



Northern Natural Gas Company

**Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report
as of and for the
Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder
of Northern Natural Gas Company
Omaha, Nebraska

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Northern Natural Gas Company (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northern Natural Gas Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Omaha, Nebraska
March 30, 2015

Northern Natural Gas Company
Balance Sheets
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,901	\$ 122,703
Accounts receivable, net	73,151	73,721
Accounts receivable from affiliates	9,746	7,909
Notes receivable from BHE	175,000	230,000
Transportation and exchange gas receivables	14,666	27,118
Inventories	26,253	24,793
Income tax receivable	28,801	—
Other current assets	20,135	19,810
Total current assets	394,653	506,054
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,548,798	2,329,798
Regulatory assets	154,391	154,073
Other assets	46,747	47,844
Total assets	\$ 3,144,589	\$ 3,037,769
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 64,340	\$ 32,200
Accounts payable to affiliates	841	1,802
Accrued interest	13,114	13,114
Accrued property, income and other taxes	47,081	50,670
Transportation and exchange gas payables	13,669	25,112
Derivative contracts	9,807	7,985
Current portion of long-term debt	99,994	—
Other current liabilities	34,533	22,179
Total current liabilities	283,379	153,062
Regulatory liabilities	25,597	24,222
Derivative contracts	59,713	61,859
Asset retirement obligations	31,284	35,396
Long-term debt	799,441	899,400
Deferred income taxes	597,087	490,738
Other long-term liabilities	18,006	12,953
Total liabilities	1,814,507	1,677,630
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 9 and 12)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Series A preferred stock - 1,000 shares authorized, \$0.01 par value, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock - 10,000 shares authorized, \$1.00 par value, 1,002 shares issued and outstanding	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	981,868	981,868
Retained earnings	347,717	378,518
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	496	(248)
Total shareholder's equity	1,330,082	1,360,139
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 3,144,589	\$ 3,037,769

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Northern Natural Gas Company
Statements of Income
(Amounts in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Operating revenue:		
Transportation	\$ 557,626	\$ 507,748
Storage	60,944	58,167
Gas, liquids and other sales	105,643	26,665
Total operating revenue	724,213	592,580
Operating costs and expenses:		
Operating and maintenance	217,313	174,674
Cost of gas and liquids sales	108,197	30,519
Depreciation and amortization	69,719	65,847
Taxes, other than income taxes	52,639	52,683
Total operating costs and expenses	447,868	323,723
Operating income	276,345	268,857
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(43,330)	(44,051)
Interest income	1,264	1,548
Other, net	15,060	19,610
Total other income (expense)	(27,006)	(22,893)
Income before income tax expense	249,339	245,964
Income tax expense	99,064	95,293
Net income	\$ 150,275	\$ 150,671

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Northern Natural Gas Company
Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Amounts in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Net income	\$ 150,275	\$ 150,671
Other comprehensive income (loss) -		
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$489 and \$(159)	744	(243)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 151,019</u>	<u>\$ 150,428</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Northern Natural Gas Company
Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, net</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 1	\$ 981,868	\$ 307,847	\$ (5)	\$ 1,289,711
Net income	—	—	150,671	—	150,671
Other comprehensive loss - cash flow hedges	—	—	—	(243)	(243)
Dividends on common stock	—	—	(80,000)	—	(80,000)
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 981,868</u>	<u>\$ 378,518</u>	<u>\$ (248)</u>	<u>\$ 1,360,139</u>
Net income	—	—	150,275	—	150,275
Other comprehensive income - cash flow hedges	—	—	—	744	744
Dividends on common stock	—	—	(181,076)	—	(181,076)
Balance, December 31, 2014	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 981,868</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 347,717</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 496</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,330,082</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Northern Natural Gas Company
Statements of Cash Flows
(Amounts in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 150,275	\$ 150,671
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	69,719	65,847
Amortization of deferred financing costs	323	308
Deferred income taxes	104,711	79,933
Other, net	2,797	8,513
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and other assets	(9,766)	(17,782)
Inventories	(1,460)	(1,585)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	12,191	(7,417)
Gas balancing activities	579	5,589
Accrued property, income and other taxes	(32,382)	(19,624)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>296,987</u>	<u>264,453</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(239,235)	(141,540)
Plant removal costs	(7,478)	(3,070)
Other, net	—	108
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>(246,713)</u>	<u>(144,502)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends on common stock	(181,076)	(80,000)
Proceeds from redemption of promissory notes from BHE	80,000	—
Issuance of promissory notes by BHE	(25,000)	—
Other	—	(10)
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>(126,076)</u>	<u>(80,010)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(75,802)	39,941
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	122,703	82,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 46,901</u>	<u>\$ 122,703</u>
Supplemental Disclosure:		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 42,880	\$ 44,186
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ 27,263</u>	<u>\$ 35,840</u>
Non-cash investing transactions-		
Accruals related to property, plant and equipment additions	<u>\$ 46,623</u>	<u>\$ 23,679</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Northern Natural Gas Company

Notes to Financial Statements

(1) Organization and Operations

Northern Natural Gas Company (the "Company") is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"), a holding company that owns subsidiaries principally engaged in the energy business. BHE is a consolidated subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway"). The Company owns the largest interstate natural gas pipeline system in the United States, as measured by pipeline miles, which reaches from southern Texas to Michigan's Upper Peninsula (the "System"). The System, which is interconnected with many interstate and intrastate pipelines in the national grid system, consists of two operationally integrated systems. Its traditional end-use and distribution market area in the northern part of its system, referred to as the Market Area, includes points in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Michigan and Illinois. Its natural gas supply and delivery service area in the southern part of its system, referred to as the Field Area, includes points in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The Company primarily transports and stores natural gas for utilities, municipalities, gas marketing companies, industrial and commercial users and other end-users. The System consists of 14,700 miles of natural gas pipelines, including 6,300 miles of mainline transmission pipelines and 8,400 miles of branch and lateral pipelines, with a Market Area design capacity of 5.7 billion cubic feet ("Bcf") per day and a Field Area delivery capacity of 1.7 Bcf per day to the Market Area. Additionally, the Company has three underground natural gas storage facilities and two liquefied natural gas storage peaking units that have a total firm service and operational storage cycle capacity of over 73 Bcf and 2.0 Bcf per day of peak delivery capability. The System is configured with approximately 2,300 active receipt and delivery points which are integrated with the facilities of local distribution companies ("LDC"). Many of the Company's LDC customers are part of combined utilities that also use natural gas as a fuel source for electric generation. The Company delivers over 0.9 trillion cubic feet of natural gas to its customers annually.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company has no subsidiaries and does not hold a controlling financial interest in any other entity. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. These estimates include, but are not limited to, the effects of regulation; unbilled revenue; income taxes; valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities, including derivative contracts; long-lived asset recovery; asset retirement obligations ("AROs"); and accounting for contingencies. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the Financial Statements. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through March 30, 2015, which is the date the audited Financial Statements were available to be issued.

Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with authoritative guidance for regulated operations, which recognizes the economic effects of regulation. Accordingly, the Company is required to defer the recognition of certain costs or income if it is probable that, through the ratemaking process, there will be a corresponding increase or decrease in future regulated rates. Regulatory assets and liabilities are established to reflect the impacts of these deferrals.

The Company continually evaluates the applicability of the guidance for regulated operations and whether its regulatory assets and liabilities are probable of inclusion in future regulated rates by considering factors such as a change in the regulator's approach to setting regulated rates from cost-based ratemaking to another form of regulation, other regulatory actions or the impact of competition that could limit the Company's ability to recover its costs. The Company believes the application of the guidance for regulated operations is appropriate and its existing regulatory assets and liabilities are probable of inclusion in future regulated rates. The evaluation reflects the current political and regulatory climate at the federal level. If it becomes no longer probable that the deferred costs or income will be included in future regulated rates, the related regulatory assets and liabilities will be written-off to net income, returned to customers or re-established as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI").

Fair Value Measurements

As defined under GAAP, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants in the principal market or in the most advantageous market when no principal market exists. Adjustments to transaction prices or quoted market prices may be required in illiquid or disorderly markets in order to estimate fair value. Different valuation techniques may be appropriate under the circumstances to determine the value that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction. Market participants are assumed to be independent, knowledgeable, able and willing to transact an exchange and not under duress. Nonperformance or credit risk is considered in determining fair value. Considerable judgment may be required in interpreting market data used to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, estimates of fair value presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current or future market exchange.

Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in securities with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements or other contractual provisions. Restricted amounts are included in other current assets and other assets on the Balance Sheets.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are stated at the outstanding principal amount, net of an estimated allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the Company's assessment of the collectibility of amounts owed to the Company by its customers. This assessment requires judgment regarding the ability of customers to pay or the outcome of any pending disputes. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the allowance for doubtful accounts totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and is included in accounts receivable, net on the Balance Sheets.

Transportation Imbalances

Shippers schedule their volumes into the Company's System with subsequent deliveries to various markets. Imbalance receivables from and payables to shippers are created when receipts to the System from shippers vary from deliveries off the System, excluding quantities retained by the pipeline for fuel. Receipts and deliveries from third parties in connection with balancing and other gas service contracts also result in imbalances. Such imbalances are valued at contractual or market rates and recorded as transportation and exchange gas receivables or payables on the Balance Sheets with offsetting entries to cost of gas and liquids sales on the Statements of Income. The imbalances cause offsetting changes in the volumes of system balancing gas, which are priced at contractual or market rates, and are recorded as adjustments to system gas balances in property, plant and equipment, net on the Balance Sheets and to cost of gas and liquids sales on the Statements of Income. Settlement of imbalances occurs in accordance with the contractual terms of the agreements and timing of delivery of gas based on operational conditions.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of materials and supplies, which mainly include replacement parts used in the periodic overhaul of gas compressor units and materials for construction, operation and maintenance and are stated at average cost.

Derivatives

The Company employs a number of different derivative contracts, which may include forward gas purchase and gas sale contracts and gas price commodity and basis swaps to manage price risk for natural gas. Derivative contracts are recorded on the Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchases or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. Derivative balances reflect offsetting permitted under master netting agreements with counterparties.

Commodity derivatives used in normal business operations that are settled by physical delivery, among other criteria, are eligible for and may be designated as normal purchases or normal sales. Normal purchases or normal sales contracts are not marked-to-market and settled amounts are recognized as operating revenue or cost of gas and liquids sales on the Statements of Income.

For the Company's derivatives not designated as hedging contracts, the settled amount is generally includable in regulated rates. Accordingly, the net unrealized gains and losses associated with interim price movements on contracts that are accounted for as derivatives and probable of inclusion in regulated rates are recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities. For the Company's derivatives not designated as hedging contracts and for which changes in fair value are not recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities, unrealized gains and losses are recognized on the Statements of Income as operating revenue for sales contracts and cost of gas and liquids sales and operating and maintenance for purchase contracts and natural gas and fuel swap contracts.

For the Company's derivatives designated as hedging contracts, the Company formally assesses, at inception and thereafter, whether the hedging contract is highly effective in offsetting changes in the hedged item. The Company formally documents hedging activity by transaction type and risk management strategy.

Changes in the estimated fair value of a derivative contract designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge, to the extent effective, are included on the Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity as AOCI, net of tax, until the contract settles and the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The Company discontinues hedge

accounting prospectively when it has determined that a derivative contract no longer qualifies as an effective hedge, or when it is no longer probable that the hedged forecasted transaction will occur. When hedge accounting is discontinued because the derivative contract no longer qualifies as an effective hedge, future changes in the estimated fair value of the derivative contract are charged to earnings. Gains and losses related to discontinued hedges that were previously recorded in AOCI will remain in AOCI until the contract settles and the hedged item is recognized in earnings, unless it becomes probable that the hedged forecasted transaction will not occur at which time associated deferred amounts in AOCI are immediately recognized in earnings.

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

General

Additions to property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. The Company capitalizes all construction-related material, direct labor and contract services, as well as indirect construction costs, which include debt and equity allowance for funds used during construction ("AFUDC") on rate base assets. The cost of additions and betterments are capitalized, while costs incurred that do not improve or extend the useful lives of the related assets are generally expensed. The Company is permitted to earn a return on the cost of its rate base assets as well as recover these costs through depreciation expense over the useful lives of the assets.

Depreciation and amortization are computed by applying the composite or straight-line method based on either estimated useful lives or mandated recovery periods as prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"). Depreciation studies are completed by the Company to determine the appropriate group lives, net salvage and group depreciation rates. These studies are reviewed and rates are ultimately approved by the FERC. Under the composite method when property, plant and equipment is retired, the original cost of the property retired is charged to accumulated depreciation and amortization, net of salvage and removal costs. For general plant, the original cost of the property retired is charged to accumulated depreciation and amortization at the end of the depreciable lives of the asset vintages. Retirement gains or losses are not included in income except in the case of sales of operating units.

The Company capitalizes debt and equity AFUDC, which represents the cost of debt and equity funds necessary to finance the construction of regulated facilities, as a component of property, plant and equipment, with offsetting credits to the Statements of Income. AFUDC is computed based on guidelines set forth by the FERC.

AFUDC on borrowed funds totaled \$1.2 million and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is included in interest expense, net on the Statements of Income. AFUDC on equity funds totaled \$4.4 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is included in other, net on the Statements of Income.

System Gas

Storage base gas and system balancing gas are accounted for utilizing the fixed asset accounting method as prescribed by the FERC. Under this approach, system gas volumes are classified as property, plant and equipment, net and valued at cost. Temporary encroachments upon system gas are valued at contractual or current market prices.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognizes AROs when it has a legal obligation to remove or abandon-in-place an asset upon retirement. The Company's AROs are related to the decommissioning of all offshore Gulf Coast facilities. The fair value of an ARO liability is recognized in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made, and is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset, which is then depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the ARO liability is adjusted for any revisions to the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows (with corresponding adjustments to property, plant and equipment) and for accretion of the ARO liability due to the passage of time. The difference between the ARO liability, the corresponding ARO asset included in property, plant and equipment, net and amounts recovered in regulated rates to satisfy such liabilities is recorded as a regulatory asset or liability.

Impairment

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment, including property, plant and equipment, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable, or the assets are being held for sale. Upon the occurrence of a triggering event, the asset is reviewed to assess whether the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected from the use of the asset plus the residual value from the ultimate disposal exceeds the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amounts, the asset is written down to the estimated fair value and any resulting impairment loss is reflected on the Statements of Income. The impacts of regulation are considered when evaluating the carrying value of rate base assets.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from customers is recognized as natural gas is delivered or services are provided. Revenue recognized includes billed and unbilled amounts. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, unbilled revenue was \$7.9 million and \$8.0 million, respectively, and is included in accounts receivable, net on the Balance Sheets. The Company's transportation and storage revenue is primarily derived from fixed reservation charges based on contractual quantities and regulated rates. The remaining revenue, consisting primarily of commodity charges, is based on contractual rates and estimated usage based on scheduled quantities. Differences between scheduled quantities and actual measured quantities are reflected in revenue during the following month and historically have been immaterial.

The Company is subject to FERC regulations and, accordingly, certain revenue collected may be subject to possible refunds upon final FERC orders in pending regulated rate proceedings. The Company may record revenue that is subject to refund based on its best estimates of the final outcomes of such proceedings and other third party regulatory proceedings, advice of counsel and estimated total exposure, as well as collection and other risks. The Company had no earned revenue subject to refund for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its United States federal income tax return. Consistent with established regulatory practice, the Company's provision for income tax expense has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its respective currently payable or receivable income taxes are remitted to or received from BHE.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are based on differences between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using estimated income tax rates expected to be in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities that are associated with components of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are charged or credited directly to OCI. Other changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are included as a component of income tax expense. Valuation allowances are established for certain deferred income tax assets where realization is not likely.

In determining the Company's income taxes, management is required to interpret complex income tax laws and regulations, which includes consideration of regulatory implications imposed by the FERC. The Company's income tax returns are subject to continuous examinations by federal, state and local income tax authorities that may give rise to different interpretations of these complex laws and regulations. Due to the nature of the examination process, it generally takes years before these examinations are completed and these matters are resolved. The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the Financial Statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that is more-likely-than-not of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Although the ultimate resolution of the Company's federal, state and local income tax examinations is uncertain, the Company believes it has made adequate provisions for these income tax positions. The aggregate amount of any additional income tax liabilities that may result from these examinations, if any, is not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial results. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits are included in other current assets and other long-term liabilities on the Balance Sheets. Estimated interest and penalties, if any, related to uncertain tax positions are included as a component of income tax expense on the Statements of Income.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, which creates FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and supersedes ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition." The guidance replaces industry-specific guidance and establishes a single five-step model to identify and recognize revenue. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires the entity to disclose further quantitative and qualitative information regarding the nature and amount of revenues arising from contracts with customers, as well as other information about the significant judgments and estimates used in recognizing revenues from contracts with customers. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is not permitted. This guidance may be adopted retrospectively or under a modified retrospective method where the cumulative effect is recognized at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Financial Statements.

In December 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-12, which clarifies which entities qualify for accounting and reporting relief under the Private Company Decision-Making Framework: A Guide for Evaluating Financial Accounting and Reporting for Private Companies. Beginning in 2014, one definition of public business entity will be applicable for new accounting guidance issued by the FASB. ASU 2013-12 does not eliminate the use of multiple definitions in the Accounting Standards Codification Master Glossary, as they will continue to be effective for accounting guidance issued prior to 2014. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2014 and has elected to report as a public business entity. The adoption of this guidance did

not impact the Company's Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, which amends FASB ASC Topic 405, "Liabilities." The amendments in this guidance require an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date as the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay plus any additional amounts the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligor. Additionally, the guidance requires the entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation, as well as other information about those obligations. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2014. The adoption of this guidance did not impact the Company's disclosures included within Notes to Financial Statements.

(3) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following as of December 31 (in thousands):

	Depreciation Rates	2014	2013
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Transmission and other plant	1.5% to 10.0%	\$ 2,924,575	\$ 2,770,484
Storage plant ⁽¹⁾	1.25% to 2.34%	606,541	553,048
Intangible plant ⁽²⁾	4.4% to 20.0%	131,927	127,566
General plant and buildings	2.75% to 10.0%	97,179	97,679
Total operating assets		<u>3,760,222</u>	<u>3,548,777</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		<u>(1,261,708)</u>	<u>(1,264,499)</u>
Net operating assets		2,498,514	2,284,278
Construction work-in-progress		50,284	45,520
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>\$ 2,548,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,329,798</u>

(1) Includes system-gas and market-based underground storage facilities. Recoverable system gas is not depreciated.

(2) Includes costs for capitalized software development, contributions in aid of construction, organization and leasehold improvements.

The Company had gross costs for capitalized software development of \$112.7 million and \$108.0 million and accumulated amortization of \$45.5 million and \$43.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which is included in intangible plant and reflected in property, plant and equipment, net on the Balance Sheets. Capitalized software development costs are amortized at a rate of 4.4%.

The Company had gross costs for capitalized right of use or right of way of \$101.4 million and \$101.5 million and accumulated amortization of \$32.8 million and \$29.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which is included in transmission and other plant and storage plant and reflected in property, plant and equipment, net on the Balance Sheets. Capitalized right of use or right of way costs are amortized at rates ranging from 1.25% to 10.0%.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, depreciation expense of \$59.0 million and \$57.4 million, respectively, and amortization expense of \$9.8 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, were included in depreciation and amortization on the Statements of Income. The Company expects amortization expense to

be \$7.6 million for 2015, \$7.4 million for 2016, \$7.2 million for 2017, \$7.1 million for 2018 and \$7.0 million for 2019.

(4) Regulatory Matters

Regulatory assets represent costs that are expected to be recovered in future regulated rates. The Company's regulatory assets reflected on the Balance Sheets consist of the following as of December 31 (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Remaining Life	2014	2013
Unrealized loss on regulated derivative contracts	8 years	\$ 68,753	\$ 69,338
AROs	8 years	33,372	35,839
Smart pigging and hydrostatic testing costs	7 years	29,769	29,081
Deferred income taxes associated with equity AFUDC ⁽¹⁾	67 years	18,735	16,150
Migration and system upgrade costs	—	—	991
Employee benefit plan ⁽²⁾	12 years	2,279	—
Fuel trackers periodic rate adjustments	—	—	1,868
Other	Various	2,526	3,487
Total regulatory assets		<u>\$ 155,434</u>	<u>\$ 156,754</u>
Reflected as:			
Current assets		\$ 1,043	\$ 2,681
Noncurrent assets		154,391	154,073
Total regulatory assets		<u>\$ 155,434</u>	<u>\$ 156,754</u>

(1) Amortized at the same rate as onshore transmission plant.

(2) Represents amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost that are expected to be included in regulated rates when recognized.

The Company had regulatory assets not earning a return on investment of \$119.9 million and \$116.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Regulatory liabilities represent income to be recognized or amounts to be returned to customers in future periods. The Company's regulatory liabilities reflected on the Balance Sheets consist of the following as of December 31 (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Remaining Life	2014	2013
Employee benefit plan ⁽¹⁾	12 years	\$ 23,242	\$ 23,935
Fuel trackers periodic rate adjustments	1 to 2 years	5,247	—
Other	Various	5,858	1,835
Total regulatory liabilities		<u>\$ 34,347</u>	<u>\$ 25,770</u>

Reflected as:

Current liabilities	\$ 8,750	\$ 1,548
Noncurrent liabilities	25,597	24,222
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 34,347</u>	<u>\$ 25,770</u>

(1) Represents amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost that are to be returned to customers in future periods when recognized.

The Company is developing a new rate recovery mechanism to track and recover one-time capital expenditures made to modernize its Market Area pipeline system. The capital expenditures, up to \$450 million, will retire and replace aging facilities to allow the Company to continue to ensure the reliable, safe and efficient operation of its pipeline system. The capital expenditures are expected to be incurred between 2016 and 2024 with rate recovery to begin the year following the calendar year in which the applicable facility was placed in-service. The rate structure of any such recovery mechanism requires shipper support and approval by the FERC.

(5) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following, including unamortized premiums and discounts, as of December 31 (dollars in thousands):

	Par Value	2014	2013
Long-term debt:			
5.125% Senior Notes, due 2015	\$ 100,000	\$ 99,994	\$ 99,978
5.75% Senior Notes, due 2018	200,000	199,980	199,976
4.25% Senior Notes, due 2021	200,000	199,970	199,966
5.8% Senior Bonds, due 2037	150,000	149,907	149,905
4.1% Senior Bonds, due 2042	250,000	249,584	249,575
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 900,000</u>	<u>\$ 899,435</u>	<u>\$ 899,400</u>

Reflected as:

Current liabilities	\$ 99,994	\$ —
Noncurrent liabilities	799,441	899,400
	<u>\$ 899,435</u>	<u>\$ 899,400</u>

All of the Company's senior notes and bonds are due and payable on their respective maturity dates and none have mandatory prepayment terms.

The Company is prohibited from making distributions in respect of the shares of its capital stock unless, on the date of any such distribution, none of certain specified events of default exist under its senior unsecured debt and either (1) at the time and as a result of such distribution, the ratio of its debt to its total capital does not exceed 0.65 to 1.0 and the ratio of its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, to its interest expense is not less than 2.5 to 1.0, or (2) if the Company is not in compliance with such ratios, its senior unsecured long-term debt rating is at least BBB (or its then equivalent) from Standard and Poor's and Baa2 (or its then equivalent) from Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(6) Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of the following for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Current:		
Federal	\$ (7,307)	\$ 11,945
State	1,660	3,415
	<u>(5,647)</u>	<u>15,360</u>
Deferred:		
Federal	88,333	69,354
State	16,378	10,579
	<u>104,711</u>	<u>79,933</u>
Total	<u>\$ 99,064</u>	<u>\$ 95,293</u>

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense is as follows for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit	4.7	3.7
Effective income tax rate	<u>39.7%</u>	<u>38.7%</u>

The net deferred income tax liability consists of the following as of December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Deferred income tax assets:		
Acquired goodwill	\$ 56,554	\$ 83,700
Regulatory liabilities	9,097	9,469
Net unrealized losses on derivative contracts	27,292	24,525
AROs	12,418	14,050
State carryforwards	9,733	9,951
Other	18,062	19,735
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>133,156</u>	<u>161,430</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(7,487)</u>	<u>(7,715)</u>
Total deferred income tax assets, net	<u>125,669</u>	<u>153,715</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	(654,965)	(583,954)
Regulatory assets	(48,178)	(42,918)
Employee benefits	(9,226)	(9,295)
Other	(1,864)	(904)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	<u>(714,233)</u>	<u>(637,071)</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (588,564)</u>	<u>\$ (483,356)</u>
Reflected as:		
Other current assets	\$ 8,523	\$ 7,382
Deferred income taxes - non-current liability	<u>(597,087)</u>	<u>(490,738)</u>
	<u>\$ (588,564)</u>	<u>\$ (483,356)</u>

The Company did not have federal net operating loss or credit carryforwards as of December 31, 2014. The following table provides the Company's state net operating loss and credit carryforwards and expiration dates as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 46,585
Deferred income taxes on net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 2,777
Expiration dates	2015-2024
Other tax credits	\$ 6,956
Expiration dates	2016-2027

Acquired goodwill resulted from the income tax treatment by the Company's predecessor owners of their January 2002 acquisition of the Company. Acquired goodwill is being amortized for tax purposes through January 2017.

The valuation allowance primarily relates to Nebraska state credit carryforwards that are not expected to be realized.

The United States Internal Revenue Service has effectively settled examination of BHE's income tax returns through December 31, 2009, including components related to the Company. In addition, state jurisdictions have closed examination of BHE's income tax returns through at least February 9, 2006.

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company is a participant in benefit plans sponsored by MidAmerican Energy Company ("MEC"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of BHE. The MidAmerican Energy Company Retirement Plan provides pension benefits for eligible employees ("pension plan") and the MidAmerican Energy Company Welfare Benefit Plan provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees ("other postretirement plan") on behalf of the Company. The Company's contributions to the pension plan and other postretirement plan totaled \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, the Company recorded in other long-term liabilities its portion of the under funded status of the pension plan and in other assets its portion of the over funded status of the other postretirement plan of \$2.3 million and \$23.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, the Company recorded in other assets its portion of the over funded status of the pension plan and other postretirement plan of \$0.5 million and \$23.4 million, respectively. Amounts attributable to the Company were allocated from MEC to the Company in accordance with the intercompany administrative service agreement. Offsetting regulatory assets and liabilities have been recorded related to the amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit costs that will be included in regulated rates.

(8) Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company estimates its ARO liabilities based upon detailed engineering calculations of the amount and timing of the future cash spending for a third party to perform the required work. Spending estimates are escalated for inflation and then discounted at a credit-adjusted, risk-free rate. Changes in estimates could occur for a number of reasons, including plan revisions, inflation and changes in the amount and timing of the expected work.

The Company has concluded that it is legally obligated to remove, or abandon-in-place, its onshore pipeline and related equipment upon the final retirement of the pipeline. While interim removal or abandonment-in-place and replacement of such equipment is probable, the final retirement dates of these assets are not determinable, and therefore, the liabilities for their removal cannot be reasonably estimated. The Company has also identified AROs related to asbestos siding on some of its buildings. Because both the methods of settlement and the timing of the retirements are unknown, the amounts of these obligations cannot be reasonably estimated to determine the fair value of these obligations.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the Company's ARO liabilities for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 35,396	\$ 36,333
Change in estimated costs	(3,267)	(2,291)
Retirements	(2,160)	—
Accretion	1,315	1,354
Ending balance	<u>\$ 31,284</u>	<u>\$ 35,396</u>

The Company's ARO liability relates to the abandonment of pipeline assets located in offshore waters. The change in estimated costs did not impact earnings in 2014 or 2013.

The Company received an order from the FERC on February 7, 2014, approving the Company's request to abandon its Matagorda Offshore Pipeline System. These abandonment costs are reflected above as retirements.

(9) Risk Management and Hedging Activities

The Company is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations in natural gas prices as supply and demand are impacted by, among many other unpredictable items, weather, market liquidity, customer usage, storage and transportation constraints. The Company does not engage in a material amount of proprietary trading activities.

The Company has established a risk management process that is designed to identify, assess, monitor, report, manage and mitigate each of the various types of risk involved in its business. To mitigate a portion of its natural gas price risk, the Company uses commodity derivative contracts generally at fixed prices to hedge natural gas for operational and preferred deferred delivery ("PDD") storage, fuel requirements and other transactions. The Company uses natural gas commodity swaps to hedge the margin on forecasted gas sales and purchases required for operational storage balancing purposes and to hedge the margin on anticipated future PDD storage contracts. The Company uses crude oil and natural gas commodity swaps to hedge the margin on forecasted sales of condensate.

For certain designated markets, certain customers pay a fixed price of \$0.09 per decatherm ("dth") of volumes delivered to purchase compressor fuel and system use gas from the Company. The Company estimates it will be required to purchase an annual average of 1.3 Bcf of natural gas through October 2022 to meet these requirements based on a projected average system requirements factor of 1.4% of volumes delivered. The Company's contracts with these customers provide service through October 2019, with annual renewal options for one customer to continue service through October 2022. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had entered into swap agreements covering the expected contractual requirements through October 2022.

Interest rate risk exists on future debt issuances. The Company manages its interest rate risk by limiting its exposure to variable interest rates primarily through the issuance of fixed-rate long-term debt and by monitoring market changes in interest rates. Additionally, the Company may from time to time enter into interest rate derivative contracts, such as interest rate swaps or locks, to mitigate the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. The Company does not hedge all of its commodity price and interest rate risks, thereby exposing the unhedged portion to changes in market prices.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's accounting policies related to derivatives. Refer to Notes 2 and 10 for additional information on derivative contracts.

The following table, which reflects master netting arrangements and excludes contracts that have been designated as normal under the normal purchases or normal sales exception afforded by GAAP, summarizes the fair value of the Company's derivative contracts, on a gross basis, and reconciles those amounts to the amounts presented on a net basis on the Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities		Total
	Current ⁽¹⁾	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	
As of December 31, 2014					
Not designated as hedging contracts⁽²⁾:					
Commodity assets	\$ 3,134	\$ —	\$ 801	\$ —	\$ 3,935
Commodity liabilities	(1,350)	—	(11,625)	(59,713)	(72,688)
Total	<u>1,784</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(10,824)</u>	<u>(59,713)</u>	<u>(68,753)</u>
Designated as cash flow hedging contracts:					
Commodity assets	—	—	1,017	—	1,017
Commodity liabilities	(195)	—	—	—	(195)
Total	<u>(195)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,017</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>822</u>
Total derivatives - net basis⁽³⁾	<u>\$ 1,589</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9,807)</u>	<u>\$ (59,713)</u>	<u>\$ (67,931)</u>
As of December 31, 2013					
Not designated as hedging contracts⁽²⁾:					
Commodity assets	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 17
Commodity liabilities	(18)	—	(7,553)	(61,784)	(69,355)
Total	<u>(7)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(7,547)</u>	<u>(61,784)</u>	<u>(69,338)</u>
Designated as cash flow hedging contracts:					
Commodity assets	102	—	—	5	107
Commodity liabilities	—	—	(438)	(80)	(518)
Total	<u>102</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(438)</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>(411)</u>
Total derivatives - net basis⁽³⁾	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (7,985)</u>	<u>\$ (61,859)</u>	<u>\$ (69,749)</u>

(1) Current derivative assets are included in other current assets on the Balance Sheets.

(2) The Company's commodity derivatives not designated as hedging contracts are generally included in regulated rates, and as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, a regulatory asset of \$68.8 million and \$69.3 million, respectively, was recorded related to the net derivative liability of \$68.8 million and \$69.3 million, respectively.

(3) The net notional amounts of outstanding commodity derivative contracts with fixed price terms that comprise the mark-to-market values included above is 15 million and 18 million dth of natural gas purchases as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and 1 million and 6 million gallons of crude oil sales as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Not Designated as Hedging Contracts

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the Company's regulatory assets and summarizes the pre-tax gains and losses on commodity derivative contracts recognized in regulatory assets, as well as amounts reclassified to earnings for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 69,338	\$ 68,825
Changes in fair value recognized in regulatory assets	6,249	8,520
Net gains reclassified to operating revenue	83	—
Net losses reclassified to cost of gas and liquids sales	(6,917)	(8,007)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 68,753</u>	<u>\$ 69,338</u>

Designated as Hedging Contracts

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the Company's accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss (pre-tax) and summarizes pre-tax gains and losses on commodity derivative contracts designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges recognized in OCI, as well as amounts reclassified to earnings for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 411	\$ 8
Changes in fair value recognized in OCI	(1,360)	425
Net gains (losses) reclassified to operating revenue	127	(22)
Ending balance	<u>\$ (822)</u>	<u>\$ 411</u>

Realized gains and losses on hedges and hedge ineffectiveness are recognized on the Statements of Income as operating revenue or cost of gas and liquids sales depending upon the nature of the item being hedged. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, hedge ineffectiveness was insignificant. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had cash flow hedges with expiration dates extending through March 2015 and the pre-tax net unrealized gains forecasted to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings over the next twelve months is \$0.8 million.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to counterparty credit risk associated with wholesale energy supply and marketing activities with other utilities, energy marketing companies, financial institutions and other market participants. Credit risk may be concentrated to the extent the Company's counterparties have similar economic, industry or other characteristics and due to direct or indirect relationships among the counterparties. Before entering into a transaction, the Company analyzes the financial condition of each significant wholesale counterparty, establishes limits on the amount of unsecured credit to be extended to each counterparty and evaluates the appropriateness of unsecured credit limits on an ongoing basis. To further mitigate wholesale counterparty credit risk, the Company enters into netting and collateral arrangements that may include margining and cross-product netting agreements and obtain third-party guarantees, letters of credit and cash deposits. If required, the Company exercises rights under these arrangements, including calling on the counterparty's credit support arrangement.

Collateral and Contingent Features

In accordance with industry practice, certain derivative contracts contain credit support provisions that in part base certain collateral requirements on credit ratings for senior unsecured debt as reported by one or more of the three recognized credit rating agencies. These derivative contracts may either specifically provide bilateral rights to demand cash or other security if credit exposures on a net basis exceed specified rating-dependent threshold levels ("credit-risk-related contingent features") or provide the right for counterparties to demand "adequate assurance," or in some cases terminate the contract, in the event of a material adverse change in creditworthiness. These rights can vary by contract and by counterparty. As of December 31, 2014, the Company's credit ratings from the three recognized credit rating agencies were investment grade.

The aggregate fair value of the Company's derivative contracts in liability positions with specific credit-risk-related contingent features totaled \$72.9 million and \$69.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, for which the Company had not posted collateral. If all credit-risk-related contingent features for derivative contracts in liability positions had been triggered as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company would have been required to post \$67.9 million and \$69.7 million, respectively, of collateral. The Company's collateral requirements could fluctuate considerably due to market price volatility, changes in credit ratings, changes in legislation or regulation, or other factors.

(10) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of the Company's cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables and accrued liabilities approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The Company has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 - Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. The Company develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities recognized on the Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements			Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
As of December 31, 2014					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ 4,952	\$ —	\$ (3,363)	\$ 1,589
Money market mutual funds ⁽²⁾	69,846	—	—	—	69,846
	<u>\$ 69,846</u>	<u>\$ 4,952</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (3,363)</u>	<u>\$ 71,435</u>
Liabilities - commodity derivatives	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (72,883)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,363</u>	<u>\$ (69,520)</u>
As of December 31, 2013					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ 124	\$ —	\$ (29)	\$ 95
Money market mutual funds ⁽²⁾	143,145	—	—	—	143,145
	<u>\$ 143,145</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ 143,240</u>
Liabilities - commodity derivatives	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (69,873)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ (69,844)</u>

(1) Represents netting under master netting arrangements.

(2) Amounts are included in cash and cash equivalents, other current assets and other assets on the Balance Sheets. The fair value of these money market mutual funds approximates cost.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchases or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which the Company transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, the Company uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent the Company's estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. The Company bases its forward price curves upon market price quotations, when available, or internally developed and commercial models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations are obtained from independent energy brokers, exchanges, direct communication with market participants and actual transactions executed by the Company. Market price quotations for certain major natural gas and crude oil trading hubs are generally readily obtainable for the applicable term of the Company's outstanding derivative contracts; therefore, the Company's forward price curves for those locations and periods reflect observable market quotes. The estimated fair value of these derivative contracts is a function of underlying forward commodity prices, related volatility, counterparty creditworthiness and duration of contracts. Refer to Note 9 for further discussion regarding the Company's risk management and hedging activities.

The Company's investments in money market mutual funds are accounted for as available-for-sale securities and are stated at fair value. A readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value.

The Company's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Financial Statements. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31 (in thousands):

	2014		2013	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	\$ 899,435	\$ 979,900	\$ 899,400	\$ 927,232

(11) Credit Risk

The Company has a concentration of customers in the electric and gas utility industries, principally in the upper Midwestern states. This concentration of customers may impact the Company's overall exposure to credit risk in that the customer base may be similarly affected by changes in economic, industry, weather or other conditions. The Company's ten largest customers accounted for 63% of its system-wide transportation and storage revenue in 2014.

The following customers accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenues for the years ended December 31 and trade receivables as of December 31:

	Revenue		Accounts Receivable	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Xcel Energy, Inc. ⁽¹⁾	14%	15%	14%	14%
CenterPoint Energy Resources Corporation ⁽²⁾	11	12	16	16
MEC	10	11	10	12

(1) The Company's agreements are with Northern States Power-Minnesota, Northern States Power-Wisconsin, Northern States Power-Generation and Southwestern Public Service Company, subsidiaries of Xcel Energy, Inc.

(2) The Company's agreements are with CenterPoint Energy Minnesota Gas, CenterPoint Energy Services and CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission, subsidiaries of CenterPoint Energy Resources Corporation.

For shippers that have withdrawn gas prior to injection under the Company's deferred delivery services, the Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to those counterparties based upon the value of the gas withdrawn. The balances in transportation and exchange gas receivables were \$14.7 million and \$27.1 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Included in these amounts were balances owed of \$11.6 million and \$20.8 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which were related to the Company's deferred delivery services.

As a general policy, collateral is not required for receivables from creditworthy customers. Customers' financial condition and creditworthiness are regularly evaluated, and historical losses have been minimal. In order to provide protection against credit risk, and as permitted by the terms of the Company's tariff, the Company has, among other alternatives, required customers that lack creditworthiness as defined by the tariff to provide letters of credit, cash security deposits or to establish separate legally restricted escrow funds to be held until these customers' creditworthiness can be demonstrated. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has reflected on the Balance Sheets escrow funds of \$1.9 million and \$3.0 million, respectively,

in other current assets and \$13.3 million and \$12.9 million, respectively, in other assets with offsetting amounts in other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively.

(12) Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Matters

The Company is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. Plaintiffs occasionally seek punitive or exemplary damages. The Company does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its financial results. The Company is also involved in other kinds of legal actions, some of which assert or may assert claims or seek to impose fines, penalties and other costs in substantial amounts and are described below.

The Company's storage gas migrated from its former certificated storage field boundaries near Cunningham, Kansas and was produced on leaseholds held by Nash Oil & Gas, Inc. ("Nash"), L.D. Drilling Company ("LD Drilling"), Val Energy, Inc. ("Val Energy") and Iuka-Carmi Development, LLC. In order to mitigate its losses, the Company initiated the following actions:

- In September 2009, the Company filed an application with the FERC to extend the boundaries of the Cunningham natural gas storage facility. In June 2010, FERC issued an order granting the Company certificate authority to extend the boundaries of the Cunningham natural gas storage facility by 12,320 acres. The Company either acquired leases or purchased the property on 3,696 acres, or 30% of the extension area. In July 2010, the Company filed a complaint in federal district court to acquire the remaining necessary interests by eminent domain. In March 2012, the federal district court judge issued an order granting the Company's motion for preliminary injunction seeking access to the extension area to construct the facilities necessary to implement its containment plan to control the migrating storage gas. Pursuant to the order, the Company deposited security in the form of a cash deposit of \$2.7 million and a bond of \$7.8 million with the federal district court. The federal district court established a three-person compensation commission in September 2012, to determine the value of the interests to be taken. In July 2013, the federal district court judge found the date of taking for the purpose of determining compensation to be March 30, 2012, the date the Company acquired access to the property. In March 2014, the federal district court found that the Company must compensate the defendants for all gas in the extension area, including storage gas. The condemnation panel issued a report in August 2014, recommending a total award of \$7.3 million. Exceptions to the report and replies to these exceptions were filed by the parties in September 2014. The federal district court issued a decision in February 2015, adopting the condemnation panel's recommendations. The federal district court will now conduct a second phase of the condemnation action, during which the federal district court will determine how the condemnation award should be apportioned among the defendants, and whether to assess costs and fees. The Company will consider appealing the condemnation award following entry of final judgment.
- The Company filed a lawsuit in December 2008 against Nash, LD Drilling and Val Energy in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas ("District Court") for nuisance, conversion and unjust enrichment related to the storage gas losses from the June 2010 FERC order through February 2011 after which the third-party wells in the extension area were shut-in. Discovery has been stayed pending the conclusion of the condemnation action discussed above.
- In December 2009, the Company filed a lawsuit in the 13th Judicial District, District Court, Pratt County, Kansas ("Pratt County State District Court") against ONEOK Field Services Company ("ONEOK") and Lumen Energy Corporation ("Lumen") alleging conversion based on their purchase

of the storage gas from the producers. In April 2010, the Pratt County State District Court granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment, finding that the Company does not have title to storage gas that has migrated beyond adjoining property. The Company appealed the decision and in March 2013, the Kansas Supreme Court determined that the Company lost title to storage gas when it migrated and was produced beyond one mile of the storage field certificated boundaries. The case has been remanded for a determination of the Company's recovery of conversion damages from ONEOK and Lumen for storage gas produced after the June 2010 FERC order. In August 2014, the Pratt County State District Court granted the producers' motion for summary judgment, finding the Company did not have a viable conversion claim related to the gas produced after June 2, 2010. The Company filed a motion to modify the summary judgment ruling which was heard in October 2014. A decision is expected in the second quarter of 2015. The proceeds from June 2010 through February 2011 when the wells were shut-in will continue to be held in suspense pending appeal with the Kansas Supreme Court. The Company has valued these amounts at approximately \$4.7 million.

In December 2011, state court petitions were filed against the Company in three counties in Kansas, alleging trespass, nuisance and unjust enrichment, arising out of the migration of the Company's storage gas. The cases were moved to federal district court in Wichita, Kansas in December 2011, at the request of the Company. The case will likely remain stayed pending the outcome of the District Court action against the producers.

While it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of the aforementioned litigation and other contingencies, the Company believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results.

Purchase Obligations

The Company expects to incur significant future capital expenditures to meet increased customer growth and system reliability objectives. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had firm construction commitments of \$18.0 million, primarily related to branch line and compressor replacements. Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of such reviews. Estimates may change significantly at any time as a result of, among other factors, changes in rules and regulations, including environmental; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; load projections; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment, and materials; and the cost and availability of capital. Additionally, the Company has commitments to two of its largest customers to meet minimum levels of incremental capacity requests through 2022 and 2026.

Operating Leases, Easements and Maintenance Contracts

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases primarily for office space and rights-of-way. The minimum payments under these leases as of December 31, 2014 were \$1.5 million, \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million for the years 2015 through 2019, respectively, and \$6.0 million for the total of the years thereafter. These amounts are not reflected on the Balance Sheets. Rent expense on non-cancelable operating leases totaled \$3.8 million and \$4.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and was included in operating and maintenance on the Statements of Income.

(13) Other Related Party Transactions

The Company provided gas transportation, storage and other services to MEC totaling \$60.8 million and \$59.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. MEC provides certain administrative and management services, including executive, financial, legal, human resources, payroll and tax, to the Company. Expenses incurred by MEC and billed to the Company are based on the individual services and expense items provided and were \$6.0 million and \$5.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. MEC also provided electricity and other services to the Company of \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company reimbursed MEC \$60.0 million and \$58.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, for payroll, healthcare benefits and other benefit payments that MEC processed on behalf of the Company.

BHE provides certain administrative and management services, including executive, financial, legal and tax, to the Company. Expenses incurred by BHE and billed to the Company are based on the individual services and expense items provided and were \$1.9 million and \$4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Income tax transactions with BHE resulted in net payments of \$26.9 million and \$35.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had net accounts payable to BHE and certain subsidiaries for intercompany transactions totaling \$0.8 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

The Company provides certain administrative and management services, including executive, financial, commercial, regulatory and legal, to Kern River Gas Transmission Company ("Kern River"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of BHE. The Company billed Kern River \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, for these services.

The Company provides risk management services to Kern River, pursuant to a service agreement dated August 1, 2008. The Company relinquishes all risks, liabilities, losses and profits associated with these risk management services. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company entered into insignificant risk management transactions that settled on behalf of Kern River.

The Company returned an overpayment of \$0.1 million to BNSF Railway Company, an affiliate of the Company, during the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Company possesses demand promissory notes from BHE. The balance of the demand promissory notes as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$175.0 million and \$230.0 million, respectively. The notes contain variable interest rates based on 30-day LIBOR plus a fixed spread per annum. Interest income of \$1.1 million and \$1.4 million was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(14) Other, Net

The Company restructured a contract covering the period of July 2011 through March 2015 related to the ownership of condensate associated with previously owned assets. As a result, the Company recognized \$6.9 million and \$16.0 million of income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(15) Subsequent Events

In January and February 2015, the Company issued demand promissory notes totaling \$50.0 million to BHE.