will manage and develop approved properties as sources of the natural gas Questar provides its retail customers; the cost of this gas to Questar’s customers will reflect Wexpro’s cost of service rather than market pricing. Wexpro will allocate 54 percent of oil and natural gas liquids net revenues to Questar and will retain the remaining 46 percent.

On September 21, 2012, the Commission issued notice of a scheduling conference, to be held on October 3, 2012, to determine the procedural schedule for examining the Application.¹ On October 2, 2012, the Utah Office of Consumer Services (“Office”) filed a request for a pre-hearing order and schedule (“Pre-hearing Order Request”) seeking, among other things, the Commission to direct the Division to provide testimony regarding its evaluation of Wexpro II and its statutory authority as a Wexpro II signatory. On the same day, Questar and the Division filed responses to the Office’s Pre-hearing Order Request. On October 3, 2012, the Commission commenced the scheduling conference which was continued to October 4, 2012, to permit parties to present their positions on the Pre-hearing Order Request in a recorded hearing with transcription services.

On October 16, 2012, the Commission issued a scheduling order setting the schedule for briefing on dispositive motions at the request of the Office.² On October 22, 2012, the Office notified the Commission via email that it would not file a dispositive motion as provided for in the Commission’s October 16, 2012, order and stated its intent “to answer and address the utility rate and regulatory actions proposed by the application and contract at issue through the public hearing process and in testimony.”³ The email also requested the Commission to schedule discovery, the filing of testimony, and a hearing on the Application.

On October 29, 2012, the Commission issued notice of a second scheduling conference to be held on November 7, 2012. That scheduling conference resulted in a

¹ The following parties requested and were granted intervention in this proceeding: Utah Association of Energy Users and PacifiCorp, doing business in Utah as Rocky Mountain Power.

² See Transcript of Hearing, October 4, 2012, at 8, 10.

³ Email from Paul H. Proctor, Assistant Utah Attorney General, to David R. Clark, Commission Legal Counsel (with a copy to the parties), (October 22, 2012, 1:40 p.m.).

scheduling order issued November 9, 2012, together with a notice of technical conference to be held on December 5, 2012. On November 28, 2012, the Commission issued an amended notice of technical conference, including discussion items and questions to be addressed at the technical conference.

On December 11, 2012, the Division and Office filed direct testimony. On January 10, 2013, Questar, the Division, and the Office filed rebuttal testimony. On January 17, 2013, the Commission issued a notice of recusal of Commissioner Thad LeVar who recused himself from this proceeding due to his prior involvement in the matter in connection with his former duties as Deputy Director of Commerce for the State of Utah. On January 24, 2013, Questar, the Division, and the Office filed surrebuttal testimony. The Office's January 24th surrebuttal testimony included a suggestion the Commission should accept post-hearing briefs on several legal issues. On January 28, 2013, the Division filed a motion opposing the Office's request for briefing and seeking expedited treatment of the motion. On January 29, 2013, Questar filed a response in support of the Division's motion.

On January 30, 2013, the Commission conducted a duly-noticed hearing in this matter. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Commission determined it would accept a post-hearing brief from the Office and reply briefs from Questar, the Division, and any other interested parties. On January 31, 2013, the Commission held a duly-noticed public witness hearing. Two members of the public appeared: 1) Mr. Lane Beattie, President and CEO of the

Salt Lake Chamber, and 2) Mr. Jeff Edwards, President and CEO of the Economic Development Corporation of Utah. Both offered sworn testimony in support of the Application.⁴

On January 31, 2013, at the Commission's request, Questar filed Late Filed Exhibit 3.0 containing the guideline letters referenced in Section V-15 of Wexpro II. On February 8, 2013, the Office filed a post-hearing brief. On February 14, 2013, in response to questions posed by the Commission at hearing, Questar filed three replacement pages for Wexpro II which correct clerical oversights in the version of Wexpro II filed with the Application. On February 15, 2012, Questar and the Division filed reply briefs. On March 27, 2013, Questar filed three more replacement pages to correct clerical errors in three exhibits attached to Wexpro II as follows: Exhibit A, p.3; Exhibit B, p.2; and Exhibit F, p.1. These corrections conform the exhibits to the terms of Wexpro II.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Wexpro I

In 1976, in response to events and decisions pertaining to its non-utility oil operations, Questar, then known as Mountain Fuel Supply, organized Wexpro as a wholly-owned subsidiary. Effective January 1, 1977, Questar transferred its so-called "oil properties" (as defined by the companies) to Wexpro. Further, Questar and Wexpro executed a joint exploration agreement ("JEA") which defined how exploration costs and revenues would be shared for further exploration and development of undeveloped leases.⁵ The Division and the Committee of Consumer Services (the predecessor of the Office) challenged this transfer to

⁴See Transcript of Hearing, January 31, 2013, at 5-12.

⁵See *Department of Administrative Services v. Public Service Commission*, 658 P.2d 601, 604 (Utah 1983). Today, Questar and Wexpro are affiliates under the common ownership of Questar Corporation.

Wexpro, asserting it to be a transfer of valuable utility properties financed by ratepayers to an unregulated company which would be free to use them exclusively to benefit Questar shareholders.⁶ Following lengthy proceedings in Docket No. 76-057-14, the Commission approved the transfer of properties and the JEA, concluding this action placed the properties beyond its jurisdiction.⁷

The Division and Office appealed the Commission's decision, and in *Committee of Consumer Services v. Public Service Commission, Utah* ("Committee"), the Utah Supreme Court reversed the Commission's decision and remanded the case to the Commission for further proceedings.⁸ The Court held that transfers of utility assets should be for fair market value so that ratepayers may receive appropriate benefit. Accordingly, the Court directed the Commission to hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether transferred properties were utility assets and, if so, whether the transfers were in the public interest.⁹

In order to avoid protracted litigation, negotiations were undertaken to identify a fair and workable resolution. The result of these negotiations was the Wexpro Stipulation and Agreement, executed October 14, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as "Wexpro I").¹⁰ The Commission approved Wexpro I on December 31, 1981, in Docket No. 76-057-14.¹¹

⁶ See id.

⁷ See id; see also Docket No. 76-057-14, Report and Order, issued April 11, 1978, *In the Matter of the Petition of the Division of Public Utilities to Consider the Proposed Transfer of Certain Wells, Leases, Lands and Related Facilities and Interests of Mountain Fuel Supply Company to Wexpro Company*.

⁸ See *Committee of Consumer Services v. Public Service Commission, Utah*, 595 P.2d 871 (Utah 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1014, 62 L. Ed. 2d 644, 100 S. Ct. 664 (1980).

⁹ See id. at 878.

¹⁰ The Wexpro I Stipulation consists of 18 numbered Sections. The Wexpro I Agreement consists of 10 numbered Articles. Hereinafter, references to numbered sections of the Stipulation and Agreement will be preceded by "Section" and "Article," respectively.

¹¹ See Docket No. 76-057-14, Report and Order on Stipulation and Agreement, issued December 31, 1981, *In the Matter of the Petition of the Division of Public Utilities to Consider the Proposed Transfer of Certain Wells, Leases,*

The Commission approved Wexpro I despite opposition from the Utah Department of Administrative Services, among others, which argued that Wexpro I did not confer on customers all of the benefits required by the Utah Supreme Court in *Committee*. The Court addressed these and other contentions in *Utah Department of Administrative Services v. Public Service Commission* (“*Department*”) and affirmed the Commission’s order approving Wexpro I.¹² The Court found the Commission’s decision achieved the results sought by the Court’s earlier mandate.¹³ Consequently, since the approval of Wexpro I, Questar has been acquiring a significant percentage of its gas supply from Wexpro under the terms and conditions of Wexpro I. Wexpro I is the model for Wexpro II. Because Wexpro I provides important context for evaluating Wexpro II, key Wexpro I provisions are summarized here.¹⁴

Wexpro I pertains to various types of properties, including Productive Oil Reservoirs (“oil properties”) and Productive Gas Reservoirs (“gas properties”). Under Wexpro I, Wexpro owns and operates oil properties and develops them at its own expense and risk.¹⁵ Wexpro sells all natural gas produced from oil properties to Questar at cost of service. The cost-of-service charge for gas produced from oil properties is defined in Exhibit A of Wexpro I and includes Wexpro’s reasonable and necessary operating expenses, depreciation, taxes, and a return on investment. Wexpro deducts certain necessary and reasonable expenses, royalties, and a return on investment from the proceeds of the sale of oil and natural gas liquids (from existing

Lands and Related Facilities and Interests of Mountain Fuel Supply Company to Wexpro Company on Remand from the Utah Supreme Court. Wexpro I also resolved issues in five other dockets: Docket Nos. 77-057-03, 79-057-03, 80-057-01, 81-057-01, and 81-057-04.

¹² See *Department of Administrative Services v. Public Service Commission*, 658 P.2d 601 (Utah 1983).

¹³ See *id.* at 612-615.

¹⁴ This summary and other discussions of the terms of Wexpro I in this order are not intended to modify the terms of Wexpro I. The language of Wexpro I controls.

¹⁵ See Wexpro I, Article II and Exhibit A.

and future wells).¹⁶ Questar then receives 54 percent of the oil and natural gas liquids net revenues, and Wexpro retains 46 percent.¹⁷ If a development well is unsuccessful, all of its costs are borne by Wexpro.¹⁸

As to gas properties, Wexpro I specifies Questar retains ownership of producing gas wells and appurtenant facilities that historically had been accounted for in its rate base Account No. 101.¹⁹ The natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil produced from these gas properties belong to Questar and the leaseholds and operating rights are transferred to Wexpro. Wexpro operates the wells and facilities on a service contract basis.²⁰ As with the oil properties, if a gas property development well is unsuccessful, all of its costs are borne by Wexpro.²¹ If it is successful, its cost is capitalized in a manner similar to a rate base account. The service contract cost paid to Wexpro includes a base rate of return (calculated using returns received by a group of regulated utilities), plus an additional risk premium of eight percent for investment in commercial development wells. The proceeds from the sale of oil and natural gas from wells defined in Wexpro I as “prior company wells” are accounted for as Questar revenue. The proceeds from the sale of oil from commercial wells completed after July 31, 1981, on gas properties, i.e., “new oil,” are allocated to Questar and Wexpro according to the 54-46 formula defined in Wexpro I.²²

¹⁶ See Wexpro I, Article II.

¹⁷ See Wexpro I, Article II-4(e), (f), and (g) for a definition of the “54-46 formula.”

¹⁸ See Wexpro I, Article II-4(a).

¹⁹ See Wexpro I, Article III.

²⁰ See *id.*

²¹ See Wexpro I, Exhibit E.

²² See Wexpro I, Article II-4(e), (f), and (g) for a definition of the “54-46 formula.”

Generally, Questar's duties under Wexpro I are limited to accounting responsibilities, arranging for transportation and delivery of natural gas, compensating Wexpro for its cost of service, responding to any defaults under the agreement, and making decisions pertaining to dry holes and required downstream investments.²³ Questar, in conjunction with Wexpro, is also responsible to provide a report to the Division within 60 days of the end of every calendar quarter setting out production of the oil and gas properties, the financial benefits from the properties, and reporting on the operations of each element of Wexpro I.²⁴

Among the provisions in Wexpro I is the "Standard of Operation" which states:

*"Except as specifically provided herein, in all aspects of exploration for and development of oil and natural gas discoveries and production on transferred leaseholds and Account 101/105 leaseholds transferred under this Agreement, the parties will operate in accordance with prudent, standard and accepted field and reservoir management and engineering practices, and with due regard for the benefits provided the Company's utility operations."*²⁵

Additionally, Wexpro I establishes the Division's role to monitor Questar and Wexpro performance in meeting this standard, including employing the services of the accounting and hydrocarbon monitors, retained by the Division at a cost of not more than \$60,000 per year, respectively.²⁶ Any such monitoring costs are considered to be reasonable Wexpro expenses and are included in its cost of service.

As to dispute resolution, Wexpro I provides that if any party claims another party is in default of its obligations, the defaulting party first has the opportunity to correct the default

²³ See Wexpro I, Articles, I-20, II-5(b), II-8(f), III-8(e), III-5(b) and (c), Exhibit E, and Section 9.

²⁴ See Wexpro I, Section 8.1.

²⁵ Wexpro I, Article VIII-13 (emphasis added).

²⁶ See Wexpro I, Section 8.

after notification. If the default is not corrected to the satisfaction of the charging party, the matter must be addressed through a defined arbitration procedure.²⁷

B. Wexpro II

For over 30 years Wexpro has developed and produced gas, oil, and gas liquids pursuant to the terms of Wexpro I. During this period the subject properties have accounted for a significant percentage of Questar's total retail gas volumes.²⁸ Questar asserts the gas provided to customers under Wexpro I has generated substantial net savings to date in comparison to market-based sources.²⁹ To address the finite nature of Wexpro I properties and perpetuate their perceived benefits, Questar initiated discussions with interested parties. According to Questar, these efforts led to the execution of Wexpro II.³⁰ A copy of Wexpro II, including the replacement pages filed on February 14 and March 27, 2013, is attached to and incorporated in this order.

Unlike Wexpro I, which applies to a defined set of oil and gas properties, Wexpro II creates a process by which new properties can become subject to terms and conditions similar to those in Wexpro I. Notably, the gas produced by Wexpro from such properties also will be sold to Questar at cost of service.³¹ Under Wexpro II, Wexpro would acquire oil or gas properties or undeveloped leases at its own expense. The Utah and Wyoming Commissions would have a right of first refusal on all such properties that are within the development drilling

²⁷ See Wexpro I, Section 9.

²⁸ See Direct Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0, at 2.

²⁹ See *id.*

³⁰ See Direct Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0, at 3-4.

³¹ See Wexpro II, Section III-3.

area established in Wexpro I.³² Questar would also be permitted, but not required, to seek Wexpro II treatment for oil and gas properties outside of the Wexpro I development drilling area.³³

Wexpro II establishes procedures for Questar to file applications with the Utah and Wyoming Commissions requesting approval to include proposed properties within the scope of Wexpro II. Wexpro II specifies, among other things, the supporting documentation required in such applications, the application schedule, the hydrocarbon monitor's role in evaluating the properties, Wexpro's duty to facilitate interested parties' analyses, the handling of acquisition costs, the management of gas volumes, and the accounting treatment of Wexpro II properties.³⁴ If both commissions approve including the proposed properties within the scope of Wexpro II, Wexpro must develop the properties for the benefit of Questar's customers pursuant to the terms of Wexpro II.

Wexpro II has many of the same terms and conditions as Wexpro I. For example, Wexpro will continue to bear the risk of dry holes. Further, under both agreements the Wexpro operating expenses paid by Questar, and ultimately by Questar ratepayers, may only include "reasonable and necessary" expenses in various defined categories.³⁵ Commercial development drilling wells will earn the same rates of return as specified in Wexpro I. Wexpro's acquisition

³² See Wexpro II, Section IV-1(a); *see also* Direct Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0, at 6.

³³ See Wexpro II, Section IV-1(b); *see also* Direct Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0, at 6.

³⁴ See Wexpro II, Section IV; *see also* Direct Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0, at 6-7.

³⁵ See Wexpro I, Exhibit A and Exhibit E; *see also* Wexpro II, Exhibit A and Exhibit Draph 1.

costs, however, will earn a return calculated using the returns approved for Questar by the Utah and Wyoming Commissions.³⁶

Questar's Wexpro II duties are similar to those under Wexpro I with the addition, for example, of responsibilities specified in Wexpro II, Section IV-2 (mentioned above) pertaining to the filing of applications with the Utah and Wyoming Commissions requesting approval to include proposed properties under Wexpro II.³⁷ In addition, Section IV-8 specifies Wexpro II gas volumes will be managed under the direction of Questar.

Wexpro II, Section V-15 refers to the use of confidential guideline letters in executing and administering Wexpro II. The use of guideline letters began in the course of administering Wexpro I but was never presented to the Commission. Historically, Wexpro used these letters to document the concurrence of the Division's hydrocarbon monitor and/or accounting monitor (and in some cases the Division and the Wyoming Commission Staff) with various actions Wexpro sought to take with respect to Wexpro I. Wexpro II, Section V-15 incorporates all applicable Wexpro I guideline letters by reference, and an index of the letters is included as Wexpro II, Exhibit G. Moreover, Section V-15 contemplates the Parties and the Wyoming Commission Staff will develop future guideline letters, as necessary, in consultation with the independent monitors. New proposed guideline letters must be approved by all Parties and the Wyoming Commission Staff before becoming effective.³⁸

³⁶ See Wexpro II, Section IV-6.

³⁷ Wexpro II, Sections IV-3(e) and V-12(b) also require Wexpro to make itself available to the parties in these application proceedings; to provide access to its books, accounts and records; and to cooperate with the monitors in attempting to obtain other relevant information.

³⁸ See Wexpro II, Section V-15(b).

While based on Wexpro I, Wexpro II is distinct in several other ways. The fees paid to the Division's hydrocarbon and accounting monitors under Wexpro II do not have a dollar cap and cover monitoring responsibilities addressed in both Wexpro I and Wexpro II. All actual and reasonable fees and expenses for the monitors are considered to be normal business expenses of Wexpro in determining the cost of service. Additionally, although the dispute resolution procedures are similar to those contained in Wexpro I, under Wexpro II, disputes pertaining to Questar's default of its obligations under Wexpro II will be adjudicated before the Utah and Wyoming Commissions. Finally, Wexpro II, Section V-10 (Standard of Operation) requires Wexpro to both "*drill and operate* in accordance with prudent, standard and accepted field and reservoir management and engineering practices, and with due regard for the benefits provided the Company's utility operations *in consultation with the Company* [Questar]" (emphasis added). The Standard of Operation defined in Wexpro I (Article VIII-13) does not specify "drill and operate" and does not require consultation with Questar.

IV. POSITIONS OF THE PARTIES

A. Questar

Questar testifies Wexpro I, since its inception in 1981, has saved its customers about \$1.27 billion in gas costs.³⁹ Additionally, Wexpro I, in Questar's view, has provided a stable source of supply and a long term hedge against gas price volatility.⁴⁰ Gas supplies provided pursuant to Wexpro I have ranged between about one-third and one-half of the annual supplies required to meet the needs of Questar's customers. Moreover, gas production subject to

³⁹ See Direct Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0, at 2.

⁴⁰ See *id.*

Wexpro I is finite, although it is exceeding initial expectations due to technological improvements in drilling and production methods.⁴¹ Questar asserts Wexpro is positioned to expand its exploration and production of gas properties beyond those subject to Wexpro I. Questar believes the current low-gas-price environment makes this a favorable time to consider acquiring new gas reserves for the benefit of Questar's customers.⁴²

Beginning in the fall of 2011, Questar began to hold public meetings to discuss conceptually a successor agreement patterned on Wexpro I. Additional meetings were held with the Division, the Office, the Wyoming OCA and the hydrocarbon monitor. According to Questar, Wexpro II was developed and refined with these parties' contributions and input.⁴³

Questar believes Commission approval of Wexpro II is in the public interest; Wexpro II will be beneficial to Questar's customers because it affords customers access to gas properties purchased by Wexpro at its own risk. Questar testifies the viability of each property and its potential benefits as a long-term physical hedge against natural gas market price volatility will be fully vetted by Questar, the Division's hydrocarbon monitor, and any other interested parties, before the Commission (as well as the Wyoming Commission) considers whether to include such property within the scope of Wexpro II. Questar asserts such properties that are developed will mitigate risks for customers. "Having long-term access to cost-of-service supplies will lessen the impact of the volatility of the natural gas market on Questar Gas and its customers. Questar Gas' customers will not experience sharp spikes that market-based gas costs

⁴¹ *See id.*

⁴² *See id.* at 3.

⁴³ *See id.* at 4.

have seen. And if history is any indication, Questar Gas' customers should continue to enjoy significant cost savings over time."⁴⁴

Questar testifies it likely would not have sought to expand the cost-of-service arrangements of Wexpro I but for Questar Corporation's⁴⁵ recent spin-off of its unregulated exploration and production business.⁴⁶ According to Questar, that action and the refocusing of Questar Corporation on its core utility business are reasons for its pursuit of Wexpro II.⁴⁷ Questar believes continuation of the asserted benefits of cost-of-service gas through Wexpro II will allow Questar "to continue to provide gas to customers at prices among the lowest in the nation. . . ."⁴⁸ Questar maintains this outcome is in the public interest for many reasons, including enhancing the state of Utah's competitiveness in economic development and providing a long term source of gas supply for its residents.⁴⁹

B. The Division

The Division supports the Application and believes approval of Wexpro II is in the public interest.⁵⁰ The Division views Wexpro II as a no cost option to hedge against future natural gas spot market price volatility. It asserts this is a prudent objective that could benefit, and historically through Wexpro I has benefited, Questar's ratepayers.⁵¹ In the Division's opinion, this objective is accomplished without any change in Questar's current rates and without

⁴⁴ See id. at 10.

⁴⁵ Questar Corporation is the parent company of Questar and Wexpro.

⁴⁶ See Rebuttal Testimony of Barrie L. McKay, QGC Ex. 1.0R, at 3.

⁴⁷ See id.

⁴⁸ Id. at 16.

⁴⁹ See id. at 16-17.

⁵⁰ See Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex. 1.0D, at 2, 7.

⁵¹ See id. at 3, 7.

placing any financial obligations on Questar or its customers.⁵² Moreover, without this continuing option, the Division believes Questar customers could be unduly exposed to future natural gas spot market volatility and uncertainty.⁵³

The Division describes a number of advantages for ratepayers in Wexpro II's approach to providing a continuing option for future hedging of gas prices.⁵⁴ According to the Division, when ratepayers are asked to participate in a hedge (i.e., when Questar proposes to include a property under Wexpro II), ratepayers, through the efforts of the hydrocarbon monitor and the other participants in the Commission's application proceeding, will have access to information on the cost of the hedge, expected production, and forward price curves. The Division states these are the relevant measures of whether participating in the hedge is in the public interest, and they will be known to the Commission and the hearing participants at the time of decision, unlike with typical hedging programs.⁵⁵ Moreover, capital costs incurred from that point forward will only be included in rates if the newly-drilled wells are determined to be commercial because Wexpro will bear the risk of dry holes. Additionally, in the Division's view, ratepayers are further safeguarded by Questar's ability under Wexpro II to "direct the development and drilling of properties operated by Wexpro."⁵⁶ The Division states if Questar exercises that ability imprudently, disallowances are possible under Wexpro II.⁵⁷

Regarding the current market for gas properties, the Division testifies well owners that entered into three to five year sales agreements in 2008 and 2009 secured gas prices that

⁵² See id. at 8.

⁵³ See id.

⁵⁴ See id.

⁵⁵ See Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex. 1.0R, at 7.

⁵⁶ Id.

⁵⁷ See id.

were much higher than current prices. Given the current low gas prices and the forecast for relatively stable prices going forward, the Division believes existing well owners may desire to sell their interests in existing wells, rather than making more sales at today's lower prices. These conditions create a potential opportunity for Wexpro to acquire additional wells on favorable terms.⁵⁸

The Division also evaluated the rate of return Wexpro will earn on Wexpro II properties. The Division states Wexpro's actual return on new properties to be a combination of existing wells at the lower rate of return and development wells at the higher rate.⁵⁹ The Division refers to examples provided by Questar projecting life cycle returns of 13 percent to 14 percent. The Division projects the blended return for Wexpro II properties will be lower than the return on the developed wells that are subject to Wexpro I.⁶⁰

C. The Office

The Office asserts the expansion of Questar's access to cost-of-service gas supplies could provide additional benefits to customers, if properly designed.⁶¹ While acknowledging Wexpro I has provided net benefits to customers over the past 30 years, the Office raises two primary issues concerning the Application: 1) the Parties must be required to demonstrate Wexpro II is in the public interest; and, 2) certain changes must be made to the oversight provided for in Wexpro II before it can be found to be in the public interest.⁶²

⁵⁸ See Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex. 1.0D, at 8.

⁵⁹ See *supra* discussion of rates of return in Sections II.A and II.B.

⁶⁰ See Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex. 1.0D, at 10-11.

⁶¹ See Direct Testimony of Michele Beck, Ex. OCS 1D Beck, at 2.

⁶² See Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 104.

The Office testifies the primary question should be whether the Parties have demonstrated that Commission approval of Wexpro II is in the public interest.⁶³ The Office maintains the Parties have relied too much on the historical performance of Wexpro I in supporting Wexpro II. “[E]nough facts and circumstances have changed in 30 years that public interest should have been more specifically addressed. In fact, the Office asserts that [Wexpro II] cannot be demonstrated to be in the public interest unless a few minor but fundamental changes are made to the oversight of [Wexpro II].”⁶⁴

Regarding oversight, the Office believes the only method of dispute resolution provided for under Wexpro II is binding arbitration and that this method is inadequate.⁶⁵ This method, according to the Office, wrongly removes the Commission from the oversight process.⁶⁶ The Office asserts neither the Division, nor the monitors, nor an arbitration panel has the mandate imposed on the Commission to uphold the public interest.⁶⁷ Without a change in this oversight structure, in the Office’s view, Wexpro II cannot be found to be in the public interest.

In addition to the objections noted, the Office has also expressed concerns regarding incorporation by reference of the guideline letters and perceived lack of access by non-Parties to future operating reports pertaining to the Wexpro II properties. The Office noted during the hearings that these concerns had been alleviated or at least mitigated. Regarding the guideline letters, Questar has committed to identify the specific guideline letters applicable to

⁶³ See id. at 106.

⁶⁴ Id. at 107.

⁶⁵ See id. at 105.

⁶⁶ See id.

⁶⁷ See id. at 107.

any property proposed for Wexpro II treatment, as the Office recommends.⁶⁸ Regarding access to Wexpro II information, the Office states it feels “some level of comfort” from the Division’s assurances of access and notes no other party took the opportunity to intervene and raise this issue.⁶⁹

V. DISCUSSION, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In *Department* the Court applied the public interest standard in evaluating the unsuccessful challenges to Wexpro I.⁷⁰ Likewise, as noted above, the Parties and the Office present their positions in this case in the context of whether Wexpro II will serve the public interest. We also apply this standard as we evaluate the attributes of Wexpro II.

It is uncontroverted Questar’s customers have derived substantial net savings from the operation of Wexpro I over the past 30 years. According to the Division, of the 26 years from 1985 through 2011, there were only five years in which buying gas on the market would have benefited Questar’s ratepayers, in comparison to the cost-of-service gas provided via Wexpro I.⁷¹ Questar and the Division testify they have entered into Wexpro II to provide the means by which similar benefits may continue, even after the Wexpro I reserves are exhausted. While the protracted lawsuits and other circumstances which led to Wexpro I are much different from the circumstances applicable today, maintaining the advantages of a cost-of-service gas option is a worthy objective, a perspective the Office shares in common with the Parties.⁷² The

⁶⁸ See Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 12.

⁶⁹ See *id.* at 117-118.

⁷⁰ See *Department of Administrative Services v. Public Service Commission*, 658 P.2d 601, 616-19 (Section IV. “Settlement in Public Interest?”).

⁷¹ See Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Exhibit 1.0D, at 6.

⁷² See Direct Testimony of Michele Beck, Exhibit OCS 1D Beck, at 1-2.

central question before us is whether Wexpro II achieves this objective in a manner consistent with the public interest.

We find Questar and the Division have adequately demonstrated Wexpro II to be in the public interest. As the Division testifies, Wexpro II is designed to allow Questar's customers to benefit from a no cost option to participate in future, long-term hedges of natural gas market prices.⁷³ Wexpro II's structure mitigates ratepayers' future gas price risk in several ways, some of which are consistent with Wexpro I terms and conditions, while others increase ratepayers' protections. For example, Wexpro II standing alone has no financial consequence for ratepayers. Wexpro must make the initial financial commitment to new development properties at its own risk. This feature creates a strong incentive for Wexpro to purchase only properties it is confident will be commercially viable and will demonstrably benefit ratepayers. Moreover, to the extent such properties are purchased within the Wexpro I development drilling area, Wexpro and Questar must offer them for service to ratepayers. This feature affords ratepayers substantial protection against Wexpro retaining the most profitable properties for its own benefit and only passing along those which are of questionable value or more risky.

Additionally, consistent with the Division's testimony, the Commission will not consider including properties under Wexpro II until the actual cost of the property is known, and the expected production levels of the properties and forward price curves are available to be evaluated by the Division, the hydrocarbon monitor, and other interested parties, in a Commission proceeding. The Division states, and we agree, these data are among the appropriate measures for determining whether the approval of the property is in the public

⁷³ See Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex. 1.0D, at 3-4.

interest.⁷⁴ Moreover, as noted above, capital costs incurred from that point forward will only be included in rates if the newly-drilled wells are determined to be commercial.⁷⁵

Wexpro II, Section IV-2 places on Questar the responsibility to file the applications and supporting information the Commission will consider in determining whether to approve specific properties for Wexpro II treatment. Although not directly stated in Wexpro II, it is certainly implied that Wexpro will participate, as appropriate, in preparing and presenting the requisite information⁷⁶ and that such information will be the best information available to Questar. Indeed, Questar testified this will be so.⁷⁷

Section IV-2 outlines various types of information, data and analyses that must accompany Questar's applications. These include, for example: 1) the purchase price and gas pricing assumptions, 2) the forecasted production/reserves for future wells, 3) the estimated drilling (capital) costs per well, 4) the forecasted long term cost of service analysis, 5) the impact on Questar's gas supply, and 6) other data as may be requested or appropriate to an evaluation of the property. Items in this latter category could include analyses of potential alternatives to the proposed property and the potential effect of the proposed property acquisition on Questar's gas management and integrated resource planning. To assure the evaluation of each proposed property is robust, we will convene a technical conference in the near future under the Division's direction to further define the supporting information that should accompany any Questar application proposing property for inclusion under Wexpro II. This technical conference will

⁷⁴ See Pre-filed Rebuttal Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex. 1.0R, at 7.

⁷⁵ See Wexpro II, Article I-11, for the definition of "commercial well."

⁷⁶ See Wexpro II, Article IV-3(e); *see also* Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 60.

⁷⁷ See Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 40-41.

add specificity and detail to the list of supporting material already outlined in Section IV-2.⁷⁸ In sum, in Section IV-2 Questar accepts responsibility to propose and support, with the best information available to it, the inclusion of properties under Wexpro II. These Questar duties provide the Commission appropriate oversight of Questar's reliance on such properties as sources of its gas supply. Moreover, these duties are consistent with the public interest in the prudent acquisition of such supplies.

The evidence of current market conditions for the purchase of gas and oil properties also substantiates the public interest in expanding the properties currently subject to cost-of-service pricing. While the Wexpro I properties have outlived initial expectations and will continue to produce for a number of years, market conditions today strongly suggest additional properties may be available at favorable prices, as the Division testifies.⁷⁹ Wexpro II affords ratepayers the option to benefit from these market conditions. The application process Wexpro II establishes will give the Division, the Office, and other consumer advocates the opportunity to examine carefully the attributes of individual properties before the acquisition and development costs of accepted properties are included in rates.

The rates of return available to Wexpro on Wexpro II properties do not overshadow the public benefits of the no cost option Wexpro II will provide. First, as already noted, Wexpro must acquire potential Wexpro II properties at its own risk. Second, prior to development, acquired properties earn only the weighted average of the returns authorized for Questar by the Utah and Wyoming Commissions. Third, only developed facilities earn the risk

⁷⁸ See *id.* at 41, where Questar expresses its support of this approach.

⁷⁹ See Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Douglas D. Wheelwright, DPU Ex.1.0D, at 8.

premiums specified in Wexpro II, and to qualify, the facilities must achieve commercial status. Otherwise, Wexpro recovers neither actual incurred costs nor a return.⁸⁰ Fourth, expected potential returns to an exploration and production company in a similar arrangement with a utility, and approved by another state commission, appear to be much higher than those specified in Wexpro II.⁸¹ Taken together, these factors weigh in favor of Wexpro II approval.

In addition to its general concern that Questar has not carried its burden to prove the public interest, the Office asserts the oversight processes in Wexpro II, and in particular the arbitration provisions, improperly infringe upon the Division's statutory duties and the Commission's jurisdiction. Without changes in these areas, Wexpro II, according to the Office, cannot be found to be in the public interest. Based on Wexpro II's terms, the testimony of the Parties, and the positions expressed in their briefs, we disagree. Questar's duties under Wexpro II, discussed above, and the Division's ability to monitor Questar's performance of those duties provide the Commission adequate opportunity to supervise and regulate Questar's service to the public. Wexpro II's terms will not interfere with the Commission's power and jurisdiction to hold Questar accountable to act prudently in obtaining gas supplies for its customers.

The Office argues that in approving Wexpro II the Commission will give up authority to regulate the rates charged to Questar's customers for the gas Questar purchases from Wexpro.⁸² In reality, Wexpro II, standing alone, will have no effect on rates. Rather, it is the individual applications Questar files that potentially impact rates. As previously noted, Wexpro II outlines a variety of types of data and analyses Questar and Wexpro must provide in support of

⁸⁰ See Wexpro II, Section II-2(a); *see also* Wexpro II, Exhibit D.

⁸¹ See Surrebuttal Testimony of James R. Livsey, Exhibit QGC 2.0SR, at 2-3.

⁸² See Utah Office of Consumer Services' Post-Hearing Brief, filed February 8, 2013, at 1-2.

these applications. Moreover, these information requirements will be further refined at an upcoming technical conference. Questar testifies the Commission will receive the best information available to Questar when it supplies the required data, forecasts, and analysis relevant to the application.⁸³ If Questar willfully withholds, misrepresents, or negligently fails to ascertain and present pertinent information, it will breach its duties under Section IV-2. As discussed in more detail below, under Wexpro II, Section V-13, any such default of Questar's contractual obligations would be adjudicated before the Commission.

Similarly, during and after the development of Wexpro II properties, Questar continues to have Wexpro II contractual obligations that protect ratepayers from imprudent actions. Wexpro II, Section IV-8 places on Questar the duty to manage Wexpro II gas volumes. Section V-10, establishes the Standard of Operation, previously mentioned, requiring "prudent, standard and accepted field and reservoir management and engineering practices." This operating standard is not only applicable to Wexpro. It requires Wexpro to act in consultation with Questar, with due regard for the benefits provided to Questar customers. This language makes it incumbent upon Questar to assure drilling and operation of approved properties are conducted in the manner that will benefit Questar customers, consistent with prudent, standard and accepted practices. If Wexpro chooses a different course, Questar's Wexpro II duties require it to take appropriate actions on behalf of its customers. Any claim of Questar's failure to do so would be adjudicated before the Commission.

Questar's duty to assure Wexpro acts with due regard for Questar's customers is reinforced by the provisions of Wexpro II, Exhibit A, "Cost-of-Service Formulation for Gas

⁸³ See Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 40-41.

from Oil Reservoirs” and Exhibit D “Operator Service Fee.” Each of these exhibits defines the operating expenses Wexpro may charge Questar for drilling and operating Wexpro II oil and gas properties, respectively. As defined, such expenses must be “reasonable and necessary.”

Accordingly, it would be imprudent and a breach of duty for Questar to pay Wexpro for expenses that were not reasonable and necessary in carrying out prudent, standard and accepted practices. Again, any such default would be adjudicated before the Commission.

The Commission’s oversight of Wexpro II performance is further facilitated by the work of the hydrocarbon and accounting monitors who will function at the Division’s direction. The Division expects these monitors to have responsibilities similar to those they have carried out under Wexpro I (and without the annual \$60,000 budget cap).⁸⁴ Both Questar and the Division testify these monitors have the responsibility to monitor, evaluate, and report on whether Wexpro and Questar are performing their contractual duties.⁸⁵ The monitors are described as “very interactive” and “at the ground level” in reporting Wexpro’s actions and making recommendations to the Division.⁸⁶ They conduct investigations in accordance with accepted engineering practices and industry standards.⁸⁷ They also issue a report annually that includes a “technical evaluation of special projects, issues, and activities undertaken by Wexpro...” and provide the Division a confidential assessment of the benefits to Utah ratepayers.⁸⁸ The Division, in carrying out its statutory responsibilities, will evaluate this information together with the operational reports Wexpro must provide annually.⁸⁹

⁸⁴ See Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 98.

⁸⁵ See id. at 56-60, 96-98.

⁸⁶ See id. at 58.

⁸⁷ See id. at 97-98.

⁸⁸ See id. at 98.

Given Questar's duties under Wexpro II, the evaluations and reports of the monitors will be important not only in reviewing Wexpro's performance but also in assessing the prudence of Questar's actions in behalf of its customers. Moreover, the Division points to Questar's Account No. 191 pass-through applications as Commission proceedings in which Questar's prudence in acquiring gas is routinely examined.⁹⁰ The foregoing evidence clearly establishes the Division will have the means and the path to perform its statutory duties to represent the public interest and to "conduct audits and inspections or take other enforcement actions to assure compliance with commission decisions..."⁹¹ The Division's efforts, in turn, will substantially facilitate the Commission's oversight of Questar's Wexpro II performance.

The Office maintains Wexpro II's arbitration provision seeks to eliminate the Commission's power to supervise the performance of a contract that will directly affect the cost of gas paid by Questar's customers.⁹² The Office contends the arbitration provision compels the Division to pursue its obligation to the public interest before an arbitrator who has no duty to uphold it. The Office also argues that, in effect, the arbitration provision delegates the Commission's public authority to judge the prudence of Questar's actions to a private entity. The Office seems to believe that because Wexpro II does not place Parties' disputes with Wexpro before the Commission, the Commission is deprived of its ability to regulate the reasonableness of Questar's rates. The Office's interpretations overlook the plain meaning of the

⁸⁹ See, e.g., Wexpro II, Section V-12 (requiring Wexpro and Questar to report annually the "production of the Wexpro II properties, the financial benefits from the Wexpro II properties, and reporting on the operation of each element of the [Wexpro II] Agreement," and to make Wexpro's pertinent books and records available to the Division).

⁹⁰ See Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2013, at 102.

⁹¹ U.C.A. § 54-4-1.5(3); see also U.C.A. § 54-4a-1(1)(b).

⁹² See Utah Office of Consumer Services' Post-Hearing Brief, filed February 8, 2013, at 16.

dispute resolution section which reserves to the Commission adjudication of Questar's prudent exercise of its Wexpro II rights and duties. The pertinent Wexpro II language states:

V-13 Dispute Resolution.

Parties acknowledge that from time to time disputes may arise regarding the performance of this [Wexpro II] Agreement. **In the event that any Party claims that there is a default by Questar Gas of any of its contractual obligations under the terms or intent of this Agreement, such dispute will be adjudicated before the Commissions.** (Emphasis added.)

Section V-13 also provides a separate process for Parties to address claims of default by Wexpro and describes in detail the mandatory and binding arbitration process for such claims.

Regardless of Wexpro II's terms, the Commission's jurisdiction in this context extends to, and is also limited to, Questar's conduct. The Commission generally does not have jurisdiction over Questar's vendors, contractors or suppliers. The Commission, however, assures Questar's transactions with these entities do not contravene the public interest. The Commission accomplishes this through its oversight of Questar's prudence in entering into, and performing the duties it undertakes in, such transactions. When Questar imprudently incurs costs through such transactions, the Commission may disallow the costs from recovery in rates.

In light of the duties Questar undertakes in Wexpro II, together with Questar's more general duties as a public utility, the Commission finds the Wexpro II dispute resolution process simply makes explicit the Commission's authority to safeguard the public interest through its regulation of Questar. Section V-13, quoted above, specifically references the Commission's authority to adjudicate any alleged default by Questar. Nothing in Wexpro II will interfere with the Commission's oversight of Questar's actions in relation to Wexpro II. As Questar stated in its brief:

[T]he fact that the Commission may not order Wexpro to take certain actions under the [Wexpro II] Agreement does not deprive the Commission of any jurisdiction to set the rates and charges of Questar Gas and to disallow costs if it finds, based on substantial evidence, that Questar Gas acted imprudently. Indeed, the [Wexpro] Agreement clearly exempts the prudence of Questar Gas's conduct under the Agreement from the binding arbitration provision, recognizing that issue is within the purview of the Commission.⁹³

...If Questar Gas is imprudent in its purchases of gas from any supplier, Wexpro included, the Commission may disallow costs incurred to the extent they result from that imprudence. If Questar Gas is imprudent in consulting with Wexpro regarding development of any property included in Wexpro II, the Commission may disallow costs incurred by Questar Gas to the extent those costs arise from [Questar's] imprudence.⁹⁴

...If the Division or the Office believes that the costs paid by Questar Gas to Wexpro under Wexpro II are imprudent, they may make such claims in [Questar's] pass-through [Account No. 191] cases before the Commission.⁹⁵

Moreover, as Questar acknowledges, because under Wexpro II the transactions will involve an affiliate, the Commission will apply a higher level of scrutiny in determining whether Questar acts prudently in exercising its rights and performing its duties.⁹⁶ It is clear, therefore, the dispute resolution provision of Wexpro II will not impede the Commission in the exercise of its statutory responsibilities.

Based on the record before us, and the foregoing findings and conclusions, we find approval of Wexpro II to be in the public interest.

⁹³ Response of Questar Gas to Office's Post-Hearing Brief, filed February 15, 2013, at 2.

⁹⁴ Id. at 12-13.

⁹⁵ Id. at 13.

⁹⁶ See id. at 10-11.

VI. ORDER

Wherefore, pursuant to the foregoing discussion, findings and conclusions, we order:

1. The Application of Questar Gas for approval of the Wexpro II Agreement, executed September 12, 2012, incorporating corrected pages filed on February 14 and March 27, 2013, is approved.

2. The Commission will hold a technical conference under the direction of the Utah Division of Public Utilities to further specify the materials, analyses, forecasts, cost estimates, and other data that shall accompany Questar's applications for approval to include proposed oil and gas properties under the Wexpro II Agreement (see Wexpro II Agreement, Section IV-2). Notice of the time and place of the technical conference will be issued separately from this order.

DATED at Salt Lake City, Utah this 28th day of March, 2013.

/s/ Ron Allen, Chairman

/s/ David R. Clark, Commissioner

Attest:

/s/ Gary L. Widerburg
Commission Secretary
D#243055

Notice of Opportunity for Agency Review or Rehearing

Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 63G-4-301 and 54-7-15, a party may seek agency review or rehearing of this order by filing a request for review or rehearing with the Commission within 30 days after the issuance of the order. Responses to a request for agency review or rehearing must be filed within 15 days of the filing of the request for review or rehearing. If the Commission does not grant a request for review or rehearing within 20 days after the filing of the request, it is deemed denied. Judicial review of the Commission's final agency action may be obtained by filing a petition for review with the Utah Supreme Court within 30 days after final agency action. Any petition for review must comply with the requirements of §§ 63G-4-401 and 63G-4-403 of the Utah Code and Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure.

ATTACHMENT A - THE WEXPRO II AGREEMENT

As Corrected Pursuant to Correspondence from Questar Gas Company
Filed with the Commission on February 14, 2013, and March 27, 2013.

WEXPRO II AGREEMENT

This Wexpro II Agreement (Wexpro II Agreement or Agreement) is entered into on _____, 2012, between Wexpro Company (Wexpro), Questar Gas Company (Questar Gas or the Company), the Utah Division of Public Utilities (Division), and the Wyoming Office of Consumer Advocate (OCA) (singly a Party and collectively the Parties). This Wexpro II Agreement shall be effective upon the entry of a final order of approval by the Utah Public Service Commission (Utah Commission) and the Wyoming Public Service Commission (Wyoming Commission) (together Commissions) as set forth below.

RECITALS

A. This Wexpro II Agreement derives from the Wexpro Stipulation and Agreement executed October 14, 1981 and approved October 28, 1981 by the Wyoming Public Service Commission and December 31, 1981 by the Utah Public Service Commission (hereinafter Wexpro I or Wexpro I Agreement). The Wexpro I Agreement and accompanying guideline letters provide, among other things, the establishment of terms and conditions for a “self-governing means of encouraging the development of natural gas to be made available to Questar Gas’ retail distribution customers” at established contractual prices, subject to the ratemaking and other authority of utility regulatory agencies. Over the past thirty years, Wexpro has drilled, developed and operated properties under the Wexpro I Agreement for the benefit of both Questar Gas’ customers and Wexpro.

B. Wexpro I and the accompanying guideline letters govern the rights and obligations of the parties to the Wexpro I Agreement in and with respect to expressly defined and identified oil and gas properties.

C. As the Wexpro I Agreement properties mature and continue to be depleted, the Parties desire to supplement the Wexpro I Agreement properties with new properties that would be developed and operated by Wexpro under terms similar to the Wexpro I Agreement, all as set forth herein.

D. Oil and gas property acquisitions, which if approved by the Utah and Wyoming Commissions, will be identified as Wexpro II Properties subject to this Wexpro II Agreement and are believed to have significant potential value for Questar Gas’ retail distribution customers.

E. The intent of this Wexpro II Agreement is to produce additional natural gas for the benefit of both Questar Gas’ customers and Wexpro.

Therefore, in order to establish a process by which Wexpro II Properties may be identified, evaluated and submitted for approved development and management, the undersigned Parties agree as follows.

I. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions will apply to the indicated terms wherever they appear.

Products

I-1. Natural Gas. A gaseous substance whose major constituent is methane.

I-2. Natural Gas Liquids. All liquids extracted from a natural gas stream except liquids (including condensate) recovered by surface separators.

I-3. Oil. The generic term used to describe all products including minerals and hydrocarbons other than natural gas or natural gas liquids.

I-4. Hydrocarbons. A generic term used to refer to natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil collectively.

Hydrocarbon-Producing Properties and Related Terms

I-5. Well. The well bore and all underground and surface materials and facilities installed in connection with drilling into the earth's surface for the production or injection of hydrocarbons and other substances. The term "well" includes all appurtenant facilities.

I-6. Appurtenant Facilities. Those facilities, downstream from the wellhead, to and including the delivery point, that are necessary to make the products acceptable for delivery including, but not limited to, compression, transportation, gathering, separation, treating and certain processing facilities.

I-7. Delivery Point. That point, under standard industry practice, at which a purchaser of oil or natural gas liquids or natural gas takes delivery from the producer.

I-8. Completed Well. (a) A well ready for and capable of producing hydrocarbons in commercial quantities regardless of whether the necessary equipment and machinery is installed to permit continuous production and marketing of hydrocarbons or (b) a dry hole.

I-9. Development Well. A well drilled under the terms of this Agreement for carrying out development oil or development gas drilling, as those terms are defined in Section I-18 and I-19.

I-10. Dry Hole. A development well that (i) upon completion is clearly uneconomical to produce and is plugged and abandoned while the drilling rig is in place, or (ii) is otherwise not determined to be a commercial well under the procedures set forth in Section I-11. If a commercial well is completed in a productive reservoir above the total depth drilled, that portion

of the well below the lowest productive reservoir to total well depth will be considered a dry hole.

I-11. Commercial Well. A development well that, upon completion, (i) clearly produces sufficient quantities to pay, at market prices for the products, all costs of drilling, development and operation of the well, or (ii) requires further determination for classification as a commercial well or dry hole.

A well will be classified as a commercial well in the latter case under the following procedure:

(a) It will be produced for 30 days after stimulation (or such lesser time as state oil and gas regulatory authority requires).

(b) Using the then-available test data for the last 10 days of the test period and economic analysis methods normally used in the industry, Wexpro will make an economic evaluation of the potential value of hydrocarbon production from the well. If the economic evaluation shows that production from the well, when valued at market prices, will pay the expenses of operating the well, including royalties and taxes, plus 50% of the drilling costs to completion to the wellhead, the well will be deemed a commercial well.

(c) If the well does not meet the test set forth in paragraph (b), Wexpro will notify the Parties and the Staff of the Wyoming Commission of its intent to classify the well as a dry hole and will supply to each Party the economic evaluation and the factual basis for the conclusion. Information that is available at such time will be supplied and will include, if available, drilling costs to date, cost for completion, test data, projected life of the well, the decline curve based on field history, and such other data as would be relevant by industry standards.

(d) Disputes concerning the accuracy, completeness and analysis of the data furnished, or the classification made by Wexpro, under paragraphs (b) and (c) may be the subject of the arbitration procedure set forth in Section V-13 of this Agreement. In no event, however, will wells be subject to reclassification as a result of production and other physical and economic data that become known or available after the analysis performed in paragraph (b) of this Section.

I-12. Wexpro II Property. Any Wexpro II Oil Property or Wexpro II Gas Property.

(a) Wexpro II Oil Property. Any Acquired Wexpro II Oil Property and any well classified as a development oil well.

(b) Acquired Wexpro II Oil Property. An oil property acquired by Wexpro and approved for inclusion in this Agreement.

(c) Wexpro II Gas Property. Any Acquired Wexpro II Gas Property and any well classified as a development gas well.

(d) Acquired Wexpro II Gas Property. A gas property acquired by Wexpro and approved for inclusion in this Agreement.

I-13. Acquired Wexpro II Dry Hole. A dry hole that is included in a Wexpro II Property, which was drilled prior to the acquisition by Wexpro.

I-14. Pool. An underground accumulation of hydrocarbons in a single, separate natural reservoir characterized by a single pressure system. Each zone of a geologic formation which is completely separated from any other zone in the formation is a separate pool.

I-15. Productive Oil Reservoir. All productive oil reservoirs as identified in the Wexpro I Agreement.

I-16. Productive Gas Reservoir. All productive gas reservoirs as identified in the Wexpro I Agreement.

Hydrocarbon Operations and Transactions

I-17. Wexpro II Development Drilling Area.

(a) Wexpro II Development Drilling Area has the same definition as Development Drilling Area used in the Wexpro I Agreement.

I-18. Development Oil Drilling. Any drilling completed or recompleted on a Wexpro II Property; and:

(a) targeted and completed in a productive oil reservoir, or

(b) completed as a commercial well outside a productive oil or gas reservoir that produces primarily oil during the first 30 days of production based on the current product allocation methodology defined in Section I-35.

I-19. Development Gas Drilling. Any drilling completed or recompleted in a Wexpro II Property; and:

(a) Targeted and completed in a productive gas reservoir, or

(b) completed as a commercial well outside a productive oil or gas reservoir that produces primarily gas during the first 30 days of production based on the current product allocation methodology defined in Section I-35.

I-20. Enhanced Oil Recovery Facilities. Such facilities as are necessary in connection with “secondary” and “tertiary” petroleum hydrocarbon recovery techniques. These techniques involve man-induced pressure changes or improved sweep efficiency using injected fluids within a productive oil or gas reservoir, often through injection of foreign materials or injection of natural gas for the purpose of increasing the yield from the reservoir. Such techniques do not refer to stimulation procedures used prior to completion to make a well commercial even if

essentially similar procedures used on an already commercial well would be classified as "enhanced recovery procedures."

I-21. Farmout. The common petroleum industry transaction by which an oil and gas lease owner contracts to assign a lease or some portion of it to another who undertakes drilling obligations. The assignor usually retains an interest such as an overriding royalty, production payment or working interest.

Accounting and Ratemaking

I-22. Depreciation. A means by which the capital investment in an asset is recovered over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation is generally an expense deduction for federal and state income tax purposes and is also an element of cost-of-service ratemaking for utilities. As used in this Agreement, depreciation will refer to the standard methods being used by Wexpro, and which are recognized and approved by the accounting profession and agencies having jurisdiction over such procedures, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement.

I-23. Amortization. A means by which intangible capital investments or other sums are recovered over the life of a related tangible asset or otherwise eliminated over a period of time. Standard accounting methods will be used to implement amortization as necessary. For purposes of this Agreement, exploration and development costs associated with dry holes will not be amortized.

I-24. Royalty. Generally, a percentage of the gross revenues generated from production from a lease. The royalty owner or recipient remains legally responsible for its pro-rata share of handling and transportation costs (if taken in kind) and production related taxes, including but not limited to severance, ad valorem, and windfall-profits taxes. For those leases from which production is owned only in part by Wexpro, a royalty provided for in this Agreement will apply only to production attributable to Wexpro's respective net interest, as the case may be.

I-25. Taxes. All exactions resulting from levies by government, including but not limited to taxes on income, property, production, operations, occupation, franchise, license, privilege, excise and payroll.

I-26. AFUDC. Allowance for funds used during construction. AFUDC is an amount equal to the base rate of return (r), as defined in Section I-32, applied to funds used for construction purposes. No AFUDC charges will be included upon expenditures for construction projects that have been abandoned. When only a part of plant or project is placed in operation or is completed and ready for service but the construction work as a whole is incomplete, that part of the cost of the property placed in operation or ready for service will be treated as investment in Wexpro and AFUDC thereon as a charge to construction will cease. AFUDC on that part of the cost of the plant which is incomplete may be continued as a charge to construction until such time as it is placed in operation or is ready for service, except as otherwise limited in this provision.

I-27. Marginal Composite Income Tax Rate. The tax rate

$$t = tf(1-ts) + ts,$$

where:

(a) tf is the federal income tax rate for U.S. corporations that would apply to Wexpro's highest level of taxable income if Wexpro were to file a separate tax return, without regard to the actual tax rate (on August 31, 2012, this rate was 35%); and

(b) ts is the weighted state tax rate calculated according to the formula given on Exhibit C. ts will be fixed for each calendar year on the basis of data for the immediately previous calendar year. The rate fixed for the remainder of 2012 is 1.6272%, as shown in the sample calculation on Exhibit C.

I-28. Investment of Wexpro. The investment base, designated portions of which will serve as the base to which various rates of return, as specified in this Agreement, will be applied. All investment in Wexpro II Properties will include acquisition costs and future capital, net of depreciation, invested by Wexpro to produce hydrocarbons from Wexpro II Properties and will be as otherwise provided in this Agreement. This will include all depreciated investment in plant and AFUDC in development well drilling and enhanced recovery facilities. New increments of deferred taxes or other tax "timing" reserves related to investments in Wexpro II Property will be subtracted from those investments prior to inclusion in the investment of Wexpro. New increments of the investment of Wexpro will not include any capitalized dry-hole costs.

I-29. Return. As used in this Agreement, the net from proceeds after they have been reduced by all applicable expenses (but not long-or short-term debt and preferred stock expense), depreciation, amortization and taxes.

I-30. Rate of Return. As a percentage, the return divided by the applicable investment.

I-31. Commission-Allowed Rate of Return. The weighted average of the then current Utah and Wyoming Commission-allowed rates of return will be determined each year as of July 31, using the previous calendar year's volumetric firm sales. (On August 1, 2012, this rate was 8.428%.)

I-32. Base Rate of Return (r). A percentage to be (i) applied to specified investment bases or (ii) used as a basis for determining other rates of return as required in this Agreement. The base rate of return (r) is determined by the following method:

r will be determined as of July 31 each year according to the following formula:

$$r = 16.00 + (i - 14.35),$$

where i is the following index:

The arithmetic average of the rate of return on common equity as authorized by the indicated regulatory agency for the 20 utility and natural gas companies listed on Exhibit E, such rates of return to be those in effect by valid order of the respective agencies on May 31 of the calendar year in which the average is being determined.

To the extent that the companies listed in Exhibit E cease to exist under the corporate names indicated, they will be replaced by the successor or assignee company if that successor or assignee continues to provide the same utility service to the majority of customers served by the previous company in the relevant jurisdiction. Successor state regulatory agencies for those state-regulated utilities listed in Exhibit E will not affect the computation under this provision. If, however, any state-regulated utility becomes federally regulated or unregulated, the Parties will choose a replacement state-regulated utility. (On August 1, 2012, the base rate of return was 12.41%.)

I-33. Market Price. The wellhead price per unit for hydrocarbons produced, as determined by the following provisions:

(a) The price upon which third-party royalty payments are to be made for production from the well, as such royalty price is established from time to time.

(b) If a price is not determinable under paragraph (a) at the time of delivery, the average of the three highest prices (if available) paid by a purchaser to a seller (neither of which is an affiliate of the Company) for a product of comparable quality in the same county of delivery or the same producing field, whichever is larger.

(c) If a price is not determinable under paragraphs (a) or (b) at the time of delivery, the highest price paid for the product of comparable quality in the nearest producing area.

I-34. Cost-of-Service. Economic value determined by the aggregation of the actual costs incurred in producing or providing a product. The cost-of-service formulation to be applied under the terms of this Agreement is set forth in Exhibits A and D.

I-35. Product Allocation. The method to be used for purposes of allocating costs, expenses, depreciation and investments, so that products jointly produced from common facilities can be accounted for separately, each carrying an appropriate allocation of the costs associated with that production. Allocations will be made on the following basis:

(a) The equivalent ratio between natural gas and oil will be established on the basis of market price.

I-36. Overriding Royalty. A royalty interest in oil and gas and other minerals at the wellhead in addition to the usual landowners' royalty reserved to the lessor.

II. WEXPRO II OIL PROPERTIES

II-1. Ownership of Oil, Natural Gas Liquids and Natural Gas. All oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas produced from Wexpro II oil properties will be the property of and be sold or otherwise disposed of by Wexpro.

II-2. Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Proceeds. The total proceeds from the sale of oil and natural gas liquids from Wexpro II oil properties, less royalties, will be subject to the following provisions:

(a) Proceeds will first be used to pay the costs and expenses of holding and operating the Wexpro II oil properties. Such costs and expenses will include an allocation to Wexpro of expenses, depreciation, taxes, royalties and other reasonable business expenses of production. The procedures set forth in Exhibit A will serve as guidelines for this determination. In no event will deductible expenses include any exploration and development expenses associated with dry holes.

(b) As an example of the allocation to be performed under paragraph (a), where Wexpro employees are engaged in the operation and maintenance of producing oil wells and productive oil reservoirs and contemporaneously engaged in other activities of Wexpro, Wexpro will maintain accurate and complete time and other records for properly allocating the time and expenses of employees among such operations. Costs that can be directly assigned, such as investments in fractionating towers which benefit only natural gas liquids products, will be directly accounted for as a cost of producing that product.

(c) The investment of Wexpro and Wexpro's operating expense in Wexpro II oil properties will be allocated to the hydrocarbons produced in accordance with the product allocation method defined in Section I-35.

(d) It is agreed that the investment of Wexpro in Wexpro II oil properties will be depreciated by the unit-of-production method for proven developed reserves only. For purposes of calculating the return provided by paragraph (e) of this Section, this investment will be determined on a monthly basis, after additions and depreciation as provided herein.

(e) From the proceeds of the sale of oil and natural gas liquids (after deduction of expenses and all royalties as provided in this Section), Wexpro will deduct an amount sufficient to provide the applicable return on that portion of the investment of Wexpro allocated to oil and natural gas liquids production. Such returns will be calculated for each monthly income statement and will be the product of one-twelfth of that portion of the investment of Wexpro allocated to oil and natural gas liquids production at the end of that month, multiplied by the applicable rate of return.

(f) Any remaining Wexpro oil and natural gas liquids net revenues will be allocated as follows:

(i) 54% of such remainder will be allocated to the Company and placed by the Company in an account used solely for the purposes of reducing natural gas rates, or disposed of otherwise by Commission order.

(ii) The remaining 46% will be retained by Wexpro as its separate property and will not be considered utility income or used to reduce natural gas rates.

(iii) To account appropriately for the income tax impact on the 54% allocation set forth in subparagraph (i) above, the sum paid to the Company by Wexpro will be the 54% described in subparagraph (i) divided by a tax-adjustment factor: 1.0 minus the marginal composite income tax rate, as defined in Section I-27. (See Exhibit B.)

(iv) Wexpro's income statement for purposes of this Agreement will not include the resultant tax-adjusted sum paid to the Company as an expense under this paragraph, although it may so appear for income tax purposes or other purposes not covered by this Agreement.

(g) The royalty, expense and return treatment and the 54%-46% allocation described in this Section will be referred to in this Agreement as the "54-46 formula." The accounting procedure set forth in this Section is illustrated by the sample calculations shown on Exhibit B.

II-3. Pricing of Gas from Oil Wells.

(a) Except for field and repressurization use, any and all natural gas produced by Wexpro from Wexpro II oil properties will be priced at cost-of-service (see Exhibit A) and sold by Wexpro to the Company, subject to such federal law and regulations as may be applicable to such a sale. In the event that the average monthly cost-of-service for all natural gas sold under this paragraph is in excess of average monthly market price for that natural gas, the difference between the average cost of service and the average market price will be treated as an expense of Wexpro for the purposes of the "54-46 formula," and such difference will not be included in the cost-of-service calculation.

(b) The Company may, at its discretion, enter into suitable transportation arrangements with third parties or any Company affiliate for transporting gas produced under this Section to its system.

II-4. Enhanced Recovery Procedures. It may be necessary or desirable to implement enhanced recovery procedures for Wexpro II oil properties in order to maximize the recovery of oil. The investment in such procedures may be substantial and the results of these operations may not always be successful. If the revenues from the additional oil recovered as a result of such procedures do not cover the expenses, royalties and return as they are related to the enhanced recovery procedures, the initiation of such procedures would result in more of the total Wexpro oil production revenues being allocated to a return on this new capital, with less available for the "54-46 formula." To assure that investment for enhanced recovery procedures will be prudently made, the following terms will apply:

(a) The capital investment required for enhanced recovery facilities will be made entirely by Wexpro. In lieu of the base rate of return (r), such enhanced recovery investment will be assigned a rate of return as follows:

(i) If, at the time an authority for expenditure (AFE) for an enhanced recovery project is executed, the total of the amounts described in subparagraphs II-2(f)(i) and (ii) for the prior 12 months have been less than 3.00% of the average investment of Wexpro allocated to oil production for such a 12-month period, the rate of return to apply only to that enhanced recovery investment will be the base rate of return plus a 2.00% risk premium ($r + 2.00$).

(ii) In all other cases, the base rate of return (r) will apply.

(b) The aggregate enhanced recovery facilities investment will look to all natural gas liquids and oil production for recovery of investment, expenses and return. Each amount invested will be deemed made on the first day of the month closest to the date when it was made and will be depreciated on the basis of individual enhanced recovery projects.

II-5. Uneconomical Production. When any Wexpro II oil property is depleted to a point where, in the prudent judgment of Wexpro, it is no longer economically feasible to produce such a reservoir, production from that reservoir may be terminated, and the investment of Wexpro will be adjusted by the net difference between salvage value and abandonment or dismantling costs.

II-6. Development Oil Drilling. Any development oil drilling will be subject to the following provisions:

(a) If a development well is required in the judgment of Wexpro to produce hydrocarbons more efficiently, Wexpro will drill such a well and assume the total risk of unsuccessful drilling, including dry-hole costs.

(b) If a commercial well results, the investment in such a development oil well will be included in the investment of Wexpro on the first day of the month nearest the date the well is qualified as a commercial well. The rate of return on commercial development oil wells will be equal to the base rate of return plus a risk premium of 5.00% ($r + 5.00$).

(c) For each development oil well spudded, Wexpro will keep detailed accounts of the funds used during drilling of such a well in accordance with the treatment of AFUDC set forth in Section I-26. Where a well is deemed to be a commercial well, the accumulated AFUDC for that well will be added to the investment of Wexpro along with the capital invested in the well.

(d) If production from any well drilled under the terms of this Section occurs and the well is determined to be a dry hole (as defined in Section I-10), paragraph (b) of this Section will not apply. Wexpro may, at its discretion, plug and abandon the well, or produce the

well, and the well and all production from the well will be the sole property of Wexpro to dispose of at its discretion and to retain any proceeds.

(e) Wexpro will use prudent judgment in determining the desirability and necessity of development drilling under this Section as well as the timing and methods to be used in any such drilling.

II-7. Gas for Repressurization. Gas being produced from a Wexpro II oil property may be used to repressure the pool without compensation or obligation to the Company so long as no natural gas is consumed except for field or lease use. When such repressurization ceases and such natural gas is finally produced, it will be delivered to the Company at cost-of-service.

II-8. Delivery. The delivery of natural gas produced under the provisions of this Article II will be at the delivery point (defined in Section I-7), and all costs of receiving the natural gas and all the necessary investment at and downstream from such a point will be the responsibility of the Company.

III. WEXPRO II GAS PROPERTIES

III-1. Wexpro will fund and drill or cause to be funded and drilled all necessary and appropriate development wells on these properties and provide the necessary facilities which in its opinion will be reasonably and prudently necessary to efficiently produce the hydrocarbons in the Wexpro II gas properties.

III-2. Development Gas Drilling. Any investment made in Wexpro II gas properties, will be capitalized by Wexpro, and Wexpro will be compensated for these investments by the Company as provided in Section III-3. Necessary facilities installed downstream from the delivery point will be capitalized in the Company's utility accounts.

III-3. Pricing of Gas from Gas Wells. Any and all natural gas produced by Wexpro from Wexpro II gas properties will be priced at cost-of-service and sold by Wexpro to the Company, subject to such federal law and regulations as may be applicable to such a sale.

III-4. Operator Service Fee.

(a) As operator, Wexpro will bill the Company for the services it performs and for the use of the facilities it has installed to produce natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil from the Wexpro II gas properties.

(b) Billing for services will be on a monthly cost-of-service basis and will follow, to the extent applicable and practicable, the methods and practices employed by the Utah and Wyoming Commissions in determining the Company's cost of service prior to the effective date of this Agreement. Exhibit D sets forth the general guidelines for the cost-of-service charges to be made under this Section.

(c) The monthly billing for services will specifically include a return on investment on approved acquisition costs at the current commission-allowed rate of return.

(d) The monthly billing for services will also include a return on investment for costs incurred for new facilities at the current commission-allowed rate of return, except that investment in commercial development wells will be entitled to a base rate of return plus an additional 8.00% (r + 8.00).

III-5. Depreciation. For purposes of this Agreement, Wexpro's investment in commercial development wells and appurtenant facilities will be depreciated monthly by the unit of production method for proved developed producing reserves only, except as otherwise provided in Section I-22.

III-6. Delivery. The delivery of natural gas and natural gas liquids produced under the provisions of Article III will be at the delivery point (defined in Section I-7), and all costs of receiving, processing and gathering the natural gas and natural gas liquids and all the necessary investment at and downstream from such a point will be the responsibility of the Company.

III-7. Development Gas Drilling.

(a) Wexpro will exercise prudent judgment in determining the desirability and necessity of development gas drilling under this Section, as well as the timing and methods to be used in any such drilling as provided in Section V-10.

(b) It is acknowledged that development drilling for natural gas often involves deep, time consuming drilling that may not result in a commercial well. If any development gas well becomes a commercial well, the investment in the well (and in the appurtenant facilities up to the delivery point) will be capitalized in the investment of Wexpro in the same manner and under the same conditions as for a development oil well.

(c) If production from any well drilled under the terms of this Section occurs and the well is determined to be a dry hole (as defined in Section I-10), Wexpro may, at its discretion, plug and abandon the well or produce the well, and the well and all production from the well will be the sole property of Wexpro to dispose of at its discretion and to retain the proceeds.

III-8. "New Oil" from Development Gas Drilling.

(a) Oil from commercial wells completed on a Wexpro II gas property will be sold by Wexpro, and the resulting revenues will be apportioned between the Company and Wexpro as provided by the "54-46 formula."

(b) Oil produced under this Section will bear a share of the Wexpro II gas properties' expenses and investment, determined by the product allocation method defined in Section I-35.

(c) Any allocated oil investment related to development gas drilling (under Section III-2) will carry with it the entitlement to apply a 5.00% risk premium in the “54-46 formula” as specified for development oil drilling in Article II.

(d) Any facilities that may be installed to separate or treat oil and natural gas liquids downstream from the delivery point will be installed by the Company and will be included in the Company’s utility accounts.

III-9. Termination of Production. Should any production from Wexpro II gas properties that is achieved by use of facilities installed by Wexpro be terminated, such investment of Wexpro in Wexpro II gas properties will be adjusted by the net difference between salvage value and abandonment or dismantling costs related to such facilities.

III-10. Off-System Natural Gas Production. If natural gas is developed from Wexpro II gas properties at any time that cannot be economically delivered into the Company's distribution system, or which is being sold to third parties, such natural gas will be sold by Wexpro, and the revenues less expenses will be used solely to reduce natural gas rates or as otherwise directed by Commission order.

IV. WEXPRO II PROPERTY ACQUISITION

IV-1. Property Acquisition. Wexpro will acquire oil and gas properties or undeveloped leases at its own risk.

(a) Questar Gas shall apply to the Utah and Wyoming Commissions for approval to include under this Agreement any oil and gas property that Wexpro acquires within the Wexpro I development drilling areas.

(b) Wexpro may also acquire additional oil and gas properties or undeveloped leases outside the Wexpro I development drilling areas. Questar Gas may apply for Commission approval to include these properties under this Agreement.

IV-2. Application. Questar Gas will file an application with the Utah and Wyoming Commissions requesting approval to include proposed properties under this Agreement. The application shall include the following:

- (a) Purchase price and gas pricing assumption;
- (b) Locations of current and future wells;
- (c) Historical production and remaining reserves of current wells;
- (d) Forecasted production/reserves for future wells;
- (e) Forecasted decline curves for current and future wells;
- (f) Estimated drilling (capital) costs per well;
- (g) Estimated operating expenses for current and future wells;
- (h) Gross working interest and net revenue interest for current and future wells;

- (i) Estimated production tax per Dth for current and future wells;
- (j) Estimated gathering/processing cost per Dth for current and future wells;
- (k) Description of any land lease, title, and legal issues related to real property, including but not limited to a description of the terms under which the property is acquired by Wexpro and whether there are any time limits, such as option expirations, effecting the availability of the properties for inclusion as a Wexpro II property;
- (l) Forecasted long-term cost-of-service analysis;
- (m) Impact on Questar Gas' gas supply;
- (n) Geologic data;
- (o) Future development plan for the proposed properties; and
- (p) Other data as requested or as may be appropriate to an evaluation of the property.

The application and supporting information shall be filed by the Company. The Company will seek any confidential protections as may be necessary pursuant to applicable Utah and Wyoming statutes and administrative rules.

IV-3. Application Procedure. The following procedures will govern the procedure for filing and responding to the application.

(a) The application shall be filed as a formal proceeding and may include a request for an initial prehearing and scheduling conference, including a request that the proceeding be expedited. Parties agree that formal or informal discovery may begin immediately upon the filing and service of the application.

(b) At the time the application is filed with the Commissions, a confidential copy shall be served upon the Division and the OCA. A confidential copy shall also be provided to the hydrocarbon monitor/evaluator designated by the Parties under Section V-12.

(c) Within seven business days following receipt of the application, the hydrocarbon monitor/evaluator shall provide Questar Gas, the Division, and the OCA with an evaluation of the application and the properties proposed for treatment as Wexpro II properties.

(d) The Division and the OCA shall respond to the application in the manner consistent with their statutory authority and responsibility by recommending its approval or its rejection, in whole or in part, or by requesting additional evaluation.

(e) In any proceeding upon an application filed pursuant to this Wexpro II Agreement, Wexpro shall not be a named applicant nor may Wexpro intervene as a party. However, Wexpro shall make itself available to any Party for the purpose of evaluating the application.

IV-4. Hydrocarbon Monitor/Evaluator. The independent hydrocarbon monitor will evaluate new properties and within seven business days following the filing of Questar Gas'

application, will file an independent review of the assumptions, data, and analysis identified in Section IV-2 above for the proposed properties, but will not provide a recommendation.

IV-5. **Withdrawal of Properties.** If the proposed properties are not approved by both Commissions within 60 days of the filing of the application, Questar Gas may, in its sole discretion, withdraw the proposed properties from consideration for Wexpro II Agreement inclusion.

IV-6. **Acquisition Costs.** The acquisition costs for Wexpro II properties will earn the current commission-allowed rate of return approved for Questar Gas in its most recent general rate case. Acquisition costs include the costs of acquiring leasehold interests, mineral rights, and currently producing properties. The acquisition costs will be depreciated on a unit of production method using only the reserves from proved developed producing wells at the time of acquisition.

IV-7. **Title.** Wexpro will retain title to and associated operating rights of the Wexpro II properties. Wexpro will maintain and update a schedule of Wexpro II properties.

IV-8. **Management of Gas Volumes.** Wexpro II gas volumes will be managed under the direction of Questar Gas.

IV-9. **Accounting and Regulatory Treatment.**

(a) The investment base of Wexpro II properties will be recorded separately from Wexpro I Agreement properties and will include capital, net of depreciation, invested by Wexpro to acquire, produce, and deliver hydrocarbons from commercial wells.

(b) All royalties or income received from Wexpro under the Wexpro II Agreement, as well as costs associated with natural gas delivered to the Company by Wexpro, will be accounted for under the Account 191 balancing account adjustment provisions of the Company's tariffs on file with and approved by the Commissions in the same manner as natural gas costs incurred by the Company in the purchase of natural gas from third parties.

(c) If a proposed property is not approved for inclusion in this Wexpro II Agreement by both the Utah and Wyoming Commissions then all direct costs associated with that property will be assigned to that property, and common and/or general and administrative costs will be allocated to the property using the Utah Commission-approved Distrigas formula.

IV-10. **Wexpro II Property Approval and Well Determination Process.** The Wexpro II property approval process as described above and the Wexpro II well-determination process as described in Articles II and III are illustrated on Exhibit F.

V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

V-1. Successor and Assigns. This Agreement will be binding upon the Parties and their successors and assigns. No assignment of any right or obligation under this Agreement will be valid if it operates to relieve the assignee of the obligations so assigned.

V-2. Integrated Provisions. The terms and conditions of this Agreement are to be treated as an integrated whole. To the extent that any singular provision is found to be unenforceable or voidable by a court or agency with proper jurisdiction, it is the intent of the Parties that the remaining terms of this Agreement will remain in force and be enforceable by the Parties. Failure of any part of this Agreement will not cause failure of the entire Agreement unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties.

V-3. Filing Reports. Wexpro and the Company will cooperate in providing, in a timely manner when requested, information necessary for the preparation and filing of reports required by appropriate governmental bodies.

V-4. Remedies. The Parties may seek appropriate remedies at law and equity for breaches of the terms of this Agreement in accordance with Section V-13; except that, rescission will not be sought under any condition (except mutual assent), and no transfer, conveyance, grant or reservation executed under this Agreement may be rescinded.

V-5. Field and Lease Use. Wexpro may consume for field or lease use, without compensation or other obligation to the Company, reasonable quantities of any natural gas produced in connection with the production of hydrocarbons from Wexpro II properties.

V-6. Force Majeure. If Wexpro is rendered unable, wholly or in part, by force majeure to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, other than the obligation to make money payments, then Wexpro will give to the other Parties prompt written notice of the force majeure with reasonably full particulars concerning it. Thereupon, the obligations of Wexpro, so far as it is affected by the force majeure, will be suspended during, but no longer than, the continuance of the force majeure. Wexpro will use all possible diligence to remove the force majeure as quickly as possible.

The requirement that any force majeure will be remedied with all reasonable dispatch will not require the settlement of strikes, lockouts, or other labor difficulty by Wexpro contrary to its wishes. Such difficulties will be handled entirely within prudent and reasonable judgment of Wexpro.

The term "force majeure" means an act of God, strike, lockout, or other industrial disturbance, act of public enemy, war, blockade, public riot, lightning, fire, storm, flood, mechanical breakdown, explosion, governmental restraint, or any other cause, whether of the kind specifically enumerated above or otherwise, which is not reasonably within the control of Wexpro.

V-7. Auditing Costs. Any billing to the Company by Wexpro for services under this Agreement or other determination of expenses may include, as a business expense, the allocated costs of auditing of only the properties and transactions covered by this Agreement by independent certified public accountants and other auditors as such audits may be required under the terms of this Agreement.

V-8. Farmouts. Nothing in this Agreement will be construed to preclude Wexpro from entering into farmout agreements with third parties to explore and develop undrilled properties for the benefit of customers.

V-9. Wexpro II Properties. Unless otherwise herein provided to the contrary, Wexpro agrees at its sole cost, risk, and expense, to perform and comply with any and all legally binding lease or other contractual obligations pertaining to the Wexpro II properties and will comply with all laws, rules, and regulations relating to the production of oil and natural gas from such properties and facilities. However, Wexpro will be at liberty to determine for itself the nature, extent, and applicability of such obligations, whether contractual or otherwise.

V-10. Standard of Operation. Wexpro will drill and operate in accordance with prudent, standard and accepted field and reservoir management and engineering practices, and with due regard for the benefits provided the Company's utility operations in consultation with the Company.

V-11. Functional Accounting. For purposes of carrying out the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Wexpro will maintain appropriate separate functional accounting of the transactions required under this Agreement.

V-12. Monitoring Of Performance Under Agreement.

(a) The OCA and the Division will be entitled to monitor the performance of the Company and Wexpro under the Wexpro II Agreement. To facilitate that monitoring, the books and accounts of Wexpro pertaining to the Wexpro II properties will be made available for examination by the OCA and the Division when requested at reasonable times and places designated by Wexpro. In addition, Wexpro and the Company will provide the OCA and the Division with a report within 60 days of the end of every calendar quarter setting out production of the Wexpro II properties, the financial benefits from the Wexpro II properties, and reporting on the operation of each element of the Agreement. Wexpro will have its accounts with respect to all matters under the Agreement audited annually by a firm of independent certified public accountants. The Division and OCA will receive copies of the audit report when completed. All costs of the audit will be borne by Wexpro and will be considered to be normal business expenses of Wexpro for purposes of the Agreement's formulae. This expense item will be strictly restricted, however, to reflect solely the costs of auditing compliance with the Agreement.

(b) If the OCA or the Division desire further monitoring, they will select two monitors, an independent certified public accountant and an independent hydrocarbon industry consulting firm, to review the performance of the Agreement and to advise all Parties with

respect thereto. Any monitor selected will be professionally trained and qualified, and will be nationally recognized as a reputable and independent expert in the subject matter of the function monitored. The two monitors will be paid actual and reasonable fees and expenses incurred in evaluating the proposed properties under Article IV of this Wexpro II Agreement, and monitoring the performance of this Agreement and the Wexpro I Agreement by Wexpro which will be considered to be normal business expenses of Wexpro in determining the cost-of-service of natural gas to be delivered or sold to the Company under the Agreement.

(c) Wexpro will cooperate with the monitors in providing reasonable access to its books, accounts, and records with respect to the Wexpro II Properties and in attempting to obtain other relevant information reasonably requested by the monitors. The monitors will be obligated under their retainer agreements to keep information disclosed to them confidential except in connection with necessary reports made to the Division, the OCA, the Company or Wexpro in performing their duties as monitors or with Wexpro's prior approval.

(d) Monitors may be removed with or without cause by the Division and the OCA acting jointly, and with cause by the Company and Wexpro. For purposes of this paragraph, cause will include, but not be limited to, lack of professional qualification, lack of competence, unauthorized disclosure or use of confidential information, and a pattern of unreasonable, harassing or oppressive conduct by the monitor in performing its responsibilities. If a monitor is removed or is unable to continue to act, the Division and the OCA, may select a successor upon the same terms and conditions as an original monitor could be selected.

V-13. Dispute Resolution.

Parties acknowledge that from time to time disputes may arise regarding the performance of this Agreement. In the event that any Party claims that there is a default by Questar Gas of any of its contractual obligations under the terms or intent of this Agreement, such dispute will be adjudicated before the Commissions. In the event that any Party claims that there is any default by Wexpro of any of its contractual obligations under the terms or intent of this Agreement, the following procedure will be followed:

(a) The charging Party will give notice of the claimed default, and Wexpro will be allowed 30 days or such longer time as the charging and defaulting Parties may stipulate to correct its default.

(b) If the default is not corrected to the satisfaction of the charging Party, the matter will be submitted to arbitration on the following terms:

(i) The charging Party will select a person professionally trained and qualified in the subject matter of the dispute but who has not been employed or retained by the Parties within the previous 12 months, to act as an arbitrator, such selection to be within 60 days of the date upon which notice of default was given or such longer time as the Parties may specify.

(ii) Wexpro will similarly select a person professionally trained and qualified in the subject matter of the dispute to act as an arbitrator under the same restrictions and within the same time limit.

(iii) The two arbitrators selected will together select a third person professionally trained and qualified in the subject matter of the dispute to act as an arbitrator, such selection to be within 15 days of the date the latter of the two arbitrators was selected by the Parties. In the event no agreement can be reached on the selection of the third arbitrator within the time permitted, such selection will be made by the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Utah upon the application of any Party.

(iv) The three arbitrators will give the Parties reasonable opportunity to present their positions and will thereafter decide the matters in dispute by a majority vote. The arbitrators will not engage in investigations or audits themselves but will render their decision based upon information presented to them by the Parties. It is understood that the arbitrators may request the Parties to prepare and present additional evidence if needed for their decision and that arbitrators will keep information presented to them confidential.

(v) Each Party will bear the costs of its own attorneys and witnesses in the arbitration proceedings. The salary and expenses of the arbitrator selected by each of the Parties will be paid by the Party or Parties selecting the arbitrator. The salary and expenses of the third arbitrator will be paid by Wexpro and considered a normal business expense of Wexpro for purposes of the Agreement's "54-46 formula" unless the formula at that time is not returning to Wexpro the full return provided in the Agreement on its investment base, in which event the charging Party will share the expenses of the third arbitrator equally with Wexpro.

(c) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Section V-13, the arbitration procedure contemplated by this Agreement will comply with Chapter 11 of Title 78B of the Utah Code or any successor provision of Utah law governing arbitration.

(d) The decision of the arbitrators may be presented by any Party to the Commission in an application for any action by the Commission with respect to the claimed default by the charging Party of the Agreement or to a court of competent jurisdiction for any action with respect to a claimed default by Wexpro of the Agreement. In proceedings before the Commission or court with respect to the arbitrated matter, the decision of the arbitrators will be binding upon the Parties except with respect to matters covered by Utah Code Ann. §78B-11-124 and §78B-11-125 and any other claim of impropriety, irregularity or arbitrariness and capriciousness in the arbitration proceedings.

(e) Among the remedies available under arbitration there is specifically excluded any form of rescission of the terms of property transfer of the Agreement.

(f) The Parties agree that separate arbitration proceedings in Utah and Wyoming or between different Parties will not be initiated on the same subject. All Parties to this Agreement should receive notice of any arbitration proceeding initiated by any Party in

either state. Any Party that chooses not to participate in the arbitration proceeding will be bound by the decision of the arbitrators as if it had participated.

(g) In deciding any controversy brought before them, the arbitrators, Commission or other administrative or judicial body may consider, as appropriate, that one Party or the other to the proceeding may have superior knowledge or access to the properties, assets or information which is the subject of the proceeding. They may also consider that the Parties to this Agreement have a duty to perform their respective responsibilities in good faith.

(h) Dispute resolution subparagraphs (a)-(g) shall be limited to claims of breach of contract asserted against Wexpro under this Agreement.

V-14. Confidential Information. The Company and Wexpro are obligated under this Agreement to provide the other Parties, its monitors and arbitrators; with information, reports, and notices regarding Wexpro's exploration and development of the properties, and will comply with applicable Utah and Wyoming statutes and administrative rules to protect such information as confidential. It is understood and agreed that the Parties will keep such information, reports, and notices, including information received from monitors and presented in arbitration proceedings, strictly confidential and will use them only in connection with its review of matters under this Agreement. It is understood that the Parties may utilize such information in arbitration proceedings and pursuant to the confidentiality rules of the respective Commissions.

V-15. Guideline Letters.

(a) The Parties acknowledge that from time to time issues may arise regarding Wexpro's interests in Wexpro II properties that may be addressed by guideline letters. All current confidential Wexpro I guideline letters applicable to Wexpro II shall be incorporated herein. A copy of all guideline letters will be maintained by Wexpro, the Division, and the Wyoming Commission Staff.

(b) Future Wexpro II guideline letters will be developed with the Parties, and Wyoming Commission Staff, and in consultation with the independent monitors, as necessary. All Parties must approve a guideline letter before it becomes effective. A copy of the index of current confidential guideline letters is attached as Exhibit G.

V-16. Nothing in this Wexpro II Agreement is intended, nor shall it be construed, interpreted or argued, to subject Wexpro or Wexpro activities to the public utility regulation of any state.

V-17. Nothing in this Wexpro II Agreement is intended, nor shall it be construed, interpreted or argued, to alter, amend or modify Wexpro I.

V-18. Amendment. The Parties agree that this Wexpro II Agreement may by mutual consent and subject to Utah and Wyoming Commissions' approval, be amended to address, explain, clarify or to accommodate applications, approvals, development or production of and from Wexpro II properties, or to address, explain, clarify or to accommodate appropriate

regulation for ratemaking purposes of Questar Gas' rights with respect to Wexpro II properties or other benefits from such properties. In the event such amendment is necessary or requested, Parties shall meet and confer for the purpose of drafting and considering proposed amendments.

V-19. Nothing in this Wexpro II Agreement is intended, nor shall it be construed, interpreted or argued, to restrict the Division and the OCA in the performance of their statutory authorities and responsibilities.

VI. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement will be effective upon the entry of a final order of approval by the Utah Public Service Commission and the Wyoming Public Service Commission.

VII. EXHIBITS

VII-1. Exhibits. Attached to and made a part of this Agreement by reference are the following exhibits:

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Title</u>
A	Cost-of-Service Formulation for Gas from Oil Reservoirs
B	Sample Calculation of Productive Oil Reservoir Accounting
C	Marginal Composite Income Tax Rate Calculation
D	Operator Service Fee
E	Base Rate of Return Index Companies
F	Wexpro II Property Approval and Wexpro II Well Determination
G	Index of Wexpro Agreement Guideline Letters

This Wexpro II Agreement has been duly executed by the parties this 12th day of September, 2012.

/s/ Craig C. Wagstaff

Craig C. Wagstaff
Executive Vice President &
Chief Operating Officer
Questar Gas Company

/s/ Chris Parker

Chris Parker
Division Director
Utah Division of Public Utilities

/s/ James R. Livsey

James R. Livsey
Executive Vice President &
Chief Operating Officer
Wexpro Company

/s/ Bryce J. Freeman

Bryce Freeman
Administrator
Wyoming Office
of Consumer Advocate

EXHIBIT A

COST-OF-SERVICE FORMULATION FOR GAS FROM OIL RESERVOIRS

The monthly cost-of-service charge directly attributable to the sale to Questar Gas Company of natural gas provided by Wexpro Company from certain properties as set forth in the Agreement will include the following costs. (Section references are to the relevant portions of the Agreement to which this exhibit is attached.)

1. Operating Expenses. Reasonable and necessary operating expenses incurred by Wexpro and allocated to the production, gathering, treatment and disposition of natural gas. Such expenses will include operating and maintenance expenses, administrative and general expenses, royalties (including compensatory royalties) and fees based on the monthly level of production, and other common business expenses.

2. Depreciation. The allocated monthly depreciation expense as computed by the unit-of-production method for proved developed producing reserves only where applicable or one-twelfth of any annual depreciation expense computed using applicable depreciation methods other than the unit-of-production method as allowed by and computed under the terms of the Agreement.

3. Amortization and Depletion. The allocated monthly accrual recorded for the billing month as amortization and depletion of producing lands and land rights, amortization of intangible gas plant and other amortized expenses.

4. Taxes.

(a) Taxes Other than Income Taxes. Accruals recorded for the billing month with respect to taxes other than federal and state income taxes allocated to natural gas operations, adjustments of such accruals for tax expenses previously billed, and such taxes paid but not previously billed, including any state and local income taxes.

(b) Federal and State Income Taxes. Federal and state income taxes for the billing month attributable to the investment of Wexpro allocated to natural gas production facilities, computed by multiplying the return by the marginal composite income tax rate (Section I-27) divided by 1.0 minus the marginal composite income tax rate.

5. Return. Return is computed using the Commission-allowed rate of return (Section I-31) as adjusted from time to time under the procedure specified in the Agreement. For natural gas that is produced from enhanced recovery facilities to which a base rate of return plus 2% adjustment is applicable (Section II-4(a)(i)), the 2% risk premium applies to those facilities only. For natural gas that is produced from development gas wells to which a base rate of return

plus 5% risk adjustment is applicable (Section II-6(b)), the 5% risk premium applies to those facilities only.

The investment used as a base to which a rate of return is applied will be computed in total for each category of investment subject to (i) Commission-allowed rate of return, (ii) the base rate of return plus 2% risk premium, and (iii) the base rate of return plus 5% risk premium, and will be one-twelfth of the sum of:

(a) The allocated, actual original investment including AFUDC in wells, well facilities and plant facilities utilized or held for future use in connection with the production, gathering, treatment and disposition of natural gas and oil, less accumulated reserves for depreciation and amortization of such plant facilities; plus

(b) A general plant allowance calculated by multiplying the amount in paragraph (a) above by 6.3%; plus

(c) A cash working capital allowance for each category of investment, (Commission-allowed rate of return, the base rate of return, the base rate of return plus 2% risk premium, and the base rate of return plus 5% risk premium) equal to $45/365$ of the allocated operating expenses, identified in paragraph 1 above, less royalties and annualized by multiplying the monthly amounts by 12; plus

(d) A credit for the balance of accumulated deferred income taxes and other tax-timing reserves, for each category of investment (Commission-allowed rate of return, base rate of return, the base rate of return plus 2% risk premium, and the base rate of return plus 5% risk premium).

6. Cost Allocation. Costs, expenses and investments will be allocated only when direct assignment cannot be made to specific products. When any cost, expense or investment is related to the production of joint products and direct assignment cannot be made, the product allocation procedure (Section I-35) will be used.

7. Page 3 of this exhibit is an example of the calculations to be used for natural gas that is subject to this cost-of-service determination. The individual numbers are illustrative only and do not represent any actual circumstances.

SAMPLE COST - OF- SERVICE CALCULATION GAS SOLD BY WEXPRO TO THE COMPANY FROM PRODUCTIVE OIL RESERVOIRS 1/					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Post Aquired Wexpro II Property Enhanced Recovery Facilities	
	Total	Aquired Wexpro II Oil Property 3/	Base Rate of Return(r)	Enhanced Recovery Facilities (r+2.00%)	Wexpro II Development Drilling Facilities
1 Investment					
2 Net Plant Investment in Productive Oil Reservoirs	\$57,000	\$48,300	\$5,060	\$1,190	\$2,450
3 Gas production Investment:					
4 Directly Assignable to Gas Production	1,010	800	100	70	40
5 Allocation Based on Product Allocation (&I-35)	6,200	5,000	460	170	570
6 Net Investment in Gas Production Facilities	\$7,210	\$5,800	\$560	\$240	\$610
7 Add:					
8 General Plant @ 6.3%	454	365	35	15	38
9 Cash Working Capital: 45/365 X (O&M+A&G) x 12	130	117	6	3	4
10 Deferred Income Tax Accrual	(54)	-			
11 Total Investment Base for Return Calculation	\$7,740	\$6,282	\$601	\$258	\$653
12 Cost of Service					
13 Total Expenses for Month	\$2,500	\$2,173	\$207	\$46	\$74
14 Directly Assignable Expenses - Oil & Gas	701	618	57	10	16
15 Directly Assignable Expenses - Gas					
16 Operating & Maintenance Expenses	1	-	1	-	-
17 Administrative and General Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
18 Royalties	94	83	6	2	3
19 Other Taxes	1	1	-	-	-
20 Depreciation	1	-	-	-	1
21 Total - Gas Direct Expenses	97	84	7	2	4
22 Allocable Expenses - Oil & Gas	\$1,799	\$1,555	\$150	\$36	\$58
23 Allocable Expenses - Gas					
24 Operating & Maintenance Expenses	70	64	3	1	2
25 Administrative and General Expenses	18	15	1	1	1
26 Royalties	-	-	-	-	-
27 Other Taxes	79	65	7	2	5
28 Depreciation	93	75	9	2	7
29 Total Gas Allocable Expenses	\$260	\$219	\$20	\$6	\$15
30 Return Computation					
31 Applicable Rate of Return		8.428%	12.41%	14.41%	17.41%
32 Return on Investment (line 11 x line 31)/12	63	44	6	3	9
33 Federal Income Taxes (line 32 x Tax Rate)/(1-Tax Rate) 2/	35	25	4	2	5
34 Total Monthly Cost of Service (lines 21 + 29 + 32 + 33)	\$455	\$372	\$37	\$13	\$34
1/ All figures are hypothetical and used only for demonstrating the method of calculating the cost of service price for gas sold by Wexpro to the Company.					
2/ Current Tax Rate :	36.0567%				
3/ Future capital investment on Acquired Wexpro II Oil Property, other than costs as provided in columns 3,4,and 5, will earn the Commission Allowed rate of return.					

Note: Exhibit A Page 3 reflects the changes filed by Questar Gas Company on March 27, 2013.

Questar Gas Company
Wexpro II Agreement
Exhibit B
Replacement

EXHIBIT B SAMPLE CALCULATION PRODUCTIVE OIL RESERVOIR ACCOUNTING ^{1/}							
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Post Acquired Wexpro II Oil Property Enhanced Recovery Facilities			
			Acquired Wexpro II Oil Property ^{3/}	Base Rate of Return(r)	Enhanced Recovery Facilities (r+2.00%)	Wexpro II Development Drilling Facilities	Allocated to Cost-of- Service Natural Gas
		Total					
1	Net Plant Investment in Productive Oil Reservoirs	\$57,000	\$48,300	\$5,060	\$1,190	\$2,450	
	Allocation of Investment						
2	Directly Assignable to Products		12,000	1,500	50	240	1,010
3	Allocated Based on Product Allocation		30,500	3,000	900	1,600	6,200
4	Allocated Investment		\$42,500	\$4,500	\$950	\$1,840	\$7,210
5	Total Revenues for Month from Sale of Oil	\$4,520	\$3,700	\$540	\$95	\$185	
6	Total Expenses for Month	\$2,500	\$2,173	\$207	\$46	\$74	
	Allocation of Expenses for Month						
7	Directly Assignable to Products		534	50	8	12	97
8	Allocated based on Product Allocation		1336	130	30	43	260
9	Allocated Expenses		\$1,870	\$180	\$38	\$55	\$357
10	Operating Income for Month		\$1,830	\$360	\$57	\$130	
11	Federal and State Income Taxes at :	36.0567% ^{2/}	660	130	21	47	
12	Net Income from Oil after Taxes	\$1,520	\$1,170	\$230	\$36	\$83	
13	Rate of Return For Investment Recovery		8.428%	12.41%	14.41%	17.41%	
14	Return Allocated to Oil Investments (line 4 x line 13)/12	\$383	\$298	\$47	\$11	\$27	
15	Amount to Be Divided Between Company and Wexpro	\$1,137	\$872	\$184	\$25	\$56	
16	Company Portion at:	54%	614	471	99	14	30
17	Payments to Company (line 16)/(1-Tax Rate)	\$960	\$736	\$155	\$21	\$48	
18	Restatements of Wexpro's Monthly Oil Net Income						
19	Revenue For Month	\$4,520					
	Expenses for Month - Oil						
20	Previous Expense - Total	\$2,143					
21	Amount to Company	\$960					
22	Total Restated Expenses for Month	(\$3,103)					
23	Restated Operating Income	\$1,417					
24	Income Taxes	(\$511)					
25	Restated Wexpro Net Operating Income After Taxes	\$906					
1/	All figures are hypothetical and used only for demonstrating the method of calculating payment to the Company for oil production oil reservoirs, as provided in Article II of the Agreement.						
2/	See Exhibit C.						
3/	Future capital investment on Acquired Wexpro II Oil Property, other than costs as provided in columns 3,4, and 5, will earn the Commission Allowed rate of return.						

Note: Exhibit B reflects changes filed by Questar Gas Company on February 14 and March 27, 2013.

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Exhibit C

Marginal Composite Income Tax Rate Calculation

Rate Calculation

For determining the marginal composite tax rate defined in section I-27, the composite state tax rate t_s is determined as follows:

$$t_s = \sum r_i \times f_i$$

where

r_i is the currently applicable marginal state tax rate applicable in state i.

f_i is a factor based on the statutes and regulations currently in effect for state i.

As of July 31, 2012, r_i , f_i , and t_i for each state in which Wexpro is currently doing business and t_s are as follows:

State	r_i	f_i	$r_i \times f_i$
Utah	5	$(Inv_i + Rcpt_i + W_i) / = 16.6390\%$	0.8
Wyoming	0	$(Inv_i + Rcpt_i + W_i) / = N/A$	0.0
Colorado	4	$Rcpt_i = 17.1702\%$	0.7
Montana	0	$(Inv_i + Rcpt_i + W_i) / = 0.0001\%$	0.0
New Mexico	7	$(Inv_i + Rcpt_i + W_i) / = 0.0032\%$	0.0
Nevada	0	$(Inv_i + Rcpt_i + W_i) / = N/A$	0.0
		=	1.6

where

Inv_i is the percentage of Wexpro's total-company investment in state i

$Rcpt_i$ is the percentage of Wexpro's total-company gross receipts in state i

W_i is the percentage of Wexpro's total-company wages in state i

Note: The marginal composite state income tax rate for each state is based on that state's currently applicable statutes and regulations. See Composite Tax Rate Calculation on page 2 of Exhibit C.

Note: Exhibit C Page 1 reflects changes filed by Questar Gas Company on February 14, 2013.

WEXPRO COMPANY COMPOSITE STATE INCOME TAX RATE								
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		
State	Average Investment	Gross Revenue	Wages	Percentage	Marginal Tax Rate	Marginal Composite State Rate		
UTAH								
1	State total	71,576,328	11,287,726	5,277,495				
2	Wexpro total	1,076,183,593	265,912,590	13,524,669	(a+b+c)/3=d	d*e=f		
3		<u>6.6509%</u>	<u>4.2449%</u>	<u>39.0213%</u>	16.6390%	5.00%	0.8320% (1)	
WYOMING ----- N/A--No Income Tax Imposed -----								
COLORADO								
4	State total	46,184,300						
5	Wexpro total	268,978,922			(b)/1=d	d*e=f		
6		<u>17.1702%</u>			17.1702%	4.63%	0.7950% (3)	
MONTANA								
7	State total	1,310	720	0				
8	Wexpro total	1,076,183,593	268,391,234	13,524,669	(a+b+c)/3=d	d*e=f		
9		<u>0.0001%</u>	<u>0.0003%</u>	<u>0.0000%</u>	0.0001%	6.75%	0.0000%	
NEW MEXICO								
10	State total	62,863	10,592	0				
11	Wexpro total	1,076,183,595	268,978,923	13,524,668	(a+b+c)/3=d	d*e=f		
12		<u>0.0058%</u>	<u>0.0039%</u>	<u>0.0000%</u>	0.0032%	7.60%	0.0002%	
13	NEVADA	----- N/A--No Income Tax Imposed -----					0.0000%	(2)
14	TOTAL					<u>1.6272%</u>		
<p>(1) The standard three factor formula was elected on the Utah return for 2010. In 2011, the sales factor will be weighted by 4 with the denominator being 6; by 10 in 2012 with the denominator being 12; and single-sales-factor in 2013 and beyond.</p> <p>(2) No income tax imposed by Wyoming or Nevada.</p> <p>(3) Uses single-sales factor. Colorado began requiring single-sales factor apportionment in 2009.</p>								
Combined Federal & State Tax Calculation								
	ts =	.016272						
	t =	tf (1-ts) + ts						
	t =	.35 (.9837) + .016272						
	t =	.360567						
1	All data is for calendar year 2010							

EXHIBIT D

OPERATOR SERVICE FEE

The monthly operator service fee to be charged to Questar Gas Company by Wexpro for the production of hydrocarbons from certain properties as set forth in Section III of the Agreement will include the costs detailed below. Any reference to investment and facilities in this determination will be only to Wexpro II Gas Properties. No leasehold carrying costs or exploration and development expenses related to dry holes will be included as costs or expenses in this determination.

1. Operating Expenses. Reasonable and necessary operating expenses incurred by Wexpro and allocated to the production, gathering, treatment and disposition of hydrocarbons. Such expenses will include operating and maintenance expenses, administrative and general expenses, royalties (including compensatory royalties) and fees based on the monthly level of production, and other common business expenses.

2. Depreciation. The allocated monthly depreciation expense as computed by the unit-of-production method for proved developed producing reserves only where applicable or one-twelfth of any annual depreciation expense computed using applicable depreciation methods other than the unit-of-production method as allowed by and computed under the terms of the Agreement.

3. Amortization and Depletion. The allocated monthly accrual recorded for the billing month as amortization and depletion of producing lands and land rights, amortization of intangible gas plant and other amortized expenses.

4. Taxes.

(a) Taxes Other than Income Taxes. Accruals recorded for the billing month with respect to taxes other than federal and state income taxes allocated to natural gas operations, adjustments of such accruals for tax expenses previously billed, and such taxes paid but not previously billed, including any state and local income taxes.

(b) Federal and State Income Taxes. Federal and state income taxes for the billing month attributable to applicable investment in hydrocarbon production facilities, computed by multiplying the return by the marginal composite income tax rate (Section I-27) divided by 1.0 minus the marginal composite income tax rate.

5. Return. Wexpro's investment in Acquired Wexpro II Gas Properties is computed using the Commission-allowed rate of return (Section I-31). For investment in commercial development gas wells, the return is computed on the basis of the base rate of return plus a risk premium of 8.00% ($r + 8.00$).

The investment used as a base to which a rate of return is applied will be computed in total for each category of investment subject to (i) Commission-allowed rate of return, and (ii) the base rate of return plus a 8% risk premium, and will be one-twelfth of the sum of:

(a) The actual original investment including AFUDC in wells, well facilities and plant facilities utilized or held for future use in connection with the production, gathering, treatment and disposition of natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil, less accumulated reserves for depreciation and amortization of such plant facilities; plus

(b) A general plant allowance of 6.3% times the sum of the amount in paragraph (a);

(d) A cash working capital allowance for each category of investment (no risk premium, and 8% risk premium) equal to $45/365$ of the allocated operating expenses, identified in paragraph 1 above, less royalties and annualized by multiplying the monthly amounts by 12; plus

(c) A credit for the balance of accumulated deferred income taxes and other tax-timing reserves, for each category of investment (Commission-allowed rate of return, the base rate of return plus 8% risk premium).

6. Costs, expenses and investments will be allocated where appropriate, but only when direct assignment cannot be made.

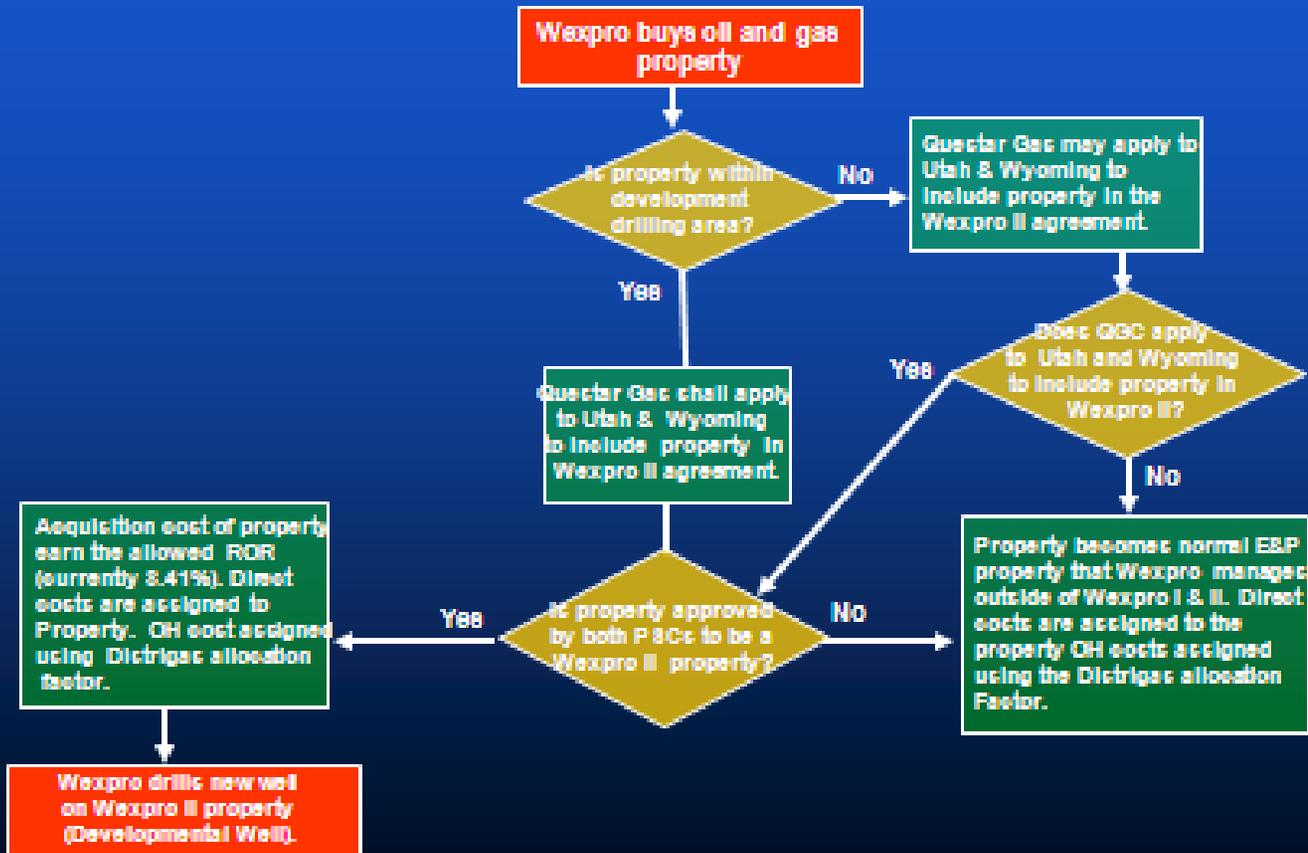
EXHIBIT E

Base Rate of Return Index Companies

	Company Name	Activity	Regulatory Agency	Authorized BRR on Common Equity on May 31, 1981	Authorized BRR on Common Equity on May 31, 2011	Notes
1.	Idaho Power Company	Electric Services	Idaho PSC	14.50%	10.50%	
2.	Intermountain Gas Co.	Gas Distribution	Idaho PSC	14.50%	14.85%	
3.	Montana Power Company	Electric Services	Montana PSC	13.45%	10.25%	Renamed Northwestern Energy Corp.
4.	Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	Gas Distribution	Montana PSC	13.50%	12.00%	Renamed MDU Resources
5.	Pacific Power & Light	Electric Services	Wyoming PSC	14.20%	10.60%	Using Replacement Index ¹
6.	Northern Utilities, Inc.	Gas Distribution	Wyoming PSC	13.50%	9.92%	Renamed SourceGas Distribution, LLC
7.	Nevada Power Company	Electric Services	Nevada PSC	15.00%	10.80%	
8.	Southwest Gas Corp.	Gas Distribution	Nevada PSC	15.20%	10.15%	
9.	Utah Power & Light Co.	Electric Services	Utah PSC	16.80%	10.60%	Renamed Pacifcorp-Utah
10.	Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.	Tele- communications	Utah PSC	13.47%	10.67%	Using Replacement Index ¹
11.	Public Service Co. of Colorado	Gas Distribution	Colorado PSC	15.45%	10.25%	
12.	Mountain States Tel & Tel.	Tele-communications	Colorado PSC	11.90%	11.25%	Renamed CenturyLink
13.	Arizona Public Service Co.	Electric Services	Arizona PSC	15.00%	11.00%	
14.	Southwest Gas Corp.	Gas Distribution	Arizona PSC	16.00%	10.00%	
15.	Public Service Co. of New Mexico	Electric Services	New Mexico PSC	15.50%	10.50%	
16.	Southern Union Gas Co.	Gas Distribution	New Mexico PSC	15.50%	9.53%	Renamed Public Service of New Mexico
17.	Colorado Interstate Corp.	Gas Transmission	FERC	13.47%	10.67%	Using Replacement Index ¹
18.	Northwest Pipeline Corp.	Gas Transmission	FERC	13.47%	10.67%	Using Replacement Index ¹
19.	Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Co.	Gas Transmission	FERC	13.47%	10.67%	Using Replacement Index ¹
20.	Transwestern Pipeline Co.	Gas Transmission	FERC	13.47%	10.67%	Using Replacement Index ¹

¹ Replacement index per 5/29/92 Wexpro I Guideline Letter
145608

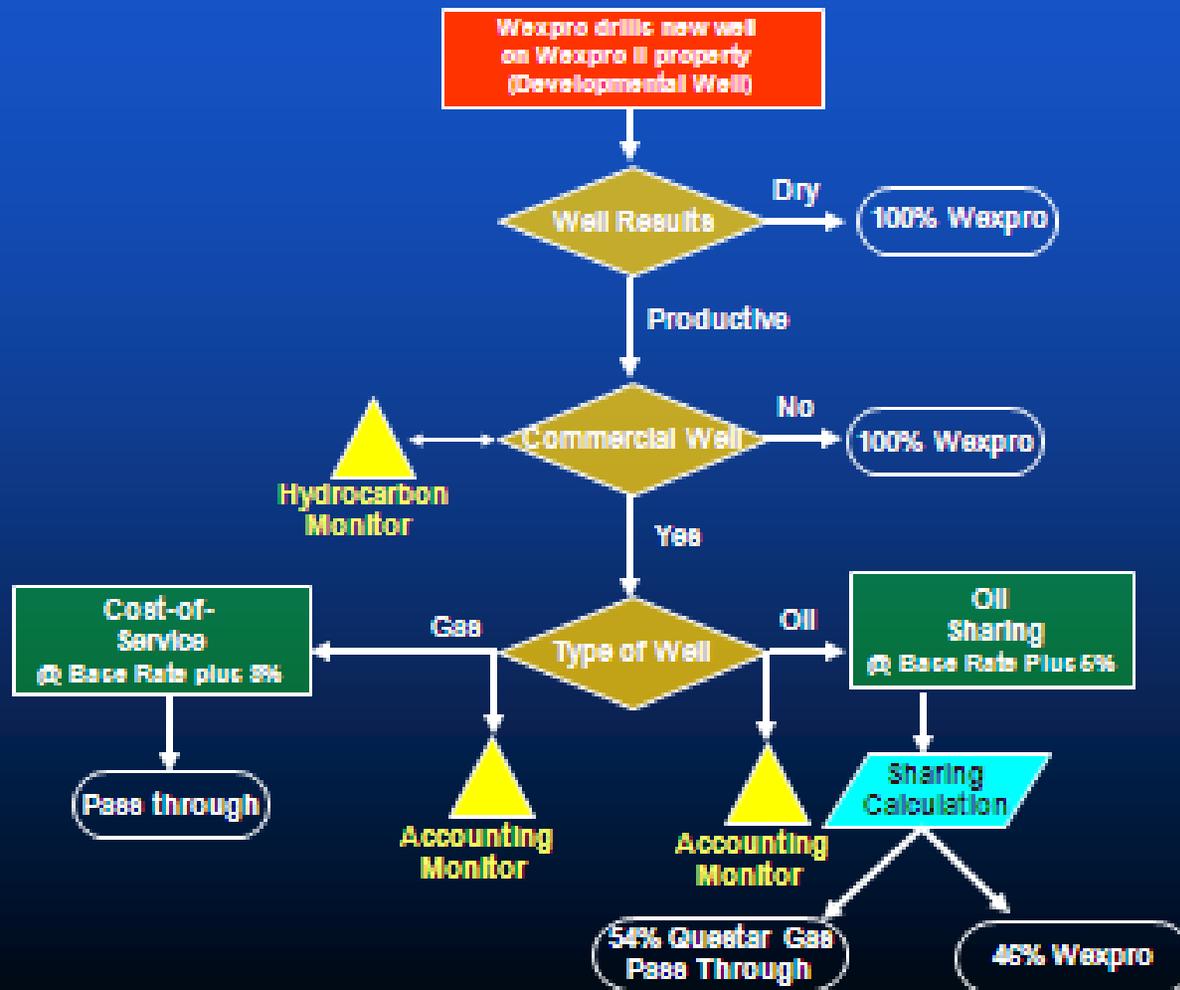
Wexpro II Property Approval



Questar Gas Company
 Wexpro II Agreement
 Exhibit F
 Page 1 of 2

Note: Exhibit F Page 1 reflects changes filed by Questar Gas Company on March 27, 2013.

Wexpro II Well Determination



Revised April 2, 2012

Index of Wexpro Agreement Guideline Letters

<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
06/14/11	QEP Assignment of F. Wilson #37 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro
10/24/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Jacks Draw #18)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Government #17)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Musser #73)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Musser #72)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Musser #42)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Musser #35)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Musser #34)
03/15/11	QEP Assignment of the Lance Formation to Wexpro (Government #15)
10/07/10	QEP Assignment of Sugarloaf Government #18 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro
10/07/10	QEP Assignment of Sugarloaf Government #17 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro
08/31/10	Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Kinney #4 Recompletion
07/27/10	QEP Assignment of Bruff Unit 50 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro
07/10/10	QEP Assignment of Bruff Unit 48 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro
07/01/10	Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Clifton Federal 34-6 Well
06/22/10	QEP Assignment of Bruff Unit 63 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro
06/14/10	QEP Assignment of F. Wilson #37 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro

04/09/10 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 184 Well

03/04/10 QEP Assignment of Bruff Unit 55 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro

02/16/10 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Bruff Unit 53 Well

10/09/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Lansdale 4-7 Well

07/30/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Lansdale 4-5 Well

07/30/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Lansdale 4-8 Well

07/09/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Bruff Unit 54 Well

06/08/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 166 Well

05/27/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Bruff Unit 56 Well

05/25/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Bruff Unit 71 Well

05/20/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in MFS 10-5 Well

04/30/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Bruff Unit 51 Well

04/14/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Trail 04D-16W Well

04/08/09 QEP Assignment of Bruff Unit 51 Marginal Well Interest to Wexpro

03/26/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 183 Well

03/26/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 179 Well

01/15/09 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent in Pando 32-8 Well

12/08/08 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Clifton Federal 34-7 Well

12/08/08 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Clifton Federal 34-5 Well

12/08/08 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Clifton Federal 28-6 Well

12/08/08 Assignment of Clifton Federal 28-8 Marginal QEP Interest to Wexpro

06/02/08 3D Seismic Program, Dry Piney Unit, Sublette County, Wyoming

03/01/08 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 173 Well

01/06/08 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Clifton-Federal 34-8 Well

01/03/08 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 149 Well

10/02/07 Guideline Letter for Wexpro Monitor Fee Amount

09/11/07 Wheeler Farmout Guideline Letter - Assignment of marginal intervals in West Hiawatha to Wexpro to facilitate Development Gas Drilling under the terms of the Wexpro Agreement

07/05/07 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 148 Well

04/23/07 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Church Buttes 162 Well

04/17/07 Wexpro Acquisition of Non-Consent Interest in Trail Unit 03C-10J Well

01/12/07 Assignment of Working Interest to Wexpro to Facilitate Developmentn Gas Drilling (Hydrocarbon Monitor approval of assignment of Anadarko's non-consent interest in Church Buttes 89 Well)

03/15/06 Hydrocarbon Monitor approval of assignment of ExxonMobil's non-consent interest in Dry Piney 5 Well

03/15/06 Hydrocarbon Monitor approval of assignment of Exxon Mobil's non-consent interest in Dry Piney 27 Well

03/14/06 Hydrocarbon Monitor approval of assignment of interest in the Upper Mesaverde Formation in West Hiawatha wells Lasher 11 and 12

01/20/06 Hydrocarbon Monitor approval of assignment of interest in the Upper Mesaverde Formation in Hiawatha State Land 7 Well

08/24/05 Hydrocarbon Monitor approval of assignment of interest in the Bear River Formation in Dry Piney #32 & #35 Wells

08/09/04 Guideline Letter regarding assignment of marginal intervals to Wexpro to facilitate Development Gas Drilling under the terms of the Wexpro Agreement

07/26/04 Pre-participation approval by Hydrocarbon Monitor to participate in the 3D Seismic program over Canyon Creek Unit

02/20/04 Guideline Letter Governing the Adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement #143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations Under the Wexpro Agreement

10/08/02 Election to designate the Mesaverde Formation as a "Productive Gas Reservoir" in the Participating Area A, Island Unit, Uintah County, Utah

09/30/02 The Mesa Unit (Pinedale) Upper Mesaverde Guideline Letter

06/26/02 Guideline Letter for Coal Bed Methane Development Under the Wexpro Agreement

06/26/02 Guideline Letter relating to ownership in the Mesaverde Formation within Jackknife Springs Unit

04/04/01 Guideline Letter Relating to Development and Ownership of the Mesaverde Formation within the Island Unit, Uintah County, Utah

05/31/00 Guideline Letter relating to The Mesa Unit (Pinedale) Lance Formation Ownership

08/18/99 3D Seismic program in Pinedale Anticline

04/27/99 I-47 Product Allocation Ratio

11/13/98 Division Sign Off of Birch Creek #117 as D-24

06/25/98 Guideline Letter Relating to Island Unit — Deepening Wells

01/22/98 Acquisition of 3-D Seismic Data, Brady Field, Wyoming

10/17/94 Guideline Letter Relating to 3-D Seismic Projects

05/16/94 Development Program, Johnson Ridge Field, Wyoming

05/29/92 Refund of Excess Deferred Taxes – Whole-Well Approach for Determining Commerciality in the Church Buttes Unit – Replacement Index Method for Determining Base Rate of Return

12/19/89 1989-90 Base Rate of Return Under the Wexpro Agreement

11/21/89 Joint Account Overhead Fees Guideline Letter

08/25/89 Wexpro Agreement Guideline Letters

07/11/89 Wexpro Agreement — Federal Royalty Assessment of Brady Liquids — Adjustment to Manufacturing Allowance

10/27/88 Wexpro Agreement Guideline for Expanding Participating Areas Inside Federal Units

10/16/87 Nonstatus Well Guidance Letter Dated May 7, 1986

05/07/86 Wexpro Agreement – Accounting of Pre-July 31, 1981, Overriding Royalty Interests – and Nonstatus Wells

03/03/86 The Wexpro Bug Field, San Juan County, Utah

02/27/86 Accounting for Production Taxes

09/07/84 Well Completions in the Hiawatha & Powder Wash Oil and Gas Fields

09/07/84 Tentative Plan to Fracture Stimulate Mesa Unit Well #2, Sublette County,
Wyoming

07/16/84 East Hiawatha Enhanced Recovery Project

12/14/83 Delivery Point at the Butcher Knife & Church Buttes Fields, Sweetwater
County, Wyoming

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 28th day of March, 2013, a true and correct copy of the foregoing REPORT AND ORDER was delivered upon the following as indicated below:

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