

WPX ENERGY, INC.

Form 10-Q

May 02, 2019

10-QFALSEMarch 31, 20192019Q1WPXWPX ENERGY, INC.YesLarge Accelerated

FilerFALSEFALSE422,267,046--12-3100015188320.010.01100,000,000100,000,000——0.010.012,000,000,0002,000,000,000

(b) Increase to
properties and (425) (349)
equipment

Changes in
related
accounts (26) 28
payable and
accounts
receivable

Capital (451) (321)
expenditures

425349262845132119.8112,50950.0060.1953.0163.0195500015188322019-01-012019-03-31xbrli:shares00015188322019-05

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019
OR

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

For the transition period from to
Commission file number 1-35322

**WPX
Energy,
Inc.**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware 45-1836028

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

3500 One Williams Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74172-0172

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

855-979-2012

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.. (Do not check if a		
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
	smaller reporting company)		

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Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock at May 1, 2019 were 422,267,046.

WPX Energy, Inc.
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Certain matters contained in this report include forward-looking statements that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. These forward-looking statements relate to anticipated financial performance, management's plans and objectives for future operations, business prospects, outcome of regulatory proceedings, market conditions and other matters.

All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this report that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will exist or may occur in the future, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by various forms of words such as "anticipates," "believes," "seeks," "could," "may," "should," "continues," "estimates," "expects," "forecasts," "intends," "might," "goals," "objectives," "potential," "projects," "scheduled," "will" or other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management and include, among others, statements regarding:

- amounts and nature of future capital expenditures;
- expansion and growth of our business and operations;
- financial condition and liquidity;
- business strategy;
- estimates of proved oil and natural gas reserves;
- reserve potential;
- development drilling potential;
- cash flow from operations or results of operations;
- acquisitions or divestitures;
- seasonality of our business; and
- crude oil, natural gas and NGL prices and demand.

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

- availability of supplies (including the uncertainties inherent in assessing, estimating, acquiring and developing future oil and natural gas reserves), market demand, volatility of commodity prices and the availability and cost of capital;
- inflation, interest rates, fluctuation in foreign exchange and general economic conditions (including future disruptions and volatility in the global credit markets and the impact of these events on our customers and suppliers);
- the strength and financial resources of our competitors;
- development of alternative energy sources;
- the impact of operational and development hazards;
- costs of, changes in, or the results of laws, government regulations (including climate change regulation and/or potential additional regulation of drilling and completion of wells), environmental liabilities, litigation and rate proceedings;
- changes in maintenance and construction costs;
- changes in the current geopolitical situation;
- our exposure to the credit risk of our customers;
- risks related to strategy and financing, including restrictions stemming from our debt agreements, future changes in our credit ratings and the availability and cost of credit;
- risks associated with future weather conditions;
- acts of terrorism;
- other factors described in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”; and
- additional risks described in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth above. Given the uncertainties and risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement, we caution investors not to unduly rely on our forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We disclaim any obligation to and do not intend to update the above list or to announce publicly the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments, except to the extent required by applicable laws. If we update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

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

Because forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, we caution that there are important factors, in addition to those listed above, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. For a detailed discussion of those factors, see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

WPX Energy, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2019 (Millions)	December 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6	\$ 3
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	538	405
Derivative assets	69	174
Inventories	52	48
Assets classified as held for sale (Note 2)	—	79
Other	38	30
Total current assets	703	739
Investments	168	167
Properties and equipment (successful efforts method of accounting)	10,370	9,949
Less—accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(2,917)	(2,683)
Properties and equipment, net	7,453	7,266
Derivative assets	23	4
Other noncurrent assets (Note 1)	124	27
Total assets	\$ 8,471	\$ 8,203
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 683	\$ 514
Accrued and other current liabilities (Note 1)	190	178

Derivative liabilities	137	23
Total current liabilities	1,010	715
Deferred income taxes	188	201
Long-term debt, net	2,470	2,485
Derivative liabilities	29	14
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 1)	526	487
Contingent liabilities and commitments (Note 8)		
Equity:		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (100 million shares authorized at \$0.01 par value; no shares outstanding)	—	—
Common stock (2 billion shares authorized at \$0.01 par value; 422.3 million and 420.6 million shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018)	4	4
Additional paid-in-capital	7,729	7,734
Accumulated deficit	(3,485)	(3,437)
Total stockholders' equity	4,248	4,301
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 8,471	\$ 8,203

See accompanying notes.

WPX Energy, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenues:		
Product revenues:		
Oil sales	\$ 449	\$ 360
Natural gas sales	25	17
Natural gas liquid sales	33	30
Total product revenues	507	407
Net gain (loss) on derivatives	(207)	(69)
Commodity management	59	36
Total revenues	359	374
Costs and expenses:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	219	161
Lease and facility operating	86	55
Gathering, processing and transportation	42	18
Taxes other than income	39	30
Exploration (Note 4)	24	19
General and administrative (including equity-based compensation of \$8 million and \$7 million for the respective periods)	47	43
Commodity management	49	39
Other—net	2	3

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Total costs and expenses	508	368
Operating income (loss)	(149)	6
Interest expense	(41)	(46)
Gain on sale of equity investment	126	—
Investment income (loss) and other	2	(1)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(62)	(41)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(14)	(15)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(48)	(26)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(89)
Net income (loss)	(48)	(115)
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	—	4
Net income (loss) available to WPX Energy, Inc. common stockholders	\$ (48)	\$ (119)
Amounts available to WPX Energy, Inc. common stockholders:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (48)	\$ (30)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(89)
Net income (loss)	\$ (48)	\$ (119)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:		
	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.07)

Income (loss) from continuing operations		
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(0.23)
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.30)
Basic weighted-average shares	421.0	398.6
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.07)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(0.23)
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.30)
Diluted weighted-average shares	421.0	398.6

See accompanying notes.

WPX Energy, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2019					
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In- Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity	
	(Millions)					
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 7,734	\$ (3,437)	\$ 4,301	
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(48)	(48)	
Stock-based compensation, net of tax impact	—	—	(5)	—	(5)	
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 7,729	\$ (3,485)	\$ 4,248	

	Three months ended March 31, 2018					
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In- Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity	
	(Millions)					
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 232	\$ 4	\$ 7,479	\$ (3,588)	\$ 4,127	
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(115)	(115)	
Stock-based compensation, net of tax impact	—	—	(2)	—	(2)	
Dividends on preferred stock	—	—	(4)	—	(4)	
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 232	\$ 4	\$ 7,473	\$ (3,703)	\$ 4,006	

See accompanying notes.

WPX Energy, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Operating Activities(a)	(Millions)	
Net income (loss) \$	(48)	\$ (115)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	219	168
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	(13)	(43)
Provision for impairment of properties and equipment (including certain exploration expenses)	20	20
Gain on sale of investments	(126)	—
Net (gain) loss on derivatives	207	69
Net settlements related to derivatives	9	(55)
Amortization of stock-based awards	8	8
Net (gain) loss on sales of assets including discontinued operations	—	151
Cash provided by (used in) operating assets		

and liabilities:

Accounts receivable	(137)	(21)
Inventories	(4)	(8)
Other current assets	(6)	6
Accounts payable	197	28
Accrued and other current liabilities	(37)	(48)
Liabilities accrued in prior years for retained transportation and gathering contracts related to discontinued operations	(8)	(10)
Other, including changes in other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(9)	(5)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities(a)	272	145
Investing Activities(a)		
Capital expenditures(b)	(451)	(321)
Proceeds from sales of assets and investments	228	699
Purchase of or contributions to investments	(18)	(16)
Distribution from equity method investments	4	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities(a)	(237)	362

**Financing
Activities**

Proceeds from common stock	1	1
Dividends paid on preferred stock	—	(4)
Borrowings on credit facility	609	138
Payments on credit facility	(625)	(138)
Taxes paid for shares withheld	(15)	(11)
Other	1	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(29)	(14)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	6	493
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	18	201
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 24	\$ 694

(a) Amounts reflect continuing and discontinued operations unless otherwise noted.

(b) Increase to properties and equipment

	\$ (425)	\$ (349)
Changes in related accounts payable and accounts	(26)	28

receivable

Capital expenditures	\$	(451)	\$	(321)
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See accompanying notes.

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WPX Energy, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of Business

Operations of our company include oil, natural gas and NGL development and production primarily located in Texas, New Mexico and North Dakota. We specialize in development and production from tight-sands and shale formations in the Delaware and Williston Basins. Associated with our commodity production are sales and marketing activities, referred to as commodity management activities, that include oil and natural gas purchased from third-party working interest owners in operated wells and the management of various commodity related contracts such as transportation. We have sold certain operations which are reported as discontinued operations and are discussed in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The consolidated businesses represented herein as WPX Energy, Inc. is also referred to as “WPX,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our.”

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the notes included in our annual financial statements and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2018 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly our financial position at March 31, 2019, results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, changes in equity for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The Company has no elements of comprehensive income (loss) other than net income (loss).

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

Our continuing operations comprise a single business segment, which includes the development, production and commodity management activities of oil, natural gas and NGLs in the United States.

Discontinued Operations

See Note 2 for a discussion of discontinued operations. Unless indicated otherwise, the information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements relates to continuing operations.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-02, *Leases*, effective January 1, 2019. The standard requires the recognition of right of use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. Under the new standard, a determination is made at the inception of a contract as to whether the contract is, or contains a lease. Leases convey the right to control the use of an identified asset in exchange for consideration. We used a transition method that applies the new lease standard at January 1, 2019, and recognizes any cumulative-effect adjustments to the opening balance of 2019 retained earnings. The cumulative effect adjustment was not material. Upon adoption, we recorded a initial right of use assets of \$90 million in other noncurrent assets, noncurrent lease liabilities of \$46 million in other noncurrent liabilities and current lease liabilities of \$44 million in accrued and other current liabilities. The Company applied a policy election to exclude short-term leases (leases with a term of 12 months or less) from balance sheet recognition and also elected certain practical expedients at adoption including the treatment of lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for all asset classes. As permitted, we applied certain other practical expedients in which we elected not to reassess:

- whether existing contracts are or contain leases;
- lease classification for any expired or existing leases;
- initial direct costs for any existing lease; and
- whether existing land easements and rights of way, that were not previously accounted for as leases, are or contain a lease.

See Note 9 for additional information related to our contracts that are or contain leases.

We adopted ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)* effective January 1, 2019. This ASU provides guidance for various components of hedge accounting including hedge ineffectiveness, the expansion of types of permissible hedging

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WPX Energy, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

strategies, reduced complexity in the application of the long-haul method for fair value hedges and reduced complexity in assessment of effectiveness. The Company does not expect any significant impact on its consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this standard unless we apply hedge accounting in a future period.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses*. This ASU affects trade receivables, financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. This ASU will replace the currently required incurred loss approach with an expected loss model for instruments measured at amortized cost and is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. This ASU will be applied using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. The Company does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements since the Company does not have a history of credit losses.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. This ASU eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but public companies will be required to disclose additional information about significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 measurements. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. The Company does not expect any significant impact on its consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

Note 2. Discontinued Operations

In first-quarter 2018, we sold our properties in the San Juan Gallup oil play and we received approximately \$667 million (subject to post-closing adjustments). In addition, the purchaser assumed approximately \$309 million of gathering and processing commitments; however, WPX has left in place a performance guarantee with respect to these commitments. We believed and continue to believe that any future performance under this guarantee obligation is highly unlikely given our understanding of the buyer’s credit position, the indemnity arrangement between the Company and the purchaser and the declining size of the obligations subject to the guarantee over time. As part of the divestiture, we had to determine the fair value of the guarantee that was provided. We estimated the fair value of the guarantee to be approximately \$9 million based on the factors mentioned above along with projections of estimated future volume throughputs and risk adjusted discount rates, all of which are Level 3 inputs. This amount is included in our calculation of the loss on sale. We recorded a total loss on the sale of \$147 million in 2018.

Our discontinued operations consist of the previously owned properties in the San Juan Basin and accretion on certain transportation and gathering obligations retained and recognized in prior years associated with our exit from the Powder River Basin.

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)*****Summarized Results of Discontinued Operations***

The following table presents the results of our discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2018. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, our discontinued operations activity was minimal and therefore is not included in the table below.

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Total revenues	\$ 76
Costs and expenses:	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 8
Lease and facility operating	7
Gathering, processing and transportation	12
Taxes other than income	6
General and administrative	1
Exploration	3
Accretion for transportation and gathering obligations retained	2
Other—net	4
Total costs and expenses	43
Operating income (loss)	33
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(149)
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	(116)
	(27)

Income tax provision (benefit)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (89)

Cash Flows Attributable to Discontinued Operations

In addition to the amounts presented below, cash outflows related to previous accruals for the Powder River Basin gathering and transportation contracts retained by WPX were \$8 million and \$10 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Cash provided by operating activities(a)	\$ 46
Cash capital expenditures within investing activities	\$ 26

(a) Excluding income taxes and changes in working capital items.

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)****Note 3. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share from Continuing Operations**

The following table summarizes the calculation of earnings per share.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (48)	\$ (26)
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	—	4
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to WPX Energy, Inc. common stockholders for basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ (48)	\$ (30)
Basic weighted-average shares	421.0	398.6
Effect of dilutive securities(a)	—	—
Diluted weighted-average shares	421.0	398.6
Earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.07)
Diluted	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.07)

(a) Certain amounts of nonvested restricted stock units and awards and stock options are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per common share as their inclusion would be antidilutive due to (i) a loss from continuing operations attributable to WPX Energy, Inc. available to common stockholders; (ii) application, in 2018, of the if-converted method to common shares issuable upon assumed conversion of convertible preferred stock; or (iii) application of the treasury stock method to certain nonvested restricted stock units. The remaining Series A mandatory convertible preferred stock converted to common shares in third-quarter 2018. The excluded amounts are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018

Weighted-average nonvested restricted stock units and awards	2.6	3.1
Weighted-average stock options	—	0.2
Common shares issuable upon assumed conversion of 6.25% Series A mandatory convertible preferred stock	Not Applicable	19.8
Nonvested restricted stock units antidilutive under the treasury stock method	2.5	0.7

Stock options of approximately 0.9 million and 1.0 million that were outstanding at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, have been excluded from the computation of weighted-average stock options due to the option exercise price exceeding the respective first quarter weighted-average market price of our common shares.

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)****Note 4. Asset Sale, Sales of Investments and Exploration Expenses*****Asset Sale***

During the first quarter of 2019, we closed on the sale of certain non-core properties, primarily proved, in the Delaware Basin which were held for sale at December 31, 2018. We received approximately \$83 million in proceeds. No gain or loss was recorded on this transaction.

Sales of Investments

During the first quarter of 2019, we closed on the sale of our 20 percent equity interest in the Whitewater natural gas pipeline. The net book value of this investment at the time of disposition was approximately \$15 million. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a \$126 million gain.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, we signed an agreement to effectively sell our 25 percent equity interest in the Oryx pipeline for net proceeds of approximately \$350 million, subject to closing adjustments. The net book value of this investment was approximately \$111 million as of March 31, 2019. The transaction is expected to close in second-quarter 2019.

Exploration Expenses

The following table presents a summary of exploration expenses.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Unproved leasehold property impairment, amortization and expiration	\$ 23	\$ 17
Geologic and geophysical costs	1	2
Total exploration expenses	\$ 24	\$ 19

Note 5. Inventories

The following table presents a summary of our inventories as of the dates indicated.

	March 31, 2019 (Millions)	December 31, 2018
Material, supplies and other	\$ 46	\$ 46
Commodity production in transit or storage	6	2
Total inventories	\$ 52	\$ 48

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)****Note 6. Debt and Banking Arrangements**

The following table presents a summary of our debt as of the dates indicated.

	March 31, 2019 (Millions)	December 31, 2018
Credit facility agreement	\$ 314	\$ 330
6.000% Senior Notes due 2022	529	529
8.250% Senior Notes due 2023	500	500
5.250% Senior Notes due 2024	650	650
5.750% Senior Notes due 2026	500	500
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,493	\$ 2,509
Less: Debt issuance costs on long-term debt(a)	23	24
Total long-term debt, net(a)	\$ 2,470	\$ 2,485

(a)Debt issuance costs related to our Credit Facility are recorded in other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Credit Facility

As of March 31, 2019, we had \$314 million borrowings outstanding and \$47 million of letters of credit issued under the Credit Facility and we were in compliance with our financial covenants with full access to the Credit Facility. On April 22, 2019, the Company entered into a Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, the Swingline Lender and each of the issuing banks party thereto (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility, as amended, gives the Company the option, if certain conditions are met, to elect during any Collateral Trigger Period that scheduled redeterminations of the Borrowing Base be made annually on April 1 instead of semi-annually.

Additionally in April 2019, the Borrowing Base was increased to \$2.1 billion and will remain in effect until the next Redetermination Date as described above. At this time, the Credit Facility Agreement is limited by the total commitments which remained at \$1.5 billion.

See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 for additional information on covenants related to our Credit Facility. As of the date of this filing, we are in compliance with all terms, conditions and financial covenants of the Credit Facility, as amended.

Senior Notes

See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 for additional discussion related to our senior notes.

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)****Note 7. Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes**

The following table presents the provision (benefit) for income taxes from continuing operations.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current:		
Federal	\$ —	\$ —
State	(1)	—
	(1)	—
Deferred:		
Federal	(12)	(9)
State	(1)	(6)
	(13)	(15)
Total provision (benefit)	\$ (14)	\$ (15)

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2019, differs from the federal statutory rate of 21 percent due to the effect of state income taxes, partially offset by the reversal of the valuation allowance on capital loss carryovers resulting from the expected capital gain from the 2019 sale of an equity interest in a partnership.

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2018, differs from the federal statutory rate of 21 percent due to the effect of an adjustment to state deferred taxes as a result of a decrease in the blended state income tax rate due to changes in state apportionment factors resulting from the divestment of our San Juan Basin assets.

We have recorded valuation allowances against deferred tax assets attributable primarily to certain state net operating loss (“NOL”) carryovers. When assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we primarily consider future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. To a lesser extent we may also consider future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryovers, and tax-planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented to accelerate taxable amounts to utilize expiring carryovers. The ultimate amount of deferred tax assets realized could be materially different from those recorded, as influenced by future operational performance, potential changes in jurisdictional income tax laws and other circumstances surrounding the actual realization of related tax assets.

Valuation allowances that we have recorded are due to our expectation that we will not have sufficient income, or income of a sufficient character, in those jurisdictions to which the associated deferred tax asset applies. We have not recorded a valuation allowance against our federal NOL carryover, but a valuation allowance could be required in future periods if the federal NOL carryover continues to increase or circumstances change.

The ability of WPX to utilize loss carryovers or minimum tax credits to reduce future federal taxable income and income tax could be subject to limitations under the Internal Revenue Code. The utilization of such carryovers may be limited upon the occurrence of certain ownership changes during any three-year period resulting in an aggregate change of more than 50 percent in beneficial ownership (an “Ownership Change”). As of March 31, 2019, we do not believe that an Ownership Change has occurred for WPX, but an Ownership Change did occur for the company we acquired in 2015. Therefore, there is an annual limitation on the benefit that WPX can claim from RKI carryovers that arose prior to the acquisition.

Pursuant to our tax sharing agreement with Williams, we remain responsible for the tax from audit adjustments related to our business for periods prior to our spin-off from Williams on December 31, 2011. The 2011 consolidated tax filing by Williams is currently being audited by the IRS and is the only pre-spin-off period for which we continue to have exposure to audit adjustments as part of Williams. In 2017, the IRS proposed an adjustment related to our

business for which a payment to Williams could be required. We, along with Williams, have evaluated the issue and are in the process of protesting the adjustment within the normal Appeals process of the IRS. In addition, the alternative minimum tax credit deferred tax asset that was allocated to us by Williams at the time of the spin-off could change due to audit adjustments unrelated to our business. Any such adjustments to this allocated deferred tax asset will not be known until the IRS examination is completed but is not expected to result in a cash settlement with Williams. However, if the Company has to amend filed returns whereby a refund of AMT credits are received, the Company may have to remit cash to the IRS.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has approximately \$8 million of unrecognized tax benefits which is offset by an increase in deferred tax assets of approximately \$7 million. Currently, we do not expect ultimate resolution of our uncertain tax position during the next 12 months.

WPX Energy, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Note 8. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities

Royalty litigation

In October 2011, a potential class of royalty interest owners in New Mexico and Colorado filed a complaint against us in the County of Rio Arriba, New Mexico. The complaint presently alleges failure to pay royalty on hydrocarbons including drip condensate, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, fraudulent concealment, conversion, misstatement of the value of gas and affiliated sales, breach of duty to market hydrocarbons in Colorado, breach of implied duty to market, violation of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Proceeds Payment Act, and bad faith breach of contract. Plaintiffs sought monetary damages and a declaratory judgment enjoining activities relating to production, payments and future reporting. This matter was removed to the United States District Court for New Mexico where the court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification. In March 2017, plaintiffs appealed the denial of class certification to the Tenth Circuit and on September 21, 2018 the Tenth Circuit dismissed the appeal for lack of jurisdiction. On January 22, 2019, plaintiffs' filed a petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court, which was denied on April 1, 2019. At this time, we believe that our royalty calculations were properly determined in accordance with the appropriate contractual arrangements and applicable laws.

Other producers have been pursuing administrative appeals with a federal regulatory agency and have been in discussions with a state agency in New Mexico regarding certain deductions, comprised primarily of processing, treating and transportation costs, used in the calculation of royalties. Although we are not a party to those matters, we are monitoring them to evaluate whether their resolution might have the potential for unfavorable impact on our results of operations. Certain outstanding issues in those matters could be material to us. We received notice from the U.S. Department of Interior Office of Natural Resources Revenue ("ONRR") in the fourth quarter of 2010, intending to clarify the guidelines for calculating federal royalties on conventional gas production applicable to many of our federal leases in New Mexico. The guidelines for New Mexico properties were revised slightly in September 2013 as a result of additional work performed by the ONRR. The revisions did not change the basic function of the original guidance. The ONRR's guidance provides its view as to how much of a producer's bundled fees for transportation and processing can be deducted from the royalty payment. We believe using these guidelines would not result in a material difference in determining our historical federal royalty payments for our leases in New Mexico. Similar guidelines were recently issued for certain leases in Colorado and, as in the case of the New Mexico guidelines, we do not believe that they will result in a material difference to our historical federal royalty payments. ONRR has asked producers to attempt to evaluate the deductibility of these fees directly with the midstream companies that transport and process gas.

Environmental matters

The Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), other federal agencies, and various state and local regulatory agencies and jurisdictions routinely promulgate and propose new rules, and issue updated guidance to existing rules. These new rules and rulemakings include, but are not limited to, new air quality standards for ground level ozone, methane, green completions, and hydraulic fracturing and water standards. We are unable to estimate the costs of asset additions or modifications necessary to comply with these new regulations due to uncertainty created by the various legal challenges to these regulations and the need for further specific regulatory guidance.

Matters related to Williams' former power business

In connection with a Separation and Distribution Agreement between WPX and Williams, Williams is obligated to indemnify and hold us harmless from any losses arising out of liabilities assumed by us for the pending litigation described below relating to the reporting of certain natural gas-related information to trade publications.

Civil suits based on allegations of manipulating published gas price indices have been brought against us and others, seeking unspecified amounts of damages. We are currently a defendant in class action litigation and other litigation originally filed in state court in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin and brought on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers of natural gas in those states. These cases were transferred to the federal court in Nevada. In 2008, the court granted summary judgment in the Colorado case in favor of us and most of the other defendants based on plaintiffs' lack of standing. On January 8, 2009, the court denied the plaintiffs' request for reconsideration of the Colorado dismissal and entered judgment in our favor. On August 6, 2018, the Ninth Circuit reversed the orders

denying class certification and remanded to the MDL Court. On September 7, 2018, those plaintiffs filed a motion seeking remand to the originally filed district courts of Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin. On October 23, 2018, a settlement in principle with the Kansas and Missouri class claimants was reached. The written settlement agreement has been finalized, and a motion for preliminary approval of the settlement filed with the Court. In

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WPX Energy, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

the Wisconsin class action, defendants' motion for entry of their proposed order denying class certification remains pending, along with the plaintiffs' motion to remand the case to the originally filed district court.

In the other cases, on July 18, 2011, the Nevada district court granted our joint motions for summary judgment to preclude the plaintiffs' state law claims because the federal Natural Gas Act gives the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission exclusive jurisdiction to resolve those issues. The court also denied the plaintiffs' class certification motion as moot. The plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On April 10, 2013, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued its opinion in the *In re: Western States Wholesale Antitrust Litigation*, holding that the Natural Gas Act does not preempt the plaintiffs' state antitrust claims and reversing the summary judgment previously entered in favor of the defendants. The U.S. Supreme Court granted Defendants' writ of certiorari. On April 21, 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the state antitrust claims are not preempted by the federal Natural Gas Act. On March 7, 2016, the putative class plaintiffs in several of the cases filed their motions for class certification. On March 30, 2017, the court denied the motions for class certification, which decision was appealed on June 20, 2017. On May 24, 2016, in *Reorganized FLI Inc. v. Williams Companies, Inc.*, the Court granted Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment in its entirety, and an agreed amended judgment was entered by the court on January 4, 2017. *Reorganized FLI, Inc.* appealed this decision and on March 27, 2018, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the case to the MDL Court. The parties have filed numerous motions for summary judgment, reconsideration and remand. Because of the uncertainty around pending unresolved issues, including an insufficient description of the purported classes and other related matters, we cannot reasonably estimate a range of potential exposure at this time.

Other Indemnifications

Pursuant to various purchase and sale agreements relating to divested businesses and assets, including the agreements pursuant to which we divested our Piceance and San Juan Basin operations, we have indemnified certain purchasers against liabilities that they may incur with respect to the businesses and assets acquired from us. The indemnities provided to the purchasers are customary in sale transactions and are contingent upon the purchasers incurring liabilities that are not otherwise recoverable from third parties. The indemnities generally relate to breaches of representations and warranties, tax liabilities, historic litigation, personal injury, environmental matters and rights-of-way. Additionally, Federal and state laws in areas of former operations may require previous operators to perform in certain circumstances where the buyer/operator may no longer be able to perform. Such duties may include plugging and abandoning wells or responsibility for surface agreements.

The indemnity provided to the purchaser of the entity that held our Piceance Basin operations relates in substantial part to liabilities arising in connection with litigation over the appropriate calculation of royalty payments. Plaintiffs in that litigation have asserted claims regarding, among other things, the method by which we took transportation costs into account when calculating royalty payments. In 2017, we settled one of these claims.

As of March 31, 2019, we have not received any additional significant claims against any of these indemnities and thus have no basis from which to estimate any reasonably possible loss beyond any amount already accrued. Further, we do not expect any of the indemnities provided pursuant to the sales agreements to have a material impact on our future financial position. However, if a claim for indemnity is brought against us in the future, it may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the claim is made.

In connection with the separation from Williams, we agreed to indemnify and hold Williams harmless from any losses resulting from the operation of our business or arising out of liabilities assumed by us. Similarly, Williams has agreed to indemnify and hold us harmless from any losses resulting from the operation of its business or arising out of liabilities assumed by it.

Summary

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had accrued approximately \$11 million for loss contingencies associated with royalty litigation and other contingencies. In certain circumstances, we may be eligible for insurance recoveries, or reimbursement from others. Any such recoveries or reimbursements will be recognized only when realizable.

Management, including internal counsel, currently believes that the ultimate resolution of the foregoing matters, taken as a whole and after consideration of amounts accrued, insurance coverage, recovery from customers or other

indemnification arrangements, is not expected to have a materially adverse effect upon our future liquidity or financial position; however, it could be material to our results of operations in any given year.

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WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)****Note 9. Leases**

Our contracts that are leases or contain leases primarily relate to drilling rigs, compression units and office space. Leases are recorded on the balance sheet when the lease term exceeds one year and we direct the use of an identified asset while receiving substantially all of the economic benefit of the asset. Right-of-use assets are included in other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Lease liabilities are included in accrued and other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. We have elected to include both lease and non-lease components for all asset classes as a single lease component for measurement purposes. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet and lease expense for these leases is recognized as incurred. We have elected to include lease costs associated with lease terms of one month or less in our short-term lease disclosure below.

We use judgments and assumptions to determine our discount rate and whether a contract contains a lease. The discount rate used to determine the lease payment liability is based on our estimated incremental borrowing rate.

Certain of our leases include rental payments adjusted periodically for inflation. Our lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. From time to time we may enter into lease contracts that commence in future periods. Lease contracts that will commence subsequent to March 31, 2019 are not significant.

The following tables include quantitative disclosures related to our leases.

**Three months
ended March
31, 2019**
(Millions)

Lease costs:

Leases recorded on
the Consolidated
Balance Sheet:

Operating lease
cost—drilling rigs(a) \$ 9

Operating lease
cost—other(a) 4

Variable lease
cost—drilling rigs(a) —

Variable lease
cost—other(a) —

Short-term leases:

Drilling rigs(b) 10

Other(b) 30

Total lease cost \$ 53

Other**Information:**

Cash paid for
amount included in
the measurement of
lease liabilities:

\$ 4

Operating cash flows used for operating leases(a)	
Investing cash flows used for operating leases(a)	\$ 9
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	\$ 21
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years)	1.92 years
Weighted-average discount rate—operating leases	5 %

(a) Amounts are presented before recovery of amounts billed to or reimbursed by other working interest owners.

(b) Includes variable lease costs on short-term leases.

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WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)**

The following tables include quantitative disclosures related to our leases as of March 31, 2019.

	Drilling Rigs	Real Estate, Compression and Other	Total Undiscounted Cash Flows
(Millions)			
Maturity of Lease Liabilities:			
April 2019 through December 2019	\$ 31	\$ 12	\$ 43
2020	36	14	50
2021	4	6	10
2022	—	1	1
2023	—	—	—
Thereafter	—	—	—
			\$ 104
Current lease liabilities	\$ 38	\$ 15	\$ 53
Noncurrent lease liabilities	29	17	46
Total lease liabilities	\$ 67	\$ 32	\$ 99
Difference between undiscounted cash flows and discounted cash flows			\$ 5
Total right-of-use assets on Consolidated Balance Sheet			\$ 99

Note 10. Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents, by level within the fair value hierarchy, our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash approximate fair value due to the nature of the instrument and/or the short-term maturity of these instruments.

	March 31, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(Millions)								(Millions)
Energy derivative	\$ —	\$ 92	\$ —	\$ 92	\$ —	\$ 175	\$ 3	\$ 178

assets

Energy

derivativ	\$	—	\$	166	\$	—	\$	166	\$	—	\$	37	\$	—	\$	37
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liabilities

Total

debt(a)	\$	—	\$	2,590	\$	—	\$	2,590	\$	—	\$	2,414	\$	—	\$	2,414
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(a)The carrying value of total debt, excluding capital leases and debt issuance costs, was \$2,493 million and \$2,509 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The fair value of our debt, which also excludes capital leases and debt issuance costs, is determined on market rates and the prices of similar securities with similar terms and credit ratings.

Energy derivatives include commodity-based exchange-traded contracts and over-the-counter (“OTC”) contracts.

Exchange-traded contracts include futures, swaps and options. OTC contracts may include forwards, swaps, options or swaptions. These are carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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

The determination of fair value for our assets and liabilities also incorporates the time value of money and various credit risk factors which can include the credit standing of the counterparties involved, master netting arrangements, the impact of credit enhancements (such as cash collateral posted and letters of credit) and our nonperformance risk on our liabilities. The determination of the fair value of our liabilities does not consider noncash collateral credit enhancements.

Forward, swap, option and swaption contracts are considered Level 2 and are valued using an income approach including present value techniques and option pricing models. Option contracts, which hedge future sales of our production, are structured as calls and are financially settled. All of our financial options are valued using an industry standard Black-Scholes option pricing model. In connection with swaps, we may sell call options or swaptions to the swap counterparties in exchange for

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WPX Energy, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

receiving premium hedge prices on the swaps. The sold calls or swaptions establish a maximum price we will receive for the volumes under contract and are financially settled. Significant inputs into our Level 2 valuations include commodity prices, implied volatility and interest rates, as well as considering executed transactions or broker quotes corroborated by other market data. These broker quotes are based on observable market prices at which transactions could currently be executed. In certain instances where these inputs are not observable for all periods, relationships of observable market data and historical observations are used as a means to estimate fair value. Also categorized as Level 2 is the fair value of our debt, which is determined on market rates and the prices of similar securities with similar terms and credit ratings. Where observable inputs are available for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, the instrument is categorized in Level 2.

Our energy derivatives portfolio is largely comprised of over-the-counter products or like products and the tenure of our derivatives portfolio extends through the end of 2023. Due to the nature of the products and tenure, we are consistently able to obtain market pricing. All pricing is reviewed on a daily basis and is formally validated with broker quotes or market indications and documented on a quarterly basis.

Certain instruments trade with lower availability of pricing information. These instruments are valued with a present value technique using inputs that may not be readily observable or corroborated by other market data. These instruments are classified within Level 3 when these inputs have a significant impact on the measurement of fair value. We did not have any Level 3 instruments as of March 31, 2019.

Reclassifications of fair value between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, if applicable, are made at the end of each quarter. No significant transfers occurred during the periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

There have been no material changes in the fair value of our net energy derivatives and other assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 11. Derivatives and Concentration of Credit Risk

Energy Commodity Derivatives

Risk Management Activities

We are exposed to market risk from changes in energy commodity prices within our operations. We utilize derivatives to manage exposure to the variability in expected future cash flows from forecasted sales of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids attributable to commodity price risk.

We produce, buy and sell crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids at different locations throughout the United States. To reduce exposure to a decrease in revenues from fluctuations in commodity market prices, we enter into futures contracts, swap agreements and financial option contracts to mitigate the price risk on forecasted sales of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. We have also entered into basis swap agreements to reduce the locational price risk associated with our producing basins. Our financial option contracts are either purchased or sold options, or a combination of options that comprise a net purchased option, zero-cost collar or swaption.

Derivatives related to production

The following table sets forth the derivative notional volumes of the net long (short) positions that are economic hedges of production volumes, which are included in our commodity derivatives portfolio as of March 31, 2019.

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)**

Commodity	Period	Contract Type (a)	Location	Notional Volume (b)	Weighted Average Price (c)
<u>Crude Oil</u>					
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Fixed Price Swaps	WTI	(53,000)	\$ 54.62
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Midland/Cushing	(21,338)	\$ (1.23)
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Nymex CMA Roll	(17,818)	\$ 0.11
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Magellan East Houston/Midland	(2,444)	\$ 8.12
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Argus LLS/Midland	(1,113)	\$ 8.60
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Magellan East Houston/Argus LLS	(1,113)	\$ 0.75
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Clearbrook	(3,673)	\$ (2.99)
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Fixed Price Calls	WTI	(5,000)	\$ 54.08
Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019	Fixed Price Collars	WTI	(8,000)	\$50.00 - \$60.19
Crude Oil	2020	Fixed Price Swaps	WTI	(10,000)	\$ 57.22
Crude Oil	2020	Basis Swaps	Midland/Cushing	(7,486)	\$ (1.31)
Crude Oil	2020	Basis Swaps	Brent/WTI Spread	(5,000)	\$ 8.36
Crude Oil	2020	Fixed Price Collars	WTI	(10,000)	\$53.01 - \$63.01
Crude Oil	2021	Basis Swaps	Brent/WTI Spread	(1,000)	\$ 8.00
Crude Oil	2022	Basis Swaps	Brent/WTI Spread	(1,000)	\$ 7.75

Natural Gas

Natural Gas	Apr - Dec 2019	Fixed Price Swaps	Henry Hub	(110)	\$	3.07
Natural Gas	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Permian	(25)	\$	(0.39)
Natural Gas	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Waha	(15)	\$	2.94
Natural Gas	Apr - Dec 2019	Basis Swaps	Houston Ship Channel	(30)	\$	(0.09)
Natural Gas	2020	Basis Swaps	Waha	(60)	\$	(0.79)
Natural Gas	2021	Basis Swaps	Waha	(70)	\$	(0.59)
Natural Gas	2022	Basis Swaps	Waha	(70)	\$	(0.57)
Natural Gas	2023	Basis Swaps	Waha	(70)	\$	(0.51)

(a) Derivatives related to crude oil production are fixed price swaps settled on the business day average, basis swaps, fixed price calls, collars or swaptions. The derivatives related to natural gas production are fixed price swaps, basis swaps, fixed price calls or swaptions. In connection with swaps, we may sell call options or swaptions to the swap counterparties in exchange for receiving premium hedge prices on the swaps. The sold call or swaption establishes a maximum price we will receive for the volumes under contract and are financially settled. Basis swaps for the Nymex CMA (Calendar Monthly Average) Roll location are pricing adjustments to the trade month versus the delivery month for contract pricing. Basis swaps for the Brent/WTI location are priced off the Brent and WTI futures spread.

(b) Crude oil volumes are reported in Bbl/day and natural gas volumes are reported in BBtu/day.

(c) The weighted average price for crude oil is reported in \$/Bbl and natural gas is reported in \$/MMBtu.

Fair values and gains (losses)

Our derivatives are presented as separate line items in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as current and noncurrent derivative assets and liabilities. Derivatives are classified as current or noncurrent based on the contractual timing of expected future net cash flows of individual contracts. The expected future net cash flows for derivatives classified as current are expected to occur within the next 12 months. The fair value amounts are presented on a gross basis and do not reflect the netting of asset and liability positions permitted under the terms of our master netting arrangements. Further, the amounts below do not include cash held on deposit in margin accounts that we have received or remitted to collateralize certain derivative positions.

We enter into commodity derivative contracts that serve as economic hedges but are not designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes as we do not utilize this method of accounting for derivative instruments. Net gain (loss) on derivatives on the Consolidated Statements of Operations includes net settlements to be received of \$9 million and to be paid of \$55 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

WPX Energy, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)**

The cash flow impact of our derivative activities is presented as separate line items within the operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Offsetting of derivative assets and liabilities

The following table presents our gross and net derivative assets and liabilities.

	Gross Amount Presented on Balance Sheet	Netting Adjustments (a)	Net Amount
March 31, 2019 (Millions)			
Derivative assets with right of offset or master netting agreements	\$ 92	\$ (79)	\$ 13
Derivative liabilities with right of offset or master netting agreements	\$ (166)	\$ 79	\$ (87)
December 31, 2018			
Derivative assets with right of offset or master netting agreements	\$ 178	\$ (37)	\$ 141
Derivative liabilities with right of offset or master netting agreements	\$ (37)	\$ 37	\$ —

(a) With all of our financial trading counterparties, we have agreements in place that allow for the financial right of offset for derivative assets and derivative liabilities at settlement or in the event of a default under the agreements. Additionally, we have negotiated master netting agreements with some of our counterparties. These master netting agreements allow multiple entities that have multiple underlying agreements the ability to net derivative assets and derivative liabilities at settlement or in the event of a default or a termination under one or more of the underlying contracts.

Credit-risk-related features

Certain of our derivative contracts contain credit-risk-related provisions that would require us, under certain events, to post additional collateral in support of our net derivative liability positions. These credit-risk-related provisions

require us to post collateral in the form of cash or letters of credit when our net liability positions exceed an established credit threshold. The credit thresholds are typically based on our senior unsecured debt ratings from Standard and Poor's and/or Moody's Investment Services. Under these contracts, a credit ratings decline would lower our credit thresholds, thus requiring us to post additional collateral. We also have contracts that contain adequate assurance provisions giving the counterparty the right to request collateral in an amount that corresponds to the outstanding net liability.

As of March 31, 2019, we had no collateral posted to derivative counterparties, to support the aggregate fair value of our net \$87 million derivative liability position (reflecting master netting arrangements in place with certain counterparties), which includes a reduction of less than \$1 million to our liability balance for our own nonperformance risk. Assuming our credit thresholds were eliminated and a call for adequate assurance under the credit risk provisions in our derivative contracts was triggered, the additional collateral that we would have been required to post at March 31, 2019 was \$87 million.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Cash equivalents

Our cash equivalents are primarily invested in funds with high-quality, short-term securities and instruments that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are carried on a gross basis, with no discounting, less the allowance for doubtful accounts. We estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts based on existing economic conditions, the financial conditions of the customers and the amount and age of past due accounts. Receivables are considered past due if full payment is not received by the contractual due date. Past due accounts are generally written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts only after all collection attempts have been exhausted. A portion of our receivables are from joint interest owners of properties we operate. Thus, we may have the ability to withhold future revenue disbursements to recover any non-payment of joint interest billings.

Derivative assets and liabilities

We have a risk of loss from counterparties not performing pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. Counterparty performance can be influenced by changes in the economy and regulatory issues, among other factors. Risk of loss is impacted by several factors, including credit considerations and the regulatory environment in which a counterparty transacts. We attempt to minimize credit-risk exposure to derivative counterparties and brokers through formal credit policies,

WPX Energy, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

consideration of credit ratings from public ratings agencies, monitoring procedures, master netting agreements and collateral support under certain circumstances. Collateral support could include letters of credit, payment under margin agreements and guarantees of payment by credit worthy parties.

We also enter into master netting agreements to mitigate counterparty performance and credit risk. During 2019 and 2018, we did not incur any significant losses due to counterparty bankruptcy filings. We assess our credit exposure on a net basis to reflect master netting agreements in place with certain counterparties. We offset our credit exposure to each counterparty with amounts we owe the counterparty under derivative contracts.

Our gross and net credit exposure from our derivative contracts were \$92 million and \$13 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2019. All of our credit exposure is with investment grade financial institutions. We determine investment grade primarily using publicly available credit ratings. We include counterparties with a minimum S&P's rating of BBB- or Moody's Investors Service rating of Baa3 to be investment grade.

Our three largest net counterparty positions represent approximately 96 percent of our net credit exposure. Under our marginless hedging agreements with key banks, neither party is required to provide collateral support related to hedging activities.

One of our senior officers is on the board of directors of NGL Energy Partners, LP ("NGL Energy"). In the normal course of business, we sell crude oil to NGL Energy. For the first three months of 2019, sales to NGL Energy were approximately 14 percent of our total consolidated revenues adjusted for loss on derivatives. In addition, a subsidiary of NGL Energy provides water disposal services for WPX that represent approximately 1 percent of operating expenses.

Other

Collateral support for our commodity agreements could include margin deposits, letters of credit, surety bonds and guarantees of payment by credit worthy parties.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

General

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the selected historical consolidated financial data and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The matters discussed below may contain forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Unless indicated otherwise, the following discussion relates to continuing operations. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of discontinued operations.

Overview

Composition of production (based on MBoe) and product revenue

Three
months
ended
March
31,

Overall quarter volumes increased 51 percent with oil leading the increase at 46 percent for the quarter. Our oil production as a percent of total production declined compared to 2018 due to Delaware production growth which has a higher natural gas component than our Williston production. The following table presents our production volumes and financial highlights for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

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	Three months ended March 31, 2019		2018	
Production Sales Volume		Per day		Per day
Data(a):				
Oil (MBbls)	8,648	96.1	5,920	65.8
Natural gas (MMcf)	18,210	202.3	11,908	132.3
NGLs (MBbls)	2,288	25.4	1,340	14.9
Combined equivalent volumes (MBoe)(b)	13,971	155.2	9,245	102.7
Financial Data (millions):				
Total product revenues	\$ 507		\$ 407	
Total revenues	\$ 359		\$ 374	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (149)		\$ 6	
Capital expenditure activity(c)	\$ 425		\$ 349	

(a)Excludes production from our discontinued operations.

(b)MBoe are calculated using the ratio of six Mcf to one barrel of oil.

(c)Includes capital expenditures activity related to discontinued operations of \$26 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Our year-to-date 2019 operating results were \$155 million unfavorable compared to year-to-date 2018. The primary items impacting the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 include:

- \$138 million unfavorable change in net gain (loss) on derivatives; and
- \$122 million higher operating costs including depreciation, depletion and amortization, lease and facility, gathering, processing and transportation, and taxes other than income.

Offset by

- \$100 million increase in product revenues, primarily oil sales, of which \$166 million related to higher oil volumes, offset by \$77 related to lower oil prices.

Outlook

After our multi-year transformation of WPX, our oil-prone positions in the Delaware (Permian) and Williston Basins now form the foundation of WPX. Our acreage positions in each of these basins contains some of the top geology in the plays and in North America. Over the same period, we have also assembled an attractive infrastructure portfolio in the Permian which will help flow our production out of the basin and will create additional value either through monetization of our midstream investments or lower operating costs. In addition to our joint venture with Howard Energy Partners LLC, we have made additional investments during 2018 in our equity positions in Whitewater and Oryx pipeline systems. In 2019, we closed or will close on transactions to monetize the value in Whitewater and Oryx totaling approximately \$500 million. Overall, we believe we are well positioned for prudent and disciplined growth assuming a constructive commodity price environment. For 2019, we currently expect our operating cash flows to approximate our base capital expenditures plan. However, the challenging and dynamic environment of oil and gas

industry, along with future market conditions, may alter these expectations or plans. We would make appropriate adjustments to our plans if we foresee other-than-temporary changes in market conditions, including significant fluctuation in expected commodity prices.

Our expected base capital budget for full-year 2019 is \$1.1 billion to \$1.275 billion excluding land purchases. Planned capital for drilling and completions, including non-operated wells, is \$1.050 billion to \$1.175 billion for the full year 2019, with an additional \$50 million to \$100 million in midstream opportunities in the Delaware Basin. Additionally, we estimate between \$30 million and \$50 million for equity method investments.

Our March 31, 2019 liquidity totaled approximately \$1.1 billion, reflecting amounts available under the Credit Facility Agreement and cash on hand. Our next Senior Note maturity of \$529 million is not due until 2022. As of this filing, our Credit Facility Agreement is subject to a \$2.1 billion borrowing base with aggregate elected commitments of \$1.5 billion and a maturity date of April 17, 2023, subject to a springing maturity on October 15, 2021 (see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion). We believe our current liquidity position will provide the necessary capital to develop our assets or should sustain us if there is a downturn.

As we execute on our long-term strategy, we continue to operate with a focus on increasing shareholder value and investing in our businesses in a way that enhances our competitive position by:

- value driven development of our positions in the Delaware and Williston Basins;

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- continuing to pursue cost improvements and efficiency gains;
- employing new technology and operating methods;
- continuing to invest in projects to assess resources and add new development opportunities to our portfolio;
- retaining the flexibility to make adjustments to our planned levels and allocation of capital investment expenditures in response to changes in economic conditions or business opportunities; and
- continuing to maintain an active economic hedging program around our commodity price risks.

Potential risks or obstacles that could impact the execution of our plan include:

- lower than anticipated energy commodity prices;
- increase in the cost of, or shortages or delays in the availability of, drilling rigs and equipment supplies, skilled labor or transportation;
- higher capital costs of developing our properties, including the impact of inflation;
- lower than expected levels of cash flow from operations;
- counterparty credit and performance risk;
- general economic, financial markets or industry downturn;
- unavailability of capital either under our revolver or access to capital markets;
- changes in the political and regulatory environments; and
- decreased drilling success.

We continue to address certain of these risks through utilization of commodity hedging strategies, disciplined investment strategies and maintaining adequate liquidity. In addition, we use master netting agreements and collateral requirements with our counterparties to reduce credit risk and liquidity requirements. Further, we continue to monitor the long-term market outlooks and forecasts for potential indicators of needed changes to our forecasted oil and natural gas prices. Commodity prices are volatile and prices for a barrel of oil ranged from over \$100 per barrel to less than \$30 per barrel over the past five years. Our forecasted price assumptions reflect a long-term view of pricing but also consider current prices and are consistent with pricing assumptions generally used in evaluating our drilling decisions and acquisition plans. If forecasted oil and natural gas prices were to decline, we would need to review the producing properties net book value for possible impairment. Because of the uncertainty inherent in these factors, we cannot predict when or if future impairment charges will be recorded. If impairments were required, the charges could be significant. The net book value of our proved properties is \$5.7 billion. In addition, the net book value associated with unproved leasehold is approximately \$1.8 billion and is primarily associated with our Delaware Basin properties. See our discussion of impairment of long-lived assets in our Critical Accounting Estimates discussion in our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

*Three Month-Over-Three Month Results of Operations***Revenue analysis**

	Three months ended March 31, 2019		2018		Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change	Favorable (Unfavorable) % Change
	(Millions)					
Revenues:						
Oil sales	\$	449	\$	360	\$ 89	25%
Natural gas sales		25		17	8	47%
Natural gas liquid sales		33		30	3	10%
Total product revenues		507		407	100	25%
Net gain (loss) on derivatives		(207)		(69)	(138)	(200)
Commodity management		59		36	23	64%
Total revenues	\$	359	\$	374	\$ (15)	(4%)

Significant variances in the respective line items of revenues are comprised of the following:

•\$89 million increase in oil sales reflects \$166 million related to higher production sales volumes offset by \$77 million related to lower sales prices for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 2018. The Delaware Basin volumes were 44.4 MBbls per day compared to 33.8 MBbls per day for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Williston Basin volumes were 51.7 MBbls per day compared to 32.0 MBbls per day for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The following table reflects oil production prices, the price impact of our derivative settlements and volumes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Three months ended March 31, 2019		2018	
Oil sales (per barrel)	\$	51.92	\$	60.91
Impact of net cash received (paid) related to settlement of derivatives (per barrel)(a)		0.04		(9.92)
Oil net price including derivative settlements (per barrel)	\$	51.96	\$	50.99

Oil
production
sales 8,648 5,920
volumes
(MBbls)

Per day oil
production
sales 96.1 65.8
volumes
(MBbls/d)

(a) Included in net gain (loss) on derivatives on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

•\$8 million increase in natural gas sales reflects \$9 million in higher production sales volumes partially offset by \$1 million related to lower sales prices for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 2018. The increase in our production sales volumes primarily relates to our Delaware Basin which had production volumes of 166.4 MMcf per day compared to 111.2 MMcf per day for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 2018, respectively.

The following table reflects natural gas production prices, the price impact of our derivative settlements and volumes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Natural gas sales (per Mcf)	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.44
Impact of net cash received (paid) related to settlement of derivatives (per Mcf)(a)	0.42	0.40
Natural gas net price including derivative settlements (per Mcf)	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.84
Natural gas production sales 18,210 11,908 volumes (MMcf)		
Per day natural gas production sales	202.3	132.3

volumes
(MMcf/d)

(a) Included in net gain (loss) on derivatives on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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•\$3 million increase in natural gas liquids sales primarily reflects \$21 million related to higher production sales volumes offset by \$18 million related to lower sales prices for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to 2018. The primary increase in natural gas liquids production volumes was in the Delaware Basin, the volumes were 20.0 MBbls per day compared to 10.9 MBbls per day for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The following table reflects NGL production prices, the price impact of our derivative settlements and volumes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
NGL sales (per barrel)	\$ 14.47	\$ 22.14
Impact of net cash received (paid) related to settlement — of derivatives (per barrel)(a)		(0.69)
NGL net price including derivative settlements (per barrel)	\$ 14.47	\$ 21.45
NGL production sales volumes (MBbls)	2,288	1,340
Per day NGL production sales volumes (MBbls/d)	25.4	14.9

(a) Included in net gain (loss) on derivatives on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

•\$138 million unfavorable change in net gain (loss) on derivatives primarily reflects unfavorable change in crude oil derivatives which was a result of losses in 2019 due to increases in 2019 of forward commodity prices relative to our hedge positions as opposed to gains in 2018 due to decreases in 2018 of forward commodity prices relative to our hedge position at that time. Settlements to be received on derivatives totaled \$9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and settlements to be paid totaled \$55 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

•\$23 million increase in commodity management revenues primarily due to higher natural gas and crude sales volumes. A similar increase is reflected in the \$10 million increase in related commodity management costs and expenses, discussed below. The increase in crude sales volumes is due to an increase in crude purchases to fulfill certain sales commitments. The increase in natural gas volumes resulted from the utilization of excess pipeline capacity we

currently have in the Delaware Basin.

Cost and operating expense and operating income (loss) analysis

	Three months ended March 31,			Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change	Favorable (Unfavorable) % Change	Per Boe Expense	
	2019	2018				2019	2018
	(Millions)						
Costs and expenses:							
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 219	\$ 161	\$ (58)	(36)	\$15.68	\$17.38	
Lease and facility operating	86	55	(31)	(36)	\$6.13	\$5.97	
Gathering, processing and transportation	42	18	(24)	(57)	\$2.98	\$1.93	
Taxes other than income	39	30	(9)	(23)	\$2.79	\$3.21	
Exploration	24	19	(5)	(21)			
General and administrative:							
General and administrative expenses	39	36	(3)	(8)	\$2.81	\$3.84	
Equity-based compensation	8	7	(1)	(12)	\$0.56	\$0.80	
Total general and administrative	47	43	(4)	(9)	\$3.37	\$4.64	
Commodity management	49	39	(10)	(20)			
Other—net	2	3	1	33			
Total costs and expenses	\$ 508	\$ 368	\$ (140)	(28)			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (149)	\$ 6	\$ (155)	NM			

NM: A percentage calculation is not meaningful due to change in signs, a zero-value denominator or a percentage change greater than 200.

Significant variances in our costs and expenses are comprised of the following:

- \$58 million increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization is primarily due to higher production volumes partially offset by a \$1.70 per Boe decrease in rate which was impacted by higher estimated reserves as compared to March 31, 2018 due to a higher 12-month average price, the addition of new wells with lower relative cost per Boe and an increase in Delaware production relative to the overall total.
- \$31 million increase in lease and facility operating expenses primarily related to increased production volumes.
- \$24 million increase in gathering, processing and transportation is due to growth in production volumes and the impact of new or modified contracts in the Delaware and Williston Basins.
- \$9 million increase in taxes other than income related to increased product revenues, previously discussed.
- \$10 million increase in commodity management expenses is primarily due to higher natural gas and crude purchase volumes, as discussed above.

Results below operating income (loss)

	Three months ended March 31,			Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ Change	Favorable (Unfavorable) % Change
	2019	2018			
	(Millions)				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (149)	\$ 6	\$ (155)	NM	
Interest expense	(41)	(46)	5	1%	
Gain on sale of equity investment	126	—	126	NM	
Investment income (loss) and other	2	(1)	3	NM	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(62)	(41)	(21)	(3%)	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(14)	(15)	(1)	(7%)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(48)	(26)	(22)	(8%)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(89)	89	100%	
Net income (loss)	\$ (48)	\$ (115)	67	58%	

NM: A percentage calculation is not meaningful due to change in signs, a zero-value denominator or a percentage change greater than 200.

The decrease in interest expense primarily relates to lower level of debt outstanding in 2019 compared to 2018.

Gain on sale of equity investment in 2019 related to the sale of our equity interest in the Whitewater natural gas pipeline. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of this sale.

See Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the effective tax rates compared to the federal statutory rate for 2019 and 2018.

Loss from discontinued operations in 2018 included a \$147 million pretax loss on the sale of our San Juan Gallup operations which was sold in the first quarter of 2018. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for detail of amounts included in discontinued operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Liquidity

Overview and Liquidity

We expect our capital structure will provide us financial flexibility to meet our requirements for working capital and capital expenditures while maintaining a sufficient level of liquidity. Our primary sources of liquidity in 2019 are cash on hand, expected cash flows from operations, anticipated proceeds from the sales of non-core assets, and, if necessary, borrowings on our credit facility. We anticipate that the combination of these sources should be sufficient to allow us to pursue our business strategy and goals through at least 2019. Additional sources of liquidity, if needed and if available, include proceeds from asset sales, bank financings and proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt and equity securities.

We note the following assumptions for 2019 capital expenditures:

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•our planned capital expenditures for full-year 2019, excluding acquisitions, are estimated to be approximately \$1.1 billion to \$1.275 billion of which \$1.050 billion to \$1.175 billion relates to drilling and completions, including facilities. As of March 31, 2019, we have incurred \$293 million of drilling and completion capital expenditures including facilities; and

•we have hedged a portion of our anticipated 2019 oil and gas production as disclosed in Commodity Price Risk Management following this section.

Potential risks associated with our planned levels of liquidity and the planned capital and investment expenditures discussed above include:

•lower than expected levels of cash flow from operations, primarily resulting from lower energy commodity prices or inflation on operating costs;

•lower than anticipated proceeds from asset sales;

•significantly lower than expected capital expenditures could result in the loss of undeveloped leasehold;

•reduced access to our credit facility pursuant to our financial covenants; and

•higher than expected development costs, including the impact of inflation.

Credit Facility

Our Credit Facility, as amended, includes total commitments of \$1.5 billion on a \$2.0 billion Borrowing Base with a maturity date of April 17, 2023, subject to a springing maturity on October 15, 2021 if available liquidity minus outstanding 2022 notes is less than \$500 million. In April 2019, the Borrowing Base was increased to \$2.1 billion and will remain in effect until the next Redetermination Date (see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Based on our current credit ratings, a Collateral Trigger Period applies which makes the Credit Facility subject to certain financial covenants and a Borrowing Base. The Credit Facility may be used for working capital, acquisitions, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. The financial covenants in the Credit Facility may limit our ability to borrow money, depending on the applicable financial metrics at any given time. For additional information regarding the terms of our Credit Facility see Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. As of March 31, 2019, WPX had \$314 million borrowings outstanding and \$47 million of letters of credit issued under the Credit Facility and we were in compliance with our covenants under the credit agreement. Our unused borrowing availability was \$1,139 million as of March 31, 2019. As of the date of this filing, we are in compliance with all terms, conditions and financial covenants of the Credit Facility, as amended.

Commodity Price Risk Management

To manage the commodity price risk and volatility of owning producing oil and gas properties, we enter into derivative contracts for a portion of our future production (see Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). We chose not to designate our derivative contracts associated with our future production as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. The following table sets forth, as of the date of this filing, the derivative notional volumes of the net (long) short positions for the remainder of 2019 and 2020 that are economic hedges of our production volumes:

Crude Oil	Apr - Dec 2019		Volume (Bbls/d)	2020	
	Volume (Bbls/d)	Weighted Average Price (\$/Bbl)		Volume (Bbls/d)	Weighted Average Price (\$/Bbl)
Fixed Price Swaps—WTI	53,000	54.62	20,000	\$	59.03
Fixed Price Calls—WTI	5,000	54.08	—	\$	—
Fixed Price Costless Collars—WTI	8,000	\$50.00 - \$60.19	20,000	\$53.33 - \$63.48	
Basis swaps—Midland	21,358	(1.23)	7,486	\$	(1.31)

Basis swaps—Nymex Calendar Monthly	17,818	0.11	—	\$	—
Avg Roll					
Basis swaps—Magellan East	2,449	8.12	—	\$	—
Houston/Midland					
Basis swaps—Argus LLS/Midland	1,115	8.60	—	\$	—
Basis swaps—Magellan East	1,115	0.75	—	\$	—
Houston/Argus LLS					
Basis swaps—Clearbrook	4,342	(3.05)	—	\$	—
Basis swaps—Brent/WTI Spread	—	—	5,000	\$	8.36

Natural Gas	Apr - Dec 2019				2020	
	Volume (BBtu/d)	Weighted Average Price (\$/MMBtu)	Volume (BBtu/d)		Weighted Average Price (\$/MMBtu)	
Fixed Price Swaps—Henry Hub	110	\$ 3.07	—	\$	—	
Basis swaps—Permian	25	\$ (0.39)	—	\$	—	
Basis swaps—Waha	15	\$ 2.94	60	\$	(0.79)	
Basis swaps—Houston Ship Channel	30	\$ (0.09)	—	\$	—	

Sources (Uses) of Cash

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Millions)	
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 272	\$ 145
Investing activities	(237)	362
Financing activities	(29)	(14)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 6	\$ 493

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased for the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 primarily due to higher production volumes in 2019 and realizations on our derivatives, partially offset by higher operating costs and lower commodity prices. Excluding changes in working capital, total cash provided by operating activities related to discontinued operations was approximately \$46 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. In addition, cash outflows related to Powder River Basin gathering and transportation contracts retained by WPX were \$8 million and \$10 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Investing activities

The table below includes cash and incurred capital expenditures for drilling and completions and capital expenditures excluding facilities for land acquisitions.

Three months
ended March 31,
2019 2018

Cash capital
expenditures
for drilling and
completions:

Continuing operations	\$ 321	\$ 280
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Discontinued operations	—	23
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Total	\$ 321	\$ 303
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Capital
expenditures
incurred for
drilling and
completions:

Continuing operations	\$ 296	\$ 306
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Discontinued operations	—	23
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Total	\$ 296	\$ 329
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Land acquisitions	\$ 102	\$ 5
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Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 includes the sales of certain non-core properties and our 20 percent equity interest in Whitewater natural gas pipeline (see Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Net cash provided by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 includes \$667 million from the sale of San Juan Gallup (see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Financing activities

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 includes payment for shares withheld for taxes of \$15 million and \$11 million, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

We had no guarantees of off-balance sheet debt to third parties or any other off-balance sheet arrangements at March 31, 2019 or at December 31, 2018. Although not a financing arrangement, we have provided a guarantee for certain obligations transferred as part of a divestment.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our current interest rate risk exposure is primarily related to our debt portfolio and has not materially changed during the first three months of 2019.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to the impact of fluctuations in the market price of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids as well as other market factors, such as market volatility and energy commodity price correlations. We are exposed to these risks in connection with our owned energy-related assets, our long-term energy-related contracts and our marketing trading activities. We manage the risks associated with these market fluctuations using various derivatives and nonderivative energy-related contracts. The fair value of derivative contracts is subject to many factors, including changes in energy commodity market prices, the liquidity and volatility of the markets in which the contracts are transacted and changes in interest rates. See Notes 10 and 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We measure the risk in our portfolios using a value-at-risk methodology to estimate the potential one-day loss from adverse changes in the fair value of the portfolios. Value at risk requires a number of key assumptions and is not necessarily representative of actual losses in fair value that could be incurred from the portfolios. Our value-at-risk model uses a Monte Carlo method to simulate hypothetical movements in future market prices and assumes that, as a result of changes in commodity prices, there is a 95 percent probability that the one-day loss in fair value of the portfolios will not exceed the value at risk. The simulation method uses historical correlations and market forward prices and volatilities. In applying the value-at-risk methodology, we do not consider that the simulated hypothetical movements affect the positions or would cause any potential liquidity issues, nor do we consider that changing the portfolios in response to market conditions could affect market prices and could take longer than a one-day holding period to execute. While a one-day holding period has historically been the industry standard, a longer holding period could more accurately represent the true market risk given market liquidity and our own credit and liquidity constraints.

We segregate our derivative contracts into trading and nontrading contracts, as defined in the following paragraphs. We calculate value at risk separately for these two categories. Contracts designated as normal purchases or sales and nonderivative energy contracts have been excluded from our estimation of value at risk.

We have policies and procedures that govern our trading and risk management activities. These policies cover authority and delegation thereof in addition to control requirements, authorized commodities and term and exposure limitations. Value-at-risk is limited in aggregate and calculated at a 95 percent confidence level.

Trading

We currently have no derivative contracts other than the nontrading derivatives discussed below.

Nontrading

Our nontrading portfolio consists of derivative contracts that hedge or could potentially hedge the price risk exposure from our energy commodity purchases and sales. The fair value of our derivatives not designated as hedging instruments was a net liability of \$74 million and a net asset of \$141 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The value at risk for derivative contracts held for nontrading purposes was \$40 million at March 31, 2019 and \$26 million at December 31, 2018. During the last 12 months, our value at risk for these contracts ranged from a high of \$45 million to a low of \$26 million.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act) (“Disclosure Controls”) or our internal control over financial reporting (“Internal Controls”) will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. We monitor our Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls and make modifications as necessary; our intent in this regard is that the Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls will be modified as systems change and conditions warrant.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our Disclosure Controls was performed as of the end of the period covered by this report. This evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these Disclosure Controls are effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During first quarter of 2019, we implemented a major portion of a new enterprise resource planning ("ERP") accounting and reporting system in order to upgrade our technology and improve the timeliness and processing of our financial and operational information. The overall implementation will be ongoing throughout 2019 with a planned completion of December 31, 2019. Although the ERP functions as an integral part of our processes and system of internal controls, we concluded that, as of the end of the period covered in this report, there have been no changes that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this report, which information is incorporated by reference into this item.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, includes certain risk factors that could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. Those risk factors have not materially changed as of March 31, 2019.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>2.1</u> **	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 13, 2015, by and among RKI Exploration & Production, LLC, WPX Energy, Inc. and Thunder Merger Sub LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 14, 2015)
<u>2.2</u> **	Membership Interest Purchase Agreement by and Among WPX Energy Holdings, LLC, as Seller, WPX Energy, Inc., solely for purposes of Section 14.15, and Terra Energy Partners LLC, as Purchaser, dated February 8, 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form

8-K filed with
the SEC on
February 9,
2016)

Purchase and
Sale
Agreement,
dated as of
January 12,
2017, by and
among RKI
Exploration &
Production,
LLC, Panther
Energy
Company II,
LLC and CP2
Operating, LLC
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 2.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
March 13,
2017)

2.3**

Restated
Certificate of
Incorporation of
WPX Energy,
Inc.
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 3.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
January 6,
2012)

3.1

3.2

Certificate of
Amendment of
Amended and
Restated

Certificate of
Incorporation of
WPX Energy,
Inc.
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 3.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on July
14, 2015)

Amended and
Restated
Bylaws of WPX
Energy, Inc.
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 3.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
March 21,
2014)

3.3

Certificate of
Designations
for 6.25%
Series A
Mandatory
Convertible
Preferred Stock
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 3.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on July
22, 2015)

3.4

Indenture, dated
as of
November 14,

4.1

2011, between
WPX Energy,
Inc. and The
Bank of New
York Mellon
Trust Company,
N.A., as trustee
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 4.1 to
The Williams
Companies,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K (File No.
001-04174)
filed with the
SEC on
November 15,
2011)

4.2

Indenture, dated
as of September
8, 2014,
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and
The Bank of
New York
Mellon Trust
Company, N.A.,
as trustee
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 4.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
September 8,
2014)

4.3

First
Supplemental
Indenture, dated
as of September
8, 2014,
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and
The Bank of

New York
Mellon Trust
Company, N.A.,
as trustee
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 4.2 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
September 8,
2014)

Second
Supplemental
Indenture, dated
as of July 22,
2015, between
WPX Energy,
Inc. and The
Bank of New
York Mellon
Trust Company,
N.A., as trustee
(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 4.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on July
22, 2015)

4.4

4.5

Third
Supplemental
Indenture, dated
as of May 23,
2018, between
WPX Energy,
Inc. and the
Bank of New
York Mellon
Trust Company,
N.A. as trustee
(incorporated
herein by
reference to

Exhibit 4.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
May 23, 2018)

Separation and
Distribution
Agreement,
dated as of
December 30,
2011, between
The Williams
Companies, Inc.
and WPX
Energy, Inc.

10.1

(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Annual
Report on Form
10-K for the
year ended
December 31,
2011)

Employee
Matters
Agreement,
dated as of
December 30,
2011, between
The Williams
Companies, Inc.
and WPX
Energy, Inc.

10.2

(incorporated
herein by
reference to
Exhibit 10.2 to
WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current
Report on Form
8-K filed with
the SEC on
January 6,
2012)

10.3 Tax Sharing Agreement, dated as of December 30, 2011, between The Williams Companies, Inc. and WPX Energy, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2012)

10.4 WPX Energy, Inc. 2013 Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 29, 2013) (1)

10.5 WPX Energy, Inc. Amended 2011 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Appendix B to WPX Energy, Inc.'s definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A (File No. 001-35322))

filed with the
SEC on March
29, 2018) (1)

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>10.6</u>	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement between WPX Energy, Inc. and Non-Employee Directors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011) (1)
<u>10.7</u>	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement between WPX Energy, Inc. and Executive Officers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014) (1)
<u>10.8</u>	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement between WPX Energy, Inc. and Executive Officers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014) (1)
<u>10.9</u>	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement between WPX Energy, Inc.

and Executive
Officers
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.15 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Quarterly Report on
Form 10-Q for the
quarter ended March
31, 2015) (1)

Form of Stock
Option Agreement
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and
Section 16 Executive
Officers

10.10

(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.15 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Quarterly Report on
Form 10-Q for the
quarter ended March
31, 2014) (1)

WPX Energy
Nonqualified
Deferred
Compensation Plan,
effective January 1,
2013 (incorporated
herein by reference to
Exhibit 10.16 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Annual Report on
Form 10-K for the
year ended December
31, 2012) (1)

10.11

10.12

WPX Energy Board
of Directors
Nonqualified
Deferred
Compensation Plan,
effective January 1,
2013 (incorporated
herein by reference to
Exhibit 10.17 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Annual Report on
Form 10-K for the

year ended December
31, 2012) (1)

10.13 Employment
Agreement, dated
April 29, 2014,
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and
Richard E. Muncrief
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
May 2, 2014) (1)

10.14 Form of Nonqualified
Stock Option
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Richard E.
Muncrief
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.2 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
May 2, 2014) (1)

10.15 Form of 2014
Time-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Richard E.
Muncrief
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.3 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
May 2, 2014) (1)

10.16 Form of 2014
Performance-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Richard E.
Muncrief

(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.4 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
May 2, 2014) (1)

Form of Time-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Inducement Award
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Richard E.
Muncrief

10.17

(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.5 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
May 2, 2014) (1)

Form of
Performance-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Inducement Award
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Richard E.
Muncrief

10.18

(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.6 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
May 2, 2014) (1)

10.19

Form of Restricted
Stock Unit Award
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and
Non-Employee
Directors
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
September 3, 2014)

(1)

10.20

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2014, by and among WPX Energy, Inc., the lenders party thereto, and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Swingline Lender (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 3, 2014)

10.21

First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 16, 2015, by and among WPX Energy, Inc., the lenders party thereto, and Citibank, N.A., as existing Administrative Agent and existing Swingline Lender, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor Administrative Agent and successor Swingline Lender (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 22, 2015)

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>10.22</u>	<p>Commitment Increase Agreement for Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2015, among WPX Energy, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Issuing Banks thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 6, 2015)</p> <p>Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2016, by and among WPX Energy, Inc., as the borrower thereunder, the financial institutions party thereto from time to time, as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and Swingline Lender (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to WPX Energy, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 22, 2016)</p>
<u>10.23</u>	
<u>10.24</u>	Form of Performance-Based

Restricted Stock Unit
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Executive
Officers
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.32 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Quarterly Report on
Form 10-Q for the
quarter ended June
30, 2016) (1)

10.25

Form of Amended
and Restated Change
in Control Agreement
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and
CEO (incorporated
herein by reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
November 16, 2016)
(1)

10.26

Form of Amended
and Restated Change
in Control Agreement
between WPX
Energy, Inc. and Tier
One Executives
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.32 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Quarterly Report on
Form 10-Q for the
quarter ended June
30, 2018) (1)

10.27

Amended and
Restated WPX
Energy Executive
Severance Pay Plan
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.33 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Quarterly Report on

Form 10-Q for the
quarter ended June
30, 2018) (1)

10.28 Purchase and Sale
Agreement by and
Among WPX Energy
Production, LLC and
Enduring Resources
IV, LLC dated
January 30, 2018
(incorporated by
reference to Exhibit
2.1 to WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current Report
on Form 8-K filed
with the SEC on
February 5, 2018)

10.29 WPX Energy, Inc.
2013 Incentive Plan,
as amended
(incorporated by
reference to Exhibit
10.1 to WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current Report
on Form 8-K filed
with the SEC on
February 19, 2018)

10.30 Form of Amended
and Restated
Restricted Stock
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Executive
Officers
(incorporated by
reference to Exhibit
10.2 to WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current Report
on Form 8-K filed
with the SEC on
February 19, 2018)

10.31 Form of Amended
and Restated
Performance-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Executive
Officers

(incorporated by
reference to Exhibit
10.3 to WPX Energy,
Inc.'s Current Report
on Form 8-K filed
with the SEC on
February 19, 2018)

Amendment No. 3 to
the WPX Energy,
Inc. 2013 Incentive
Plan (incorporated by
reference to
Appendix A to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s
definitive proxy
statement on
Schedule 14A (File
No. 001-35322) filed
with the SEC on
March 29, 2018)

10.32

Second Amendment
to the Second
Amended and
Restated Credit
Agreement and First
Amendment to
Guaranty and
Collateral Agreement
dated April 17, 2018,
by and among the
Company and certain
of its wholly-owned
subsidiaries signatory
thereto, Wells Fargo
Bank, National
Association, as
lender, Swingline
Lender and
Administrative Agent
and the lenders party
thereto (incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K
filed with the SEC on
April 20, 2018)

10.33

Form of Amendment
to

10.34

Performance-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Executive
Officers
(incorporated herein
by reference to
Exhibit 10.40 to
WPX Energy, Inc.'s
Quarterly Report on
Form 10-Q for the
quarter ended June
30, 2018)(1)

10.35

Form of Amended
and Restated
Performance-Based
Restricted Stock Unit
Agreement between
WPX Energy, Inc.
and Executive
Officers
(Incorporated by
reference to Exhibit
10.35 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Annual
Report on Form 10-K
for the year ended
December 31, 2018)

10.36

Third Amendment to
the Second Amended
and Restated Credit
Agreement dated
April 22, 2019, by
and among the
Company and certain
of its wholly-owned
subsidiaries signatory
thereto, Wells Fargo
Bank, National
Association, as
lender, Swingline
Lender and
Administrative Agent
and the lenders party
thereto (incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to WPX
Energy, Inc.'s Current
Report on Form 8-K

filed with the SEC on
April 23, 2019)

31.1*
Certification by the
Chief Executive
Officer Pursuant to
Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act
of 2002

31.2*
Certification by the
Chief Financial
Officer Pursuant to
Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act
of 2002

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>32.1</u> *	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document - the XBRL Instance Document does not appear in the Interactive data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

* Filed herewith

** All schedules to
the Agreement
have been

omitted
pursuant to
Item 601(b)(2)
of Regulation
S-K. A copy of
any omitted
schedule and/or
exhibit will be
furnished to the
SEC upon
request

(1) Management
contract or
compensatory
plan or
arrangement

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WPX Energy, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Stephen
L. Faulkner
Stephen L.
Faulkner
Controller
(Principal
Accounting
Officer)

Date: May 2, 2019

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