



Northern Natural Gas Company

**Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
as of and for the
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Northern Natural Gas Company:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Northern Natural Gas Company (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from

fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

April 15, 2026

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

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 29,011
Accounts receivable, net	159,548	167,544
Accounts receivable from affiliate	14,365	15,217
Notes receivable from affiliate	200,000	300,000
Transportation and exchange gas receivables	24,273	24,391
Inventories	108,124	107,833
Income tax receivable	31,546	13,304
Other current assets	32,202	67,102
Total current assets	570,058	724,402
Property, plant and equipment, net	6,332,195	5,766,310
Regulatory assets	234,456	203,054
Other assets	55,578	55,743
Total assets	\$ 7,192,287	\$ 6,749,509
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 67,852	\$ 61,107
Accounts payable to affiliates	7,315	707
Accrued interest	34,757	34,757
Accrued property, income and other taxes	82,683	77,748
Accrued employee expense	19,664	19,912
Transportation and exchange gas payables	25,623	21,882
Other current liabilities	42,075	73,898
Total current liabilities	279,969	290,011
Long-term debt	2,084,094	2,083,692
Regulatory liabilities	362,549	376,018
Deferred income taxes, net	841,434	750,298
Asset retirement obligations	15,884	14,901
Other long-term liabilities	57,097	53,107
Total liabilities	3,641,027	3,568,027
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
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	2,569,391	2,199,613
Total shareholder's equity	3,551,260	3,181,482
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 7,192,287	\$ 6,749,509

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,	
	2025	2024
Operating revenue:		
Transportation	\$ 1,151,875	\$ 1,113,971
Storage	112,003	112,588
Gas, liquids and other sales	38,468	72,741
Total operating revenue	1,302,346	1,299,300
Operating expenses:		
Operations and maintenance	454,684	426,249
Cost of gas and liquids sales	13,391	21,312
Depreciation and amortization	219,974	209,282
Taxes, other than income taxes	85,797	75,116
Total operating expenses	773,846	731,959
Operating income	528,500	567,341
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(91,555)	(89,818)
Interest income	22,783	44,982
Other, net	20,813	20,845
Total other income (expense)	(47,959)	(23,991)
Income before income tax expense	480,541	543,350
Income tax expense	110,763	126,155
Net income	\$ 369,778	\$ 417,195

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>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 1	\$ 981,868	\$ 2,282,418	\$ 3,264,287
Net income	—	—	417,195	417,195
Common stock dividends	—	—	(500,000)	(500,000)
Balance, December 31, 2024	1	981,868	2,199,613	3,181,482
Net income	—	—	369,778	369,778
Balance, December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 981,868</u>	<u>\$ 2,569,391</u>	<u>\$ 3,551,260</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,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 369,778	\$ 417,195
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	219,974	209,282
Amortization of debt issuance costs	440	407
Deferred income taxes	75,730	20,529
Other, net	(7,792)	(17,572)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and other assets	(10,129)	5,881
Inventories	(291)	(21,914)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(4,309)	12,729
Accrued property, income and other taxes	(13,308)	18,009
Gas balancing activities	(11,351)	7
Net cash flows from operating activities	618,742	644,553
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(772,739)	(545,270)
Reimbursement of capital expenditures, net of refunds	24,010	22,231
Issuance of affiliate notes receivable	(370,000)	(885,000)
Proceeds from repayment of affiliate notes receivable	470,000	785,000
Purchases of marketable securities	(580)	(1,483)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	4,792	1,659
Net cash flows from investing activities	(644,517)	(622,863)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	495,217
Common stock dividends	—	(500,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities	—	(4,783)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(25,775)	16,907
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	48,425	31,518
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 22,650	\$ 48,425
Supplemental Disclosure:		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 93,725	\$ 79,662
Non-cash investing transactions:		
Accruals related to property, plant and equipment additions	\$ 49,188	\$ 24,527

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 has investments in a highly diversified portfolio of locally managed and operated businesses principally engaged in the energy industry. BHE is a wholly owned 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 west Texas to Michigan's Upper Peninsula (the "System"). The Company primarily transports and stores natural gas for utilities, municipalities, gas marketing companies and industrial and commercial users. The System consists of two commercial segments. 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 Market Area and Field Area are separated at a Demarcation Point. The System consists of 14,100 miles of natural gas pipelines, including 5,700 miles of mainline transmission pipelines and 8,400 miles of branch and lateral pipelines, with a Market Area design capacity of 6.5 billion cubic feet ("Bcf") per day, a Field Area delivery capacity of 1.7 Bcf per day to the Market Area and 1.5 Bcf per day to the West Texas area and over 95.6 Bcf of working gas capacity in five storage facilities. The System is configured with approximately 2,339 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 delivered over 1.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas to its customers in 2025.

(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; recovery of long-lived assets; asset retirement obligations ("AROs"); income taxes; unbilled revenue; valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities, including derivative contracts; and accounting for loss contingencies. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the Financial Statements.

Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to the regulation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or the "regulator"). The Company's accounting policies and the accompanying Financial Statements conform to GAAP applicable to rate-regulated enterprises and reflect the effects of the ratemaking process. 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 recognized in 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. Alternative 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 when 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 and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist substantially of escrow funds held to provide the Company with protection against customer credit risk. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as presented in the Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 29,011
Restricted cash and cash equivalents in other current assets	14,489	11,867
Restricted cash and cash equivalents in other assets	8,161	7,547
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 22,650</u>	<u>\$ 48,425</u>

Allowance for Credit Losses

Accounts receivable are primarily short-term in nature with stated collection terms of less than one year from the date of origination and are stated at the outstanding principal amount, net of an estimated allowance for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses is based on the Company's assessment of the collectability 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. In measuring the allowance for credit losses for accounts receivable, the Company primarily utilizes credit loss history. However, the Company may adjust the allowance for credit losses to reflect current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that deviate from historical experience. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the allowance for credit losses was insignificant and is included in accounts receivable, net on the Balance Sheets.

Transportation Imbalances

Customers schedule their volumes into the Company's System with subsequent deliveries to various markets. Imbalance receivables from and payables to customers are created when receipts to the System from customers 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.

Derivatives

The Company employs a number of different derivative contracts, which may include forwards, futures, options, swaps and other agreements 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 included 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 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.

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 lower of average cost or market value.

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

General

Additions to property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. The Company capitalizes all construction-related materials, direct labor and contract services, as well as indirect construction costs. Indirect construction costs include capitalized interest, including debt allowance for funds used during construction ("AFUDC"), and equity AFUDC, as applicable to rate-based 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.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method based on either estimated useful lives or mandated recovery periods as prescribed by the 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. The United States Code of Federal Regulations require that when utility property, plant and equipment are retired, the original cost of the property retired be charged to accumulated depreciation and amortization, net of salvage and removal costs.

Negative salvage is incurred when costs of retirement exceed salvage received on materials retired. For assets without a FERC-approved negative salvage provision mechanism, such costs are recorded directly to accumulated depreciation. When a FERC-approved negative salvage rate is in place, differences between negative salvage incurred and amounts recovered through customer rates are recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities. A regulatory asset is recognized when incurred negative salvage exceeds recoveries, while a regulatory liability is recorded when recoveries exceed incurred costs.

Generally, when the Company retires or sells a component of regulated property, plant and equipment, it charges the original cost, net of any proceeds from the disposition, to accumulated depreciation and amortization. Any gain or loss on disposals of all other assets is recorded through earnings.

The Company capitalizes debt and equity AFUDC, represents 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. 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.

AFUDC on borrowed funds totaled \$2.8 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is included in interest expense, net on the Statements of Income. AFUDC on equity funds totaled \$11.4 million and \$14.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is included in other, net on the Statements of Income.

The Company receives monetary contributions from customers that are used to aid in the construction or modification of facilities to be owned by the Company. These contributions received are presented net of refunds in the investing section of the Statements of Cash Flows.

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 perform decommissioning, reclamation or removal activities upon retirement of an asset. 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 when 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 regulated assets. There was no recognized impairments in the periods presented.

Revenue Recognition

The Company uses a single five-step model to identify and recognize revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") upon transfer of control of promised services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

Substantially all of the Company's Customer Revenue is derived from tariff-based transportation and storage arrangements approved by the FERC. These tariff-based revenues have performance obligations to deliver services to customers which are satisfied over time as services are provided.

Revenue recognized is equal to what the Company has the right to invoice as it generally corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance to date and includes billed and unbilled amounts. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, unbilled revenue was \$8.6 million and \$9.7 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, 2025 and 2024.

Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes the Company in its consolidated U.S. federal and Iowa state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, the Company's provision for income taxes has been computed on a stand-alone basis.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are based on differences between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted 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 associated with components of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are charged or credited directly to OCI. Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities associated with certain property-related basis differences and other various differences that the Company deems probable to be passed on to its customers are charged or credited directly to a regulatory asset or liability and will be included in regulated rates when the temporary differences reverse. Other changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are included as a component of income tax expense. Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities attributable to changes in enacted income tax rates are charged or credited to income tax expense or a regulatory asset or liability in the period of enactment. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized.

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 and state 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 to be realized upon ultimate settlement. Although the ultimate resolution of the Company's federal and state 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 impact on the Company's financial results. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits, if any, 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 December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2023-09, Income Taxes Topic 740, "Income Tax—Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures" which requires enhanced disclosures, including specific categories and disaggregation of information in the effective tax rate reconciliation, disaggregated information related to income taxes paid, income or loss from continuing operations before income tax expense or benefit, and income tax expense or benefit from continuing operations. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The Company early adopted this guidance for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2025, under the retrospective method. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements, but did expand the disclosures included within Notes to Financial Statements. Refer to Note 6 for expanded rate reconciliation disclosures and disaggregation of income taxes paid.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Financial Statements and 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⁽¹⁾	2025	2024
Transmission and other plant ⁽²⁾	2.49% to 10.0%	\$ 6,718,116	\$ 6,148,866
Storage plant ⁽³⁾	1.25% to 10.0%	1,067,977	939,172
Intangible plant ⁽⁴⁾	10.0% to 13.0%	216,281	208,246
General plant and buildings	2.75% to 20.0%	160,348	172,741
Total operating assets		8,162,722	7,469,025
Accumulated depreciation and amortization ⁽⁵⁾		(1,979,486)	(1,953,310)
Net operating assets		6,183,236	5,515,715
Construction work-in-progress		148,959	250,595
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>\$ 6,332,195</u>	<u>\$ 5,766,310</u>

(1) Rates effective January 1, 2023, Docket No RP22-1033

(2) Includes gas plant held for future use not depreciated in the amounts of \$6.6 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(3) Includes recoverable system gas that is not depreciated.

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

(5) Excludes transmission negative salvage value, net on plant with FERC approved negative salvage provision rates as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 in the amounts of \$151.1 million and \$122.2 million, respectively. These amounts are included in regulatory assets.

The Company had gross costs for land easements or right of way of \$119.5 million and \$145.3 million and accumulated amortization of \$55.7 million and \$53.0 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 land easements or right of way costs based on surviving life of operating plant are amortized at rates of 1.25% for

storage plant and 2.49% for transmission plant. Capitalized right of way costs with limited term life contracts are amortized over the life of the contract.

The Company had gross costs for capitalized software development of \$172.2 million and \$180.8 million and accumulated amortization of \$81.0 million and \$89.9 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 13.0%.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, depreciation expense of \$190.4 million and \$184.2 million, respectively, and amortization expense of \$29.6 million and \$25.1 million, respectively, were included in depreciation and amortization on the Statements of Income. The Company expects amortization expense to be \$32.5 million for 2026, \$33.0 million for 2027, \$33.4 million for 2028, \$33.5 million for 2029, and \$33.7 million for 2030.

(4) Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Assets

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):

	<u>Remaining Life</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Transmission negative salvage value, net	23 years	\$ 151,064	\$ 122,209
Deferred income taxes associated with equity AFUDC ⁽¹⁾	33 years	37,013	36,930
Employee benefit plan ⁽²⁾	9 years	26,940	24,994
Asset Retirement Obligation	2 years	14,618	15,023
Fuel trackers periodic rate adjustments	1 year	5,897	11,998
Smart pigging and hydrostatic testing costs	2 years	3,377	5,066
Other	1 - 3 years	2,984	305
Total regulatory assets		<u>\$ 241,893</u>	<u>\$ 216,525</u>
Reflected as:			
Other current assets		\$ 7,437	\$ 13,471
Noncurrent regulatory assets		234,456	203,054
Total regulatory assets		<u>\$ 241,893</u>	<u>\$ 216,525</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 \$200.1 million and \$51.6 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Regulatory Liabilities

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):

	<u>Remaining Life</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Excess deferred income taxes ⁽¹⁾	32 years or less	\$ 335,657	\$ 351,063
Employee benefit plan ⁽²⁾	19 years	26,892	24,955
Unrealized gain on derivative contracts	1 year	471	—
Other	1 year	6,037	4,160
Total regulatory liabilities		<u>\$ 369,057</u>	<u>\$ 380,178</u>

Reflected as:

Other current liabilities	\$ 6,508	\$ 4,160
Noncurrent regulatory liabilities	<u>362,549</u>	<u>376,018</u>
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 369,057</u>	<u>\$ 380,178</u>

- (1) Amounts represent income tax liabilities related to tax rate changes on deferred income tax assets and liabilities that the Company deems probable of being reflected in future regulatory rates.
- (2) 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.

In July 2025, the Company filed a general rate case that proposed an overall annual cost-of-service of \$1.6 billion. This is an increase of \$286 million above the cost-of-service filed in its 2022 rate case of \$1.3 billion, largely due to higher depreciation expense and return allowance of \$165 million from increased rate base and an increase in depreciation and negative salvage rates, and increased operations and maintenance expenses of \$96 million. The Company requested increases in various rates, including transportation and storage reservation rates. In January 2026, the FERC approved the Company's filing to implement interim rates effective January 1, 2026, subject to refund and the outcome of hearing procedures.

(5) Long-Term Debt

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

	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Long-term debt:			
5.80% Senior Bonds, due 2037	\$ 150,000	\$ 149,356	\$ 149,316
4.10% Senior Bonds, due 2042	250,000	248,156	248,081
4.30% Senior Bonds, due 2049	650,000	650,472	650,487
3.40% Senior Bonds, due 2051	550,000	540,766	540,533
5.625% Senior Bonds, due 2054	500,000	495,344	495,275
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 2,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,084,094</u>	<u>\$ 2,083,692</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. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, the Company's provision for federal and state income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. Income before income tax expense as reported on the Statements of Income, is all domestic.

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current:		
Federal	\$ 27,906	\$ 83,168
State	7,127	22,458
	<u>35,033</u>	<u>105,626</u>
Deferred:		
Federal	57,537	14,066
State	18,193	6,463
	<u>75,730</u>	<u>20,529</u>
Total	<u>\$ 110,763</u>	<u>\$ 126,155</u>

The following table represents income taxes paid (received), net of refunds, for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Jurisdiction:		
Federal	\$ 42,878	\$ 74,342
State	10,398	10,439
Total ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 53,276</u>	<u>\$ 84,781</u>

(1) Substantially all income taxes paid or (received) by the Company are pursuant to a tax allocation agreement.

Income taxes paid (received), net of refunds exceeded five percent of total income taxes paid (received) in the following jurisdictions (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
State:		
Minnesota ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,574	\$ 5,086

(1) All income taxes paid are pursuant to a tax allocation agreement.

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 (amounts in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	\$ 100,914	21.0 %	\$ 114,103	21.0 %
State income tax, net of federal income tax ⁽¹⁾	20,003	4.2	22,847	4.2
Nontaxable or nondeductible items	546	0.1	460	0.1
Other adjustments:				
Effects of ratemaking ⁽²⁾	(10,746)	(2.2)	(11,257)	(2.1)
Other	46	—	2	—
Effective income tax rate	<u>\$ 110,763</u>	<u>23.1 %</u>	<u>\$ 126,155</u>	<u>23.2 %</u>

(1) State taxes in Iowa and Minnesota made up the majority (greater than 50 percent) of the tax effect in this category.

(2) Effects of ratemaking is attributable to activity associated with excess deferred income taxes.

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

	2025	2024
Deferred income tax assets:		
Regulatory liabilities	\$ 91,361	\$ 94,188
Accrued employee expenses	7,142	7,213
Employee benefits	6,793	6,303
State carryforwards	3,492	3,896
Asset retirement obligations	4,005	3,841
Other	439	593
Total deferred income tax assets	113,232	116,034
Valuation allowance	(1,174)	(1,360)
Total deferred income tax assets, net	112,058	114,674
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	(885,813)	(803,748)
Regulatory assets	(58,410)	(51,029)
Employee benefits	(6,781)	(6,293)
Other	(2,488)	(3,902)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(953,492)	(864,972)
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (841,434)</u>	<u>\$ (750,298)</u>

The Company did not have federal net operating loss or credit carryforwards as of December 31, 2025. The following table provides the Company's state net operating loss, credit carryforwards and expiration dates as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 63,867
Deferred income taxes on net operating loss carryforwards	3,489
Expiration dates	2026-indefinite
Other tax credits	\$ 3
Expiration dates	2026-2027

The valuation allowance primarily relates to Kansas net operating loss carryforwards that are not expected to be realized.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has closed or effectively settled its examination of the Company's income tax returns through December 31, 2013. The statute of limitations for the Company's income tax returns have expired for certain states through December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2013, and for other states through December 31, 2021, except for the impact of any federal audit adjustments.

(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 \$2.0 million and \$1.8 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company recorded in other long-term liabilities its portion of the underfunded status of the pension plan of \$26.9 million and \$25.0 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company reported in other assets its portion of the overfunded status of the other postretirement plan of \$26.9 million and \$25.0 million, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 Company's ARO liability relates to the abandonment of pipeline assets located in offshore waters. The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the Company's ARO liabilities for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 15,234	\$ 14,603
Retirements	(557)	—
Other adjustments	762	81
Accretion	445	550
Ending balance	<u>\$ 15,884</u>	<u>\$ 15,234</u>
Reflected as:		
Other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ 333
Asset retirement obligations	15,884	14,901
Total asset retirement obligations	<u>\$ 15,884</u>	<u>\$ 15,234</u>

(9) 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 financial 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				Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other⁽¹⁾	
<u>As of December 31, 2025:</u>					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ 727	\$ —	\$ (242)	\$ 485
Money market mutual funds	22,650	—	—	—	22,650
Investment funds	20,870	—	—	—	20,870
	<u>\$ 43,520</u>	<u>\$ 727</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (242)</u>	<u>\$ 44,005</u>
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ (256)	\$ —	\$ 242	\$ (14)
<u>As of December 31, 2024:</u>					
Assets:					
Money market mutual funds	\$ 49,632	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 49,632
Investment funds	23,686	—	—	—	23,686
	<u>\$ 73,318</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 73,318</u>
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ (649)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (649)

(1) Represents netting under master netting arrangements.

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 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.

The Company's investments in money market mutual funds and investment funds 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):

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	\$ 2,084,094	\$ 1,723,960	\$ 2,083,692	\$ 1,696,589

(10) 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 10 largest customers accounted for 60% of its system-wide transportation and storage revenue in 2025.

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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
CenterPoint Energy Resources Corporation ⁽¹⁾	12 %	12 %	14 %	16 %
Xcel Energy, Inc. ⁽²⁾	11 %	11 %	8 %	9 %

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

(2) 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.

For customers 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 customers based upon the value of the gas withdrawn. The balances in transportation and exchange gas receivables were \$24.3 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Included in these amounts were balances owed of \$17.5 million and \$18.7 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025 and 2024, the Company has reflected on the Balance Sheets escrow funds of \$14.5 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, in other current assets and \$8.2 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, in other assets with offsetting amounts in other current liabilities and long-term liabilities, respectively.

(11) Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Obligations

The Company expects to incur significant future operating and capital expenditures to meet system reliability objectives. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had firm purchase commitments of \$93.1 million for the year 2026 and no material firm commitments extending past 2026. In addition, the Company expects to incur significant future capital expenditures for increased customer growth including a commitment to one of its largest customers to meet minimum levels of incremental capacity requests that it may elect every two years through 2033. 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.

Easements

The Company has non-cancelable easements with minimum payment commitments as of December 31, 2025 of \$2.5 million, \$2.5 million, \$2.4 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.0 million for the years 2026 through 2030, respectively, and \$9.7 million for the total of the years thereafter.

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.

On March 12, 2021, Vagts Dairy, et al. filed suit against Northern Natural Gas, et al. in Fayette County, Iowa District Court, claiming that the cathodic protection system on Northern Natural Gas' pipeline was causing damage to the dairy farm through "stray voltage." The case went to trial on January 18, 2023, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the amount of \$4.75 million, which was subsequently reduced to \$4.25 million by the presiding judge. Northern Natural Gas appealed the damage award to the Iowa Supreme Court. Oral arguments on the appeal were heard on January 23, 2024. The Iowa Supreme Court issued its opinion on June 21, 2024, affirming the judgment of the Iowa District Court. On June 28, 2024, the Company paid \$5.24 million to satisfy the judgment of \$4.25 million, plus accrued interest and certain court costs awarded the plaintiffs.

(12) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes the Company's Customer Revenue and revenue not considered Customer Revenue ("Other Revenue") (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Customer Revenue:		
Transportation service	\$ 1,151,875	\$ 1,113,971
Storage service	112,003	113,666
Gas, liquids and other sales	38,615	32,711
Total Customer Revenue	1,302,493	1,260,348
Other Revenue ⁽¹⁾	(147)	38,952
Total	<u>\$ 1,302,346</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,300</u>

- (1) Other Revenue consists of revenue recognized in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 815, "Derivative and Hedging" and includes net payments to counterparties for the financial settlement of certain derivative contracts.

Remaining Performance Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue it expects to recognize in future periods related to significant unsatisfied performance obligations for fixed contracts with expected durations in excess of one year as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

Less than 12 months	\$ 1,094,281
More than 12 months	3,405,702
Total	<u>\$ 4,499,983</u>

(13) Other Related Party Transactions

The Company provided gas transportation, storage and other services to MEC totaling \$89.4 million and \$86.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. MEC provides certain administrative and management services to the Company, including executive, financial, legal, human resources, payroll and tax. Expenses incurred by MEC and billed to the Company are based on the individual services and expense items provided and were \$6.9 million and \$6.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. MEC also provided electricity and other services to the Company of \$2.0 million and \$4.0 million for years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company reimbursed MEC \$120.9 million and \$113.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 \$17.3 million and \$21.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Income tax transactions with BHE resulted in net payments of \$53.1 million and \$84.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, \$31.5 million and \$13.5 million, respectively, of the total income tax receivable is due from BHE.

The Company had net accounts payable to BHE and certain subsidiaries for intercompany transactions totaling \$7.3 million and \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company also had accounts receivable from affiliates of \$14.4 million and \$15.2 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company provides certain administrative and management services, including executive, financial, regulatory, legal, information technology, human resources and procurement, to Kern River Gas Transmission Company ("Kern River"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of BHE. The Company billed Kern River \$1.9 million and \$0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, for these services.

In December 2025, the Company completed a purchase of a compressor unit, that will be used in a future project, from Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc., an affiliate, for \$5.3 million.

The Company possesses demand promissory notes from BHE. The balance of the demand promissory notes as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$200.0 million and \$300.0 million, respectively. The notes contain variable interest rates based on 30-day SOFR plus a fixed spread per annum. Interest income of \$20.0 million and \$40.2 million was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(14) Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through April 15, 2026, the date the Financial Statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events that required adjustment to or disclosure in, the Financial Statements, except as noted below.

In January through March of 2026, BHE issued promissory notes totaling \$350.0 million and redeemed promissory notes totaling \$15.0 million.