

PLAINS GP HOLDINGS LP
Form 10-K
February 25, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

or

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

Commission file number 1-36132

PLAINS GP HOLDINGS, L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

90-1005472
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

333 Clay Street, Suite 1600, Houston, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

77002
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(713) 646-4100**

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Class A Shares, Representing Limited Partner Interests	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting Company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the Class A shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant (treating all executive officers and directors of the registrant and holders of 10% or more of the Class A shares outstanding, for this purpose, as if they may be affiliates of the registrant) was approximately \$4.4 billion on June 30, 2014, based on a closing price of \$31.99 per Class A share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

As of February 18, 2015, there were 210,954,074 Class A shares outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

NONE

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PLAINS GP HOLDINGS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-K 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements included in this report, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements incorporating the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, plan, intend and forecast, as well as similar expressions and statements regarding our business strategy, plans and objectives for future operations. The absence of such words, expressions or statements, however, does not mean that the statements are not forward-looking. Any such forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events, based on what we believe to be reasonable assumptions. Certain factors could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from the results or outcomes anticipated in the forward-looking statements. The most important of these factors include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to pay distributions to our Class A shareholders;
- our expected receipt of, and amounts of, distributions from Plains AAP, L.P.;
- failure to implement or capitalize, or delays in implementing or capitalizing, on planned growth projects;
- declines in the volume of crude oil, refined product and NGL shipped, processed, purchased, stored, fractionated and/or gathered at or through the use of our facilities, whether due to declines in production from existing oil and gas reserves, failure to develop or slowdown in the development of additional oil and gas reserves, whether from reduced cash flow to fund drilling or the inability to access capital, or other factors;
- unanticipated changes in crude oil market structure, grade differentials and volatility (or lack thereof);
- environmental liabilities or events that are not covered by an indemnity, insurance or existing reserves;
- fluctuations in refinery capacity in areas supplied by our mainlines and other factors affecting demand for various grades of crude oil, refined products and natural gas and resulting changes in pricing conditions or transportation throughput requirements;
- the effects of competition;

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- the occurrence of a natural disaster, catastrophe, terrorist attack or other event, including attacks on our electronic and computer systems;
- tightened capital markets or other factors that increase our cost of capital or limit our ability to obtain debt or equity financing on satisfactory terms to fund additional acquisitions, expansion projects, working capital requirements and the repayment or refinancing of indebtedness;
- weather interference with business operations or project construction, including the impact of extreme weather events or conditions;
- continued creditworthiness of, and performance by, our counterparties, including financial institutions and trading companies with which we do business;
- maintenance of PAA's credit rating and ability to receive open credit from suppliers and trade counterparties;
- the currency exchange rate of the Canadian dollar;
- the availability of, and our ability to consummate, acquisition or combination opportunities;
- the successful integration and future performance of acquired assets or businesses and the risks associated with operating in lines of business that are distinct and separate from historical operations;
- the effectiveness of our risk management activities;
- shortages or cost increases of supplies, materials or labor;
- the impact of current and future laws, rulings, governmental regulations, accounting standards and statements, and related interpretations;
- non-utilization of our assets and facilities;

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- increased costs, or lack of availability, of insurance;
- fluctuations in the debt and equity markets, including the price of PAA's units at the time of vesting under its long-term incentive plans;
- risks related to the development and operation of our facilities, including our ability to satisfy our contractual obligations to our customers at our facilities;
- factors affecting demand for natural gas and natural gas storage services and rates;
- general economic, market or business conditions and the amplification of other risks caused by volatile financial markets, capital constraints and pervasive liquidity concerns; and
- other factors and uncertainties inherent in the transportation, storage, terminalling and marketing of crude oil and refined products, as well as in the storage of natural gas and the processing, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing of natural gas liquids.

Other factors described herein, as well as factors that are unknown or unpredictable, could also have a material adverse effect on future results. Please read Item 1A Risk Factors. Except as required by applicable securities laws, we do not intend to update these forward-looking statements and information.

PART I

Items 1 and 2. Business and Properties

General

Plains GP Holdings, L.P. (PAGP) is a Delaware limited partnership formed on July 17, 2013 to own an interest in the general partner and incentive distribution rights (IDRs) of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. (PAA), a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership. Although we were formed as a limited partnership, we have elected to be taxed as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. As used in this Form 10-K and unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms Partnership, Plains, PAGP, we, us, our, ours and similar terms refer to GP Holdings, L.P. and its subsidiaries.

Organizational History

We completed our initial public offering (IPO) in October 2013. Immediately prior to completion of our IPO, certain owners of Plains AAP, L.P. (AAP) transferred a portion of their interests in AAP to us, resulting in our ownership of a limited partnership interest in AAP. As of December 31, 2014, we owned a 34.1% limited partner interest in AAP (a 31.8% economic interest), and the remaining limited partner interests in AAP were held by the owners of AAP immediately prior to our IPO (the Legacy Owners). AAP is a Delaware limited partnership that directly owns all of PAA s IDR s and indirectly owns the 2% general partner interest in PAA. AAP is the sole member of PAA GP LLC (PAA GP), a Delaware limited liability company that directly holds the 2% general partner interest in PAA. Plains All American GP LLC (GP LLC) is a Delaware limited liability company that owns the general partner interests in AAP. Also, through a series of transactions prior to our IPO with PAA GP Holdings LLC (our general partner) and the owners of GP LLC, GP LLC s general partner interest in AAP became a non-economic interest and we became the owner of a 100% managing member interest in GP LLC.

PAA is a publicly traded master limited partnership that owns and operates midstream energy infrastructure and provides logistics services for crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGL), natural gas and refined products. The term NGL includes ethane and natural gasoline products as well as products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) such as propane and butane. PAA owns an extensive network of pipeline transportation, terminalling, storage, and gathering assets in key crude oil and NGL producing basins and transportation corridors and at major market hubs in the United States and Canada.

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Partnership Structure and Management

Our general partner manages our operations and activities and is responsible for exercising on our behalf any rights we have as the sole and managing member of GP LLC, including any rights to appoint members to the board of directors of GP LLC. See Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of our General Partner and Corporate Governance. GP LLC has responsibility for managing the business and affairs of PAA and AAP; however, through our rights as the sole and managing member of GP LLC, we effectively control the business and affairs of AAP and PAA. GP LLC employs all domestic officers and personnel involved in the operation and management of PAA and AAP. PAA's Canadian officers and personnel are employed by Plains Midstream Canada ULC (PMC). Our general partner does not receive a management fee or other compensation in connection with its management of our business.

The two charts below show the structure and ownership of PAGP and certain subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 in both a summarized and more detailed format. The first chart depicts PAGP's legal structure in summary format, while the second chart depicts a more comprehensive view of PAGP's legal structure, including ownership and economic interests and shares and units outstanding.

(1) Board appointment rights limited to non-management investors that own greater than 10% interest in AAP.

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(1) PAA holds direct and indirect ownership interests in consolidated operating subsidiaries including, but not limited to, Plains Marketing, L.P., Plains Pipeline, L.P. and PMC.

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(2) PAA holds indirect equity interests in unconsolidated entities including Settoon Towing, LLC (Settoon Towing), White Cliffs Pipeline, LLC (White Cliffs), Eagle Ford Pipeline LLC (Eagle Ford Pipeline), BridgeTex Pipeline Company, LLC (BridgeTex), Butte Pipe Line Company (Butte) and Frontier Pipeline Company (Frontier).

(3) Represents the number of Class A units of AAP (AAP units) for which the Class B units of AAP (referred to herein as the AAP Management Units) would be exchangeable, assuming a conversion rate of approximately 0.925 AAP units for each AAP Management Unit as of December 31, 2014. The AAP Management Units are entitled to certain proportionate distributions paid by AAP.

(4) As of December 31, 2014, we owned 34.1% of the membership interests in our general partner, which percentage corresponds to our ownership percentage of AAP units (34.1%, representing a 31.8% economic interest in AAP, including the dilutive effect of the AAP Management Units).

Our Business

As of December 31, 2014, our only cash-generating assets consisted of 206,933,274 AAP units, which represent a 34.1% limited partner interest in AAP (31.8% economic interest including the dilutive effect of the AAP Management Units). Unless we directly acquire and hold assets or businesses in the future, our cash flows will be generated solely from the cash distributions we receive from AAP. AAP does not own any common units in PAA and currently receives all of its cash flows from distributions on its direct ownership of PAA's IDRs and its indirect ownership of PAA's 2% general partner interest. AAP's ownership of both of these interests entitles it to receive, without duplication:

- 2% of all cash distributed in a quarter until \$0.2250 has been distributed in respect of each common unit of PAA for that quarter;
- 15% of all cash distributed in a quarter after \$0.2250 has been distributed in respect of each common unit of PAA for that quarter;
- 25% of all cash distributed in a quarter after \$0.2475 has been distributed in respect of each common unit of PAA for that quarter;
and
- 50% of all cash distributed in a quarter after \$0.3375 has been distributed in respect of each common unit of PAA for that quarter.

Such amounts do not take into account temporary and permanent reductions in IDR payments that are currently in place in connection with past PAA acquisition activities or that may be implemented with respect to future activities. The cash distributions AAP receives from PAA are tied to (i) PAA's per unit distribution level and (ii) the number of PAA common units outstanding. An increase in either factor (assuming the other factor remains constant or increases) will generally, absent additional IDR reductions, result in an increase in the amount of cash distributions

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AAP receives from PAA, a portion of which we, in turn, receive from AAP. Because the IDRs currently participate at the maximum percentage participation rate, any future growth in distributions we receive from AAP will not result from an increase in the percentage participation rate associated with the IDRs.

Accordingly, our primary business objective is to increase our cash available for distribution to our Class A shareholders through the execution by PAA of its business strategy. In addition, we may facilitate PAA's growth activities through various means, including, but not limited to, modifying PAA's IDRs, making loans, purchasing equity interests or providing other forms of financial support to PAA.

PAA's Business Strategy

PAA's principal business strategy is to provide competitive and efficient midstream transportation, terminalling, storage, processing, fractionation and supply and logistics services to producers, refiners and other customers. Toward this end, PAA endeavors to address regional supply and demand imbalances for crude oil and NGL in the United States and Canada by combining the strategic location and capabilities of its transportation, terminalling, storage, processing and fractionation assets with its extensive supply, logistics and distribution expertise. We believe PAA's successful execution of this strategy will enable it to generate sustainable earnings and cash flow. PAA intends to manage and grow its business by:

- commercially optimizing its existing assets and realizing cost efficiencies through operational improvements;

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- using its transportation (including pipeline, rail, barge and truck), terminalling, storage, processing and fractionation assets in conjunction with its supply and logistics activities to capitalize on inefficient energy markets and to address physical market imbalances, mitigate inherent risks and increase margin;
- developing and implementing growth projects that (i) address evolving crude oil and NGL needs in the midstream transportation and infrastructure sector and (ii) are well positioned to benefit from long-term industry trends and opportunities; and
- selectively pursuing strategic and accretive acquisitions that complement its existing asset base and distribution capabilities.

To a lesser extent, PAA also engages in similar activities for natural gas and refined products,

PAA's Competitive Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths position PAA to successfully execute its principal business strategy:

- *Many of PAA's assets are strategically located and operationally flexible.* The majority of PAA's primary transportation segment assets are in crude oil service, are located in well-established crude oil producing regions and other transportation corridors and are connected, directly or indirectly, with PAA's facilities segment assets. The majority of PAA's facilities segment assets are located at major trading locations and premium markets that serve as gateways to major North American refinery and distribution markets where PAA has strong business relationships. In addition, PAA's assets include pipeline, rail, barge, truck and storage assets, which provide PAA's customers and PAA with significant flexibility and optionality to satisfy demand and balance markets, particularly during a dynamic period of changing product flows.
- *PAA possesses specialized crude oil market knowledge.* We believe PAA's business relationships with participants in various phases of the crude oil distribution chain, from crude oil producers to refiners, as well as PAA's own industry expertise (including PAA's knowledge of North American crude oil flows), provide PAA with an extensive understanding of the North American physical crude oil markets.
- *PAA's supply and logistics activities typically generate a base level of margin with the opportunity to realize incremental margins.* We believe the variety of activities executed within PAA's supply and logistics segment in combination with PAA's risk management strategies provides PAA with a balance that generally affords it the flexibility to maintain a base level of margin in a variety of market conditions (subject to the effects of seasonality). In certain circumstances, PAA is able to realize incremental margins during volatile market conditions.
- *PAA has the evaluation, integration and engineering skill sets and the financial flexibility to continue to pursue acquisition and expansion opportunities.* Since 1998, PAA has completed and integrated over 80 acquisitions with an aggregate purchase price of approximately

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\$11.6 billion. PAA has also implemented expansion capital projects totaling over \$7.8 billion. In addition, considering PAA's investment grade credit rating, liquidity and capital structure, we believe PAA has the financial resources and strength necessary to finance future strategic expansion and acquisition opportunities. As of December 31, 2014, PAA had approximately \$2.6 billion of liquidity available, including cash and cash equivalents and availability under its committed credit facilities, subject to continued covenant compliance.

- *PAA has an experienced management team whose interests are aligned with those of its unitholders.* PAA's executive management team has an average of 30 years industry experience, and an average of 18 years with PAA or its predecessors and affiliates. In addition, through their ownership of common units, indirect interests in PAA's general partner, grants of phantom units and AAP Management Units, PAA's management team has a vested interest in PAA's continued success.

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Our Financial Strategy

Our financial strategy is designed to be complementary to PAA's financial and business strategies. Because our only cash-generating assets consist of our partnership interests in AAP, which currently derives all of its cash flows from PAA's distributions, we intend to maintain a level of indebtedness at AAP such that it will not be material in relation to PAA's adjusted EBITDA or other financial metrics used in the evaluation of its business. As of December 31, 2014, AAP had \$536 million of debt outstanding under its credit facility. In connection with future PAA equity issuances, we expect AAP may fund any capital contribution required to maintain its indirect 2% general partner interest in PAA with credit facility borrowings. We do not anticipate that additional debt associated with these contributions will be material to PAA's consolidated credit profile, as such equity issuances are typically used to pay down existing debt or fund PAA's growth through acquisitions or organic growth opportunities. We would expect to fund direct acquisitions made by us, if any, with a combination of debt and equity.

PAA's Financial Strategy

Targeted Credit Profile

We believe that a major factor in PAA's continued success is its ability to maintain a competitive cost of capital and access to the capital markets. In that regard, PAA intends to maintain a credit profile that it believes is consistent with investment grade credit ratings. PAA has targeted a general credit profile with the following attributes:

- an average long-term debt-to-total capitalization ratio of approximately 50%;
- a long-term debt-to-adjusted EBITDA multiple averaging between 3.5x and 4.0x (Adjusted EBITDA is earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, equity-indexed compensation plan charges, gains and losses from derivative activities and other selected items that impact comparability);
- an average total debt-to-total capitalization ratio of approximately 60%; and
- an average adjusted EBITDA-to-interest coverage multiple of approximately 3.3x or better.

The first two of these four metrics include long-term debt as a critical measure. PAA also incurs short-term debt in connection with its supply and logistics activities that involve the simultaneous purchase and forward sale of crude oil, NGL and natural gas. The crude oil, NGL and natural gas purchased in these transactions are hedged. PAA does not consider the working capital borrowings associated with these activities to be part of its long-term capital structure. These borrowings are self-liquidating as they are repaid with sales proceeds. PAA also incurs short-term debt to fund New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) and Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) margin requirements. In certain market

conditions, these routine short-term debt levels may increase significantly above baseline levels.

For PAA to maintain its targeted credit profile and achieve growth through acquisitions and expansion capital, PAA intends to fund approximately 55% of the capital requirements associated with these activities with equity and cash flow in excess of distributions. From time to time, PAA may be outside the parameters of its targeted credit profile as, in certain cases, these capital expenditures and acquisitions may be financed initially using debt or there may be delays in realizing anticipated synergies from acquisitions or contributions from expansion capital projects to adjusted EBITDA.

PAA's Acquisitions

The acquisition of midstream assets and businesses that are strategic and complementary to PAA's existing operations constitutes an integral component of its business strategy and growth objectives. Such assets and businesses include crude oil, refined products and NGL logistics assets, natural gas storage assets and other energy assets that have characteristics and provide opportunities similar to its existing business lines and enable PAA to leverage its assets, knowledge and skill sets.

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The following table summarizes acquisitions greater than \$200 million that PAA has completed over the past five years (in millions). See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a full discussion regarding acquisition activities.

Acquisition (1)	Date	Description	Approximate Purchase Price (2)
50% Interest in BridgeTex Pipeline Company, LLC (BridgeTex)	Nov-2014	BridgeTex owns a crude oil pipeline that extends from Colorado City, Texas to East Houston	\$ 1,088(3)
US Development Group (USD) Crude Oil Rail Terminals	Dec-2012	Four operating crude oil rail terminals and one terminal under development	\$ 503
BP Canada Energy Company (BP NGL)	Apr-2012	NGL assets located in Canada and the upper-Midwest United States	\$ 1,683(4)
Western Refining, Inc. (Western) Pipeline and Storage Assets	Dec-2011	Multi-product storage facility in Virginia and Crude oil pipeline in southeastern New Mexico	\$ 220(5)
Velocity South Texas Gathering, LLC (Velocity)	Nov-2011	Crude oil and condensate gathering and transportation assets in South Texas (Gardendale Gathering System)	\$ 349
SG Resources Mississippi, LLC (SG Resources)	Feb-2011	Southern Pines Energy Center (Southern Pines) natural gas storage facility	\$ 765(6)
Nexen Holdings U.S.A. Inc. Gathering and Transportation Assets (Nexen)	Dec-2010	Crude oil gathering business and transportation assets in North Dakota and Montana	\$ 229(7)

(1) Excludes PAA's acquisition of all of the outstanding publicly-traded common units of PAA Natural Gas Storage, L.P. (PNG) on December 31, 2013 (referred to herein as the PNG Merger), as we historically consolidated PNG into our financial statements for financial reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). As consideration for the PNG Merger, PAA issued approximately 14.7 million of its common units with a value of approximately \$760 million.

(2) As applicable, the approximate purchase price includes total cash paid and debt assumed, including amounts for working capital and inventory.

(3) Approximate purchase price of \$1.075 billion, net of working capital acquired. PAA accounts for its 50% interest in BridgeTex under the equity method of accounting.

(4) Purchase price includes approximately \$17 million of imputed interest. A prepayment of \$50 million was made during 2011. Approximate purchase price of \$1.192 billion, net of working capital, linefill and long-term inventory acquired.

(5) Includes two transactions with Western.

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- (6) Approximate purchase price of \$750 million, net of cash and other working capital acquired.

- (7) Approximate purchase price of \$170 million, net of cash, inventory and other working capital acquired.

Ongoing Acquisition and Investment Activities

Consistent with its business strategy, PAA is continuously engaged in the evaluation of potential acquisitions, joint ventures and capital projects. As a part of these efforts, PAA often engages in discussions with potential sellers or other parties regarding the possible purchase of or investment in assets and operations that are strategic and complementary to PAA's existing operations. In addition, PAA has in the past evaluated and pursued, and intends in the future to evaluate and pursue, the acquisition of or investment in other energy-related assets that have characteristics and provide opportunities similar to PAA's existing business lines and enable PAA to leverage its assets, knowledge and skill sets. Such efforts may involve participation by PAA in processes that have been made public and involve a number of potential buyers or investors, commonly referred to as "auction" processes, as well as situations in which PAA believes it is the only party or one of a limited number of parties who are in negotiations with the potential seller or other party. These acquisition and investment efforts often involve assets which, if acquired or constructed, could have a material effect on PAA's financial condition and results of operations.

PAA typically does not announce a transaction until after it has executed a definitive agreement. However, in certain cases in order to protect its business interests or for other reasons, PAA may defer public announcement of a transaction until closing or a later date. Past experience has demonstrated that discussions and negotiations regarding a potential transaction can advance or terminate in a short period of time. Moreover, the closing of any transaction for which PAA has entered into a definitive agreement may be subject to customary and other closing conditions, which may not ultimately be satisfied or waived. Accordingly, PAA can give no assurance that its current or future acquisition or investment efforts will be successful. Although PAA expects the acquisitions and investments it makes to be accretive in the long term, PAA can provide no assurance that its expectations will ultimately be realized. See Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to PAA's Business If PAA does not make acquisitions or if it makes acquisitions that fail to perform as anticipated, its future growth may be limited and Acquisitions involve risks that may adversely affect PAA's business.

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PAA's extensive asset base and its relationships with customers provide it with opportunities for organic growth through the construction of additional assets that are complementary to, and expand or extend, its existing asset base. PAA believes that the diversity and balance of its expansion capital project portfolio (i.e., relatively large number of projects that are small to medium sized and spread across multiple geographic regions) reduces its overall exposure to cost overruns, timing delays and other adverse market developments with respect to a particular project or region. PAA's 2015 expansion capital plan is representative of the diversity and balance of its overall project portfolio. The following expansion capital projects are included in PAA's 2015 capital plan as of February 2015:

Basin/Region	Project	2015 Plan Amount (1) (\$ in millions)	Description	Projected In-Service Date
Permian	Permian Basin Area Projects	\$ 365	Multiple projects to increase and expand our pipeline infrastructure in the Permian Basin, including expansion of trunklines into the Delaware Basin and corresponding looping of the Wink-to-Midland segment of our Basin Pipeline	Various, throughout 2015 and 2016
	Cactus Pipeline	85	310 miles of new crude oil pipeline; 250,000 Bbls/d capacity (to be expanded to 330,000 Bbls/d in 2016) from the Permian Basin to the Eagle Ford Pipeline	2015
Central / Mid-Continent	Diamond Pipeline	165	440 miles of new crude oil pipeline; 200,000 Bbls/d capacity from Cushing, OK to the Valero Memphis, TN refinery	2017
	Red River Pipeline	80	Approximately 400 miles of new crude oil pipeline; 150,000 Bbls/d	2016

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capacity from Cushing, OK to
Longview, TX

Cushing Terminal
Expansions

25

Addition of 1.4 million barrels of
storage capacity

2015

West Coast

Line 63 Reactivation

30

Reactivation of 71 miles of idled
pipeline and supporting assets

2015

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Other	Rail Terminal Projects	240	Railcar purchases and projects located in or near St. James, LA and Kerrobert, Canada	2015
	Other Projects	400		
		\$ 1,850		

(1) Represents the portion of the total project cost expected to be incurred during the year. Potential variation to current capital costs estimates may result from (i) changes to project design, (ii) final cost of materials and labor and (iii) timing of incurrence of costs due to uncontrollable factors such as permits, regulatory approvals and weather.

Global Petroleum Market Overview

Crude oil and NGL are two primary components of the world petroleum market, and world economic growth is a major driver of such market. The challenging global economic climate of the last several years resulted in continued uncertainty in the petroleum market. Over the last six months of 2014, global production growth outpaced global consumption growth resulting in lower energy prices. Currently, the United States and Canada comprise 5% of the world's population, generate approximately 20% of the world's petroleum production, and consume approximately 23% of the world's petroleum production. The table below depicts historical and projected production and consumption of liquid fuels for the United States and Canada and the rest of the world and is derived from the EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015 (see EIA website at www.eia.doe.gov):

	2011	Annual Liquids Production (1)			Projected		Δ from 2011
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2014
		(in millions of barrels per day)					
Production (Supply)							
U.S. & Canada	13.7	15.0	16.5	18.3	19.3	20.0	4.6
Rest of the World	74.2	74.8	73.7	73.8	73.7	73.5	(0.4)
Total (2)	87.9	89.8	90.2	92.2	93.0	93.5	4.3
Consumption (Demand)							
	2011	Annual Liquids Consumption (1)			Projected		Δ from 2011
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2014
		(in millions of barrels per day)					
U.S. & Canada	21.2	20.8	21.4	21.4	21.7	21.8	0.2
Rest of the World	67.3	68.3	69.1	70.0	70.7	71.6	2.7
Total (2)	88.5	89.1	90.5	91.4	92.4	93.4	2.9
U.S. & Canada Production as % of World Production (2)	16%	17%	18%	20%	21%	21%	4%
U.S. & Canada Consumption as % of							
World Consumption (2)	24%	23%	24%	23%	23%	23%	0%
Net U.S. & Canada (Consumption) (2)	(7.4)	(5.8)	(4.8)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(1.8)	4.4
	(0.6)	0.6	(0.3)	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.3

Global Supply/Demand
Balance

- (1) The 2014 amounts are derived from the EIA's Short-Term Energy Outlook.

- (2) Amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

For the period from 2011 through 2014, global liquids production increased 4.3 million barrels per day while global liquids consumption only increased 2.9 million barrels per day. U.S. and Canadian production growth of 4.6 million barrels per day during this period has not only offset a 0.4 million barrels per day decline in production for the rest of the world but also has supplied the 2.9 million barrels per day increase in global demand. This surge in liquids production without a commensurate increase in demand has led to a near to medium-term supply imbalance, which has further led to a reduction in benchmark petroleum prices. The lower prices are leading producers to scale back capital programs, which we believe should ultimately slow down the supply growth and contribute toward bringing the markets back to equilibrium.

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Crude Oil Market Overview

The definition of a commodity is a mass-produced unspecialized product and implies the attribute of fungibility. Crude oil is typically referred to as a commodity; however, it is neither unspecialized nor fungible. The crude slate available to U.S. and world-wide refineries consists of a substantial number of different grades and varieties of crude oil. Each crude oil grade has distinguishing physical properties. For example, specific gravity (generally referred to as light or heavy), sulfur content (generally referred to as sweet or sour) and metals content, along with other characteristics, collectively result in varying economic attributes. In many cases, these factors result in the need for such grades to be batched or segregated in the transportation and storage processes, blended to precise specifications or adjusted in value.

The lack of fungibility of the various grades of crude oil creates logistical transportation, terminalling and storage challenges and inefficiencies associated with regional volumetric supply and demand imbalances. These logistical inefficiencies are created as certain qualities of crude oil are indigenous to particular regions or countries. Also, each refinery has a distinct configuration of process units designed to handle particular grades of crude oil. The relative yields and the cost to obtain, transport and process the crude oil drives the refinery's choice of feedstock. In addition, from time to time, natural disasters and geopolitical factors such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, inclement weather, labor strikes, refinery disruptions, embargoes and armed conflicts may impact supply, demand, transportation and storage logistics.

Our assets and our business strategy are designed to serve our producer and refiner customers by addressing regional crude oil supply and demand imbalances that exist in the United States and Canada. The nature and extent of these imbalances change from time to time as a result of a variety of factors, including regional production declines and/or increases; refinery expansions, modifications and shut-downs; available transportation and storage capacity; and government mandates and related regulatory factors.

Over the last five years, one of the most significant developments impacting the crude oil market has been the rapid growth in North American crude oil production. As a result of advances in horizontal drilling and completion technology over the last several years and their application to various large scale resource plays, certain historical trends have been reversed as domestic crude oil supplies have increased substantially and have the potential to continue to increase if supported by crude oil prices. Increased production has come from both mature producing areas such as the Rockies, the Permian Basin in West Texas and the Mid-Continent region, as well as from less mature, but rapidly growing areas such as the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas and the Bakken Shale in North Dakota. As a result, North American liquids production increased 4.6 million barrels per day or 34% between 2011 and 2014, with the increases coming primarily from Canada, the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas, the Permian Basin in West Texas and the Bakken Shale in North Dakota. Actual and anticipated production increases in all of these regions have strained existing transportation, terminalling and downstream infrastructure. These changes have resulted in significant alterations to historical patterns of crude oil movements among regions of the U.S.

In addition to overall production growth, significant shifts in the type and location of crude oil being produced from these regions have resulted in additional strains on existing infrastructure. Notably, the increase in domestic production of light sweet crude oil is inconsistent with the sizeable, multi-year investments made by a number of U.S. refining companies in order to expand their capabilities to process heavier, sour grades of crude oil. This divergence between readily available supplies of light sweet crude oil and increased refinery demand for heavy sour crude oil has begun to cause differentials between crude oil grades and qualities to change relative to historical levels and become more dynamic and volatile. This increase in light sweet crude oil production has also resulted in a decrease in foreign imports of light sweet crude oil into the U.S., particularly into the Gulf Coast, which has caused the international producers of such lighter crudes to seek alternative markets in other parts of the world. These previously imported barrels have been absorbed by the rest of the world until recently, when total liquids supply began increasing faster than demand.

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Since reaching a multi-year low in 2009, U.S. net refinery inputs of crude oil have slowly increased to a level of 15.8 million barrels per day for the twelve month period ended November 2014, which approximates the levels achieved during 2005 and 2006. Although domestic demand for petroleum products from end users has declined from peak levels in 2004-2007 and the increased use of ethanol for blending in gasoline has further negatively impacted refinery demand for crude oil, the attractive export market for refined products and access to discounted domestic crude oil has driven the increased refinery demand. Domestic production growth has also led to lower use of imported crude oil by U.S. refineries, a meaningful change in a multi-year trend where foreign imports of crude oil tripled over an approximately 23-year period from 1985-2007. The EIA is currently forecasting a continued gradual decline in foreign crude imports from current levels, which is attributable to increased domestic production and increased supply from other liquid products, including ethanol and biodiesel.

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The table below shows the overall domestic petroleum consumption projected through 2016 and is derived from the EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015 (see EIA website at www.eia.doe.gov). We believe these trends will be subject to significant variation from time to time due to a number of factors, including the level of domestic production volumes and infrastructure limitations, which impact pricing, and geopolitical developments.

	Actual (1) 2014	2015 (In millions of barrels per day)	Projected (1) 2016
Supply			
Domestic Crude Oil Production	8.6	9.3	9.5
Net Imports - Crude Oil from Canada	3.2	3.4	3.4
Net Imports - Crude Oil from Other	3.8	3.0	2.9
Other (Supply Adjustment/Stock Change)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crude Oil Input to Domestic Refineries	15.8	15.9	16.0
Net Product Imports / (Exports)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)
Supply from Renewable Sources	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other - (NGL Production, Refinery Processing Gain)	4.1	4.5	4.8
Total Domestic Petroleum Consumption	19.1	19.3	19.4

(1) Amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

As illustrated in the table above, while expected to decline, imports of foreign crude oil and other petroleum products are still expected to play a major role in achieving a balanced U.S. market on an aggregate basis. However, because of the substantial number of different grades and varieties of crude oil and their distinguishing physical and economic properties and the distinct configuration of each refinery's process units, significant logistics infrastructure and services are required to balance the U.S. market on a region by region basis.

By way of illustration, the Department of Energy segregates the United States into five Petroleum Administration Defense Districts (PADDs), which are used by the energy industry for reporting statistics regarding crude oil supply and demand. The table below sets forth supply, demand and shortfall information for each PADD for the twelve months ended November 2014 and is derived from information published by the EIA (see EIA website at www.eia.doe.gov):

Petroleum Administration Defense District (in millions of barrels per day) (1)	Regional Supply	Refinery Demand	Supply Shortfall
PADD I (East Coast)	0.0	1.1	(1.0)
PADD II (Midwest)	1.7	3.5	(1.9)
PADD III (South)	5.1	8.2	(3.1)
PADD IV (Rockies)	0.6	0.6	0.0
PADD V (West Coast)	1.1	2.4	(1.3)
Total U.S.	8.6	15.8	(7.3)

(1) Amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

Overall, volatility of multiple aspects of the crude oil market, including absolute price, market structure and grade and location differentials, has increased over time and we expect volatility to continue. Some factors that we believe are causing and will continue to cause volatility in the market include:

- continued development of North American resource plays;
- fluctuations in international supply and demand related to the economic environment, geopolitical events and armed conflicts;
- regional supply and demand imbalances and changes in refinery capacity and specific capabilities;
- significant fluctuations in absolute price as well as grade and location differentials;

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- political instability in critical producing nations; and
- policy decisions made by various governments around the world attempting to navigate energy challenges.

The complexity and volatility of the crude oil market creates opportunities to solve the logistical inefficiencies inherent in the business. The combination of (i) a significant increase in North American production volumes, (ii) a change in crude oil qualities and related differentials and (iii) high utilization of existing pipeline and terminal infrastructure has stimulated multiple industry initiatives to build new pipeline and terminal infrastructure, convert certain pipeline assets to alternative service or reverse flows and expand the use of trucks, rail and barges for the movement of crude oil and condensate.

Processed Condensate Market

During 2014, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) clarified that processed condensate may be eligible to export if certain criteria are met. In response to our request for clarification, the BIS issued a letter to us stating that the distillation processes employed by PAA at its Gardendale facility satisfies the conditions of the BIS to convert lease condensate into an exportable petroleum product. Per the EIA, lease condensate production (which the EIA generally defines as light liquid hydrocarbons recovered from lease separators or field facilities) has risen from 488,000 barrels per day in 2009 to 852,000 barrels per day in 2013 through the development of the domestic unconventional resource plays. Texas currently yields approximately one-half of the U.S. lease condensates per the EIA.

Refined Products Market Overview

After transport to a refinery, crude oil is processed into different petroleum products. These refined products fall into three major categories: transportation fuels such as motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil (diesel fuel and jet fuel); finished non-fuel products such as solvents, lubricating oils and asphalt; and feedstocks for the petrochemical industry such as naphtha and various refinery gases. Demand is greatest for transportation fuels, particularly motor gasoline and diesel.

The characteristics of the gasoline produced depend upon the setup of the refinery at which it is produced. Gasoline characteristics are also impacted by other ingredients that may be blended into it, such as ethanol and octane enhancers. The performance of the gasoline must meet strictly defined industry standards and environmental regulations that vary based on season and location.

After crude oil is refined into gasoline and other petroleum products, the products are distributed to consumers or sent further downstream for additional processing in petrochemical or specialty chemical facilities. The majority of products are shipped by pipeline to storage terminals near consuming areas, and then loaded into trucks for delivery to gasoline stations and end users. Products that are used as feedstocks are typically transported by pipeline or barges to chemical plants.

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Demand for refined products has generally been affected by price levels, economic growth trends, conservation, fuel efficiency mandates and, to a lesser extent, weather conditions. From 2011 through November 2014, petroleum consumption has remained relatively flat averaging approximately 18.8 million barrels per day. During this period, as production from domestic resource plays increased, less expensive alternative crude sources have provided domestic refineries with a competitive advantage. This has allowed refineries to increase crude runs from lows of 13.7 million barrels per day in February 2011 to highs of 16.5 million barrels per day in July 2014 with the incremental refined products produced primarily going to export markets. The increased domestic refinery runs combined with flat domestic demand has allowed the U.S. to become a net exporter of refined products versus a historical net importer. Refined product imports decreased from 3.2 million barrels per day in 2005 to an average of approximately 1.7 million barrels per day for the 12 months ended November 2014. Conversely, refined product exports increased from approximately 1.1 million barrels per day in 2005 to 3.1 million barrels per day for the 12 months ended November 2014.

NGL Market Overview

NGL primarily includes ethane, propane, normal butane, iso-butane, and natural gasoline, and is derived from natural gas production and processing activities as well as crude oil refining processes. LPG primarily includes propane and butane, which liquefy at moderate pressures thus making it easier to transport and store such products as compared to ethane. NGL refers to all NGL products including LPG when used in this document.

NGL Demand. Individual NGL products have varying uses. Described below are the five basic NGL components and their typical uses:

- *Ethane.* Ethane accounts for the largest portion of the NGL barrel and substantially all of the extracted ethane is used as feedstock in the production of ethylene, one of the basic building blocks for a wide range of plastics and other chemical products. When ethane recovery from a wet natural gas stream is uneconomic, ethane is left in the natural gas stream, subject to pipeline specifications.

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- *Propane.* Propane is used as heating fuel, engine fuel and industrial fuel, for agricultural burning and drying and also as petrochemical feedstock for the production of ethylene and propylene.
- *Normal butane.* Normal butane is principally used for motor gasoline blending and as fuel gas, either alone or in a mixture with propane, and feedstock for the manufacture of ethylene and butadiene, a key ingredient of synthetic rubber. Normal butane is also used as a feedstock for iso-butane production and as a diluent in the transportation of heavy crude oil and bitumen, particularly in Canada.
- *Iso-butane.* Iso-butane is principally used by refiners to produce alkylates to enhance the octane content of motor gasoline.
- *Natural Gasoline.* Natural gasoline is principally used as a motor gasoline blend stock, a petrochemical feedstock, or as diluent in the transportation of heavy crude oil and bitumen, particularly in Canada.

NGL Supply. The bulk (approximately 78%) of the United States NGL supply comes from gas processing plants, which separate a mixture of NGL from the dry gas (primarily methane). The NGL mix (also referred to as Y Grade) is then either fractionated at the processing site into the five individual NGL components (known as purity products), which may be transported, stored and sold to end use markets or transported as a Y-Grade to a regional fractionation facility.

The majority of gas processing plants in the United States are located along the Gulf Coast, in the West Texas/Oklahoma area, the Marcellus and Utica region and in the Rockies region. In Canada, the vast majority of the processing capacity is located in Alberta, with a much smaller (but increasing) amount in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

NGL products from refineries represent approximately 18% of the United States supply and are by-products of the refinery conversion processes. Consequently, they have generally already been separated into individual components and do not require further fractionation. NGL products from refineries are principally propane, with lesser amounts of butane, refinery naphthas (products similar to natural gasoline) and ethane. Due to refinery maintenance schedules and seasonal demand considerations, refinery production of propane and butane varies on a seasonal basis.

NGL is also imported into certain regions of the United States from Canada and other parts of the world (approximately 4% of total supply). NGL (primarily propane) is also exported from certain regions of the United States.

NGL Transportation and Trading Hubs. NGL, whether as a mixture or as purity products, is transported by pipelines, barges, railcars and tank trucks. The method of transportation used depends on, among other things, the resources of the transporter, the locations of the production points and the delivery points, cost-efficiency and the quantity of product being transported. Pipelines are generally the most cost-efficient mode of transportation when large, consistent volumes of product are to be delivered.

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The major NGL infrastructure and trading hubs in North America are located at Mont Belvieu, Texas; Conway, Kansas; Edmonton, Alberta; and Sarnia, Ontario. Each of these hubs contains a critical mass of infrastructure, including fractionators, storage, pipelines and access to end markets, particularly Mont Belvieu.

NGL Storage. NGL must be stored under pressure to maintain a liquid state. The lighter the product (e.g., ethane), the greater the pressure that must be maintained. Large volumes of NGL are stored in underground caverns constructed in salt or granite. Product is also stored in above ground tanks. Natural gasoline can be stored at relatively low pressures in tankage similar to that used to store motor gasoline. Propane and butane are stored at much higher pressures in steel spheres, cylinders, bullets, salt caverns or other configurations. Ethane is stored at very high pressures, typically in salt caverns. Storage is especially important for NGL as supply and demand can vary materially on a seasonal basis.

NGL Market Outlook. The growth of shale based production in both traditional and new producing areas has resulted in a significant increase in NGL supplies from gas processing plants over the past several years. This has driven extensive expansion and new development of midstream infrastructure in Canada, the Bakken, Marcellus/Utica, and throughout Texas.

The growth of production in non-traditional producing regions has shifted regional basis relationships and the creation of new logistics and infrastructure opportunities. Growing NGL production has meant expansion into new markets, through exports or increased petrochemical demand. The continuation of a relatively low ratio of North American gas and NGL prices to world-wide crude oil prices will mean North American NGL can continue to be competitive on a world scale, either as feedstock for North American based manufacturing or export to overseas markets. In addition to substantially increased exports, a portion of the increased supply of NGL will be absorbed by the domestic petrochemical sector as low-cost feed stocks, as the North American petrochemical industry has enjoyed a supply cost advantage on a world scale.

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While a short term price drop may stunt production growth, the fundamentals of an accessible resource base and improved midstream infrastructure should mean producers can continue to develop the most economic new supply and be ready to go back to rapid growth as prices recover. The NGL market is, among other things, expected to be driven by:

- the absolute prices of NGL products and their prices relative to natural gas and crude oil;
- drilling activity and wet natural gas production in developing liquids-rich production areas;
- production growth/decline rates of wet natural gas in established supply areas;
- available processing, fractionation, storage and transportation capacity;
- infrastructure development costs and timing as well as development risk sharing;
- the cost of acquiring rights from producers to process their gas;
- petro-chemical demand;
- diluent requirements for heavy Canadian oil;
- international demand for NGL products;
- regulatory changes in gasoline specifications affecting demand for butane;
- refinery shut downs;

- alternating needs of refineries to store and blend NGL;
- seasonal shifts in weather; and
- inefficiencies caused by regional supply and demand imbalances.

As a result of these and other factors, the NGL market is complex and volatile, which, along with expected market growth, creates opportunities to solve the logistical inefficiencies inherent in the business.

Natural Gas Storage Market Overview

North American natural gas storage facilities provide a staging and warehousing function for seasonal swings in demand relative to supply, as well as an essential reliability cushion against disruptions in natural gas supply, demand and transportation by allowing natural gas to be injected into, withdrawn from or warehoused in such storage facilities as dictated by market conditions. Natural gas storage serves as the shock absorber that balances the market, serving as a source of supply to meet the consumption demands in excess of daily production capacity and a warehouse for gas production in excess of daily demand during low demand periods.

Overall market conditions for natural gas storage have been challenging during the last several years, driven by a variety of factors, including (i) increased natural gas supplies due to production from shale resources, (ii) a shift from Gulf of Mexico production to Northeast production causing less concern over disruptions from tropical weather, (iii) increased availability of storage capacity, (iv) a reduction in overall market depth due to various companies exiting the physical gas marketing business and (v) lower basis differentials in certain regions due to expansion and improved connectivity of natural gas transportation infrastructure over the last five years.

Longer term, we believe several factors will contribute to meaningful growth in North American natural gas demand that will bolster the market need for and the commercial value of natural gas storage. These fundamental factors include (i) exports of North American volumes of LNG, (ii) construction of new gas-fired power plants, (iii) sustained fuel switching from coal to natural gas among existing power plants and (iv) growth in base-level industrial demand. As a result, we remain optimistic about the intermediate- to long-term intrinsic value of our natural gas storage assets.

Projected seasonal spreads for the next few years reflect a directionally similar picture to the challenging market conditions we have experienced during most of the past few years. Continuation of these unfavorable market conditions will adversely impact our hub services activities as well as the rates our customers are willing to pay for firm storage services with respect to new capacity under construction and existing capacity upon expirations of existing storage agreements.

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Description of Segments and Associated Assets

Under GAAP, we consolidate AAP and PAA and its subsidiaries. We currently have no separate operating activities apart from those conducted by PAA. As such, our segment analysis, presentation and discussion is the same as that of PAA, which conducts its operations through three segments Transportation, Facilities and Supply and Logistics. Accordingly, any references to we, our, and similar terms describing assets, business characteristics or other related matters are references to assets, business characteristics or other matters involving PAA's assets and operations. We have an extensive network of pipeline transportation, terminalling, storage and gathering assets in key crude oil and NGL producing basins and transportation corridors and at major market hubs in the United States and Canada. The map below highlights our more significant assets (including certain assets under construction or development) as of December 31, 2014:

Following is a description of the activities and assets for each of our three business segments.

Transportation Segment

Our transportation segment operations generally consist of fee-based activities associated with transporting crude oil and NGL on pipelines, gathering systems, trucks and barges. We generate revenue through a combination of tariffs, third-party pipeline capacity agreements and other transportation fees. Our transportation segment also includes equity earnings from our investments in Settoon Towing and the White Cliffs, Eagle Ford, BridgeTex, Butte and Frontier pipeline systems, in which we own interests ranging from 22% to 50%. We account for these investments under the equity method of accounting.

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As of December 31, 2014, we employed a variety of owned or, to a much lesser extent, leased long-term physical assets throughout the United States and Canada in this segment, including approximately:

- 17,800 miles of active crude oil and NGL pipelines and gathering systems;
- 29 million barrels of active, above-ground tank capacity used primarily to facilitate pipeline throughput;
- 800 trailers (primarily in Canada); and
- 149 transport and storage barges and 72 transport tugs through our interest in Settoon Towing.

The following is a tabular presentation of our active crude oil and NGL pipeline assets in the United States and Canada as of December 31, 2014, grouped by geographic location:

Region / Pipeline and Gathering Systems (1)	System Miles	2014 Average Net Barrels per Day (2) (in thousands)
<u>United States Crude Oil Pipelines</u>		
Permian Basin		
Basin / Mesa / Sunrise	682	733
BridgeTex (3)	408	14
Permian Basin Area Systems	2,838	765
Permian Basin Subtotal	3,928	1,512
South Texas/Eagle Ford		
Eagle Ford Area Systems	470	227
Western		
All American	138	37
Line 63 / Line 2000	342	122
Other	122	101
Western Subtotal	602	260
Rocky Mountain		
Bakken Area Systems	1,025	149
Salt Lake City Area Systems	969	136
White Cliffs (3)	1,054	30
Other	1,304	111
Rocky Mountain Subtotal	4,352	426

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Gulf Coast		
Capline (3)	631	152
Other	915	340
Gulf Coast Subtotal	1,546	492
Central		
Mid-Continent Area Systems	2,345	348
Other	280	102
Central Subtotal	2,625	450
United States Total	13,523	3,367
Canada		
Crude Oil Pipelines:		
Manito	561	47
Rainbow	842	112
Rangeland	1,233	65
South Saskatchewan	346	62
Other	198	113
Crude Oil Pipelines Subtotal	3,180	399
NGL Pipelines:		
Co-Ed	632	58
Other	430	128
NGL Pipelines Subtotal	1,062	186
Canada Total	4,242	585
Grand Total	17,765	3,952

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- (1) Ownership percentage varies on each pipeline and gathering system ranging from approximately 20% to 100%.
- (2) Represents average volume for the entire year attributable to our interest. Volumes associated with assets employed through acquisitions or expansion capital represent total volumes (attributable to our interest) for the number of days we employed the assets divided by the number of days in the year.
- (3) Pipelines operated by a third party.

United States Pipelines

Permian Basin

Basin Pipeline System. We own an 87% undivided joint interest in and are the operator of the Basin pipeline system. The Basin system is a primary route for transporting crude oil from the Permian Basin (in west Texas and southern New Mexico) to Cushing, Oklahoma, for further delivery to Mid-Continent and Midwest refining centers. The Basin system also serves as the initial movement for transporting crude oil from the Permian Basin to the Gulf Coast through connections to other carriers at Colorado City, Texas and Wichita Falls, Texas. The Basin system accommodates three primary movements of crude oil: (i) barrels that are shipped from Jal, New Mexico to the West Texas markets of Wink/Hendrick and Midland; (ii) barrels that are shipped from Midland to connecting carriers at Colorado City or Wichita Falls; and (iii) barrels that are shipped from Jal, Midland, Colorado City and Wichita Falls to connecting carriers at Cushing.

The Basin system is an approximate 520-mile mainline, telescoping crude oil system with a system capacity ranging from approximately 240,000 barrels per day to 450,000 barrels per day (approximately 208,800 barrels per day to 392,000 barrels per day attributable to our interest) depending on the segment. System throughput (as measured by tariff volumes) was 498,000 barrels per day (attributable to our interest) during 2014. Throughput volumes are measured at different points across the 520-mile pipeline and barrels can enter and leave the system moving through a short or long segment. The Basin system is subject to tariff rates regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The system also includes approximately 6 million barrels of tankage.

In 2014, we completed a project to increase capacity on the segment from Jal to Wink/Hendrick from approximately 144,000 barrels per day to 240,000 barrels per day (approximately 125,000 barrels per day to 208,800 barrels per day attributable to our interest). We are currently constructing an extension of the Basin system, which will include looping the Wink to Midland segment of the system. This project is expected to be complete in 2015.

Mesa Pipeline System. We own a 63% undivided interest in and are the operator of the Mesa pipeline system, which transports crude oil from Midland to a refinery at Big Spring, Texas and to connecting carriers at Colorado City. The Mesa system is an 80-mile mainline with a system capacity of up to 400,000 barrels per day (approximately 252,000 barrels per day attributable to our interest). System throughput (as measured by tariff volumes) was 227,000 barrels per day (attributable to our interest) during 2014.

Sunrise Pipeline. We own and operate the Sunrise pipeline system, which extends from Midland to connecting carriers at Colorado City, Texas. Construction of this 82-mile crude oil pipeline was completed during 2014. The Sunrise pipeline was placed in service in December 2014, with an initial capacity of 250,000 barrels per day.

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BridgeTex Pipeline. In November 2014, we acquired a 50% interest in BridgeTex, which is the entity that owns the BridgeTex pipeline, a newly constructed 20-inch crude oil pipeline with a capacity of 300,000 barrels per day that extends 408 miles from Colorado City in West Texas to East Houston. At Colorado City, the BridgeTex pipeline is connected to our Basin and Sunrise pipeline systems. Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P. (MMP) owns the remaining 50% interest in BridgeTex and serves as the operator of the BridgeTex pipeline. BridgeTex has entered into a long term capacity lease agreement with MMP whereby its shippers will have access to capacity on the Texas City Leg, the section of the pipeline system that runs from Houston to Texas City, and the related Houston area refinery complex.

Permian Basin Area Systems. We operate wholly owned systems of 2,838 miles that aggregate receipts from wellhead gathering lines and bulk truck injection locations into a combination of 4- to 16-inch diameter trunk lines for transportation and delivery into the Basin system at Jal, Wink and Midland as well as our terminal facilities in Midland. During 2014, we completed construction of several projects servicing the South Spraberry area, including a new 20-inch, 62-mile crude oil pipeline with up to 200,000 barrels of takeaway capacity from the South Midland Basin to source crude oil to the Longhorn pipeline at Crane. This line will also connect to our Cactus pipeline at McCamey when the Cactus pipeline is placed into service in 2015. For 2014, combined throughput on the Permian Basin area systems totaled an average of 765,000 barrels per day.

In 2013 and 2014, we announced several new projects to increase and expand our Permian Basin infrastructure over the next few years to support expected crude oil production growth. In January 2015, we placed into service 40 miles of pipeline with 100,000 barrels per day of pipeline capacity from Monahans to Crane, Texas to supply volumes to the Longhorn pipeline as well as our Cactus pipeline when it is placed into service in 2015. Our Cactus pipeline will be a new 310-mile crude oil pipeline extending from McCamey to Gardendale, Texas and is expected to initially provide approximately 250,000 barrels per day of additional takeaway capacity from the Permian Basin. Pumping equipment will be added in 2016, which will bring the total capacity of the pipeline to approximately 330,000 barrels per day. The remainder of our projects in the area are expected to be completed in stages throughout 2015 and 2016. See Expansion Capital Projects for additional information.

South Texas/Eagle Ford Area

Eagle Ford Area Systems. We own a 100% interest in and are the operator of several gathering systems that feed into our Gardendale Station, and we also own a 50% interest in and are the operator of the Eagle Ford joint venture pipeline. These Eagle Ford Area Systems consist of 470 miles of pipeline that service increasing production in the Eagle Ford shale play of South Texas and include approximately 2 million barrels of operational storage capacity across the system. The system serves the Three Rivers and Corpus Christi, Texas refineries and other markets via marine terminal facilities at Corpus Christi, as well as the Houston market via Enterprise Products Partners L.P.'s (Enterprise) connection at Lyssy in Wilson County, Texas. For 2014, total average throughput on our Eagle Ford Area Systems was 227,000 barrels per day (attributable to our interest).

In 2013, we and Enterprise announced an expansion of the Eagle Ford joint venture pipeline. This project will increase the pipeline's capacity to 470,000 barrels per day by constructing a new 20-inch pipeline between Gardendale (where it will connect to our Cactus pipeline) and Three Rivers, Texas. This expansion also includes the construction of an additional 2 million barrels of operational storage capacity across the system. Additionally, in 2014 we announced the construction of a 70 mile, 20-inch pipeline from Three Rivers to Corpus Christi, and the expansion of pumping capabilities at Three Rivers. Combined, these projects will loop the entire Eagle Ford joint venture pipeline from Gardendale to Corpus Christi, and increase the total system capacity to over 600,000 barrels per day. These expansions are supported by long term production commitments. These projects are expected to be completed in 2015. See Expansion Capital Projects for additional information.

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In 2014, Plains and Enterprise announced a project to construct a new condensate gathering system with approximately 55 miles of gathering and trunkline pipeline that will connect Karnes County and Live Oak County production areas to the Three Rivers, Texas terminal. Included in the gathering system will be over 500,000 barrels of operational storage at Three Rivers. This construction is expected to be completed in 2015. See Expansion Capital Projects for additional information.

Western

All American Pipeline System. We own and operate the All American pipeline system. The All American pipeline system is a common carrier crude oil pipeline system that transports crude oil produced from two outer continental shelf, or OCS, fields offshore California via connecting pipelines to refinery markets in California. The system receives crude oil from ExxonMobil's Santa Ynez field at Las Flores and receives crude oil from the Freeport-McMoRan-operated Point Arguello field at Gaviota. The system terminates at our Emidio Station. Between Gaviota and our Emidio Station, the All American pipeline interconnects with our San Joaquin Valley Gathering System, Line 2000 and Line 63, as well as other third party intrastate pipelines. The system is subject to tariff rates regulated by the FERC.

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A portion of our transportation segment profit on Line 63 and Line 2000 is derived from the pipeline transportation business associated with the Santa Ynez and Point Arguello fields and fields located in the San Joaquin Valley. Volumes shipped from the OCS are expected to decline.

Line 63. We own and operate the Line 63 system. The Line 63 system is an intrastate common carrier crude oil pipeline system that transports crude oil produced in the San Joaquin Valley and California OCS to refineries and terminal facilities in the Los Angeles Basin and in Bakersfield. The Line 63 system consists of a 144-mile trunk pipeline, originating at our Kelley Pump Station in Kern County, California and terminating at our West Hynes Station in Long Beach, California. The trunk pipeline has a capacity of approximately 110,000 barrels per day. The Line 63 system includes five miles of distribution pipelines in the Los Angeles Basin, with a throughput capacity of approximately 144,000 barrels per day, and approximately 140 miles of gathering pipelines in the San Joaquin Valley, with an average throughput capacity of approximately 72,000 barrels per day. We also have approximately 1 million barrels of storage capacity on this system. These storage assets are used primarily to facilitate the transportation of crude oil on the Line 63 system. For 2014, combined throughput on Line 63 totaled an average of 48,000 barrels per day.

During 2009, a 71-mile segment of Line 63 was temporarily taken out of service to allow for certain repairs and realignments to be performed. Line 63 volumes are currently being redirected from the north end of this out-of-service segment to the parallel Line 2000. The product is then batched along Line 2000 until it is re-injected into the active portion of Line 63, which is south of the out-of-service segment, for subsequent delivery to customers. This temporary pipeline segment closure and redirection of product has not impacted our normal throughput levels on this line. We have commenced a project to place this idle segment into service, which we expect to complete in 2015. In December 2014, we commenced receipts on Line 63 of crude oil from our rail terminal at Bakersfield.

Line 2000. We own and operate Line 2000, an intrastate common carrier crude oil pipeline that originates at our Emidio Pump Station (part of the All American Pipeline system) and transports crude oil produced in the San Joaquin Valley and California OCS to refineries and terminal facilities in the Los Angeles Basin. Line 2000 is an approximately 130-mile, 20-inch trunk pipeline with a throughput capacity of approximately 130,000 barrels per day. During 2014, throughput on Line 2000 (excluding Line 63 volumes) averaged 74,000 barrels per day.

Rocky Mountain

Bakken Area Systems. We own and operate several gathering systems and pipelines that service crude oil production in Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota, and we also own a 22% interest in the Butte pipeline. These Bakken Area systems consist of 1,025 miles of pipeline, with total average throughput for 2014 of 149,000 barrels per day.

Salt Lake City Area Systems. We operate the Salt Lake City and Wahsatch pipeline systems, in which we own interests of between 75% and 100%. These systems include interstate and intrastate common carrier crude oil pipeline systems that transport crude oil produced in the U.S. Rocky Mountain region and Canada to refiners in Salt Lake City, Utah and to other pipelines at Ft. Laramie, Wyoming. These pipeline systems consist of 680 miles of pipelines and approximately one million barrels of storage capacity. These systems have a maximum throughput capacity of (i) approximately 20,000 barrels per day from Wamsutter, Wyoming to Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, (ii) approximately 49,000 barrels per day from Wamsutter, Wyoming to Wahsatch, Utah and (iii) approximately 120,000 barrels per day from Wahsatch, Utah to Salt Lake City, Utah. For 2014, throughput on these systems (excluding Frontier Pipeline) in total averaged 128,000 barrels per day.

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Also included in the Salt Lake City Area systems is our 22% interest in Frontier pipeline, an interstate common carrier crude oil pipeline that consists of a 289-mile trunk pipeline with a maximum throughput capacity of 79,000 barrels per day. Frontier pipeline originates in Casper, Wyoming and delivers crude oil into the Wahsatch Pipeline System. For 2014, throughput on Frontier averaged 8,000 barrels per day (attributable to our interest).

White Cliffs Pipeline. We own an approximate 36% interest in the White Cliffs pipeline, a 12-inch common carrier, crude oil pipeline that originates in Platteville, Colorado and terminates in Cushing, Oklahoma. Rose Rock Midstream, L.P. serves as the operator of the pipeline. For 2014, throughput on White Cliffs pipeline averaged approximately 30,000 barrels per day (attributable to our interest). In August 2014, a White Cliffs pipeline expansion project that increased total system capacity from 76,000 barrels per day to 150,000 barrels per day was completed.

Cowboy Pipeline. We are currently developing the Cowboy pipeline, a 12-inch, 27-mile pipeline that will provide 65,000 barrels per day of capacity from Cheyenne, Wyoming to our rail loading facility near Carr, Colorado. The Cowboy pipeline project includes construction of a new terminal at Cheyenne with approximately 600,000 barrels of tank capacity for pipeline operation and storage. See Expansion Capital Projects for additional information.

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Gulf Coast

Capline Pipeline System. The Capline pipeline system, in which we own an aggregate undivided joint interest of approximately 54%, is a 631-mile, 40-inch mainline crude oil pipeline originating in St. James, Louisiana, and terminating in Patoka, Illinois. Marathon Pipeline LLC serves as the operator of the pipeline. Capline has direct connections to a significant amount of crude production in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, it has two active docks capable of handling approximately 600,000-barrel tankers and is connected to the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port and our St. James terminal and transports various grades of crude oil to PADD II. Total designed operating capacity is approximately 1.1 million barrels per day of crude oil, of which our attributable interest is approximately 600,000 barrels per day. Throughput on our interest averaged 152,000 barrels per day during 2014.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Capline owners (including us) announced that the owner group is conducting a study to evaluate alternatives for the Capline pipeline system given the decreasing demand for South to North crude oil movements in North America. The study is expected to be completed in early 2015. Any change in the service offered by Capline would require the approval of all three owners, and there can be no assurance that the study will identify any actionable alternatives or that any alternative identified in the study will be pursued.

Pascagoula Pipeline. We own and operate the Pascagoula pipeline, a 41-mile crude oil pipeline that was placed in service in April 2014. The Pascagoula pipeline originates at our Ten Mile facility in Alabama and extends to a refinery on the Gulf Coast. Additionally, we have approximately 1.2 million barrels of storage capacity at our Ten Mile facility that supports the operational needs of this pipeline system. Throughput on the system averaged 79,000 barrels per day during 2014.

Central

Mid-Continent Area Systems. We own and operate pipeline systems that source crude oil from the Cleveland Sand, Granite Wash and Mississippian/Lime resource plays of Western and Central Oklahoma, Southwest Kansas and the eastern Texas Panhandle. These systems consist of 2,345 miles of pipeline with transportation and delivery into and out of our terminal facilities at Cushing. For 2014, combined throughput on the Mid-Continent Area systems totaled an average of 348,000 barrels per day.

In 2014, we completed construction of a 113-mile extension of our existing Oklahoma crude oil pipeline and associated gathering system to service increasing production from producing areas in Western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. This new Western Oklahoma pipeline provides up to 75,000 barrels per day of new takeaway capacity from Reydon, Oklahoma to our existing Orion station in Major County, Oklahoma.

Included in the Mid-Continent Area systems is our Mississippian Lime pipeline, which was placed into service in August 2013 to service crude oil production in Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas and to provide crude oil transportation to our terminal facilities at Cushing. During 2014, we completed two extensions of the Mississippian Lime pipeline. Throughput on the Mississippian Lime pipeline averaged 71,000 barrels per day during 2014.

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We are currently developing the Diamond pipeline, a 20-inch, 440-mile long pipeline that will provide 200,000 barrels per day of capacity from our Cushing, Oklahoma terminal to the Valero Memphis, Tennessee refinery. The Diamond pipeline project is underpinned by a long term shipper agreement with Valero and a related contract for storage and terminalling services at our Cushing terminal. We expect to complete the Diamond pipeline in 2017. Valero holds an option until January 2016 to become a partner in the Diamond pipeline and purchase a 50 percent interest.

Also under development is the Red River pipeline, which will be a 16-inch pipeline with a takeaway capacity of 150,000 barrels per day extending from Cushing, Oklahoma to Longview, Texas. The Red River pipeline is supported by long term shipper commitments and is expected to be completed in 2016. See [Expansion Capital Projects](#) for additional information regarding our Mid-Continent area pipeline projects.

Canada Pipelines

Crude Oil Pipelines

Manito. We own a 100% interest in the Manito heavy oil system. This 561-mile system is comprised of the Manito pipeline, the North Saskatchewan (North Sask) pipeline and the Bodo/Cactus Lake pipeline. Each system consists of a blended crude oil line and a parallel diluent line that delivers condensate to upstream blending locations. The North Sask pipeline is 84 miles in length and originates near Turtleford, Saskatchewan and terminates in Dulwich, Saskatchewan. The Manito pipeline includes 339 miles of pipeline, and the mainline segment originates at Dulwich and terminates at Kerrobert, Saskatchewan. The Bodo/Cactus Lake pipeline is 138 miles long and originates in Bodo, Alberta and also terminates at our Kerrobert storage facility. The Kerrobert storage and terminalling facility is connected to the Enbridge pipeline system and can both receive and deliver heavy crude oil from and to the Enbridge pipeline system. For 2014, 47,000 barrels per day of crude oil were transported on the Manito system.

Rainbow System. We own a 100% interest in the Rainbow system. The Rainbow system is comprised of (i) a 480-mile, 20-inch to 24-inch mainline crude oil pipeline with a throughput capacity of approximately 220,000 barrels per day that extends from the Norman Wells Pipeline connection in Zama, Alberta to Edmonton, Alberta and has 174 miles of associated gathering pipelines and (ii) a 188-mile, 10-inch pipeline to transport diluent north from Edmonton, Alberta to our Nipisi truck terminal in Northern Alberta that

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has a capacity of 40,000 barrels per day. Total average throughput during 2014 on the Rainbow system was 112,000 barrels per day.

We are currently developing the Indigo pipeline, which will consist of two pipelines, a diluent line and a blend line, both approximately 80 miles in length. The diluent line will be a 12-inch pipeline that will transport diluent from our Rainbow system at Nipisi to the Peace River, Alberta area. The blend line will be a 24-inch pipeline that will deliver blended heavy crude oil from the Peace River, Alberta area to our Rainbow system. Construction is subject to regulatory approval, obtaining rights-of-way and satisfaction of other contractual provisions. The Indigo pipeline is underpinned by a long-term contract and is expected to be in service in 2017; however, the project may be delayed or terminated by the committed shipper based on certain completion dates and investment considerations, subject to full cost reimbursement to us.

Rangeland System. We own a 100% interest in the Rangeland system. The Rangeland system consists of a 670 mile, 8-inch to 16-inch mainline pipeline and 563 miles of 3-inch to 8-inch gathering pipelines. The Rangeland system transports NGL mix, butane, condensate, light sweet crude oil and light sour crude oil either north to Edmonton, Alberta or south to the U.S./Canadian border near Cutbank, Montana, where it connects to our Western Corridor system. Total average throughput during 2014 on the Rangeland system was 65,000 barrels per day.

South Saskatchewan. We own a 100% interest in the South Saskatchewan system. This system consists of a 160 mile, 16-inch mainline from Cantuar to Regina, Saskatchewan and 186 miles of 4-inch to 12-inch gathering pipelines from the Rapdan area to Cantuar. The South Saskatchewan system transports heavy crude oil from gathering areas in southern Saskatchewan to Enbridge's mainline at Regina. Total average throughput during 2014 on the South Saskatchewan system was 63,000 barrels per day.

NGL Pipelines

Co-Ed NGL Pipeline System. We own and operate the Co-Ed NGL pipeline system, which consists of approximately 632 miles of 3-inch to 10-inch pipeline. This pipeline system gathers NGL from approximately 35 field gas processing plants located in Alberta, including all of the NGL produced at the Cochrane Straddle Plant. The Co-Ed NGL pipeline system has throughput capacity of approximately 72,000 barrels per day. During 2014, throughput averaged 58,000 barrels per day.

We are currently extending and expanding our Co-Ed NGL pipeline system. The projects consist of a North Co-Ed extension and a West Co-Ed expansion, which we expect to be completed in 2016 and 2017, respectively. The North Co-Ed extension will provide approximately 20 miles of bi-directional 12-inch high vapor pressure (HVP) NGL pipeline from our existing Co-Ed pipeline to our Fort Saskatchewan facilities with takeaway capacity of up to 110,000 barrels per day. The West Co-Ed expansion will provide an 8-inch, 18 mile NGL line from our Buck Creek facility to our Co-Ed pipeline at Breton, Alberta.

Facilities Segment

Our facilities segment operations generally consist of fee-based activities associated with providing storage, terminalling and throughput services for crude oil, refined products, NGL and natural gas, as well as NGL fractionation and isomerization services and natural gas and condensate processing services. We generate revenue through a combination of month-to-month and multi-year agreements and processing

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arrangements. Revenues generated in this segment primarily include (i) fees that are generated from storage capacity agreements, (ii) terminal throughput fees that are generated when we receive crude oil, refined products or NGL from one connecting source and deliver the applicable product to another connecting carrier, (iii) loading and unloading fees at our rail terminals, (iv) fees from NGL fractionation and isomerization, (v) fees from natural gas and condensate processing services and (vi) fees associated with natural gas park and loan activities, interruptible storage services and wheeling and balancing services.

As of December 31, 2014, we owned, operated or employed a variety of long-term physical assets throughout the United States and Canada in this segment, including:

- approximately 73 million barrels of crude oil and refined products storage capacity primarily at our terminalling and storage locations;
- approximately 23 million barrels of NGL storage capacity;
- approximately 97 Bcf of natural gas storage working capacity;
- approximately 29 Bcf of owned base gas;
- 11 natural gas processing plants located throughout Canada and the Gulf Coast area of the United States;

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- a condensate processing facility located in the Eagle Ford area of South Texas with an aggregate processing capacity of approximately 80,000 barrels per day;

- seven fractionation plants located throughout Canada and the United States with an aggregate gross processing capacity of approximately 221,800 barrels per day, and an isomerization and fractionation facility in California with an aggregate processing capacity of approximately 14,000 barrels per day;

- 26 crude oil and NGL rail terminals located throughout the United States and Canada. See [-Major Facilities Assets - Rail Facilities](#) below for an overview of various terminals and [Supply and Logistics](#) regarding our use of railcars;

- six major marine facilities in the United States with an aggregate load capacity of 91,500 barrels per hour, including vapor recovery rates, and an aggregate unload capacity of 160,500 barrels per hour; and

- approximately 1,100 miles of active pipelines that support our facilities assets, consisting primarily of NGL and natural gas pipelines.

The following is a tabular presentation of our active facilities segment storage and service assets in the United States and Canada as of December 31, 2014, grouped by product and service type, with capacity and volume as indicated:

Crude Oil and Refined Products Storage Facilities	Total Capacity (MMBbls)
<i>Cushing</i>	20
<i>LA Basin</i>	8
<i>Martinez and Richmond</i>	5
<i>Mobile and Ten Mile</i>	2
<i>Patoka</i>	6
<i>Philadelphia Area</i>	4
<i>St. James</i>	10
<i>Yorktown (1)</i>	5
<i>Other</i>	13
	73

NGL Storage Facilities	Total Capacity (MMBbls)
<i>Bumstead</i>	4
<i>Fort Saskatchewan</i>	5
<i>Sarnia Area</i>	8
<i>Tirzah</i>	1
<i>Other</i>	5
	23

Natural Gas Storage Facilities	Total Capacity (Bcf)
<i>Salt-caverns and Depleted Reservoir</i>	97

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Natural Gas Processing Facilities (2)	Ownership Interest	Total Gas Inlet Volume (3) (Bcf/d)	Gross Gas Processing Capacity (4) (Bcf/d)	Net Gas Processing Capacity (4) (Bcf/d)
<i>United States Gulf Coast Area</i>	100%	0.2	0.6	0.6
<i>Canada</i>	36-100%	1.3	6.7	5.4
		1.5	7.3	6.0

Condensate Stabilization Facility	Total Capacity (Bbls/d)
<i>Gardendale</i>	80,000

NGL Fractionation and Isomerization Facilities	Ownership Interest	Total Inlet Volume (3) (Bbls/d)	Gross Capacity (Bbls/d)	Net Capacity (Bbls/d)
<i>Fort Saskatchewan</i>	21-100%	23,622	75,000	51,300
<i>Sarnia</i>	62-84%	55,219	120,000	90,000
<i>Shafter</i>	100%	7,377	14,000	14,000
<i>Other</i>	82-100%	10,147	26,800	24,973
		96,365	235,800	180,273

Rail Facilities	Ownership Interest	Loading Capacity (5) (Bbls/d)	Unloading Capacity (5) (Bbls/d)
<i>Crude Oil Rail Facilities</i>	100%	297,000	350,000

NGL Rail Facilities (4)	Ownership Interest	Number of Rack Spots	Number of Storage Spots
	50-100%	249	1,139

(1) Amount includes 1.1 million barrels of capacity for which we hold lease options (all of which have been exercised).

(2) While natural gas processing inlet volumes and capacity amounts are presented, they currently are not a significant driver of our segment results.

(3) Inlet volumes represent average inlet volumes net to our share for the entire year.

(4) Capacity transported will vary according to specification of product moved.

(5) Our NGL rail terminals are predominately utilized for internal purposes specifically for our supply and logistics activities. See our -Supply and Logistics Segment discussion following this section for further discussion regarding the use of our rail terminals.

The following discussion contains a detailed description of our more significant facilities segment assets.

Major Facilities Assets

Crude Oil and Refined Products Facilities

Cushing Terminal. Our Cushing, Oklahoma Terminal (the Cushing Terminal) is located at the Cushing Interchange, one of the largest wet-barrel trading hubs in the United States and the delivery point for crude oil futures contracts traded on the NYMEX. The Cushing Terminal has been designated by the NYMEX as an approved delivery location for crude oil delivered under the NYMEX light sweet crude oil futures contract. As the NYMEX delivery point and a cash market hub, the Cushing Interchange serves as a source of refinery feedstock for Midwest and Gulf Coast refiners and plays an integral role in establishing and maintaining markets for many varieties of foreign and domestic crude oil. The Cushing Terminal has access to all major inbound and outbound pipelines in Cushing and is designed to handle multiple grades of crude oil while minimizing the interface and enabling deliveries to connecting carriers at their maximum rate.

Since 1999, we have completed multiple expansions that have increased the capacity of the Cushing Terminal to a total of 20 million barrels. During 2014, we added approximately 0.5 million barrels of such storage capacity through the construction of two 270,000 barrel tanks. Throughout 2015, we expect to add approximately 1.4 million barrels of storage through the construction of five additional 270,000 barrel tanks.

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L.A. Basin. We own four crude oil and black oil storage facilities in the Los Angeles area with a total of 8 million barrels of storage capacity in commercial service and a distribution pipeline system of approximately 50 miles of pipeline in the Los Angeles Basin. We use the Los Angeles area storage and distribution system to service the storage and distribution needs of the refining, pipeline and marine terminal industries in the Los Angeles Basin. Our Los Angeles area system's pipeline distribution assets connect our storage assets with major refineries and third-party pipelines and marine terminals in the Los Angeles Basin.

Martinez and Richmond Terminals. We own two terminals in the San Francisco, California area: a terminal at Martinez (which provides refined product and crude oil service) and a terminal at Richmond (which provides refined product and black oil service). Our San Francisco area terminals have 5 million barrels of combined storage capacity and are connected to area refineries through a network of owned and third-party pipelines that carry crude oil and refined products to and from area refineries. These terminals have dock facilities and our Richmond terminal is also able to receive products by rail.

Mobile and Ten Mile Terminal. We have a marine terminal in Mobile, Alabama (the Mobile Terminal) that has current useable capacity of 2 million barrels. Approximately 4 million barrels of additional storage capacity is available at our nearby Ten Mile Facility, which is connected to our Mobile Terminal via a 36-inch pipeline. Of this capacity, approximately 0.5 million barrels supports our Facilities segment operations.

The Mobile Terminal is equipped with a ship/tanker dock, barge dock, truck unloading facilities and various third-party connections for crude oil movements to area refiners. Additionally, the Mobile Terminal serves as a source for imports of foreign crude oil to PADD II refiners through our Mississippi/Alabama pipeline system, which connects to the Capline System at our station in Liberty, Mississippi. Our Ten Mile Facility is connected to our Pascagoula pipeline, which was placed into service in early 2014.

Patoka Terminal. Our Patoka Terminal has 6 million barrels of storage capacity and the associated manifold and header system at the Patoka Interchange located in southern Illinois. Our terminal has access to all major pipelines and terminals at the Patoka Interchange. Patoka is a growing regional hub with access to domestic and foreign crude oil for certain volumes moving north on the Capline system as well as Canadian barrels moving south.

Philadelphia Area Terminals. We own four refined product terminals in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area. Our Philadelphia area terminals have a combined storage capacity of 4 million barrels. The terminals have 20 truck loading lanes, two barge docks and a ship dock. The Philadelphia area terminals provide services and products to the refiners in the Philadelphia harbor. The Philadelphia area terminals also receive products from connecting pipelines.

St. James Terminal. We have 10 million barrels of crude oil storage capacity at the St. James crude oil interchange in Louisiana, which is one of the three most liquid crude oil interchanges in the United States. The facility is connected to major pipelines and other terminals and includes a manifold and header system that allows for receipts and deliveries with connecting pipelines at their maximum operating capacity. Over the past few years, we completed the construction of a marine dock that is able to receive from tankers and receive from, and load, barges. The facility is also connected to our rail unloading facility, which is being expanded to be capable of receiving heavy crude oil in 2015. See -Rail Facilities below for further discussion.

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In 2014, we added approximately 1.2 million barrels of crude oil storage capacity to the St. James terminal, and we expect to add approximately 0.3 million barrels of storage capacity in 2015.

Yorktown Terminal. We have 5 million barrels of storage for crude oil and refined products at the Yorktown facility, including 1.1 million barrels of capacity for which we hold lease options (all of which have been exercised). The Yorktown facility has its own deep-water port on the York River with the capacity to service the receipt and delivery of product from ships and barges. This facility also has an active truck rack and rail capacity. See "Rail Facilities" below for further discussion.

Corpus Christi. In 2014, we announced a joint project with Enterprise Products Partners L.P. to build a Corpus Christi terminal that will be capable of loading ocean going vessels at a rate of 20,000 barrels per hour. The facility will have access to production from both the Eagle Ford and the Permian Basin. The facility is expected to be placed in service by 2017.

NGL Storage Facilities

Bumstead. The Bumstead facility is located at a major rail transit point near Phoenix, Arizona. With 4 million barrels of useable capacity, the facility's primary assets include three salt-dome storage caverns, a 30-car rail rack and six truck racks.

Fort Saskatchewan. The Fort Saskatchewan facility is located approximately 16 miles northeast of Edmonton, Alberta in one of the key North American NGL hubs. The facility is a receipt, storage, fractionation and delivery facility for NGL and is connected to other major NGL plants and pipeline systems in the area. The facility's primary assets include 22 storage caverns with approximately 5 million barrels in useable storage capacity. The facility includes assets operated by us and assets operated by a third-party. Our

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ownership in the various facility assets ranges from approximately 21% to 100%. See the section entitled "NGL Fractionation and Isomerization Facilities" below for additional discussion of this facility.

During 2013, we began upgrading our Fort Saskatchewan storage capacity as part of a multi-phase expansion. The first phase of the expansion will add two new NGL storage caverns each with a capacity of 350,000 barrels and will convert approximately 2.2 million barrels of existing NGL mix storage capacity to propane and condensate storage supported by the addition of approximately 2.5 million barrels of new brine pond capacity.

Sarnia Area. The Sarnia facility is a large NGL fractionation, storage and shipping facility located on a 380 acre plant site in the Sarnia Chemical Valley. There are 36 multi-product railcar loading spots, 4 multi-product truck loading racks and a network of 14 pipelines providing product delivery capabilities to our Windsor, St. Clair and Green Springs terminal facilities, in addition to refineries, chemical plants and other pipeline systems in the area. The facility has approximately 3 million barrels in useable storage capacity. In 2013, we initiated a brine disposal program that will facilitate the removal of excess brine via truck from our Sarnia facility. The project is expected to increase useable NGL storage capacity at the facility by as much as 3 million barrels when completed.

The Windsor storage terminal in Windsor, Canada, is a pipeline hub and underground storage facility. The facility is served by three of our receipt/dispatch pipelines and rail and truck offloading. There are eight storage caverns on site with a useable capacity of approximately 3 million barrels. The primary terminal assets consist of 16 multi-product rail tank car loading spots and a propane truck loading rack. In 2014, we initiated a brine disposal program that will facilitate the removal of excess brine via pipeline from our Windsor storage terminal. The project is expected to increase useable NGL storage capacity at the facility by approximately 1 million barrels.

The St. Clair terminal is a propane, isobutane and butane storage and distribution facility located in St. Clair, Michigan and is connected to the Sarnia facility via one of our pipelines. On site are seven storage caverns with useable capacity of approximately 2 million barrels and 28 multi-product rail tank car loading spots.

Tirzah. The Tirzah facility is located in South Carolina and consists of an underground granite storage cavern with approximately 1 million barrels of useable capacity. The Tirzah facility is connected to the Dixie Pipeline System (a third-party system) via our 62-mile pipeline.

Natural Gas Storage Facilities

We own three FERC regulated natural gas storage facilities located in the Gulf Coast and Midwest that are permitted for 149 Bcf of working gas capacity, and as of December 31, 2014, we had an aggregate working gas capacity of approximately 97 Bcf in service. Our facilities have aggregate peak daily injection and withdrawal rates of 4.1 Bcf and 6.4 Bcf, respectively.

Our natural gas storage facilities are strategically located and have a diverse group of customers, including utilities, pipelines, producers, power generators, marketers and liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporters, whose storage needs vary from traditional seasonal storage services to hourly balancing. We are located near several major market hubs, including the Henry Hub (the delivery point for NYMEX natural gas futures

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contracts), the Carthage Hub (located in East Texas), the Perryville Hub (located in North Louisiana), and the major market hubs of Chicago, Illinois and Dawn, Ontario. Our facilities service consumer and industrial markets in the Gulf Coast, Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and Southeast regions of the United States and the Southeastern portion of Canada through 20 interconnects with 12 interstate pipelines and 4 utility companies.

Natural Gas Processing Facilities

We own and/or operate four straddle plants and two field gas processing plants located in Western Canada with an aggregate gross natural gas processing capacity of approximately 6.7 Bcf per day and long-term liquid supply contracts relating to a third-party owned straddle plant with gross processing capacity of approximately 2.5 Bcf per day. We also own and operate five natural gas processing plants located in Louisiana and Alabama with an aggregate natural gas processing capacity of approximately 0.6 Bcf per day.

Condensate Processing Facility

Our Gardendale condensate processing facility in La Salle County, Texas is designed to extract natural gas liquids from condensate. The facility, which currently has two stabilizers and a capacity of 80,000 barrels per day, is adjacent to our Gardendale terminal and rail facility. Throughput at the Gardendale processing facility is supplied by long-term commitments from producers. During 2014, throughput averaged approximately 54,000 barrels per day. In December 2014, we received a letter from the BIS clarifying that the distillation processes employed at our Gardendale facility satisfies the conditions of the BIS to convert lease condensate into an exportable petroleum product.

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In 2015, we expect to begin construction on a third stabilizer that will provide approximately 40,000 barrels per day of incremental capacity to the existing facility, bringing the total capacity to approximately 120,000 barrels per day. This project is expected to be in service in 2015. During 2015, we also expect to place in service a ten mile pipeline that will connect to a third party pipeline delivering NGL to Mont Belvieu.

NGL Fractionation and Isomerization Facilities

Fort Saskatchewan. Our Fort Saskatchewan facility has a fractionation capacity of approximately 45,000 barrels per day and produces both spec NGL products and NGL mix for delivery to the Sarnia facility via the Enbridge pipeline.

The fractionation feedstock is supplied via the Fort Saskatchewan Pipeline System which connects to the Co-Ed NGL Pipeline System. Through ownership in the Keyera Fort Saskatchewan fractionation plant, (which has a gross fractionation capacity of 30,000 barrels per day), we have additional fractionation capacity, net to our share of 6,300 barrels per day.

We recently approved a project to expand our fractionation capacity to provide producers with additional fractionation infrastructure necessary to develop the significant liquids-rich natural gas reserves in western Canada. Once completed, this expansion will increase capacity to produce a combination of spec NGL products and NGL mix by 20,000 barrels per day. This project is supported by long-term fee-for-service agreements.

Sarnia. The Sarnia Fractionator is the largest fractionation plant in Eastern Canada and receives NGL feedstock from the Enbridge Pipeline and from refineries, gas plants and chemical plants in the area. The fractionation unit has a gross useable capacity of 120,000 barrels per day and produces specification propane, isobutane, normal butane and natural gasoline. Our ownership in the various processing units at the Sarnia Fractionator ranges from 62% to 84%.

Shafter. Our Shafter facility located near Bakersfield, California provides isomerization and fractionation services to producers and customers. The primary assets consist of approximately 200,000 barrels of NGL storage and a processing facility with butane isomerization capacity of approximately 14,000 barrels per day and NGL fractionation capacity of approximately 12,000 barrels per day.

We are in the process of commissioning a 15-mile NGL pipeline system that is capable of delivering up to 10,000 barrels per day from Occidental Petroleum Corporation's Elk Hills Gas plant to our Shafter facility. This project also included additions to our storage capacity and rail facilities.

Rail Facilities

Crude Oil Rail Loading Facilities

We own five active crude oil and condensate rail loading terminals that service production in the Niobrara, Eagle Ford and Bakken shale formations and have a combined loading capacity of approximately 297,000 barrels per day. These facilities are located in Carr, Colorado; Tampa, Colorado; Gardendale, Texas; Manitou, North Dakota; and Van Hook, North Dakota.

In 2014, we expanded our Van Hook and Carr terminals to increase loading capacity at each terminal from 35,000 and 15,000 barrels per day, respectively, to 68,000 barrels per day. We are currently constructing a rail terminal capable of loading 59,000 barrels per day of crude oil in Western Canada near Kerrobert, Saskatchewan. We expect to place this terminal in service in 2015.

Crude Oil Rail Unloading Facilities

We own three active crude oil rail unloading terminals that have a combined unloading capacity of approximately 350,000 barrels per day. Our terminal at St. James, Louisiana is connected to our rail unloading facility that has an unload capacity of 140,000 barrels of sweet crude oil per day. In late 2014, we approved a project to enhance our St. James rail facility with capability to receive heavy crude oil. We expect this project to be placed in service in 2015. Our Yorktown, Virginia rail facility receives unit trains and has an unload capacity of approximately 140,000 barrels per day, and our Bakersfield, California rail facility, which was placed into service in late 2014, receives unit trains and has permitted capacity to unload 70,000 barrels per day.

NGL Rail Facilities

We own 20 operational NGL rail facilities located throughout the United States and Canada that are strategically located near NGL storage, pipelines, gas production or propane distribution centers. Our NGL rail facilities currently have 249 railcar rack spots and 1,139 railcar storage spots and we have the ability to switch our own railcars at six of these terminals.

During 2014, we approved a number of expansion projects at our Fort Saskatchewan facility, including plans to develop a 60 car per day propane rail loading facility.

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Supply and Logistics Segment

Our supply and logistics segment operations generally consist of the following merchant-related activities:

- the purchase of U.S. and Canadian crude oil at the wellhead, the bulk purchase of crude oil at pipeline, terminal and rail facilities, and the purchase of cargos at their load port and various other locations in transit;

- the storage of inventory during contango market conditions and the seasonal storage of NGL and natural gas;

- the purchase of NGL from producers, refiners, processors and other marketers;

- the resale or exchange of crude oil and NGL at various points along the distribution chain to refiners or other resellers;

- the transportation of crude oil and NGL on trucks, barges, railcars, pipelines and ocean-going vessels from various delivery points, market hub locations or directly to end users such as refineries, processors and fractionation facilities; and

- the purchase and sale of natural gas.

We characterize a substantial portion of our baseline segment profit generated by our supply and logistics segment as fee equivalent. This portion of the segment profit is generated by the purchase and resale of crude oil on an index-related basis, which results in us generating a gross margin for such activities. This gross margin is reduced by the transportation, facilities and other logistical costs associated with delivering the crude oil to market and carrying costs for hedged inventory, as well as any operating and general and administrative expenses. The level of profit associated with a portion of the other activities we conduct in the supply and logistics segment is influenced by overall market structure and the degree of market volatility, as well as variable operating expenses. The majority of activities that are carried out within our supply and logistics segment are designed to produce stable baseline results in a variety of market conditions, while at the same time providing upside potential associated with opportunities inherent in volatile market conditions (including opportunities to benefit from fluctuating differentials). These activities utilize storage facilities at major interchange and terminalling locations and various hedging strategies. The tankage that is used to support our arbitrage activities positions us to capture margins in various market conditions. See [Impact of Commodity Price Volatility and Dynamic Market Conditions on Our Business Model](#) below for further discussion.

In addition to hedged working inventories associated with its merchant activities, as of December 31, 2014, our supply and logistics segment also owned significant volumes of crude oil and NGL classified as long-term assets and linefill or minimum inventory requirements and employed a variety of owned or leased physical assets throughout the United States and Canada, including approximately:

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- 13 million barrels of crude oil and NGL linefill in pipelines owned by us;
- 4 million barrels of crude oil and NGL linefill in pipelines owned by third parties and other long-term inventory;
- 990 trucks and 1,100 trailers; and
- 8,100 crude oil and NGL railcars (additionally, over 1,400 new crude oil railcars on order with delivery expected in 2015).

In connection with its operations, the supply and logistics segment secures transportation and facilities services from our other two segments as well as third-party service providers under month-to-month and multi-year arrangements. Intersegment sales are based on posted tariff rates, rates similar to those charged to third parties or rates that we believe approximate market rates. However, certain terminalling and storage rates recognized within our facilities segment are discounted to our supply and logistics segment to reflect the fact that these services may be canceled on short notice to enable the facilities segment to provide services to third parties, generally under longer term arrangements.

The following table shows the average daily volume of our supply and logistics activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in thousands of barrels per day):

	Volumes
Crude oil lease gathering purchases	949
NGL sales	208
Supply and Logistics activities total	1,157

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Crude Oil and NGL Purchases. We purchase crude oil and NGL from multiple producers under contracts and believe that we have established long-term, broad-based relationships with the crude oil and NGL producers in our areas of operations. Our crude oil contracts generally range in term from thirty-day evergreen to five years, with the majority ranging from thirty days to one year and a limited number of contracts extending up to seven years. We utilize our truck fleet and pipelines as well as leased railcars, third-party pipelines, trucks and barges to transport the crude oil to market. In addition, from time to time, we purchase foreign crude oil. Under these contracts we may purchase crude oil upon delivery in the United States or we may purchase crude oil in foreign locations and transport it on third-party tankers. From time to time, we enter into various types of purchase and exchange transactions including fixed price purchase contracts, collars, financial swaps and crude oil and NGL-related futures contracts as hedging devices.

We purchase NGL from producers, refiners, and other NGL marketing companies under contracts that typically have ranged from immediate delivery to one year in term. With the shortage of fractionation and storage space in Western Canada, we are pursuing an increasing number of contracts with longer terms to firm up capacity utilization and base-load expansion projects. We utilize our trucking fleet and pipeline network, as well as leased railcars, third-party tank trucks and third-party pipelines to transport NGL.

In addition to purchasing crude oil from producers, we purchase both domestic and foreign crude oil in bulk at major pipeline terminal locations, rail and barge facilities. We also purchase NGL in bulk at major pipeline terminal points and storage facilities from major integrated oil companies, large independent producers or other NGL marketing companies or processors. Crude oil and NGL are purchased in bulk when we believe additional opportunities exist to realize margins further downstream in the crude oil or NGL distribution chain. The opportunities to earn additional margins vary over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the margins associated with our bulk purchases will fluctuate from period to period.

Crude Oil and NGL Sales. The activities involved in the supply, logistics and distribution of crude oil and NGL are complex and require current detailed knowledge of crude oil and NGL sources and end markets, as well as a familiarity with a number of factors including grades of crude oil, individual refinery demand for specific grades of crude oil, area market price structures, location of customers, various modes and availability of transportation facilities and timing and costs (including storage) involved in delivering crude oil and NGL to the appropriate customer.

We sell our crude oil to major integrated oil companies, independent refiners and other resellers in various types of sale and exchange transactions. Our crude oil sales contracts generally range in term from thirty-day evergreen to five years, with the majority ranging from thirty days to one year and a limited number of contracts extending up to seven years. We sell NGL primarily to propane and refined product retailers, petrochemical companies and refiners, and limited volumes to other marketers. A majority of our NGL contracts generally range in term from a thirty-day evergreen to one year. With the move to longer term (greater than one year) NGL supply contracts, longer term NGL sale contracts are also becoming more commonplace, usually with flexible pricing mechanisms to ensure the sale remains market-based for both buyer and seller. We establish a margin for the crude oil and NGL we purchase by entering into physical sales contracts with third parties, or by entering into a future delivery obligation with respect to futures contracts on the NYMEX, ICE or over-the-counter exchanges. Through these transactions, we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced between purchases and sales and future delivery obligations. From time to time, we enter into various types of sale and exchange transactions including fixed price delivery contracts, collars, financial swaps and crude oil and NGL-related futures contracts as hedging devices.

Crude Oil and NGL Exchanges. We pursue exchange opportunities to enhance margins throughout the gathering and marketing process. When opportunities arise to increase our margin or to acquire a grade, type or volume of crude oil or NGL that more closely matches our physical delivery requirement, location or the preferences of our customers, we exchange physical crude oil or NGL, as appropriate, with third parties. These exchanges are effected through contracts called exchange or buy/sell agreements. Through an exchange agreement, we agree to buy crude oil or NGL that differs in terms of geographic location, grade of crude oil or type of NGL, or physical delivery schedule from crude oil or NGL

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we have available for sale. Generally, we enter into exchanges to acquire crude oil or NGL at locations that are closer to our end markets, thereby reducing transportation costs and increasing our margin. We also exchange our crude oil to be physically delivered at a later date, if the exchange is expected to result in a higher margin net of storage costs, and enter into exchanges based on the grade of crude oil, which includes such factors as sulfur content and specific gravity, in order to meet the quality specifications of our physical delivery contracts. See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our accounting for exchange and buy/sell agreements.

Natural Gas Purchase and Sales Activities. We also generate net revenue through the merchant storage activities of our natural gas commercial marketing group, which captures short term market opportunities by utilizing a portion of our natural gas storage capacity and engaging in related commercial marketing activities. Our natural gas merchant storage activities generate revenue through the hedged purchase and sale of natural gas net of any storage-related costs incurred. We utilize physical natural gas storage at our facilities and derivatives to hedge expected margin from these activities. Through these transactions, we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced between purchases of natural gas on the one hand and sales or future delivery obligations on the other hand.

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In connection with our natural gas merchant storage activities, we incur certain storage-related costs. These costs consist of fees incurred to secure third-party pipeline capacity and natural gas storage and transaction costs associated with managing injection and deliverability capacity at our facilities. Costs associated with our third-party pipeline capacity are subject to variation as the terms of these agreements typically contain certain fees which fluctuate based on actual volumes shipped in addition to monthly reservation fees.

Credit. Our merchant activities involve the purchase of crude oil, NGL and natural gas for resale and require significant extensions of credit by our suppliers. In order to assure our ability to perform our obligations under the purchase agreements, various credit arrangements are negotiated with our suppliers. These arrangements include open lines of credit and, to a lesser extent, standby letters of credit issued under our hedged inventory facility or our senior unsecured revolving credit facility.

When we sell crude oil, NGL and natural gas, we must determine the amount, if any, of the line of credit to be extended to any given customer. We manage our exposure to credit risk through credit analysis, credit approvals, credit limits, prepayment, letters of credit and monitoring procedures.

Because our typical sales transactions can involve large volumes of crude oil and natural gas, the risk of nonpayment and nonperformance by customers is a major consideration in our business. We believe our sales are made to creditworthy entities or entities with adequate credit support. Generally, sales of crude oil and natural gas are settled within 30 days of the month of delivery, and pipeline, transportation and terminalling services settle within 30 days from the date we issue an invoice for the provision of services.

We also have credit risk exposure related to our sales of NGL (principally propane); however, because our sales are typically in relatively small amounts to individual customers, we do not believe that these transactions pose a material concentration of credit risk. Typically, we enter into annual contracts to sell NGL on a forward basis, as well as to sell NGL on a current basis to local distributors and retailers. In certain cases our NGL customers prepay for their purchases, in amounts ranging up to 100% of their contracted amounts.

Certain activities in our supply and logistics segment are affected by seasonal aspects, primarily with respect to NGL and natural gas supply and logistics activities.

Impact of Commodity Price Volatility and Dynamic Market Conditions on Our Business Model

Through our three business segments, we are engaged in the transportation, storage, terminalling and marketing of crude oil, NGL and natural gas. The majority of our activities are focused on crude oil, which is the principal feedstock used by refineries in the production of transportation fuels.

Crude oil, NGL, natural gas and refined products commodity prices have historically been very volatile. For example, since the mid-1980s, NYMEX West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil benchmark prices have ranged from a low of approximately \$10 per barrel during 1986 to a high of over \$147 per barrel during 2008. During 2014, West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices traded within a range of \$53 to \$107 per barrel. There is also volatility within the propane and butane markets as seen through the North American benchmark price located at Mont Belvieu,

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Texas. Specifically, propane prices have ranged from a low of approximately 43% of the WTI benchmark price for crude oil in 2013 to a high of approximately 81% of the WTI benchmark price for crude oil in 2000. Butane has seen a price range from a low of approximately 55% of the WTI benchmark price for crude oil in 2014 to a high of approximately 93% of the WTI benchmark price for crude oil in 2000.

Absent extended periods of lower crude oil or NGL prices that are below production replacement costs or higher crude oil or NGL prices that have a significant adverse impact on consumption, demand for the services we provide in our fee-based transportation and facilities segments and our gross profit from these activities have little correlation to absolute commodity prices. Relative contribution levels will vary from quarter-to-quarter due to seasonal and other similar factors, but our fee-based transportation and facilities segments should comprise approximately 70% to 80% of our aggregate base level segment profit.

Base level segment profit from our supply and logistics activities is dependent on our ability to sell crude oil and NGL at prices in excess of our aggregate cost. Although segment profit may be adversely affected during certain transitional periods, our crude oil and NGL supply, logistics and distribution operations are not directly affected by the absolute level of prices, but are affected by overall levels of supply and demand for crude oil and NGL and relative fluctuations in market-related indices.

In developing our business model and allocating our resources among our three segments, we attempt to anticipate the impacts of shifts between supply-driven markets and demand-driven markets, seasonality, cyclicalities, regional surpluses and shortages, economic conditions and a number of other influences that can cause volatility and change market dynamics on a short, intermediate and long-term basis. Our objective is to position the Partnership such that our overall annual base level of cash flow is not materially adversely affected by the absolute level of energy prices, shifts between demand-driven markets and supply-driven markets or other similar dynamics. We believe the complementary, balanced nature of our business activities and diversification of

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our asset base among varying regions and demand-driven and supply-driven markets provides us with a durable base level of cash flow in a variety of market scenarios.

In addition to providing a durable base level of cash flow, this approach is also intended to provide opportunities to realize incremental margin during volatile market conditions. For example, if crude oil prices are high relative to historical levels, we may hedge some of our expected pipeline loss allowance barrels, and if crude oil prices are low relative to historical prices, we may hedge a portion of our anticipated diesel purchases needed to operate our trucks and barges. Also, during periods when supply exceeds the demand for crude oil, NGL or natural gas in the near term, the market for such product is often in contango, meaning that the price for future deliveries is higher than current prices. In a contango market, entities that have access to storage at major trading locations can purchase crude oil, NGL or natural gas at current prices for storage and simultaneously sell forward such products for future delivery at higher prices.

The combination of a high level of fee-based cash flow from our transportation and facilities segments, complemented by a number of diverse, flexible and counter-balanced sources of cash flow within our supply and logistics segment is intended to enable us to accomplish our objectives of maintaining a durable base level of cash flow and providing upside opportunities. In executing this business model, we employ a variety of financial risk management tools and techniques, predominantly in our supply and logistics segment.

Risk Management

In order to hedge margins involving our physical assets and manage risks associated with our various commodity purchase and sale obligations and, in certain circumstances, to realize incremental margin during volatile market conditions, we use derivative instruments. We also use various derivative instruments to manage our exposure to interest rate risk and currency exchange rate risk. In analyzing our risk management activities, we draw a distinction between enterprise level risks and trading-related risks. Enterprise level risks are those that underlie our core businesses and may be managed based on management's assessment of the cost or benefit in doing so. Conversely, trading-related risks (the risks involved in trading in the hopes of generating an increased return) are not inherent in our core business; rather, those risks arise as a result of engaging in the trading activity. Our policy is to manage the enterprise level risks inherent in our core businesses, rather than trying to profit from trading activity. Our commodity risk management policies and procedures are designed to monitor NYMEX, ICE and over the counter positions, as well as physical volumes, grades, locations, delivery schedules and storage capacity, to help ensure that our hedging activities address our risks. Our interest rate and currency exchange rate risk management policies and procedures are designed to monitor our derivative positions and ensure that those positions are consistent with our objectives and approved strategies. We have a risk management function that has direct responsibility and authority for our risk policies, related controls around commercial activities and procedures and certain other aspects of corporate risk management. Our risk management function also approves all new risk management strategies through a formal process. Our approved strategies are intended to mitigate and manage enterprise level risks that are inherent in our core businesses.

Except for pre-defined inventory positions, our policy is generally to structure our purchase and sales contracts so that price fluctuations do not materially affect our operating income, and not to acquire and hold physical inventory or derivatives for the purpose of speculating on outright commodity price changes. Although we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within our supply and logistics activities, we purchase crude oil, NGL and natural gas from thousands of locations and may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of production, transportation and delivery variances as well as logistical issues associated with inclement weather conditions and other uncontrollable events that occur within each month. When unscheduled physical inventory builds or draws do occur, they are monitored constantly and managed to a balanced position over a reasonable period of time. This activity is monitored independently by our risk management function and must take place within predefined limits and authorizations.

Geographic Data; Financial Information about Segments

See Note 19 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Customers

Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries accounted for approximately 17%, 15% and 16% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. ExxonMobil Corporation and its subsidiaries accounted for approximately 15% for the year ended December 31, 2014 and approximately 13% of our revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Phillips 66 and its subsidiaries accounted for approximately 11% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013. No other customers accounted for 10% or more of our revenues during any of the three years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. The majority of revenues from these customers pertain to our supply and logistics operations. The sales to these customers occur at multiple locations and we believe that the loss of these customers would have only a short-term impact on our operating results. There is risk, however, that we would not be able to identify and access a replacement market at

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comparable margins. For a discussion of customers and industry concentration risk, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition

Competition among pipelines is based primarily on transportation charges, access to producing areas and supply regions and demand for the crude oil and NGL by end users. We believe that high capital requirements, environmental considerations and the difficulty in acquiring rights-of-way and related permits make it unlikely that competing pipeline systems comparable in size and scope to our pipeline systems will be built in the foreseeable future. However, to the extent there are already third-party owned pipelines or owners with joint venture pipelines with excess capacity in the vicinity of our operations, we are exposed to significant competition based on the relatively low cost of moving an incremental barrel of crude oil or NGL. In addition, in areas where additional infrastructure is necessary to accommodate new or increased production or changing product flows, we face competition in providing the required infrastructure solutions as well as the risk of building capacity in excess of sustained demand. Depending upon the specific movement, pipelines, which generally offer the lowest cost of transportation, may also face competition from other forms of transportation, such as rail and barge. Although these alternative forms of transportation are typically higher cost, they can provide access to alternative markets at which a higher price may be realized for the commodity being transported, thereby overcoming the increased transportation cost.

We also face competition with respect to our supply and logistics and facilities services. Our competitors include other crude oil and NGL pipeline companies, other NGL processing and fractionation companies, the major integrated oil companies, their marketing affiliates and independent gatherers, banks that have established a trading platform, brokers and marketers of widely varying sizes, financial resources and experience. Some of these competitors have capital resources greater than ours.

With respect to our natural gas storage operations, the principal elements of competition are rates, terms of service, supply and market access and flexibility of service. An increase in competition in our markets could arise from new ventures or expanded operations from existing competitors. Our natural gas storage facilities compete with several other storage providers, including regional storage facilities and utilities. Certain pipeline companies have existing storage facilities connected to their systems that compete with some of our facilities.

Regulation

Our assets, operations and business activities are subject to extensive legal requirements and regulations under the jurisdiction of numerous federal, state, provincial and local agencies. Many of these agencies are authorized by statute to issue, and have issued, requirements binding on the pipeline industry, related businesses and individual participants. The failure to comply with such legal requirements and regulations can result in substantial penalties. At any given time there may be proposals, provisional rulings or proceedings in legislation or under governmental agency or court review that could affect our business. The regulatory burden on our assets, operations and activities increases our cost of doing business and, consequently, affects our profitability, but we do not believe that these laws and regulations affect us in a significantly different manner than our competitors. We may at any time also be required to apply significant resources in responding to governmental requests for information and/or enforcement actions. In 2010 we settled by means of separate Consent Decrees, two Department of Justice (DOJ)/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proceedings regarding certain releases of crude oil. One Consent Decree applied to our crude oil pipelines in general and was terminated in November 2013. The remaining Consent Decree applies to a specific system. Although we believe that all material aspects of the injunctive elements of the remaining Consent Decree (costs and operational effects) have been incorporated into our budgeting and planning process, future proceedings could result in additional injunctive remedies, the effect of which would subject us to operational requirements and constraints that would not apply to our competitors.

The following is a discussion of certain, but not all, of the laws and regulations affecting our operations.

Environmental, Health and Safety Regulation

General

Our operations involving the storage, treatment, processing and transportation of liquid hydrocarbons including crude oil are subject to stringent federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to protection of the environment. As with the industry generally, compliance with these laws and regulations increases our overall cost of doing business, including our capital costs to construct, maintain and upgrade equipment and facilities. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial liabilities and the issuance of injunctions that may subject us to additional operational constraints that our competitors are not required to follow. Environmental and safety laws and regulations are subject to changes that may result in more stringent requirements, and we cannot provide any assurance that compliance with current and future laws and regulations will not have a material effect on our results of operations or earnings. A discharge of hazardous liquids into the

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environment could, to the extent such event is not insured, subject us to substantial expense, including both the cost to comply with applicable laws and regulations and any claims made by third parties. The following is a summary of some of the environmental and safety laws and regulations to which our operations are subject.

Pipeline Safety/Pipeline and Storage Tank Integrity Management

A substantial portion of our petroleum pipelines and our storage tank facilities in the United States are subject to regulation by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) pursuant to the Hazardous Liquids Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, as amended (the HLPESA). The HLPESA imposes safety requirements on the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of pipeline and tank facilities. Federal regulations implementing the HLPESA require pipeline operators to adopt measures designed to reduce the environmental impact of oil discharges from onshore oil pipelines, including the maintenance of comprehensive spill response plans and the performance of extensive spill response training for pipeline personnel. These regulations also require pipeline operators to develop and maintain a written qualification program for individuals performing covered tasks on pipeline facilities. Comparable regulation exists in some states in which we conduct intrastate common carrier or private pipeline operations. Regulation in Canada is under the National Energy Board (NEB) and provincial agencies.

United States

The HLPESA was amended by the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 and the Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement and Safety Act of 2006. These amendments have resulted in the adoption of rules by the Department of Transportation (DOT) that require transportation pipeline operators to implement integrity management programs, including more frequent inspections, correction of identified anomalies and other measures, to ensure pipeline safety in high consequence areas such as high population areas, areas unusually sensitive to environmental damage, and commercially navigable waterways. In the United States, our costs associated with the inspection, testing and correction of identified anomalies were approximately \$107 million in 2014, \$57 million in 2013 and \$39 million in 2012. Based on currently available information, our preliminary estimate for 2015 is that we will incur approximately \$75 million in capital expenditures and approximately \$27 million in operational expenditures associated with our required pipeline integrity management program. Significant additional expenses could be incurred if new or more stringently interpreted pipeline safety requirements are implemented. Currently, we believe our pipelines are in substantial compliance with HLPESA and the 2002 and 2006 amendments. In addition to required activities, our integrity management program includes several voluntary, multi-year initiatives designed to prevent incidents. Costs incurred for such activities were approximately \$21 million in 2014, \$22 million in 2013 and \$24 million in 2012, and our preliminary estimate for 2015 is that we will incur approximately \$31 million of such costs.

On December 13, 2011, the United States Congress passed the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (the Act). The President signed the Act into law on January 3, 2012. Under the Act, maximum civil penalties for certain violations have been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per violation per day, and from a total cap of \$1 million to \$2 million. In addition, the Act reauthorizes the federal pipeline safety programs of PHMSA through September 30, 2015, and directs the Secretary of Transportation to undertake a number of reviews, studies and reports, some of which may result in additional natural gas and hazardous liquids pipeline safety rulemaking.

A number of the provisions of the Act have the potential to cause owners and operators of pipeline facilities to incur significant capital expenditures and/or operating costs. Any additional requirements resulting from these directives are not expected to impact us differently than our competitors. We will work closely with our industry associations to participate with and monitor DOT-PHMSA's efforts.

If approved by PHMSA, states may assume responsibility for enforcing federal interstate pipeline regulations as agents for PHMSA and conduct inspections of intrastate pipelines. In practice, states vary in their authority and capacity to address pipeline safety. We do not anticipate any significant issues in complying with applicable state laws and regulations.

The DOT has issued guidelines with respect to securing regulated facilities against terrorist attack. We have instituted security measures and procedures in accordance with such guidelines to enhance the protection of certain of our facilities. We cannot provide any assurance that these security measures would fully protect our facilities from an attack.

The DOT has adopted American Petroleum Institute Standard 653 (API 653) as the standard for the inspection, repair, alteration and reconstruction of steel aboveground petroleum storage tanks subject to DOT jurisdiction. API 653 requires regularly scheduled inspection and repair of tanks remaining in service. In the United States, costs associated with this program were approximately \$32 million, \$26 million and \$31 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For 2015, we have budgeted approximately \$34 million in connection with continued API 653 compliance activities and similar new EPA regulations for tanks not regulated by the DOT. Certain storage tanks may be taken out of service if we believe the cost of compliance will exceed the value of the storage tanks or replacement tankage may be constructed.

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Canada

In Canada, the NEB and provincial agencies such as the Alberta Energy Regulator (f/k/a the Energy Resources Conservation Board) (AER) and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Economy regulate the safety and integrity management of pipelines and storage tanks used for hydrocarbon transmission. We have incurred and will continue to incur costs related to such regulatory requirements. In 2013 the AER issued an order under Section 22 of the Oil and Gas Conservation Act imposing additional regulatory requirements on PMC with respect to obtaining operating approvals under such Act and ordering an AER audit of PMC 's operations. This order was lifted in 2014 following completion of the audit and release of the AER audit report. In 2014, the NEB gave notice that it was assessing our Canadian operations for compliance with the National Energy Board Onshore Pipeline Regulations (2013), and in respect of prior corrective actions ordered by the NEB pursuant to a 2009 audit under the predecessor Onshore Pipeline Regulations (1999). The NEB completed its assessment and issued an order in 2015 requiring PMC to file its safety critical tasks, controls and quality assurance program. The order also mandated third party audits of PMC 's management system and environmental protection program, and that corrective action plans for any identified deficiencies must be filed by the end of 2015, while a third party audit of PMC 's integrity management program along with corrective action plans must be filed by the end of 2016. Although we believe that all material aspects of the NEB order (costs and operational effects) have been incorporated into our budgeting and planning process, future NEB orders could result in additional operational requirements and constraints that would not apply to our competitors.

In addition to required activities, our integrity management program includes several voluntary, multi-year programs designed to prevent incidents, such as upgrades to our operating and maintenance programs and systems and upgrades to our pipeline watercourse crossing integrity program. Between such required and elective activities, we spent approximately \$66 million, \$90 million and \$80 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our preliminary estimate for 2015 is approximately \$99 million.

Although we believe that our pipeline operations are in substantial compliance with currently applicable regulatory requirements, we cannot predict the potential costs associated with additional, future regulation. For example, on December 9, 2014, new legislation was proposed at the federal level (Bill C-45 Proposed Pipeline Safety Act) which is intended to strengthen incident prevention, preparedness and response, liability and compensation to further enhance the safety of federally-regulated pipelines. It is anticipated this legislation will be passed into law in 2015. Significant additional expenses could be incurred if new or more stringently interpreted pipeline safety requirements are implemented, though our competitors would also be affected to a similar degree.

Occupational Safety and Health

United States

In the United States, we are subject to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, as amended (OSHA) and comparable state statutes that regulate the protection of the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard requires that certain information be maintained about hazardous materials used or produced in operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens. Certain of our facilities are subject to OSHA Process Safety Management (PSM) regulations, which are designed to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable or explosive chemicals. These regulations apply to any process which involves a chemical at or above specified thresholds or any process that involves 10,000 pounds or more of a flammable liquid or gas in one location. We believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with OSHA requirements, including general industry standards, recordkeeping requirements and monitoring of occupational exposure to regulated substances.

Canada

Similar regulatory requirements exist in Canada under the federal and provincial Occupational Health and Safety Acts, Regulations and Codes. The agencies with jurisdiction under these regulations are empowered to enforce them through inspection, audit, incident investigation or investigation of a public or employee complaint. In some jurisdictions, the agencies have been empowered to administer penalties for contraventions without the company first being prosecuted. Additionally, under the Criminal Code of Canada, organizations, corporations and individuals may be prosecuted criminally for violating the duty to protect employee and public safety. We believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with applicable occupational health and safety requirements.

Solid Waste

We generate wastes, including hazardous wastes, which are subject to the requirements of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (RCRA), and analogous state and provincial laws. Many of the wastes that we generate are not subject to the most stringent requirements of RCRA because our operations generate primarily oil and gas wastes, which currently are excluded from consideration as RCRA hazardous wastes. It is possible, however, that in the future, oil and gas wastes may be included

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as hazardous wastes under RCRA, in which event our wastes as well as the wastes of our competitors will be subject to more rigorous and costly disposal requirements, resulting in additional capital expenditures or operating expenses.

Hazardous Substances

The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, and comparable state laws impose liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original act, on certain classes of persons that contributed to the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the site or sites where the release occurred and companies that disposed of, or arranged for the disposal of, the hazardous substances found at the site. Such persons may be subject to strict, joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources, and for the costs of certain health studies. It is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances or other pollutants released into the environment. In the course of our ordinary operations, we may generate waste that falls within CERCLA's definition of a hazardous substance. Canadian federal and provincial laws also impose liabilities for releases of certain substances into the environment.

We are subject to the EPA's Risk Management Plan regulations at certain facilities. These regulations are intended to work with OSHA's PSM regulations (see Occupational Safety and Health above) to minimize the offsite consequences of catastrophic releases. The regulations require us to develop and implement a risk management program that includes a five-year accident history, an offsite consequence analysis process, a prevention program and an emergency response program. We believe we are operating in substantial compliance with our risk management program.

Environmental Remediation

We currently own or lease, and in the past have owned or leased, properties where hazardous liquids, including hydrocarbons, are or have been handled. These properties and the hazardous liquids or associated wastes disposed thereon may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and state and Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations. Under such laws and regulations, we could be required to remove or remediate hazardous liquids or associated wastes (including wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators) and to clean up contaminated property (including contaminated groundwater).

We maintain insurance of various types with varying levels of coverage that we consider adequate under the circumstances to cover our operations and properties. The insurance policies are subject to deductibles and retention levels that we consider reasonable and not excessive. Consistent with insurance coverage generally available in the industry, in certain circumstances our insurance policies provide limited coverage for losses or liabilities relating to gradual pollution, with broader coverage for sudden and accidental occurrences.

Assets we have acquired or will acquire in the future may have environmental remediation liabilities for which we are not indemnified. We have in the past experienced and in the future will likely experience releases of crude oil into the environment from our pipeline and storage operations. We may also discover environmental impacts from past releases that were previously unidentified.

Air Emissions

Our United States operations are subject to the United States Clean Air Act (Clean Air Act), comparable state laws and associated state and federal regulations. Our Canadian operations are subject to federal and provincial air emission regulations. The new Canadian standards for air quality and industrial air emissions were implemented in May 2013. The new standards provide more stringent objectives for outdoor air quality, including for the first time in Canada, a long term (annual) target for fine particulate matter. Under these laws, permits may be required before construction can commence on a new or modified source of potentially significant air emissions, and operating permits may be required for sources already constructed. We may be required to incur certain capital and operating expenditures in the next several years to install air pollution control equipment and otherwise comply with more stringent federal, state, provincial and regional air emissions control requirements when we attempt to obtain or maintain permits and approvals for sources of air emissions. Although we believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with these laws in the areas in which we operate, we can provide no assurance that future compliance obligations will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Climate Change Initiatives

United States

A number of studies have been conducted by various parties which represent to be authoritative on the issue of emissions of carbon dioxide and certain other gases, generally referred to as greenhouse gases (GHG). Many of these studies draw conflicting

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conclusions as to whether GHG is contributing to warming of the Earth's atmosphere. In 2009, the EPA adopted rules for establishing a GHG emissions reporting program. Fewer than ten of our facilities are presently subject to the federal GHG reporting requirements. These include facilities with combustion GHG emissions and potential fugitive emissions above the reporting thresholds. We import sufficient quantities of finished fuel products into the United States to be required to report that activity as well. We also continue to monitor GHG emissions for all of our facilities and activities. At the present time, we do not anticipate the need to purchase a material amount of GHG credits or install control technology to reduce GHG emissions at any of our facilities.

In 2010, the EPA promulgated regulations establishing Title V and Prevention of Significant Deterioration permitting requirements for large sources of GHGs (a portion of these regulations were overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014). Fewer than ten of our existing facilities are potential major sources of GHG subject to these permitting requirements. We may be required to install best available control technology or (BACT) to limit emissions of GHGs from any new or significantly modified facilities that we may seek to construct in the future if they emit quantities of GHGs that trigger the requirements of these regulations. The EPA is in the process of establishing BACT for various sources of GHG emissions, but it appears likely that, for facilities such as ours, BACT will normally take the form of enhanced energy efficiency measures rather than post-combustion GHG capture requirements. We do not anticipate that the imposition of enhanced energy efficiency requirements would have an adverse material effect on the cost of our operations.

California has implemented a GHG cap-and-trade program, authorized under Assembly Bill 32 (AB32). Through 2014, California's cap-and-trade program has only applied to large industrial facilities. The California Air Resources Board has published a list of facilities that are subject to this program. At this time, the list only includes one of our facilities, the Lone Star Gas Liquids facility in Shafter, California. Beginning January 1, 2015, the AB32 regulations for the first time cover finished fuel providers and importers. California finished fuel providers (refiners and importers) will be required to purchase GHG emission credits for finished fuel sold in or imported into California. The rules implementing the AB32 program were finalized in December 2011. The compliance requirements of the GHG cap-and-trade program through 2020 are being phased in, and we do not anticipate any problems in complying with those obligations going forward or for such impacts to be material. The California Air Resources Board is currently developing a scoping plan for AB32 compliance obligations after the year 2020.

The operations of our refinery and producer customers could also be negatively impacted by current GHG legislation or new regulations resulting in increased operating or compliance costs. Some of the proposed federal and state cap-and-trade legislation would require businesses that emit GHGs to buy emission credits from government, other businesses, or through an auction process. In addition, refiners could be required to purchase emission credits for GHG emissions resulting from their refining operations as well as the fuels they sell. While it is not possible at this time to predict the final form of cap-and-trade legislation, any new federal or state restrictions on GHG emissions could result in material increased compliance costs, additional operating restrictions and an increase in the cost of feedstock and products produced by our refinery customers.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact our business, any such future laws and regulations could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, demand for our services, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, though our competitors would also be affected to a similar degree. Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, and floods and other climate events that could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations.

Canada

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Pursuant to the 1997 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as the Kyoto Protocol, many nations, including Canada, agreed to limit emissions of GHGs. The Kyoto Protocol required Canada to reduce its emissions of GHG to 6% below 1990 levels by 2012. However, by 2009, emissions in Canada were 17% higher than 1990 levels. In December 2011, Canada withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol, but signed the Durban Platform committing it to a legally binding treaty to reduce GHG emissions, the terms of which are to be defined by 2015 and are to become effective in 2020.

In 2007, in response to the Kyoto Protocol, the Canadian federal government introduced the *Regulatory Framework for Air Emissions* (also known as the Turning the Corner measures), a regulatory framework for monitoring industrial GHG emissions by establishing mandatory emissions reduction requirements on a sector basis. Since 2004, companies emitting more than 100 thousand tons per year (kt/y) of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) were required to report their GHG emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program. In 2010, this reporting threshold was reduced to 50 kt/y. Two PMC facilities meet this reporting threshold. Originally, the framework was intended to be implemented by 2010; however no federally mandated reduction targets for GHGs have been implemented to date. Canada has taken sectoral action on two of its largest sources of emissions electricity and vehicles. Construction of traditional coal fired generation has been banned and new vehicle emissions and fuel efficiency standards have been established through to 2025.

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In Alberta, the provincial government implemented the Specified Gas Emitter Regulation in 2007 (under the Alberta Environment Protection and Enhancement Act), which mandated a 12% reduction in emission intensity over the established baseline level (average of the 2003-2005 levels) for all facilities emitting more than 100kt/y of CO₂e. Since the regulation came into effect, PMC has one facility (Fort Saskatchewan Storage and Fractionation Facility) which currently does not meet the reduction obligation. As such, PMC has been required to submit compliance credits which have been completed by submitting payment to the Climate Change Emissions Management Fund. Alberta also has a GHG reporting threshold at 50kt/y of CO₂e.

With regard to the oil and gas industry and the pipeline transportation sector, it is unclear at this time what direction the government plans to take. However, given that there have been no specific regulatory changes announced to date regarding GHG emissions reduction in these sectors, any future initiatives would likely not take effect until beyond 2015.

Water

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), and analogous state and Canadian federal and provincial laws impose restrictions and strict controls regarding the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters of the United States and Canada, as well as state and provincial waters. See Pipeline Safety/Pipeline and Storage Tank Integrity Management above and Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Federal, state and provincial regulatory agencies can impose administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties for non-compliance with discharge permits or other requirements of the CWA.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) amended certain provisions of the CWA, as they relate to the release of petroleum products into navigable waters. OPA subjects owners of facilities to strict, joint and potentially unlimited liability for containment and removal costs, natural resource damages and certain other consequences of an oil spill. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with applicable OPA requirements. State and Canadian federal and provincial laws also impose requirements relating to the prevention of oil releases and the remediation of areas affected by releases when they occur. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all such federal, state and Canadian requirements.

With respect to our new pipeline construction activities and maintenance on our existing pipelines, Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to permit the discharge of dredged or fill materials into navigable waters, which are defined as the waters of the United States. Section 404 (e) authorizes the Corps to issue permits on a nationwide basis for categories of discharges that have no more than minimal individual or cumulative environmental effects. For the past 35 years, the Corps has authorized construction, maintenance and repair of pipelines under a streamlined nationwide permit program known as Nationwide Permit 12 (NWP). The NWP is supported by strong statutory and regulatory history and was originally approved by Congress in 1977. From time to time, several environmental groups have challenged the NWP; however, to date, federal courts have upheld the validity of the NWP under the CWA. We cannot predict whether future lawsuits will be filed to contest the validity of the NWP; however, in the event that a court wholly or partially strikes down the NWP, which we believe to be unlikely, we could face significant delays and financial costs when seeking project approvals.

Endangered Species

New projects may require approvals and environmental analysis under federal, state and provincial laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act in the United States and the Species at Risk Act in Canada. The resulting costs and liabilities could

materially and negatively affect the viability of such projects.

Other Regulation

Transportation Regulation

Our transportation activities are subject to regulation by multiple governmental agencies. Our historical and projected operating costs reflect the recurring costs resulting from compliance with these regulations, and we do not anticipate material expenditures in excess of these amounts in the absence of future acquisitions or changes in regulation, or discovery of existing but unknown compliance issues. The following is a summary of the types of transportation regulation that may impact our operations.

General Interstate Regulation. Our interstate common carrier liquids pipeline operations are subject to rate regulation by the FERC under the Interstate Commerce Act (ICA). The ICA requires that tariff rates for liquids pipelines, which include both crude oil pipelines and refined products pipelines, be just and reasonable and non-discriminatory.

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State Regulation. Our intrastate liquids pipeline transportation activities are subject to various state laws and regulations, as well as orders of state regulatory bodies, including the Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC) and the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC). The CPUC prohibits certain of our subsidiaries from acting as guarantors of our senior notes and credit facilities.

Regulation of OCS Pipelines. The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act requires that all pipelines operating on or across the OCS provide open access, non-discriminatory transportation service. In June 2008, the Minerals Management Service (now replaced by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement) issued a final rule establishing formal and informal complaint procedures for shippers that believe they have been denied open and nondiscriminatory access to transportation on the OCS. We do not expect the rule to have a material impact on our operations or results.

Energy Policy Act of 1992 and Subsequent Developments. In October 1992, Congress passed the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct), which, among other things, required the FERC to issue rules to establish a simplified and generally applicable ratemaking methodology for petroleum pipelines and to streamline procedures in petroleum pipeline proceedings. The FERC responded to this mandate by establishing a formulaic methodology for petroleum pipelines to change their rates within prescribed ceiling levels that are tied to an inflation index. The FERC reviews the formula every five years. Effective July 1, 2011, the annual index adjustment for the five year period ending June 30, 2016 will equal the producer price index for finished goods for the applicable year plus an adjustment factor of 2.65%. Pipelines may raise their rates to the rate ceiling level generated by application of the annual index adjustment factor each year; however, a shipper may challenge such increase if the increase in the pipeline's rates was substantially in excess of the actual cost increases incurred by the pipeline during the relevant year. If the FERC's annual index adjustment reduces the ceiling level such that it is lower than a pipeline's filed rate, the pipeline must reduce its rate to conform with the lower ceiling unless doing so would reduce a rate grandfathered by the EPAct (see below) to below the grandfathered level. A pipeline must, as a general rule, use the indexing methodology to change its rates. The FERC, however, retained cost-of-service ratemaking, market-based rates and settlement rates as alternatives to the indexing approach that may be used in certain specified circumstances. Because the indexing methodology for the next five-year period is tied to an inflation index and is not based on pipeline-specific costs, the indexing methodology could hamper our ability to recover cost increases.

Under the EPAct, petroleum pipeline rates in effect for the 365-day period ending on the date of enactment of EPAct are deemed to be just and reasonable under the ICA, if such rates had not been subject to complaint, protest or investigation during such 365-day period. Generally, complaints against such grandfathered rates may only be pursued if the complainant can show that a substantial change has occurred since the enactment of EPAct in either the economic circumstances of the oil pipeline or in the nature of the services provided that were a basis for the rate. EPAct places no such limit on challenges to a provision of an oil pipeline tariff as unduly discriminatory or preferential.

Canadian Regulation. Our Canadian pipeline assets are subject to regulation by the NEB and by provincial authorities, such as the AER. With respect to a pipeline over which it has jurisdiction, the relevant regulatory authority has the power, upon application by a third party, to determine the rates we are allowed to charge for transportation on, and set other terms of access to, such pipeline. In such circumstances, if the relevant regulatory authority determines that the applicable terms and conditions of service are not just and reasonable, the regulatory authority can impose conditions it considers appropriate.

Our Pipelines. The FERC generally has not investigated rates of liquids pipelines on its own initiative when those rates have not been the subject of a protest or complaint by a shipper. The majority of our transportation segment profit in the United States is produced by rates that are either grandfathered or set by agreement with one or more shippers.

Trucking Regulation

United States

We operate a fleet of trucks to transport crude oil and oilfield materials as a private, contract and common carrier. We are licensed to perform both intrastate and interstate motor carrier services. As a motor carrier, we are subject to certain safety regulations issued by the DOT. The trucking regulations cover, among other things: (i) driver operations, (ii) log book maintenance, (iii) truck manifest preparations, (iv) safety placard placement on the trucks and trailer vehicles, (v) drug and alcohol testing, (vi) operation and equipment safety and (vii) many other aspects of truck operations. We are also subject to OSHA with respect to our trucking operations.

Canada

Our trucking assets in Canada are subject to regulation by both federal and provincial transportation agencies in the provinces in which they are operated. These regulatory agencies do not set freight rates, but do establish and administer rules and regulations relating to other matters including equipment, facility inspection, reporting and safety. We are licensed to operate both intra- and inter-provincially under the direction of the National Safety Code (NSC) that is administered by Transport Canada. Our for-hire service is

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primarily the transportation of crude oil, condensates and NGL. We are required under the NSC to, among other things, monitor: (i) driver operations, (ii) log book maintenance, (iii) truck manifest preparations, (iv) safety placard placement on the trucks and trailers, (v) operation and equipment safety and (vi) many other aspects of trucking operations. We are also subject to Occupational Health and Safety regulations with respect to our trucking operations. We believe that our trucking operations are in substantial compliance with all existing federal, state and local regulations.

Railcar Regulation

We operate a number of railcar loading and unloading facilities, and lease a significant number of railcars, in the United States and Canada. Our railcar operations are subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Federal Railroad Administration of the DOT, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, as well as other federal and state regulatory agencies and Canadian regulatory agencies for operations in Canada. We believe that our railcar operations are in substantial compliance with all existing federal, state, and local regulations.

Railcar accidents in Lac-Megantic, Quebec, Aliceville, Alabama and Casselton, North Dakota involving derailments and explosions have led to increased regulatory scrutiny over the safety of transporting crude oil by rail. All of these incidents, together with more recent incidents in Lynchburg, Virginia and Fayette County, West Virginia, involved trains carrying crude oil from North Dakota's Bakken shale formation. In the wake of the Casselton derailment, PHMSA issued a safety advisory warning that Bakken crude may be more flammable than other grades of crude oil and reinforcing the requirement to properly test, characterize, classify, and where appropriate sufficiently degasify hazardous materials prior to and during transportation. PHMSA also initiated Operation Classification, a compliance initiative involving unannounced inspections and testing of crude oil samples to verify that offerors of the materials have properly classified, described and labeled the hazardous materials before transportation. On February 25, 2014, the DOT issued an emergency order designed to insure that crude oil is properly tested and classified prior to transportation by rail in accordance with existing hazardous materials regulations. The DOT emergency order also provides for potential penalties for non-compliance of up to \$175,000 per violation. While we believe that we are in material compliance with existing regulations governing our railcar operations, the extent to which the DOT's emergency order requires additional procedures has not yet been fully established; accordingly, we cannot predict the impact that the DOT order and any future regulations may have on our operations.

These accidents have prompted lawmakers to step up their efforts to phase out or require upgrades on the DOT Class 111 tank railcar, the most commonly used tank car to transport crude oil by railcar in North America. A DOT Class 111 rail tanker is not pressurized, unlike sturdier DOT-112 and -114 models used to transport more volatile liquids such as propane and methane. The U.S. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has recommended that all tank cars used to carry crude oil be reinforced to make them more resistant to punctures if trains derail. In response to the NTSB recommendations, in July 2014, the DOT released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The NPRM proposes enhanced tank car standards, a classification and testing program for mined gases and liquids and new operational requirements for high-hazard flammable trains that included braking controls and speed restrictions. Specifically, within two years, the NPRM proposes the phase out of the use of older DOT-111 tank cars for the shipment of packing group I flammable liquids, including most Bakken crude oil, unless the tank cars are retrofitted to comply with the new tank car design requirements. We do not anticipate that any requirement to retrofit and upgrade existing rail tankers (DOT-111 or other models) would involve material cost to the partnership. The new, comprehensive rulemaking was open for public comment through September 30, 2014 and will likely take months to finalize. Similar changes have been proposed in Canada.

In December 2014, the North Dakota Industrial Commission adopted new standards to improve the safety of Bakken crude oil for transport. The new standard, Commission Order 25417, is effective April 1, 2015, and requires operators/producers to condition Bakken crude oil to certain vapor pressure limits. Under the order, all Bakken crude oil produced in North Dakota will be conditioned with no exceptions. The order requires operators/producers to separate light hydrocarbons from all Bakken crude oil to be transported and prohibits the blending of light hydrocarbons back into oil supplies prior to shipment. PAA is not directly responsible for the conditioning or stabilization of Bakken crude oil, however, under the order, it is PAA's responsibility to notify the State of North Dakota upon discovering that Bakken crude oil received at PAA's

rail facility exceeds certain vapor pressure limits.

Cross Border Regulation

As a result of our cross border activities, including importation of crude oil, NGL and natural gas between the United States and Canada, we are subject to a variety of legal requirements pertaining to such activities including export/import license requirements, tariffs, Canadian and U.S. customs and taxes and requirements relating to toxic substances. U.S. legal requirements relating to these activities include regulations adopted pursuant to the Short Supply Controls of the Export Administration Act, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Toxic Substances Control Act. In addition, the importation and exportation of natural gas from and to the United States and Canada is subject to regulation by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Energy and the NEB. Violations of these licensing, tariff and tax reporting requirements or failure to provide certifications relating to toxic substances could result in the imposition of significant administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Furthermore, the failure to comply with U.S. federal, state and local tax requirements, as well as Canadian federal and provincial tax requirements, could lead to the imposition of additional taxes, interest and penalties.

Market Anti-Manipulation Regulation

In November 2009, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) issued regulations pursuant to the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, intended to prohibit market manipulation in the petroleum industry. Violators of the regulations face civil penalties of up to \$1 million per violation per day. In July 2010, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Act, which incorporated an expansion of the authority of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to prohibit market manipulation in the markets regulated by the CFTC. This authority, with respect to crude oil swaps and futures contracts, is similar to the anti-manipulation

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authority granted to the FTC with respect to crude oil purchases and sales. In July 2011, the CFTC issued final rules to implement their new anti-manipulation authority. The rules subject violators to a civil penalty of up to the greater of \$1 million or triple the monetary gain to the person for each violation.

We have not experienced a material impact from the FTC or CFTC regulations.

Natural Gas Storage Regulation

Our natural gas storage operations are subject to regulatory oversight by numerous federal, state and local regulatory agencies, many of which are authorized by statute to issue, and have issued, rules and regulations binding on the natural gas storage and pipeline industry, related businesses and market participants. The failure to comply with such laws and regulations can result in substantial penalties and fines. The regulatory burden increases our cost of doing business and, consequently, affects our profitability. Our historical and projected operating costs reflect the recurring costs resulting from compliance with these regulations, and we do not anticipate material expenditures in excess of these amounts in the absence of future acquisitions or changes in regulation, or discovery of existing but unknown compliance issues. We do not believe that we are affected by applicable laws and regulations in a significantly different manner than are our competitors.

The following is a summary of the kinds of regulation that may impact our natural gas storage operations. However, our shareholders should not rely on such discussion as an exhaustive review of all regulatory considerations affecting our natural gas storage operations.

Our natural gas storage facilities provide natural gas storage services in interstate commerce and are subject to comprehensive regulation by the FERC under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 (NGA). Pursuant to the NGA and FERC regulations, storage providers are prohibited from making or granting any undue preference or advantage to any person or subjecting any person to any undue prejudice or disadvantage or from maintaining any unreasonable difference in rates, charges, service, facilities, or in any other respect. The terms and conditions for services provided by our facilities are set forth in natural gas tariffs on file with the FERC. We have been granted market-based rate authorization for the services that our facilities provide. Market-based rate authority allows us to negotiate rates with individual customers based on market demand.

The FERC also has authority over the siting, construction, and operation of United States pipeline transportation and storage facilities and related facilities used in the transportation, storage and sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce, including the extension, enlargement or abandonment of such facilities. The FERC's authority extends to maintenance of accounts and records, terms and conditions of service, acquisition and disposition of facilities, initiation and discontinuation of services, imposition of creditworthiness and credit support requirements applicable to customers and relationships among pipelines and storage companies and certain affiliates. Our natural gas storage entities are required by the FERC to post certain information daily regarding customer activity, capacity and volumes on their respective websites. Additionally, the FERC has jurisdiction to impose rules and regulations applicable to all natural gas market participants to ensure market transparency. FERC regulations require that buyers and sellers of more than a de minimis volume of natural gas report annual numbers and volumes of relevant transactions to the FERC. Our natural gas storage facilities and related marketing entities are subject to these annual reporting requirements.

Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAct 2005) and related regulations, it is unlawful in connection with the purchase or sale of natural gas or transportation services subject to FERC jurisdiction to use or employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud; to make any untrue statement

of material fact or omit to make any such statement necessary to make the statements made not misleading; or to engage in any act or practice that operates as a fraud or deceit upon any person. EPCRA 2005 gives the FERC civil penalty authority to impose penalties for certain violations of up to \$1 million per day for each violation. FERC also has the authority to order disgorgement of profits from transactions deemed to violate the NGA and the EPCRA 2005.

The natural gas industry historically has been heavily regulated. New rules, orders, regulations or laws may be passed or implemented that impose additional costs, burdens or restrictions on us. We cannot give any assurance regarding the likelihood of such future rules, orders, regulations or laws or the effect they could have on our business, financial condition, and results of operations or ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Operational Hazards and Insurance

Pipelines, terminals, trucks or other facilities or equipment may experience damage as a result of an accident or natural disaster. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage and suspension of operations. Since the time we and our predecessors commenced midstream crude oil activities in the early 1990s, we have maintained insurance of various types and varying levels of coverage that we consider adequate under the circumstances to cover our operations and properties. The insurance policies are subject to deductibles and retention levels that we consider reasonable and not excessive. However, such insurance does not cover every potential risk associated with operating pipelines, terminals and other facilities, including the potential loss of significant revenues. Consistent with insurance

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coverage generally available to the industry, in certain circumstances our insurance policies provide limited coverage for losses or liabilities relating to gradual pollution, with broader coverage for sudden and accidental occurrences. Over the last several years, our operations have expanded significantly. At the same time that the scale and scope of our business activities have expanded, the breadth and depth of the available insurance markets have contracted. The overall cost of such insurance as well as the deductibles and overall retention levels that we maintain have increased. As a result, we have elected to self-insure more activities against certain of these operating hazards and expect this trend will continue in the future. Due to the events of September 11, 2001, insurers have excluded acts of terrorism and sabotage from our insurance policies. We have elected to purchase a separate insurance policy for acts of terrorism and sabotage.

Since the terrorist attacks, the United States Government has issued numerous warnings that energy assets, including our nation's pipeline infrastructure, may be future targets of terrorist organizations. These developments expose our operations and assets to increased risks. We have instituted security measures and procedures in conformity with DOT guidance. We will institute, as appropriate, additional security measures or procedures indicated by the DOT or the Transportation Safety Administration. However, there can be no assurance that these or any other security measures would protect our facilities from an attack. Any future terrorist attacks on our facilities, those of our customers and, in some cases, those of our competitors, could have a material adverse effect on our business, whether insured or not.

The occurrence of a significant event not fully insured, indemnified or reserved against, or the failure of a party to meet its indemnification obligations, could materially and adversely affect our operations and financial condition. We believe we are adequately insured for third-party liability and property damage to others with respect to our operations. We believe that our levels of coverage and retention are generally consistent with those of similarly situated companies in our industry. With respect to all of our coverage, no assurance can be given that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates we consider reasonable, or that we have established adequate reserves to the extent that such risks are not insured.

Title to Properties and Rights-of-Way

Our real property holdings are generally comprised of: (i) parcels of land that we own in fee, (ii) surface leases, underground storage leases and (iii) easements, rights-of-way, permits, crossing agreements or licenses from landowners or governmental authorities permitting the use of certain lands for our operations. We believe we have satisfactory title or the right to use the sites upon which our significant facilities are located, subject to customary liens, restrictions or encumbrances. We have no knowledge of any challenge to the underlying fee title of any material fee, lease, easement, right-of-way, permit or license held by us or to our rights pursuant to any material deed, lease, easement, right-of-way, permit or license, and we believe that we have satisfactory rights pursuant to all of our material leases, easements, rights-of-way, permits and licenses. Some of our real property rights (mainly for pipelines) may be subject to termination under agreements that provide for one or more of: periodic payments, term periods, renewal rights, revocation by the licensor or grantor and possible relocation obligations. We believe that our real property holdings are adequate for the conduct of our business activities and that none of the burdens discussed above will materially (i) detract from the value of such properties or (ii) interfere with the use of such properties in our business.

Employees and Labor Relations

Through GP LLC or its affiliates, we employed approximately 5,300 employees at December 31, 2014. None of the employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement, except for nine employees covered by an agreement scheduled for renegotiation in September 2015 and another nine employees covered by another agreement scheduled for renegotiation in September 2016. We consider employee relations to be good.

Summary of Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences, tax considerations, and in the case of a non-U.S. holder, estate tax consequences related to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Class A shares by a taxpayer that holds our Class A shares as a capital asset (generally property held for investment). This summary is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), U.S. Treasury regulations and administrative rulings and judicial decisions, all as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. We have not sought any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, with respect to the statements made and the conclusions reached in the following summary, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with such statements and conclusions.

This summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation or the tax considerations arising under the laws of any non-U.S., state, or local jurisdiction, or under U.S. federal gift tax laws. In addition, this summary does not address tax considerations applicable to investors that may be subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws. The tax consequences of ownership of Class A shares depends in part on the owner's individual tax circumstances. It is the responsibility of each shareholder, either individually or through a tax advisor, to investigate the legal and tax consequences, under the laws of pertinent U.S. federal, states and localities, as well as Canada and the Canadian provinces, of the shareholder's investment in us.

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Further, it is the responsibility of each shareholder to file all U.S. federal, Canadian, state, provincial and local tax returns that may be required of the shareholder. Also see Item 1A. Risk Factors Tax Risks.

Corporate Status

Although we are a Delaware limited partnership, we have elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, we are subject to tax as a corporation and distributions on the Class A shares will be treated as distributions on corporate stock for federal income tax purposes. No Schedule K-1s will be issued with respect to the Class A shares, but instead holders of Class A shares will receive a Form 1099 from us with respect to distributions received on the Class A shares.

Consequences to U.S. Holders

The discussion in this section is addressed to holders of our Class A shares who are U.S. holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder for purposes of this discussion is a beneficial owner of our Class A shares and who is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;

- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that was created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

- a trust if (i) a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) certain circumstances apply and the trust has validly elected to be treated as a United States person.

Distributions

Distributions with respect to our Class A shares will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. To the extent that the amount of a distribution with respect to our Class A shares exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distribution will be treated first as

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a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in such Class A shares, which reduces such basis dollar-for-dollar, and thereafter as capital gain. Such gain will be long-term capital gain provided that the U.S. holder has held such Class A shares for more than one year as of the time of the distribution. Non-corporate holders that receive distributions on our Class A shares that are treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a maximum tax rate of 20% on such dividends provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Both AAP and PAA have made elections permitted by Section 754 of the Code. As a result, our initial acquisition of interests in AAP resulted in basis adjustments with respect to our interest in the assets of AAP (and indirectly in PAA). Such adjustments resulted in depreciation and amortization deductions that we anticipate will offset a substantial portion of our taxable income for an extended period of time. In addition, future exchanges of retained interests in AAP and Class B shares in us for our Class A shares will result in additional basis adjustments with respect to our interest in the assets of AAP (and indirectly in PAA). We expect to benefit from additional tax deductions resulting from those adjustments, the amount of which will vary depending on the value of the Class A shares at the time of the exchange.

We do not expect to have any earnings and profits for an extended period of time, which we estimate will include, at a minimum, each of the periods ending December 31, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and we may not have sufficient earnings and profits during future tax years for any distributions on our Class A shares to qualify as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a distribution on our Class A shares fails to qualify as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. corporate holders would be unable to utilize the corporate dividends-received deduction.

Prospective investors in our Class A shares are encouraged to consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of receiving distributions on our Class A shares that do not qualify as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including, in the case of prospective corporate investors, the inability to claim the corporate dividends received deduction with respect to such distributions.

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Gain on Disposition of Class A Shares

A U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on a sale, exchange, certain redemptions, or other taxable disposition of our Class A shares equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon the disposition of such Class A shares and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in those shares. A U.S. holder's tax basis in the shares generally will be equal to the amount paid for such shares reduced (but not below zero) by distributions received on such shares that are not treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period for the shares sold or disposed of is more than one year. Long-term capital gains of individuals generally are subject to a reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20%. The deductibility of net capital losses is subject to limitations.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Information returns generally will be filed with the IRS with respect to distributions on our Class A shares and the proceeds from a disposition of our Class A shares. U.S. holders may be subject to backup withholding on distributions with respect to our Class A shares and on the proceeds of a disposition of our Class A shares unless such U.S. holders furnish the applicable withholding agent with a taxpayer identification number, certified under penalties of perjury, and certain other information, or otherwise establish, in the manner prescribed by law, an exemption from backup withholding. Penalties apply for failure to furnish correct information and for failure to include reportable payments in income.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be creditable against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and the U.S. holder may be entitled to a refund, provided the U.S. holder timely furnishes the required information to the IRS. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the backup withholding rules to their particular circumstances and the availability of, and procedure for, obtaining an exemption from backup withholding.

Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

The discussion in this section is addressed to holders of our Class A shares who are non-U.S. holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this discussion, a non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our Class A shares that is an individual, corporation, estate or trust that is not a U.S. holder as defined above.

Distributions

Generally, a distribution treated as a dividend paid to a non-U.S. holder on our Class A shares will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% of the gross amount of the distribution, or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. To the extent a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distribution will reduce the non-U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A shares (but not below zero). The amount of any such distribution in excess of the non-U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A shares will be treated as gain from the sale of such shares and will have the tax consequences described below under **Gain on Disposition of Class A Shares**. The rules applicable to distributions by USRPHCs (as defined below) to non-U.S. persons that exceed current and accumulated

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earnings and profits are not clear. As a result, it is possible that U.S. federal income tax at a rate not less than 10% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty for distributions from a USRPHC) may be withheld from distributions received by non-U.S. holders that exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits. To receive the benefit of a reduced treaty rate on distributions, a non-U.S. holder must provide the withholding agent with an IRS W-8BEN (or other appropriate form) certifying qualification for the reduced rate.

Non-U.S. holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the withholding rules applicable to distributions on our Class A shares, the requirement for claiming treaty benefits, and any procedures required to obtain a refund of any overwithheld amounts.

Distributions treated as dividends that are paid to a non-U.S. holder and are effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States) generally will be taxed on a net income basis at the rates and in the manner generally applicable to U.S. persons (as defined under the Code). Effectively connected dividend income will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if the non-U.S. holder satisfies certain certification requirements by providing to the withholding agent a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI (or successor form) certifying eligibility for the exemption. If the non-U.S. holder is a corporation, that portion of the corporation's earnings and profits for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items, that is effectively connected with its U.S. trade or business (and, if required by applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the corporate non-U.S. holder in the United States) may also be subject to a branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable tax treaty.

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Gain on Disposition of Class A Shares

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of our Class A shares unless:

- the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year in which the sale or disposition occurs and certain other conditions are met;
- the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States); or
- our Class A shares constitute a U.S. real property interest by reason of our status as a United States real property holding corporation, or USRPHC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A non-U.S. holder described in the first bullet point above will be subject to tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable tax treaty) on the amount of such gain (which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses).

A non-U.S. holder whose gain is described in the second bullet point above will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain recognized on a net income basis at the same graduated rates generally applicable to U.S. persons unless an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise. Corporate non-U.S. holders may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable tax treaty) of their effectively connected earnings and profits attributable to such gain, as adjusted for certain items.

Generally, a corporation is a USRPHC if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. We believe that we currently are, and expect to remain for the foreseeable future, a USRPHC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, as long as our Class A shares are regularly traded on an established securities market, a non-U.S. holder will be taxable on gain recognized on the disposition of our Class A shares as a result of our status as a USRPHC only if the non-U.S. holder actually or constructively owns, or owned at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition or, if shorter, the non-U.S. holder's holding period for the Class A shares, more than 5% of our Class A shares. If our Class A shares were not considered to be regularly traded on an established securities market, all non-U.S. holders would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a disposition of our Class A shares, and a 10% withholding tax would apply to the gross proceeds from the sale of our Class A shares by such non-U.S. holder. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the application of the foregoing rules to their ownership and disposition of our Class A shares.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax

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Our Class A shares beneficially owned or treated as owned by an individual who is not a citizen or resident of the United States (as defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) at the time of death generally will be includable in the decedent's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise, and therefore may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Generally, we must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the amount of dividends paid to such holder, the name and address of the recipient, and the amount, if any, of tax withheld with respect to those dividends. These information reporting requirements apply even if withholding was not required. Pursuant to tax treaties or other agreements, the IRS may make such reports available to tax authorities in the recipient's country of residence.

Payments of dividends to a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to backup withholding if the non-U.S. holder establishes an exemption by properly certifying its non-U.S. status on an IRS Form W-8BEN or another appropriate version of IRS Form W-8, provided that the withholding agent does not have actual knowledge, or reason to know, that the beneficial owner is a U.S. person that is not an exempt recipient.

Payments of the proceeds from a sale or other disposition by a non-U.S. holder of our Class A shares effected by or through a U.S. office of a broker generally will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding (at the applicable rate) unless the non-U.S. holder establishes an exemption by properly certifying its non-U.S. status on an IRS Form W-8BEN or another appropriate version of IRS Form W-8 and certain other conditions are met or the non-U.S. holder otherwise establishes an exemption. Information reporting and backup withholding generally will not apply to any payment of the proceeds from a sale or other disposition of our

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Class A shares effected outside the United States by a foreign office of a broker. However, unless such broker has documentary evidence in its records that the holder is a non-U.S. holder and certain other conditions are met, or the non-U.S. holder otherwise establishes an exemption, information reporting will apply to a payment of the proceeds of the disposition of our Class A shares effected outside the United States by such a broker if it has certain relationships within the United States.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the U.S. income tax liability (if any) of persons subject to backup withholding will be reduced by the amount of tax withheld. If withholding results in an overpayment of taxes, a refund may be obtained, provided that certain required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Legislation Affecting Class A Shares Held Through Foreign Accounts

Legislation enacted in 2010 imposes a 30% withholding tax on any dividends on our Class A shares and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of our Class A shares in each case if paid to a foreign financial institution or a non-financial foreign entity (including, in some cases, when such foreign financial institution or entity is acting as an intermediary), unless (i) in the case of a foreign financial institution, such institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. government to withhold on certain payments, and to collect and provide to the U.S. tax authorities substantial information regarding U.S. account holders of such institution (which includes certain equity and debt holders of such institution, as well as certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners), (ii) in the case of a non-financial foreign entity, such entity certifies that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the withholding agent with a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity, or (iii) the foreign financial institution or non-financial foreign entity otherwise qualifies for an exemption from these rules. Under certain circumstances, a holder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Payments subject to withholding tax under this law generally include dividends paid on Class A shares after June 30, 2014, and gross proceeds from sales or redemptions of such Class A shares after December 31, 2016. Non-U.S. holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this law.

3.8% Tax on Unearned Income

Certain holders that are individuals, trusts or estates will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on unearned income, which generally will include dividends received and gain recognized with respect to our Class A shares. For individual U.S. holders, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (i) net investment income, or (ii) the excess of modified adjusted gross income over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). Net investment income generally equals a holder's gross investment income reduced by the deductions that are allocable to such income. Investment income generally includes passive income such as interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, rents and capital gains. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of this additional Medicare tax to their particular circumstances.

Available Information

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We make available, free of charge on our Internet website at *ir.paagp.com*, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file the material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Inherent in an Investment in Us

Our cash flow will be entirely dependent upon the ability of PAA to make cash distributions to AAP, and the ability of AAP to make cash distributions to us.

The source of our earnings and cash flow currently consist exclusively of cash distributions from AAP, which currently consist exclusively of cash distributions from PAA. The amount of cash that PAA will be able to distribute to its partners, including AAP, each quarter principally depends upon the amount of cash it generates from its business. For a description of certain factors that can cause fluctuations in the amount of cash that PAA generates from its business, please read Risks Related to PAA's Business and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. PAA may not have sufficient available cash each quarter to continue paying distributions at its current level or at all. If PAA reduces its per unit distribution, either because of reduced operating cash flow, higher expenses, capital requirements or otherwise, we will have less cash available for distribution and would likely be required to reduce our per share distribution. The amount of cash PAA has available for distribution depends primarily upon PAA's cash flow, including cash flow from the release of financial reserves as well as borrowings, and is not solely a function of profitability, which will be affected by non-cash items. As a result, PAA may make cash distributions during periods when it records losses and may not make cash distributions during periods when it records profits.

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Furthermore, AAP's ability to distribute cash to us and our ability to distribute cash received from AAP to our Class A shareholders is limited by a number of factors, including:

- AAP's payment of costs and expenses associated with our operations, and the operations of GP LLC, including expenses we incur as a result of being a public company, to the extent they are not subject to reimbursement by PAA;
- our payment of any income taxes;
- interest expense and principal payments on any indebtedness incurred by AAP or us;
- restrictions on distributions contained in AAP's and PAA's respective credit facilities and any future debt agreements entered into by AAP, PAA or us;
- reserves necessary for us to pay a ratable amount to AAP as necessary to permit AAP to make required capital contributions to PAA to maintain AAP's indirect 2% general partner interest in PAA, as required by the partnership agreement of PAA upon the issuance of additional partnership interests by PAA; and
- reserves our general partner establishes for the proper conduct of our business, to comply with applicable law or any agreement binding on us or our subsidiaries (exclusive of PAA and its subsidiaries), which reserves are not subject to a limit pursuant to our partnership agreement.

A material increase in amounts paid or reserved with respect to any of these factors could restrict our ability to pay quarterly distributions to our Class A shareholders.

The IDRs AAP is entitled to receive may be limited or modified without the consent of our shareholders, which may reduce cash distributions to our Class A shareholders.

At December 31, 2014, we owned an approximate 34.1% limited partner interest in AAP, which owns all of PAA's IDRs, which entitle AAP to receive increasing percentages (up to a maximum of 48%, to the extent not modified) of any cash distributed by PAA in excess of \$0.225 per PAA common unit in any quarter. The vast majority of the cash flow we receive from AAP is derived from its ownership of these IDRs.

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PAA, like other publicly traded partnerships, will generally only undertake an acquisition or expansion capital project if, after giving effect to related costs and expenses, the transaction would be expected to be accretive, meaning it would increase cash distributions per unit in future periods. Because AAP currently participates in the IDRs at all levels, including the highest sharing level of 48%, to the extent not modified, it is harder for an acquisition or capital project to show accretion for the common unitholders of PAA than if the IDRs received less incremental cash flow. We therefore expect that AAP may determine, in certain cases, to propose a reduction to the IDRs to facilitate a particular acquisition or expansion capital project. Any such reduction of IDRs will reduce the amount of cash that would have otherwise been distributed by AAP to us, which will in turn reduce the cash distributions we would otherwise be able to pay to our Class A shareholders. Our shareholders will not be able to vote on, or otherwise prohibit our general partner from taking, similar actions in the future and our general partner may elect to modify the IDRs without considering the interests of the holders of the Class A shares. In addition, there can be no guarantee that the expected benefits of any IDR modification will be realized.

A reduction in PAA's distributions below certain levels will lead to a disproportionately greater reduction in the amount of cash distributions to which AAP is currently entitled.

AAP's ownership of PAA's IDRs entitle it to receive increasing percentages, ranging from 13% up to 48%, to the extent not modified, of all cash distributed by PAA in excess of \$0.225 per PAA common unit per quarter. A decrease in the amount of distributions paid by PAA to less than \$0.3375 per PAA common unit per quarter would reduce AAP's percentage of incremental cash distributions in excess of \$0.225 per PAA common unit per quarter from 48% to as low as 13%. As a result, any such reduction in quarterly cash distributions from PAA would have the effect of disproportionately reducing the amount of distributions that AAP receives from PAA in respect of the IDRs as compared to cash distributions PAA makes with respect to its 2% general partner interest and common units.

If distributions on our Class A shares are not paid with respect to any fiscal quarter, our Class A shareholders will not be entitled to receive that quarter's payments in the future.

Our distributions to our Class A shareholders are not cumulative. Consequently, if distributions on our Class A shares are not paid with respect to any fiscal quarter, our Class A shareholders will not be entitled to receive that quarter's payments in the future.

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The amount of cash that we and PAA distribute each quarter may limit our ability to grow.

Because we distribute all of our available cash, our growth may not be as fast as the growth of businesses that reinvest their available cash to expand ongoing operations. In fact, because currently our cash flow is generated solely from distributions we receive from AAP, which are derived from AAP's direct and indirect partnership interests in PAA, our growth will initially be completely dependent upon PAA. The amount of distributions received by AAP is based on PAA's per unit distribution paid on each PAA common unit and the number of PAA common units outstanding. If we issue additional Class A shares or we were to incur debt or are required to pay taxes, the payment of distributions on those additional Class A shares, or interest on such debt or payment of such taxes could increase the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our cash distribution levels.

Our rate of growth may be reduced to the extent we purchase equity interests from PAA, which will reduce the relative percentage of the cash we receive from the IDRs.

Our business strategy includes, where appropriate, supporting the growth of PAA by making loans, purchasing equity interests or providing other forms of financial support to PAA to provide funding for the acquisition of a business or asset or for an internal growth project. To the extent we purchase equity interests from PAA that are not entitled to distributions or do not receive distributions at the same rates as the IDRs, the rate of our distribution growth may be reduced, at least in the short term, as less of our cash distributions will come from our ownership of IDRs, with respect to which distributions increase at a faster rate than PAA's common units and any similar equity interests PAA may issue in the future.

Restrictions in AAP's and PAA's respective credit facilities could limit AAP's ability to make distributions to us, thereby limiting our ability to make distributions to our Class A shareholders.

AAP's and PAA's respective credit facilities contain various operating and financial restrictions and covenants. AAP's and PAA's respective ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants may be affected by events beyond their control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If AAP or PAA is unable to comply with these restrictions and covenants, any indebtedness under these credit facilities may become immediately due and payable and AAP's and PAA's respective lenders' commitment to make further loans under these credit facilities may terminate. AAP or PAA might not have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to make these accelerated payments. In addition, AAP's credit facility limits our ability to pay distributions to our Class A shareholders during an event of default or if an event of default would result from the distribution.

For more information regarding AAP's and PAA's credit facilities, please read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources. For information regarding risks related to PAA's credit facilities, please see Risks Related to PAA's Business. The terms of PAA's indebtedness may limit its ability to borrow additional funds or capitalize on business opportunities. In addition, PAA's future debt level may limit its future financial and operating flexibility.

Substantially all of AAP's assets, including the IDRs and its indirect 2% general partner interest in PAA, are pledged under AAP's credit facility.

Substantially all of AAP's assets, including the IDRs and its indirect 2% general partner interest in PAA, are pledged as security under AAP's credit facility. AAP's credit facility contains customary and other events of default. Upon an event of default, the lenders under AAP's credit facility could foreclose on AAP's assets, including the IDRs and its indirect 2% general partner interest in PAA, which are the only assets from which our cash flows are derived. This would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our shareholders do not elect or have the power to remove our general partner and until certain conditions are met will not vote in the election of our general partner's directors. The Class B shareholders own a sufficient number of shares to allow them to prevent the removal of our general partner.

Our shareholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. The board of directors of our general partner, including our independent directors, have been designated and elected by the Legacy Owners or their designees. Our shareholders do not currently have the ability to elect our general partner or the members of the board of directors of our general partner. However, when the overall direct and indirect economic interest of the Legacy Owners and their permitted transferees in AAP falls below 40% (calculated as described below), subject to certain time and other limitations, which we refer to as a trigger date, our shareholders will have the right to elect certain of our general partner's directors. The 40% threshold referred to above will be calculated on a fully diluted basis that takes into account any Class A shares owned by the Legacy Owners and their affiliates and permitted transferees, assumes the exchange of all AAP Management Units for AAP units based on the applicable conversion factor and attributes the ownership of such AAP units to the Legacy Owners. However, as a result of our resulting governance arrangements, including a staggered board of directors, limitations on director nomination rights and the 20% voting limitation in our partnership agreement, it will be difficult for one or

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more of our shareholders to gain control of our general partner's board of directors. Moreover, a period of up to three years, in certain circumstances, may lapse between the occurrence of a trigger date and the first meeting of shareholders called to elect members of our board of directors.

In addition, if our Class A shareholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they have little ability to remove our general partner. Our general partner may only be removed by vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of our outstanding shares (including both Class A and Class B shares). At December 31, 2014, the Legacy Owners owned 65.9% of our outstanding shares. This ownership level enables the Legacy Owners to prevent our general partner's removal.

As a result of these provisions, the price at which our shares trade may be lower because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

Our general partner may cause us to issue additional Class A shares or other equity securities, including equity securities that are senior to our Class A shares, or cause AAP to issue additional securities, in each case without shareholder approval, which may adversely affect our shareholders.

Our general partner may cause us to issue an unlimited number of additional Class A shares or other equity securities of equal rank with the Class A shares, or cause AAP to issue additional securities, in each case without shareholder approval. In addition, we may issue an unlimited number of shares that are senior to our Class A shares in right of distribution, liquidation and voting. Except for Class A shares issued in connection with the exercise of an Exchange Right, which will result in the cancellation of an equivalent number of Class B shares and therefore have no effect on the total number of outstanding shares, the issuance of additional Class A shares or our other equity securities of equal or senior rank, or the issuance by AAP of additional securities, will have the following effects:

- each shareholder's proportionate ownership interest in us may decrease;
- the amount of cash available for distribution on each Class A share may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding Class A share may be diminished;
- the ratio of taxable income to distributions may increase; and
- the market price of the Class A shares may decline.

If PAA's unitholders remove PAA GP, AAP may be required to sell or exchange its indirect general partner interest and its IDRs and we would lose the ability to manage and control PAA.

We currently manage our investment in PAA through our membership interest in GP LLC, the general partner of AAP. PAA's partnership agreement, however, gives unitholders of PAA the right to remove PAA GP upon the affirmative vote of holders of 66 2/3% of PAA's outstanding units. If PAA GP withdraws as general partner in compliance with PAA's partnership agreement or is removed as general partner of PAA where cause (as defined in PAA's partnership agreement) does not exist and a successor general partner is elected in accordance with PAA's partnership agreement, AAP could elect to receive cash in exchange for its 2% general partner interest and the IDRs (if then owned by AAP). If PAA GP withdraws in circumstances other than those described in the preceding sentence and a successor general partner is elected in accordance with PAA's partnership agreement, the successor general partner will have the option to purchase the 2% general partner interest and the IDRs (if then owned by AAP) for their fair market value. If PAA GP or the successor general partner do not exercise their options, PAA GP's interests would be converted into common units based on an independent valuation. In each case, PAA GP would also lose its ability to manage PAA.

In addition, if PAA GP is removed as general partner of PAA, we would face an increased risk of being deemed an investment company. Please read [Item 1](#) of our prospectus. If in the future we cease to manage and control PAA, we may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Shareholders may not have limited liability if a court finds that shareholder action constitutes control of our business.

Under Delaware law, our shareholders could be held liable for our obligations to the same extent as a general partner if a court determined that the right or the exercise of the right by our shareholders as a group to remove or replace our general partner, to approve some amendments to the partnership agreement or to take other action under our partnership agreement constituted participation in the control of our business. Additionally, the limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the liabilities of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions.

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Furthermore, Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act provides that, under some circumstances, a shareholder may be liable to us for the amount of a distribution for a period of three years from the date of the distribution.

If in the future we cease to manage and control PAA, we may be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

If we cease to indirectly manage and control PAA and are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, we would either have to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, obtain exemptive relief from the SEC or modify our organizational structure or our contractual rights to fall outside the definition of an investment company. Registering as an investment company could, among other things, materially limit our ability to engage in transactions with affiliates, including the purchase and sale of certain securities or other property to or from our affiliates, restrict the ability of PAA and us to borrow funds or engage in other transactions involving leverage, require us to add additional directors who are independent of us and our affiliates, and adversely affect the price of our Class A shares.

Our partnership agreement restricts the rights of shareholders owning 20% or more of our shares.

Our shareholders' voting rights are restricted by the provision in our partnership agreement generally providing that any shares held by a person or group that owns 20% or more of any class of shares then outstanding, other than our general partner, the Legacy Owners (or certain transferees in private, non-exchange transactions), their respective affiliates and persons who acquired such shares with the prior approval of our general partner's board of directors, cannot be voted on any matter. In addition, our partnership agreement contains provisions limiting the ability of our shareholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting our shareholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of our management. As a result, the price at which our Class A shares will trade may be lower because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

If PAA's general partner, which is owned by AAP, is not fully reimbursed or indemnified for obligations and liabilities it incurs in managing the business and affairs of PAA, its value, and, therefore, the value of our Class A shares, could decline.

AAP, GP LLC and their affiliates may make expenditures on behalf of PAA for which PAA GP will seek reimbursement from PAA. Under Delaware partnership law, PAA GP has unlimited liability for the obligations of PAA, such as its debts and environmental liabilities, except for those contractual obligations of PAA that are expressly made without recourse to the general partner. To the extent PAA GP incurs obligations on behalf of PAA, it is entitled to be reimbursed or indemnified by PAA. If PAA is unable or unwilling to reimburse or indemnify PAA GP, PAA GP may be required to satisfy those liabilities or obligations, which would reduce AAP's cash flows to us.

The price of our Class A shares may be volatile, and holders of our Class A shares could lose a significant portion of their investments.

The market price of our Class A shares could be volatile, and our shareholders may not be able to resell their Class A shares at or above the price at which they purchased such Class A shares due to fluctuations in the market price of the Class A shares, including changes in price caused by

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factors unrelated to our operating performance or prospects or the operating performance or prospects of PAA. The following factors, among others, could affect our Class A share price:

- PAA's operating and financial performance and prospects and the trading price of its common units;
- the level of PAA's quarterly distributions and our quarterly distributions;
- quarterly variations in the rate of growth of our financial indicators, such as distributable cash flow per Class A share, net income and revenues;
- changes in revenue or earnings and distribution estimates or publication of research reports by analysts;
- speculation by the press or investment community;
- sales of our Class A shares by our shareholders;
- the exercise by the Legacy Owners of their exchange rights with respect to any retained AAP units;

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- announcements by PAA or its competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, securities offerings or capital commitments;
- general market conditions, including conditions in financial markets;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- adverse changes in tax laws or regulations;
- domestic and international economic, legal and regulatory factors related to PAA's performance; and
- other factors described in these Risk Factors.

An increase in interest rates may cause the market price of our shares to decline.

Like all equity investments, an investment in our Class A shares is subject to certain risks. In exchange for accepting these risks, investors may expect to receive a higher rate of return than would otherwise be obtainable from lower-risk investments. Accordingly, as interest rates rise, the ability of investors to obtain higher risk-adjusted rates of return by purchasing government-backed debt securities may cause a corresponding decline in demand for riskier investments generally, including yield-based equity investments such as publicly traded limited partnership interests. Reduced demand for our Class A shares resulting from investors seeking other more favorable investment opportunities may cause the trading price of our Class A shares to decline.

Future sales of our Class A shares in the public market could reduce our Class A share price, and any additional capital raised by us through the sale of equity or convertible securities may have a dilutive effect on our shareholders.

Subject to certain limitations and exceptions, holders of AAP units may exchange their AAP units (together with a corresponding number of Class B shares) for Class A shares (on a one-for-one basis, subject to customary conversion rate adjustments for equity splits and reclassification and other similar transactions) and then sell those Class A shares. We may also issue additional Class A shares or convertible securities in subsequent public or private offerings.

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We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our Class A shares or securities convertible into Class A shares or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our Class A shares will have on the market price of our Class A shares. Sales of substantial amounts of our Class A shares (including shares issued in connection with an acquisition), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices of our Class A shares.

The Legacy Owners hold a majority of the combined voting power of our Class A and Class B shares.

At December 31, 2014, the Legacy Owners held approximately 65.9% of the combined voting power of our Class A and Class B shares. The Legacy Owners are entitled to act separately in their own respective interests with respect to their partnership interests in us, and collectively they currently have the ability to (i) determine the outcome of all matters requiring shareholder approval, including certain mergers and other material transactions and (ii) cause or prevent a change in the composition of our board of directors or a change in control of our company that could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their Class A shares as part of a sale of our company. So long as the Legacy Owners continue to own a significant amount of our outstanding shares, even if such amount is less than 50%, they will continue to be able to strongly influence all matters requiring shareholder approval, regardless of whether or not other shareholders believe that such matters are in their own best interests.

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A valuation allowance on our deferred tax asset could reduce our earnings.

A deferred tax asset of approximately \$1.7 billion, that is being amortized, was recorded on our books as a result of certain of the transactions that took place in connection with our 2013 initial public offering, our November 2014 secondary offering and exchanges by Legacy Owners of AAP units and Class B shares into Class A shares. GAAP requires that a valuation allowance must be established for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that they will not be realized. We believe that the deferred tax asset we recorded will be realized and that a valuation allowance is not required. However, if we were to determine that a valuation allowance was appropriate for our deferred tax asset, we would be required to take an immediate charge to earnings with a corresponding reduction of partners' capital and increase in balance sheet leverage as measured by debt-to-total capitalization.

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) does not require a limited partnership like us to comply with certain of its corporate governance requirements.

Because we are a limited partnership, the NYSE does not require our general partner to have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating and corporate governance committee. Accordingly, our shareholders do not have the same protections afforded to certain corporations that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements. In addition, as a limited partnership we are not required to seek shareholder approval for issuances of Class A shares, including issuances in excess of 20% of our outstanding equity securities, or for issuances of equity to certain affiliates.

We may incur liability as a result of our ownership of our and PAA's general partner.

Under Delaware law, a general partner of a limited partnership is generally liable for the debts and liabilities of the partnership for which it serves as general partner, subject to the terms of any indemnification agreements contained in the partnership agreement and except to the extent the partnership's contracts are non-recourse to the general partner. As a result of our structure, we indirectly own and control the general partner of PAA and own a portion of our general partner's membership interests. Our percentage ownership of our general partner is expected to increase over time as the Legacy Owners exercise their exchange rights. To the extent the indemnification provisions in the applicable partnership agreement or non-recourse provisions in our contracts are not sufficient to protect us from such liability, we may in the future incur liabilities as a result of our ownership of these general partner entities.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

Our existing organizational structure and the relationships among us, PAA, our respective general partners, the Legacy Owners and affiliated entities present the potential for conflicts of interest. Moreover, additional conflicts of interest may arise in the future among us and the entities affiliated with any general partner or similar interests we acquire or among PAA and such entities.

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of our organizational structure and the relationships among us, PAA, our respective general partners, the Legacy Owners and affiliated entities.

Our partnership agreement defines the duties of our general partner (and, by extension, its officers and directors). Our general partner's board of directors or its conflicts committee will have authority on our behalf to resolve any conflict involving us and they have broad latitude to consider the interests of all parties to the conflict.

Conflicts of interest may arise between us and our shareholders, on the one hand, and our general partner and its owners and affiliated entities, on the other hand, or between us and our shareholders, on the one hand, and PAA and its unitholders, on the other hand. The resolution of these conflicts may not always be in our best interest or that of our shareholders.

Our partnership agreement defines our general partner's duties to us and contains provisions that reduce the remedies available to our shareholders for actions that might otherwise be challenged as breaches of fiduciary or other duties under state law.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that substantially reduce the standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held by state fiduciary duty law. For example, our partnership agreement:

- permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner. This entitles our general partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires, and it has no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, the Legacy Owners, our affiliates or any limited partner. Examples include its right to vote membership interests in our general partner held by us, the

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exercise of its limited call right, its rights to transfer or vote any shares it may own, and its determination whether or not to consent to any merger or consolidation of our partnership or amendment to our partnership agreement;

- generally provides that our general partner will not have any liability to us or our shareholders for decisions made in its capacity as a general partner so long as it acted in good faith which, pursuant to our partnership agreement, requires a subjective belief that the determination, or other action or anticipated result thereof is in, or not opposed to, our best interests;
- generally provides that any resolution or course of action adopted by our general partner and its affiliates in respect of a conflict of interest will be permitted and deemed approved by all of our partners, and will not constitute a breach of our partnership agreement or any duty stated or implied by law or equity if the resolution or course of action in respect of such conflict of interest is:
 - approved by a majority of the members of our general partner's conflicts committee after due inquiry, based on a subjective belief that the course of action or determination that is the subject of such approval is fair and reasonable to us;
 - approved by majority vote of our Class A shares and Class B shares (excluding shares owned by our general partner and its affiliates, but including shares owned by the Legacy Owners) voting together as a single class;
 - determined by our general partner (after due inquiry) to be on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or
 - determined by our general partner (after due inquiry) to be fair and reasonable to us, which determination may be made taking into account the circumstances and the relationships among the parties involved (including our short-term or long-term interests and other arrangements or relationships that could be considered favorable or advantageous to us).
- provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in connection with any action or inaction of, or determination made by, our general partner or the conflicts committee of our general partner's board of directors with respect to any matter relating to us, it shall be presumed that our general partner or the conflicts committee of our general partner's board of directors acted in a manner that satisfied the contractual standards set forth in our partnership agreement, and in any proceeding brought by any limited partner or by or on behalf of such limited partner or any other limited partner or our partnership challenging any such action or inaction of, or determination made by, our general partner, the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding shall have the burden of overcoming such presumption; and
- provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us, our limited partners or assignees for any acts or omissions unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that our general partner or those other persons acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct or, in the case of a criminal matter, acted with knowledge that such person's conduct was criminal.

The Legacy Owners may have interests that conflict with holders of our Class A shares.

At December 31, 2014, the Legacy Owners owned 65.9% of our outstanding shares and 65.9% of the AAP units. As a result, the Legacy Owners may have conflicting interests with holders of Class A shares. For example, the Legacy Owners may have different tax positions from us which could influence their decisions regarding whether and when to cause us to dispose of assets.

Furthermore, conflicts of interest could arise in the future between us, on the one hand, and the Legacy Owners, on the other hand, concerning among other things, a decision whether to modify or limit the IDRs in the future or potential competitive business activities or business opportunities. These conflicts of interest may not be resolved in our favor.

If we are presented with business opportunities, PAA has the first right to pursue such opportunities.

Pursuant to the administrative agreement, we have agreed to certain business opportunity arrangements to address potential conflicts with respect to business opportunities that may arise among us, our general partner, PAA, PAA GP, AAP and GP LLC. If a business opportunity is presented to us, our general partner, PAA, PAA GP, AAP or GP LLC, then PAA will have the first right to pursue such business opportunity. We have the right to pursue and/or participate in such business opportunity if invited to do so by PAA, or if PAA abandons the business opportunity and GP LLC so notifies our general partner. Accordingly, the terms of the administrative agreement limit our ability to pursue business opportunities.

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Our general partner's affiliates and the Legacy Owners may compete with us.

Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will be restricted from engaging in any business activities other than acting as our general partner and those activities incidental to its ownership of interests in us. The restrictions contained in our general partner's limited liability company agreement are subject to a number of exceptions. Affiliates of our general partner and the Legacy Owners will not be prohibited from engaging in other businesses or activities that might be in direct competition with us except to the extent they compete using our confidential information.

Our general partner has a call right that may require our shareholders to sell their Class A shares at an undesirable time or price.

If at any time more than 80% of our outstanding Class A shares and Class B shares on a combined basis (including Class A shares issuable upon the exchange of Class B shares) are owned by our general partner, the Legacy Owners (or certain transferees in private, non-exchange transactions) or their respective affiliates, our general partner will have the right (which it may assign to any of its affiliates, the Legacy Owners or us), but not the obligation, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining Class A shares held by public shareholders at a price equal to the greater of (x) the current market price of such shares as of the date three days before notice of exercise of the call right is first mailed and (y) the highest price paid by our general partner, the Legacy Owners (or certain transferees in private, non-exchange transactions) or their respective affiliates for such shares during the 90 day period preceding the date such notice is first mailed. As a result, holders of our Class A shares may be required to sell such Class A shares at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any return of or on their investment. Class A shareholders may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of their Class A shares. At December 31, 2014, the Legacy Owners owned 65.9% of the Class A shares and Class B shares on a combined basis.

Risks Related to PAA's Business

PAA may not be able to fully implement or capitalize upon planned growth projects.

PAA has a number of organic growth projects that involve the construction of new midstream energy infrastructure assets or the expansion or modification of existing assets. Many of these projects involve numerous regulatory, environmental, commercial, economic, weather-related, political and legal uncertainties that are beyond its control, including the following:

- As these projects are undertaken, required approvals, permits and licenses may not be obtained, may be delayed or may be obtained with conditions that materially alter the expected return associated with the underlying projects;
- PAA may face opposition to its planned growth projects from environmental groups, landowners, local groups and other advocates, including lawsuits or other actions designed to disrupt or delay PAA's planned projects;

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- PAA may not be able to secure, or PAA may be significantly delayed in obtaining, all of the rights of way or other real property interests it needs to complete such projects, or the costs PAA incurs in order to obtain such rights of way or other interests may be greater than PAA anticipated;
- Despite the fact that PAA will expend significant amounts of capital during the construction phase of these projects, revenues associated with these organic growth projects will not materialize until the projects have been completed and placed into commercial service, and the amount of revenue generated from these projects could be significantly lower than anticipated for a variety of reasons;
- PAA may construct pipelines, facilities or other assets in anticipation of market demand that dissipates or market growth that never materializes;
- Due to unavailability or costs of materials, supplies, power, labor or equipment, the cost of completing these projects could turn out to be significantly higher than PAA budgeted and the time it takes to complete construction of these projects and place them into commercial service could be significantly longer than planned; and
- The completion or success of PAA's projects may depend on the completion or success of third-party facilities over which PAA have no control.

As a result of these uncertainties, the anticipated benefits associated with PAA's capital projects may not be achieved or could be delayed. In turn, this could negatively impact PAA's cash flow and its ability to make or increase cash distributions to its partners.

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PAA's profitability depends on the volume of crude oil, refined product, natural gas and NGL shipped, processed, purchased, stored, fractionated and/or gathered at or through the use of its facilities, which can be negatively impacted by a variety of factors outside of its control.

PAA's profitability could be materially impacted by a decline in the volume of crude oil, natural gas, refined product and NGL transported, gathered, stored or processed at its facilities. A material decrease in crude oil or natural gas production or crude oil refining, as a result of depressed commodity prices, natural decline rates attributable to crude oil and natural gas reservoirs, a decrease in exploration and development activities, supply disruptions, economic conditions or otherwise, could result in a decline in the volume of crude oil, natural gas, refined product or NGL handled by PAA's facilities and other energy logistics assets.

During the latter half of 2014, benchmark crude oil prices declined significantly; as a result, many of the companies that produce oil and gas have announced that they are reducing capital expenditures for 2015. Such reduced expenditure levels, coupled with high decline rates for many horizontal wells in the shale resource plays, could lead to a significant slow-down in the rate of growth of North American production and possibly an overall reduction in production levels. Other factors that could adversely impact production include reduced capital market access, increased capital raising costs for producers or adverse governmental or regulatory action. In turn, such developments could lead to reduced throughput on PAA's pipelines and at PAA's other facilities, which, depending on the level of production declines, could have a material adverse effect on PAA's business.

Also, except with respect to some of our recently constructed pipeline assets, third-party shippers generally do not have long-term contractual commitments to ship crude oil on PAA's pipelines. A decision by a shipper to substantially reduce or cease to ship volumes of crude oil on PAA's pipelines could cause a significant decline in its revenues.

To maintain the volumes of crude oil PAA purchases in connection with its operations, PAA must continue to contract for new supplies of crude oil to offset volumes lost because of reduced drilling activity by producers, natural declines in crude oil production from depleting wells or volumes lost to competitors. If production declines, competitors with under-utilized assets could impair PAA's ability to secure additional supplies of crude oil.

PAA's results of operations are influenced by the overall forward market for crude oil, and certain market structures or the absence of pricing volatility may adversely impact its results.

Results from PAA's supply and logistics segment are influenced by the overall forward market for crude oil. A contango market is favorable to commercial strategies that are associated with storage capacity as it allows a party to simultaneously purchase crude oil at current prices for storage and sell at higher prices for future delivery. Wide contango spreads combined with price structure volatility generally have a favorable impact on PAA's results. A backwardated market (meaning that the price of crude oil for future deliveries is lower than current prices) can have a positive impact on lease gathering margins because in certain circumstances crude oil gatherers can capture a premium for prompt deliveries; however, in this environment there is little incentive to store crude oil as current prices are above future delivery prices. In either case, margins can be improved when prices are volatile. The periods between these two market structures are referred to as transition periods. If the market is in a backwardated to transitional structure, PAA's results from its supply and logistics segment may be less than those generated during the more favorable contango market conditions. Additionally, a prolonged transition period or a lack of volatility in the pricing structure may further negatively impact PAA's results. Depending on the overall duration of these transition periods, how PAA has allocated its assets to particular strategies and the time length of its crude oil purchase and sale contracts and storage agreements, these transition periods may have either an

adverse or beneficial effect on its aggregate segment profit. A prolonged transition from a backwardated market to a contango market, or vice versa (essentially a market that is neither in pronounced backwardation nor contango), represents the least beneficial environment for PAA's supply and logistics segment.

A natural disaster, catastrophe, terrorist attack, process safety failure or other event, including attacks on PAA's electronic and computer systems, could interrupt its operations and/or result in severe personal injury, property damage and environmental damage, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Some of PAA's operations involve risks of personal injury, property damage and environmental damage, which could curtail its operations and otherwise materially adversely affect its cash flow. Virtually all of PAA's operations are exposed to potential natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornadoes, storms, floods and/or earthquakes. The location of some of PAA's assets and its customers' assets in the U.S. Gulf Coast region makes them particularly vulnerable to hurricane or tropical storm risk. PAA's facilities and operations are also vulnerable to accidents caused by process safety failures, equipment failures or human error. In addition, since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the U.S. government has issued warnings that energy assets, specifically the nation's pipeline infrastructure, may be future targets of terrorist organizations. Terrorists may target PAA's physical facilities and hackers may attack its electronic and computer systems.

If one or more of PAA's facilities, including electronic and computer systems, or any facilities or businesses that deliver products, supplies or services to PAA or that it relies on in order to operate its business, are damaged by severe weather or any other

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disaster, accident, catastrophe, terrorist attack or event, its operations could be significantly interrupted. These interruptions could involve significant damage or injury to people, property or the environment, and repairs could take from a week or less for minor incidents to six months or more for major interruptions. Any such event that interrupts the revenues generated by its operations, or which causes PAA to make significant expenditures not covered by insurance, could reduce its cash available for paying distributions to its partners and, accordingly, adversely affect its financial condition and the market price of its securities.

PAA may also suffer reputational damage as a result of a disaster, accident, catastrophe, terrorist attack or other such event. The occurrence of such an event, or a series of such events, especially if one or more of them occurs in a highly populated or sensitive area, could negatively impact public perception of PAA's operations and/or make it more difficult for PAA to obtain the approvals, permits, licenses or real property interests PAA needs in order to operate its assets or complete planned growth projects.

If PAA does not make acquisitions or if it makes acquisitions that fail to perform as anticipated, its future growth may be limited.

PAA's ability to grow its distributions depends in part on its ability to make acquisitions that result in an increase in operating surplus per unit. If PAA is unable to make such accretive acquisitions either because PAA is (i) unable to identify attractive acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable purchase contracts with the sellers, (ii) unable to raise financing for such acquisitions on economically acceptable terms or (iii) outbid by competitors, PAA's future growth will be limited. As a result, PAA may not be able to grow as quickly as it has historically.

In evaluating acquisitions, PAA generally prepares one or more financial cases based on a number of business, industry, economic, legal, regulatory, and other assumptions applicable to the proposed transaction. Although PAA expects a reasonable basis will exist for those assumptions, the assumptions will generally involve current estimates of future conditions. Realization of many of the assumptions will be beyond PAA's control. Moreover, the uncertainty and risk of inaccuracy associated with any financial projection will increase with the length of the forecasted period. Some acquisitions may not be accretive in the near term, and will be accretive in the long term only if PAA is able to timely and effectively integrate the underlying assets and such assets perform at or near the levels anticipated in its acquisition projections.

Acquisitions involve risks that may adversely affect PAA's business.

Any acquisition involves potential risks, including:

- performance from the acquired businesses or assets that is below the forecasts PAA used in evaluating the acquisition;
- a significant increase in PAA's indebtedness and working capital requirements;
- the inability to timely and effectively integrate the operations of recently acquired businesses or assets;

- the incurrence of substantial unforeseen environmental and other liabilities arising out of the acquired businesses or assets for which PAA is either not indemnified, or the indemnity is not from a credit-worthy party, including liabilities arising from the operation of the acquired businesses or assets prior to PAA's acquisition;
- risks associated with operating in lines of business that are distinct and separate from PAA's historical operations;
- customer or key employee loss from the acquired businesses; and
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns.

Any of these factors could adversely affect PAA's ability to achieve anticipated levels of cash flows from its acquisitions, realize other anticipated benefits and its ability to pay distributions to its partners or meet its debt service requirements.

PAA's growth strategy requires access to new capital. Tightened capital markets or other factors that increase its cost of capital could impair its ability to grow.

PAA continuously considers potential acquisitions and opportunities for expansion capital projects. Acquisition transactions can be effected quickly, may occur at any time and may be significant in size relative to its existing assets and operations. PAA's ability to fund its capital projects and make acquisitions depends on whether it can access the necessary financing to fund these activities. Any limitations on its access to capital or increase in the cost of that capital could significantly impair its growth strategy. PAA's ability to maintain its targeted credit profile, including maintaining its credit ratings, could affect PAA's cost of capital as well as its ability to execute its growth strategy. In addition, a variety of factors beyond its control could impact the availability or cost of capital, including domestic or international economic conditions, increases in key benchmark interest rates and/or credit spreads, the

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adoption of new or amended banking or capital market laws or regulations, the re-pricing of market risks and volatility in capital and financial markets.

Due to these factors, PAA cannot be certain that funding for its capital needs will be available from bank credit arrangements or capital markets on acceptable terms. If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, PAA may be unable to implement its development plans, enhance its existing business, complete acquisitions and construction projects, take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on its revenues and results of operations.

Loss of PAA's investment grade credit rating or the ability to receive open credit could negatively affect its ability to purchase crude oil, NGL and natural gas supplies or to capitalize on market opportunities.

PAA believes that, because of its strategic asset base and complementary business model, PAA will continue to benefit from swings in market prices and shifts in market structure during periods of volatility in the crude oil, NGL and natural gas markets. The extent to which PAA is able to capture that benefit, however, is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including whether PAA will be able to maintain an attractive credit rating and continue to receive open credit from its suppliers and trade counterparties. PAA's senior unsecured debt is currently rated as investment grade by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service. A downgrade by either of such rating agencies could increase its borrowing costs, reduce its borrowing capacity and cause its counterparties to reduce the amount of open credit it receives from them. This could negatively impact PAA's ability to capitalize on market opportunities. For example, PAA's ability to utilize its crude oil storage capacity for merchant activities to capture contango market opportunities is dependent upon having adequate credit facilities, both in terms of the total amount of credit facilities and the cost of such credit facilities, which enables PAA to finance the storage of the crude oil from the time it completes the purchase of the crude oil until the time it completes the sale of the crude oil.

PAA is exposed to the credit risk of its customers in the ordinary course of its business activities.

Risks of nonpayment and nonperformance by customers are a significant consideration in PAA's business. Although PAA has credit risk management policies and procedures that are designed to mitigate and limit its exposure in this area, there can be no assurance that PAA has adequately assessed and managed the creditworthiness of its existing or future counterparties or that there will not be an unanticipated deterioration in their creditworthiness or unexpected instances of nonpayment or nonperformance, all of which could have an adverse impact on PAA's cash flow and its ability to pay or increase its cash distributions to its partners.

In those cases in which PAA provides division order services for crude oil purchased at the wellhead, it may be responsible for distribution of proceeds to all parties. In other cases, PAA pays all of or a portion of the production proceeds to an operator who distributes these proceeds to the various interest owners. These arrangements expose PAA to operator credit risk, and there can be no assurance that PAA will not experience losses in dealings with such operators and other parties.

PAA's risk policies cannot eliminate all risks. In addition, any non-compliance with its risk policies could result in significant financial losses.

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Generally, it is PAA's policy to establish a margin for crude oil or other products it purchases by selling such products for physical delivery to third-party users, or by entering into a future delivery obligation under derivative contracts. Through these transactions, PAA seeks to maintain a position that is substantially balanced between purchases on the one hand, and sales or future delivery obligations on the other hand. PAA's policy is not to acquire and hold physical inventory or derivative products for the purpose of speculating on commodity price changes. These policies and practices cannot, however, eliminate all risks. For example, any event that disrupts PAA's anticipated physical supply of crude oil or other products could expose it to risk of loss resulting from price changes. PAA is also exposed to basis risk when crude oil or other products are purchased against one pricing index and sold against a different index. Moreover, PAA is exposed to some risks that are not hedged, including risks on certain of its inventory, such as linefill, which must be maintained in order to transport crude oil on its pipelines. In an effort to maintain a balanced position, specifically authorized personnel can purchase or sell crude oil, refined products and NGL, up to predefined limits and authorizations. Although this activity is monitored independently by PAA's risk management function, it exposes PAA to commodity price risks within these limits.

In addition, PAA's operations involve the risk of non-compliance with its risk policies. PAA has taken steps within its organization to implement processes and procedures designed to detect unauthorized trading; however, PAA can provide no assurance that these steps will detect and prevent all violations of its risk policies and procedures, particularly if deception, collusion or other intentional misconduct is involved.

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PAA's operations are also subject to laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment and wildlife, operational safety, climate change and related matters that may expose it to significant costs and liabilities.

PAA's operations involving the storage, treatment, processing, and transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, including crude oil, NGL and refined products, as well as PAA's operations involving the storage of natural gas, are subject to stringent federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment. PAA's operations are also subject to laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment and wildlife, operational safety, climate change and related matters. Compliance with all of these laws and regulations increases its overall cost of doing business, including its capital costs to construct, maintain and upgrade equipment and facilities. For example, the adoption of legislation or regulatory programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including cap and trade programs, could require PAA to incur increased operating costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, to acquire emissions allowances or comply with new regulatory or reporting requirements. In addition, with respect to our railcar operations, the adoption of new regulations designed to enhance the overall safety of crude oil and natural gas liquids transportation by rail, including new regulations requiring that existing railcars be retrofitted or upgraded to improve integrity, could result in increased operating costs and potentially involve substantial capital expenditures. Also, the failure to comply with any such laws and regulations could result in the assessment of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial liabilities, the issuance of injunctions that may subject PAA to additional operational requirements and constraints, or claims of damages to property or persons resulting from its operations. The laws and regulations applicable to PAA's operations are subject to change and interpretation by the relevant governmental agency, including the possibility that exemptions it currently qualifies for may be modified or changed in ways that require PAA to incur significant additional compliance costs. Any such change or interpretation adverse to PAA could have a material adverse effect on its operations, revenues, expenses and profitability.

PAA has a history of incremental additions to the miles of pipelines it owns, both through acquisitions and expansion capital projects. PAA has also increased its terminal and storage capacity and operate several facilities on or near navigable waters and domestic water supplies. Although PAA has implemented programs intended to maintain the integrity of its assets (discussed below), as it acquires additional assets it historically has observed an increase in the number of releases of liquid hydrocarbons into the environment. These releases expose PAA to potentially substantial expense, including clean-up and remediation costs, fines and penalties, and third party claims for personal injury or property damage related to past or future releases. Some of these expenses could increase by amounts disproportionately higher than the relative increase in pipeline mileage and the increase in revenues associated therewith. PAA's refined products terminal assets are also subject to significant compliance costs and liabilities. In addition, because of their increased volatility and tendency to migrate farther and faster than crude oil, releases of refined products into the environment can have a more significant impact than crude oil and require significantly higher expenditures to respond and remediate. The incurrence of such expenses not covered by insurance, indemnity or reserves could materially adversely affect PAA's results of operations.

PAA currently devotes substantial resources to comply with DOT-mandated pipeline integrity rules. The 2006 Pipeline Safety Act requires the DOT to issue regulations for certain pipelines that were not previously subject to regulation. The DOT regulations include requirements for the establishment of pipeline integrity management programs and for protection of high consequence areas where a pipeline leak or rupture could produce significant adverse consequences. PAA has also developed and implemented certain pipeline integrity measures that go beyond regulatory mandate. See Items 1 and 2 Business and Properties Regulation.

For 2015 and beyond, PAA will continue to focus on pipeline integrity management as a primary operational emphasis. In that regard, PAA has implemented programs intended to maintain the integrity of its assets, with a focus on risk reduction through testing, enhanced corrosion control, leak detection, and damage prevention. PAA has an internal review process pursuant to which it examines various aspects of its pipeline and gathering systems that are not subject to the DOT pipeline integrity management mandate. The purpose of this process is to review the surrounding environment, condition and operating history of these pipeline and gathering assets to determine if such assets warrant additional investment or replacement. Accordingly, in addition to potential cost increases related to unanticipated regulatory changes or injunctive remedies resulting from regulatory agency enforcement actions, PAA may elect (as a result of its own internal initiatives) to spend substantial sums to ensure the integrity of and upgrade its pipeline systems to maintain environmental compliance and, in some cases, PAA may take pipelines out of service if it believes the cost of upgrades will exceed the value of the pipelines. PAA cannot provide any assurance as to the

ultimate amount or timing of future pipeline integrity expenditures but any such expenditures could be significant. See Item 3 Legal Proceedings Environmental.

Fluctuations in demand, which can be caused by a variety of factors outside of PAA's control, can negatively affect its operating results.

Demand for crude oil and other hydrocarbon products PAA handles is dependent upon a variety of factors, including price, the impact of future economic conditions, fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, governmental regulation, including climate change regulations, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices. For example, the adoption of legislation or regulatory programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases could increase the cost of consuming crude oil

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and other hydrocarbon products, thereby causing a reduction in the demand for such products. Demand also depends on the ability and willingness of shippers having access to PAA's transportation assets to satisfy their demand by deliveries through those assets.

Fluctuations in demand for crude oil, such as those caused by refinery downtime or shutdowns, can have a negative effect on PAA's operating results. Specifically, reduced demand in an area serviced by PAA's transportation systems will negatively affect the throughput on such systems. Although the negative impact may be mitigated or overcome by PAA's ability to capture differentials created by demand fluctuations, this ability is dependent on location and grade of crude oil, and thus is unpredictable.

Fluctuations in demand for NGL products, whether because of general or industry specific economic conditions, new government regulations, global competition, reduced demand by consumers for products made with NGL products, increased competition from petroleum-based feedstocks due to pricing differences, mild winter weather for some NGL products, particularly propane, or other reasons, could result in a decline in the volume of NGL products PAA handles or a reduction of the fees it charges for its services. Also, increased supply of NGL products could reduce the value of NGL PAA handles and reduce the margins realized by it.

NGL and products produced from NGL also compete with products from global markets. Any reduced demand or increased supply for ethane, propane, normal butane, iso-butane or natural gasoline in the markets PAA accesses for any of the reasons stated above could adversely affect demand for the services PAA provides as well as NGL prices, which could negatively impact its operating results.

PAA's assets are subject to federal, state and provincial regulation. Rate regulation or a successful challenge to the rates PAA charges on its U.S. and Canadian pipeline systems may reduce the amount of cash it generates.

PAA's U.S. interstate common carrier liquids pipelines are subject to regulation by the FERC under the ICA. The ICA requires that tariff rates for liquids pipelines be just and reasonable and non-discriminatory. PAA is also subject to the Pipeline Safety Regulations of the DOT. PAA's intrastate pipeline transportation activities are subject to various state laws and regulations as well as orders of regulatory bodies.

For PAA's U.S. interstate common carrier liquids pipelines subject to FERC regulation under the ICA, shippers may protest its pipeline tariff filings, file complaints against its existing rates, or the FERC can investigate on its own initiative. Under certain circumstances, the FERC could limit PAA's ability to set rates based on its costs, or could order PAA to reduce its rates and could require the payment of reparations to complaining shippers for up to two years prior to the complaint. Natural gas storage facilities are subject to regulation by the FERC and certain state agencies.

PAA's Canadian pipelines are subject to regulation by the NEB and by provincial authorities. Under the National Energy Board Act, the NEB could investigate the tariff rates or the terms and conditions of service relating to a jurisdictional pipeline on its own initiative upon the filing of a toll or tariff application, or upon the filing of a written complaint. If the NEB found the rates or terms of service relating to such pipeline to be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, the NEB could require PAA to change its rates, provide access to other shippers, or change its terms of service. A provincial authority could, on the application of a shipper or other interested party, investigate the tariff rates or PAA's terms and conditions of service relating to its provincially regulated proprietary pipelines. If it found PAA's rates or terms of service to be contrary to statutory requirements, it could impose conditions it considers appropriate. A provincial authority could declare a pipeline to be a common carrier pipeline, and require PAA to change its rates, provide access to other shippers, or otherwise alter its terms of service. Any reduction in

PAA's tariff rates would result in lower revenue and cash flows.

Some of PAA's operations cross the U.S./Canada border and are subject to cross-border regulation.

PAA's cross border activities subject it to regulatory matters, including import and export licenses, tariffs, Canadian and U.S. customs and tax issues and toxic substance certifications. Such regulations include the Short Supply Controls of the Export Administration Act, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Toxic Substances Control Act. Violations of these licensing, tariff and tax reporting requirements could result in the imposition of significant administrative, civil and criminal penalties.

PAA's sales of crude oil, natural gas, NGL and other energy commodities, and related transportation and hedging activities, expose it to potential regulatory risks.

The FTC, the FERC and the CFTC hold statutory authority to monitor certain segments of the physical and futures energy commodities markets. These agencies have imposed broad regulations prohibiting fraud and manipulation of such markets. With regard to PAA's physical sales of oil, natural gas, NGL or other energy commodities, and any related transportation and/or hedging activities that it undertakes, PAA is required to observe the market-related regulations enforced by these agencies, which hold substantial enforcement authority. PAA's sales may also be subject to certain reporting and other requirements. Additionally, to the extent that PAA enters into transportation contracts with natural gas pipelines that are subject to FERC regulation, it is subject to

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FERC requirements related to the use of such capacity. Any failure on PAA's part to comply with the regulations and policies of the FERC, the FTC or the CFTC could result in the imposition of civil and criminal penalties. Failure to comply with such regulations, as interpreted and enforced, could have a material adverse effect on PAA's business, results of operations, financial condition and its ability to make cash distributions to its partners.

The enactment and implementation of derivatives legislation could have an adverse impact on PAA's ability to use derivative instruments to reduce the effect of commodity price, interest rate and other risks associated with its business and increase the working capital requirement to conduct these hedging activities.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd Frank Act), enacted on July 21, 2010, established federal oversight and regulation of derivative markets and entities, such as PAA, that participate in those markets. The Dodd Frank Act requires the CFTC and the SEC to promulgate rules and regulations implementing the Dodd Frank Act. Although the CFTC has finalized certain regulations, others remain to be finalized or implemented and it is not possible at this time to predict when this will be accomplished.

In October 2011, the CFTC issued regulations to set position limits for certain futures and option contracts in the major energy markets. The initial position limits rule was vacated by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in September 2012. However, in November 2013, the CFTC proposed new rules that would place limits on positions in certain core futures and equivalent swaps contracts for, or linked to, certain physical commodities, subject to exceptions for certain bona fide hedging transactions. As these new position limit rules are not yet final, the impact of those provisions on PAA is uncertain at this time.

The CFTC has designated certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps for mandatory clearing, and the associated rules could also require PAA, in connection with covered derivative activities, to comply with clearing and trade-execution requirements or take steps to qualify for an exemption from such requirements. PAA does not utilize credit default swaps and PAA qualifies and expects to continue to qualify for the end-user exception from the mandatory clearing requirements for swaps entered into to hedge its interest rate risks. Should the CFTC designate commodity derivatives for mandatory clearing, PAA would expect to qualify for an end-user exception from the mandatory clearing requirements for swaps entered into to hedge its commodity price risk. However, the majority of PAA's financial derivative transactions used for hedging commodity price risks are currently executed and cleared over exchanges that require the posting of margin or letters of credit based on initial and variation margin requirements. Pursuant to the Dodd Frank Act, however, the CFTC or federal banking regulators may require the posting of collateral with respect to uncleared interest rate and commodity derivative transactions.

Posting of additional cash margin or collateral could affect PAA's liquidity (defined as unrestricted cash on hand plus available capacity under its credit facilities) and reduce PAA's ability to use cash for capital expenditures or other partnership purposes. A requirement to post additional cash margin or collateral could therefore reduce PAA's ability to execute hedges necessary to reduce commodity price exposures and protect cash flows. PAA could be at risk for reduced liquidity if the CFTC adopts rules and definitions that require companies, such as PAA, to post collateral for its uncleared derivative hedging activities. The proposed margin rules for uncleared swaps are not yet final and, therefore, the impact of such rules on PAA is uncertain at this time.

Even if PAA itself is not required to post additional cash margin or collateral for its derivative contracts, the banks and other derivatives dealers who are PAA's contractual counterparties will be required to comply with other new requirements under the Dodd Frank Act and related rules. The costs of such compliance may be passed on to customers such as PAA, thus decreasing the benefits to PAA of hedging transactions or reducing its profitability. In addition, implementation of the Dodd Frank Act and related rules and regulations could reduce the overall liquidity and depth of the markets for financial and other derivatives PAA utilizes in connection with its business, which could expose PAA to additional

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risks or limit the opportunities PAA is able to capture by limiting the extent to which PAA is able to execute its hedging strategies.

Finally, the Dodd Frank Act was intended, in part, to reduce the volatility of oil and gas prices, which some legislators attributed to speculative trading in derivatives and commodity instruments related to oil and gas. PAA's financial results could be adversely affected if a consequence of the Dodd Frank Act and implementing regulations is lower commodity prices.

The full impact of the Dodd Frank Act and related regulatory requirements upon PAA's business will not be known until the regulations are implemented and the market for derivatives contracts has adjusted. The Dodd Frank Act and any new regulations could significantly increase the cost of derivative contracts, materially alter the terms of derivative contracts, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks PAA encounters, reduce PAA's ability to monetize or restructure its existing derivative contracts. If PAA reduces its use of derivatives as a result of the Dodd Frank Act and regulations implementing the Dodd Frank Act, PAA's results of operations may become more volatile and its cash flows may be less predictable. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on PAA, its financial condition and its results of operations.

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Legislation and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing could reduce domestic production of crude oil and natural gas.

Hydraulic fracturing is an important and common practice that is used to stimulate production of hydrocarbons from unconventional geological formations. Recent advances in hydraulic fracturing techniques have resulted in significant increases in crude oil and natural gas production in many basins in the United States and Canada. The process involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into the formation to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate production, and it is typically regulated by state and provincial oil and gas commissions. We do not perform hydraulic fracturing, but many of the producers using our pipelines do. Hydraulic fracturing has been subject to increased scrutiny due to public concerns that it could result in contamination of drinking water supplies, and there have been a variety of legislative and regulatory proposals to prohibit, restrict, or more closely regulate various forms of hydraulic fracturing. Any legislation or regulatory initiatives that curtail hydraulic fracturing could reduce the production of crude oil and natural gas in the United States or Canada, and could thereby reduce demand for PAA's transportation, terminalling and storage services as well as its supply and logistics services.

PAA may not be able to compete effectively in its transportation, facilities and supply and logistics activities, and PAA's business is subject to the risk of a capacity overbuild of midstream energy infrastructure in the areas where it operates.

PAA faces competition in all aspects of its business and can give no assurances that it will be able to compete effectively against its competitors. In general, competition comes from a wide variety of players in a wide variety of contexts, including new entrants and existing players and in connection with day-to-day business, expansion capital projects, acquisitions and joint venture activities. Some of PAA's competitors have capital resources many times greater than PAA's and control greater supplies of crude oil, natural gas or NGL.

A significant driver of competition in some of the markets where PAA operates (including, for example, the Eagle Ford, Permian Basin, and Rockies/Bakken areas) is the rapid development of new midstream energy infrastructure capacity driven by the combination of (i) significant increases in oil and gas production and development in the applicable production areas, both actual and anticipated, (ii) relatively low barriers to entry and (iii) generally widespread access to relatively low cost capital. While this environment presents opportunities for PAA, it is also exposed to the risk that these areas become overbuilt, resulting in an excess of midstream energy infrastructure capacity. Most midstream projects require several years of lead time to develop and companies like PAA that develop such projects are exposed (to varying degrees depending on the contractual arrangements that underpin specific projects) to the risk that expectations for oil and gas development in the particular area may not be realized or that too much capacity is developed relative to the demand for services that ultimately materializes. In addition, as an established player in some markets, PAA also faces competition from aggressive new entrants to the market that are willing to provide services at a discount in order to establish relationships and gain a foothold in the market. If PAA experiences a significant capacity overbuild in one or more of the areas where it operates, it could have a significant adverse impact on PAA's financial position, cash flows and ability to pay or increase distributions to its unitholders.

With respect to PAA's crude oil activities, its competitors include other crude oil pipelines, the major integrated oil companies, their marketing affiliates, refiners, industrial companies, independent gatherers, investment banks, brokers and marketers of widely varying sizes, financial resources and experience. PAA competes against these companies on the basis of many factors, including geographic proximity to production areas, market access, rates, terms of service, connection costs and other factors.

With respect to PAA's natural gas storage operations, the principal elements of competition are rates, terms of service, supply and market access and flexibility of service. PAA's natural gas storage facilities compete with several other storage providers, including regional storage facilities and utilities. Certain pipeline companies have existing storage facilities connected to their systems that compete with some of PAA's facilities.

With regard to PAA's NGL operations, it competes with large oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids companies that may, relative to PAA, have greater financial resources and access to supplies of natural gas and NGL. The principal elements of competition are rates, processing fees (e.g., extraction premiums) paid to the owners or aggregators of natural gas to be processed, geographic proximity to the natural gas or NGL mix, available processing and fractionation capacity, transportation alternatives and their associated costs, and access to end user markets.

PAA may in the future encounter increased costs related to, and lack of availability of, insurance.

Over the last several years, as the scale and scope of PAA's business activities has expanded, the breadth and depth of available insurance markets has contracted. As a result of these factors and other market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies has increased substantially. Accordingly, PAA can give no assurance that it will be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates or on other terms PAA considers commercially reasonable. In addition, although PAA

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believes that it currently maintains adequate insurance coverage, insurance will not cover many types of interruptions or events that might occur and will not cover all risks associated with its operations. In addition, the proceeds of any such insurance may not be paid in a timely manner and may be insufficient if such an event were to occur. The occurrence of a significant event, the consequences of which are either not covered by insurance or not fully insured, or a significant delay in the payment of a major insurance claim, could materially and adversely affect PAA's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The terms of PAA's indebtedness may limit its ability to borrow additional funds or capitalize on business opportunities. In addition, PAA's future debt level may limit its future financial and operating flexibility.

As of December 31, 2014, PAA's consolidated debt outstanding was over \$10 billion, consisting of approximately \$8.8 billion principal amount of long-term debt (including senior notes) and approximately \$1.3 billion of short-term borrowings (including current maturities of senior notes). As of December 31, 2014, PAA had approximately \$2.6 billion of liquidity available, including cash and cash equivalents and available borrowing capacity under its senior unsecured revolving credit facility and its senior secured hedged inventory facility, subject to continued covenant compliance.

The amount of PAA's current or future indebtedness could have significant effects on its operations, including, among other things:

- a significant portion of PAA's cash flow will be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on its indebtedness and may not be available for other purposes, including the payment of distributions on its units and capital expenditures;
- credit rating agencies may view PAA's debt level negatively;
- covenants contained in PAA's existing debt arrangements will require it to continue to meet financial tests that may adversely affect its flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in its business;
- PAA's ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general partnership purposes may be limited;
- PAA may be at a competitive disadvantage relative to similar companies that have less debt; and
- PAA may be more vulnerable to adverse economic and industry conditions as a result of its significant debt level.

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PAA's credit agreements prohibit distributions on, or purchases or redemptions of, units if any default or event of default is continuing. In addition, the agreements contain various covenants limiting PAA's ability to, among other things, incur indebtedness if certain financial ratios are not maintained, grant liens, engage in transactions with affiliates, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, and sell substantially all of its assets or enter into a merger or consolidation. PAA's credit facility treats a change of control as an event of default and also requires PAA to maintain a certain debt coverage ratio. PAA's senior notes do not restrict distributions to unitholders, but a default under its credit agreements will be treated as a default under the senior notes. Please read Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Credit Agreements, PAA Commercial Paper Program and Indentures.

PAA's ability to access capital markets to raise capital on favorable terms will be affected by its debt level, its operating and financial performance, the amount of its current maturities and debt maturing in the next several years, and by prevailing market conditions. Moreover, if the rating agencies were to downgrade PAA's credit ratings, then it could experience an increase in its borrowing costs, face difficulty accessing capital markets or incurring additional indebtedness, be unable to receive open credit from its suppliers and trade counterparties, be unable to benefit from swings in market prices and shifts in market structure during periods of volatility in the crude oil market or suffer a reduction in the market price of its common units. If PAA is unable to access the capital markets on favorable terms at the time a debt obligation becomes due in the future, it might be forced to refinance some of its debt obligations through bank credit, as opposed to long-term public debt securities or equity securities, or sell assets. The price and terms upon which PAA might receive such extensions or additional bank credit, if at all, could be more onerous than those contained in existing debt agreements. Any such arrangements could, in turn, increase the risk that PAA's leverage may adversely affect its future financial and operating flexibility and thereby impact its ability to pay cash distributions at expected rates.

Increases in interest rates could adversely affect PAA's business and the trading price of its units.

As of December 31, 2014, PAA had over \$10 billion of consolidated debt, of which approximately \$9.3 billion was at fixed interest rates and approximately \$734 million was at variable interest rates. PAA is exposed to market risk due to the short-term nature of its commercial paper borrowings and the floating interest rates on its credit facilities. PAA's results of operations, cash flows and financial position could be adversely affected by significant increases in interest rates above current levels. Additionally, increases in interest rates could adversely affect PAA's supply and logistics segment results by increasing interest costs associated with the storage

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of hedged crude oil and NGL inventory. Further, the trading price of PAA's common units may be sensitive to changes in interest rates and any rise in interest rates could adversely impact such trading price.

Changes in currency exchange rates could adversely affect PAA's operating results.

Because PAA is a U.S. dollar reporting company and also conducts operations in Canada, it is exposed to currency fluctuations and exchange rate risks that may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of its earnings, cash flow and partners' capital under applicable accounting rules. For example, as the U.S. dollar appreciates against the Canadian dollar, the U.S. dollar value of PAA's Canadian dollar denominated earnings is reduced for U.S. reporting purposes.

An impairment of goodwill, intangibles or certain investments could reduce PAA's earnings.

At December 31, 2014, PAA had approximately \$2.5 billion of goodwill, \$366 million of net intangibles and \$1.7 billion of investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Goodwill is recorded when the purchase price of a business exceeds the fair market value of the acquired tangible and separately measurable intangible net assets. GAAP requires PAA to test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or when events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill might be impaired. GAAP requires that PAA amortizes finite-lived intangibles over their estimated useful lives and test all of its intangibles for impairment when events or circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. In addition, certain of PAA's investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. GAAP requires that investments accounted for under the equity method be tested for impairment based on whether the fair value of the equity investment as a whole, not the underlying net assets, has declined and whether that decline is other than temporary. If PAA was to determine that any of its goodwill, intangibles or equity method investments were impaired, PAA would be required to take an immediate charge to earnings, which could adversely impact its operating results, with a corresponding reduction of partners' capital and increase in balance sheet leverage as measured by debt-to-total capitalization.

Rail and marine transportation of crude oil have inherent operating risks.

PAA's supply and logistics operations include purchasing crude oil that is carried on railcars, tankers or barges. Such cargos are at risk of being damaged or lost because of events such as derailment, marine disaster, inclement weather, mechanical failures, grounding or collision, fire, explosion, environmental accidents, piracy, terrorism and political instability. Such occurrences could result in death or injury to persons, loss of property or environmental damage, delays in the delivery of cargo, loss of revenues, termination of contracts, governmental fines, penalties or restrictions on conducting business, higher insurance rates and damage to PAA's reputation and customer relationships generally. Although certain of these risks may be covered under PAA's insurance program, any of these circumstances or events could increase its costs or lower its revenues.

PAA is dependent on use of third-party assets for certain of its operations.

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Certain of PAA's business activities require the use of third-party assets over which it may have little or no control. For example, a portion of PAA's storage and distribution business conducted in the Los Angeles basin receives waterborne crude oil through dock facilities operated by a third party in the Port of Long Beach. If at any time PAA's access to this dock was denied, and if access to an alternative dock could not be arranged, the volume of crude oil that it presently receives from its customers in the Los Angeles basin may be reduced, which could result in a reduction of facilities segment revenue and cash flow.

Non-utilization of certain assets, such as PAA's leased railcars, could significantly reduce its profitability due to fixed costs incurred to obtain the right to use such assets.

From time to time in connection with its business, PAA may lease or otherwise secure the right to use certain third party assets (such as railcars, trucks, barges, ships, pipeline capacity, storage capacity and other similar assets) with the expectation that the revenues it generates through the use of such assets will be greater than the fixed costs it incurs pursuant to the applicable leases or other arrangements. However, when such assets are not utilized or are under-utilized, PAA's profitability could be negatively impacted because the revenues it earns are either non-existent or reduced, but it remains obligated to continue paying any applicable fixed charges, in addition to the potential of incurring other costs attributable to the non-utilization of such assets. For example, in connection with PAA's rail operations, it leases substantially all of its railcars, typically pursuant to multi-year leases that obligate PAA to pay the applicable lease rate without regard to utilization. If business conditions are such that a portion of PAA's rail fleet is not utilized for any period of time due to reduced demand for the services they provide, PAA will still be obligated to pay the applicable fixed lease rate for such railcars. In addition, during the period of time that PAA is not utilizing such railcars, it will incur incremental costs associated with the cost of storing such railcars and will continue to incur costs for maintenance and upkeep. Non-utilization of its leased railcars and other similar assets in connection with PAA's business could have a significant negative impact on PAA's profitability and cash flows.

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For various operating and commercial reasons, PAA may not be able to perform all of its obligations under its contracts, which could lead to increased costs and negatively impact financial results.

Various operational and commercial factors could result in an inability on PAA's part to satisfy its contractual commitments and obligations. For example, in connection with the provision of firm storage services and hub services to its natural gas storage customers, PAA enters into contracts that obligate PAA to honor its customers' requests to inject gas into its storage facilities, withdraw gas from its facilities and wheel gas through its facilities, in each case subject to volume, timing and other limitations set forth in such contracts. The following factors could adversely impact PAA's ability to perform its obligations under these contracts:

- a failure on the part of PAA's storage facilities to perform as expected, whether due to malfunction of equipment or facilities or realization of other operational risks;
- the operating pressure of PAA's storage facilities (affected in varying degree, depending on the type of storage cavern, by total volume of working and base gas, and temperature);
- a variety of commercial decisions PAA makes from time to time in connection with the management and operation of its storage facilities. Examples include, without limitation, decisions with respect to matters such as (i) the aggregate amount of commitments PAA is willing to make with respect to wheeling, injection, and withdrawal services, which could exceed PAA's capabilities at any given time for various reasons, (ii) the timing of scheduled and unplanned maintenance or repairs, which can impact equipment availability and capacity, (iii) the schedule for and rate at which PAA conducts opportunistic leaching activities at its facilities in connection with the expansion of existing salt caverns, which can impact the amount of storage capacity PAA has available to satisfy its customers' requests, (iv) the timing and aggregate volume of any base gas park and/or loan transactions PAA consummates, which can directly affect the operating pressure of PAA's storage facilities and (v) the amount of compression capacity and other gas handling equipment that PAA installs at its facilities to support gas wheeling, injection and withdrawal activities; and
- adverse operating conditions due to hurricanes, extreme weather events or conditions, and operational problems or issues with third-party pipelines, storage or production facilities.

Although PAA manages and monitors all of these various factors in connection with the ongoing operation of its natural gas storage facilities with the goal of performing all of its contractual commitments and obligations and optimizing revenue, one or more of the above factors may adversely impact PAA's ability to satisfy its injection, withdrawal or wheeling obligations under its storage contracts. In such event, PAA may be liable to its customers for losses or damages they suffer and/or PAA may need to incur costs or expenses in order to permit it to satisfy its obligations.

Cost reimbursements due to PAA's general partner may be substantial and will reduce PAA's cash available for distribution to its partners.

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Prior to making any distribution to its partners, PAA will reimburse PAA GP and its affiliates, including officers and directors, for all expenses incurred on PAA's behalf (other than expenses related to the AAP Management Units). The reimbursement of expenses and the payment of fees could adversely affect PAA's ability to make distributions to its partners. PAA GP has sole discretion to determine the amount of these expenses. In addition, PAA GP and its affiliates may provide PAA with services for which PAA will be charged reasonable fees as determined by its general partner.

Cash distributions are not guaranteed and may fluctuate with PAA's performance and the establishment of financial reserves.

Because distributions on PAA's partnership interests are dependent on the amount of cash it generates, distributions to PAA's common unitholders may fluctuate based on PAA's performance, which will result in fluctuations in the amount of distributions ultimately received by AAP. The actual amount of cash that is available to be distributed each quarter will depend on numerous factors, some of which are beyond PAA's control and the control of PAA GP. Cash distributions are dependent primarily on cash flow, including cash flow from financial reserves and working capital borrowings, and not solely on profitability, which is affected by non-cash items. Therefore, cash distributions might be made during periods when PAA records losses and might not be made during periods when it records profits.

Tax Risks

As our only cash-generating assets consist of our partnership interest in AAP and its related direct and indirect interests in PAA, our tax risks are primarily derivative of the tax risks associated with an investment in PAA.

The tax treatment of PAA depends on its status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as well as it not being subject to a material amount of additional entity-level taxation by individual states. If the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were to treat PAA

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as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or if PAA becomes subject to additional amounts of entity-level taxation for state or foreign tax purposes, it would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to us and increase the portion of our distributions treated as taxable dividends.

At December 31, 2014, we owned a 34.1% limited partner interest in AAP, which indirectly owns PAA's 2% general partner interest, and directly owns all of PAA's IDRs. Accordingly, the value of our indirect investment in PAA, as well as the anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our Class A shares, depends largely on PAA being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, which requires that 90% or more of PAA's gross income for every taxable year consist of qualifying income, as defined in Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

Despite the fact that PAA is a limited partnership under Delaware law and, unlike us, has not elected to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, it is possible, under certain circumstances, for PAA to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Although we do not believe, based on its current operations, that PAA will be so treated, a change in PAA's business could cause it to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject it to federal income taxation as an entity.

Current law may change, causing PAA to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subjecting PAA to additional entity-level taxation. In addition, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise and other forms of taxation. For example, PAA is subject to entity-level tax on the portion of its income apportioned to Texas in the prior year. Imposition of any similar taxes on PAA in additional states will reduce its cash available for distribution to its partners.

If PAA were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, it would pay federal income tax on its taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, and would likely pay state income taxes at varying rates. Distributions to PAA's partners, including AAP, would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to PAA's partners. Because a tax would be imposed upon PAA as a corporation, its cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced. Therefore, treatment of PAA as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to us, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our Class A shares.

PAA's partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects PAA to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects PAA to entity-level taxation for federal income tax purposes, PAA's minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution amounts will be adjusted downward by a percentage that is based on the applicable entity-level tax rate, including both federal and state tax burdens. Although it is impossible to make an accurate assessment of the impact without the specific details of any such new law or modification, in such event, it is likely the amount of distributions AAP receives from PAA and our resulting cash flows could be reduced substantially, which would adversely affect our ability to pay distributions to our shareholders.

Moreover, if PAA were treated as a corporation we would not be entitled to the deductions associated with our initial acquisition of interests in AAP or subsequent exchanges of retained AAP interests and Class B shares for our Class A shares. As a result, if PAA were treated as a corporation, (i) our liability for taxes would likely be higher, further reducing our cash available for distribution, and (ii) a greater portion of the cash we are able to distribute will be treated as a taxable dividend.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships such as PAA could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including PAA, may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations at any time. For example, the Obama administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 recommends that certain publicly traded partnerships earning income from activities related to fossil fuels be taxed as corporations beginning in 2021. From time to time, members of Congress propose and consider such substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. If successful, the Obama administration's proposal or other similar proposals could eliminate the qualifying income exception to the treatment of all publicly-traded partnerships as corporations upon which PAA relies for its treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws may be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible for PAA to meet the exception for certain publicly traded partnerships to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes or other proposals will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of our indirect investment in PAA.

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Taxable gain or loss on the sale of our Class A shares could be more or less than expected.

If a holder sells our Class A shares, the holder will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and the holder's tax basis in those Class A shares. To the extent that the amount of our distributions exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distributions will be treated as a tax free return of capital and will reduce a holder's tax basis in the Class A shares. We do not expect to have any earnings and profits for an extended period of time, which we estimate will include, at a minimum, each of the periods ending December 31, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Because our distributions in excess of our earnings and profits decrease a holder's tax basis in Class A shares, such excess distributions will result in a corresponding increase in the amount of gain, or a corresponding decrease in the amount of loss, recognized by the holder upon the sale of the Class A shares. Please read "Summary of Tax Considerations - Gain on Disposition of Class A Shares" for a further discussion of the foregoing.

Our current tax treatment may change, which could affect the value of our Class A shares or reduce our cash available for distribution.

Our expectation that our initial acquisition of interests in AAP will result in deductions that will offset a substantial portion of our taxable income for an extended period of time following the closing of this offering and that such deductions will also result in our distributions not constituting taxable dividends for an extended period of time thereafter is based on current law with respect to the amortization of basis adjustments associated with our acquisition of interests in AAP. Similarly, our expectation that exchanges by the Legacy Owners of their retained interests in AAP and Class B shares in us for our Class A shares in the future will result in additional tax deductions is based on current law with respect to such exchanges. Changes in federal income tax law relating to such tax treatment could result in (i) our being subject to additional taxation at the entity level with the result that we would have less cash available for distribution, and (ii) a greater portion of our distributions being treated as taxable dividends. Moreover, we are subject to tax in numerous jurisdictions. Changes in current law in these jurisdictions, particularly relating to the treatment of deductions attributable to acquisitions of interests in AAP, could result in our being subject to additional taxation at the entity level with the result that we would have less cash available for distribution.

Any decrease in our Class A share price could adversely affect our amount of cash available for distribution.

Changes in certain market conditions may cause our Class A share price to decrease. If our Legacy Owners exchange their retained interests in AAP and Class B shares in us for our Class A shares at a point in time when our Class A share price is below the price at which Class A shares were sold in our initial public offering or in any subsequent exchange, the ratio of our income tax deductions to gross income would decline. This decline could result in our being subject to tax sooner than expected, our tax liability being greater than expected, or a greater portion of our distributions being treated as taxable dividends.

The IRS Forms 1099-DIV that our shareholders receive from their brokers may over-report dividend income with respect to our shares for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and failure to report dividend income in a manner consistent with the IRS Forms 1099-DIV may cause the IRS to assert audit adjustments to a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax return. For non-U.S. holders of our shares, brokers or other withholding agents may overwithhold taxes from dividends paid, in which case a shareholder generally would have to timely file a U.S. tax return or an appropriate claim for refund in order to claim a refund of the overwithheld taxes.

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Distributions we pay with respect to our shares will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes only to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions we pay in excess of our earnings and profits will not be treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes; instead, they will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of a shareholder's tax basis in their shares and then as capital gain realized on the sale or exchange of such shares. We may be unable to timely determine the portion of our distributions that is a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

For a U.S. holder of our shares, the IRS Forms 1099-DIV may not be consistent with our determination of the amount that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes or a shareholder may receive a corrected IRS Form 1099-DIV (and may therefore need to file an amended federal, state or local income tax return). We will attempt to timely notify our shareholders of

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available information to assist with income tax reporting (such as posting the correct information on our website). However, the information that we provide to our shareholders may be inconsistent with the amounts reported by a broker on IRS Form 1099-DIV, and the IRS may disagree with any such information and may make audit adjustments to a shareholder's tax return.

For a non-U.S. holder of our shares, dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty) unless the dividends are effectively connected with conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Please read Summary of Tax Considerations Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders. In the event that we are unable to timely determine the portion of our distributions that is a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or a shareholder's broker or withholding agent chooses to withhold taxes from distributions in a manner inconsistent with our determination of the amount that constitutes a dividend for such purposes, a shareholder's broker or other withholding agent may overwithhold taxes from distributions paid. In such a case, a shareholder generally would have to timely file a U.S. tax return or an appropriate claim for refund in order to obtain a refund of the overwithheld tax.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

General. In the ordinary course of business, we are involved in various legal proceedings. To the extent we are able to assess the likelihood of a negative outcome for these proceedings, our assessments of such likelihood range from remote to probable. If we determine that a negative outcome is probable and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable, we accrue the estimated amount. We do not believe that the outcome of these legal proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Although we believe that our operations are presently in material compliance with applicable requirements, as we acquire and incorporate additional assets it is possible that the EPA or other governmental entities may seek to impose fines, penalties or performance obligations on us (or on a portion of our operations) as a result of any past noncompliance whether such noncompliance initially developed before or after our acquisition.

Environmental

General. Although we believe that our efforts to enhance our leak prevention and detection capabilities have produced positive results, we have experienced (and likely will experience future) releases of hydrocarbon products into the environment from our pipeline, rail and storage operations. These releases can result from unpredictable man-made or natural forces and may reach surface water bodies, groundwater aquifers or other sensitive environments. Whether current or past, damages and liabilities associated with any such releases from our assets may substantially affect our business.

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At December 31, 2014, our estimated undiscounted reserve for environmental liabilities totaled \$82 million, of which \$13 million was classified as short-term and \$69 million was classified as long-term. At December 31, 2013, our estimated undiscounted reserve for environmental liabilities totaled \$93 million, of which \$11 million was classified as short-term and \$82 million was classified as long-term. The short- and long-term environmental liabilities referenced above are reflected in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Other long-term liabilities and deferred credits, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had recorded receivables totaling \$8 million and \$10 million, respectively, for amounts probable of recovery under insurance and from third parties under indemnification agreements, which are predominantly reflected in Trade accounts receivable and other receivables, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In some cases, the actual cash expenditures may not occur for three years or longer. Our estimates used in these reserves are based on information currently available to us and our assessment of the ultimate outcome. Among the many uncertainties that impact our estimates are the necessary regulatory approvals for, and potential modification of, our remediation plans, the limited amount of data available upon initial assessment of the impact of soil or water contamination, changes in costs associated with environmental remediation services and equipment and the possibility of existing legal claims giving rise to additional liabilities. Therefore, although we believe that the reserve is adequate, costs incurred may be in excess of the reserve and may potentially have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Bay Springs Pipeline Release. During February 2013, we experienced a crude oil release of approximately 120 barrels on a portion of one of our pipelines near Bay Springs, Mississippi. Most of the released crude oil was contained within our pipeline right of way, but some of the released crude oil entered a nearby waterway where it was contained with booms. The EPA has issued an administrative order requiring us to take various actions in response to the release, including remediation, reporting and other actions. We have satisfied the requirements of the administrative order; however, we may be subjected to a civil penalty. The aggregate cost to clean up and remediate the site was approximately \$6 million.

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Kemp River Pipeline Releases. During May and June 2013, two separate releases were discovered on our Kemp River pipeline in Northern Alberta, Canada that, in the aggregate, resulted in the release of approximately 700 barrels of condensate and light crude oil. Clean-up and remediation activities are being conducted in cooperation with the applicable regulatory agencies. Final investigation by the AER is not complete. To date, no charges, fines or penalties have been assessed against PMC with respect to these releases; however, it is possible that fines or penalties may be assessed against PMC in the future. We estimate that the aggregate clean-up and remediation costs associated with these releases will be approximately \$15 million. Through December 31, 2014, we spent approximately \$9 million in connection with clean-up and remediation activities.

National Energy Board Audit. In the third quarter of 2014, the National Energy Board (NEB) of Canada notified PMC that various corrective actions from a 2010 audit had not been completed to the satisfaction of the NEB. The NEB initiated a process to assess PMC s approach to compliance with the NEB s Onshore Pipeline Regulations, which process resulted in the issuance by the NEB of an order on January 15, 2015 that imposed six conditions on PMC designed to enhance PMC s ability to operate its pipelines in a manner that protects the public and the environment. The conditions include the filing of certain safety critical tasks, controls and programs with the NEB, external audits of certain PMC programs and systems, and periodic update meetings with NEB staff regarding the status and progress of corrective actions. In early February 2015, the NEB imposed a penalty on PMC of \$76,000 CAD related to these issues. It is possible that additional fines and penalties may be assessed against PMC in the future related to this matter.

Insurance

A pipeline, terminal or other facility may experience damage as a result of an accident, natural disaster or terrorist activity. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage and suspension of operations. We maintain various types of insurance that we consider adequate to cover our operations and certain assets. The insurance policies are subject to deductibles or self-insured retentions that we consider reasonable. Our insurance does not cover every potential risk associated with operating pipelines, terminals and other facilities, including the potential loss of significant revenues.

The occurrence of a significant event not fully insured, indemnified or reserved against, or the failure of a party to meet its indemnification obligations, could materially and adversely affect our operations and financial condition. We believe we are adequately insured for third-party liability and property damage with respect to our operations. In the future, we may not be able to maintain insurance at levels that we consider adequate for rates we consider reasonable. As a result, we may elect to self-insure or utilize higher deductibles in certain insurance programs. For example, the market for hurricane- or windstorm-related property damage coverage has remained difficult the last few years. The amount of coverage available has been limited, costs have increased substantially and deductibles have increased as well.

Our assessment of the current availability of coverage and associated rates for hurricane insurance has led us to the decision to self-insure this risk. This decision does not affect our third-party liability insurance, which still covers hurricane-related liability claims and which we have maintained at our historic coverage levels. In addition, although we believe that we have established adequate reserves to the extent such risks are not insured, costs incurred in excess of these reserves may be higher and may potentially have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Shares, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our Class A shares are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol PAGP. As of February 18, 2015, the closing market price for our Class A shares was \$27.75 per share and there were approximately 30,000 record holders and beneficial owners (held in street name). As of February 18, 2015, there were 210,954,074 Class A shares outstanding.

The following table sets forth high and low sales prices for our Class A shares and the cash distributions declared per Class A share for the periods indicated:

	Class A share Price Range		Cash Distributions (1)	
	High	Low		
2014				
4th Quarter	\$ 30.75	\$ 22.51	\$	0.20300
3rd Quarter	\$ 32.26	\$ 28.48	\$	0.19075
2nd Quarter	\$ 32.58	\$ 27.00	\$	0.18340
1st Quarter	\$ 29.00	\$ 24.38	\$	0.17055
2013				
4th Quarter (2)(3)	\$ 27.04	\$ 21.50	\$	0.12505

(1) Cash distributions associated with the quarter presented. These distributions were declared and paid in the following calendar quarter. See the Cash Distribution Policy section below for a discussion of our policy regarding distribution payments.

(2) The distribution paid for the fourth quarter of 2013 was prorated for the period from October 21, 2013 (the date of closing of our IPO) through December 31, 2013, which corresponds to a distribution of \$0.15979 per Class A share before proration, assuming our ownership of AAP for the full fourth quarter of 2013.

(3) Our Class A shares did not commence trading on the NYSE until October 2013.

Our Class B shares are not listed or traded on any stock exchange.

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Our Class A shares are also used as a form of compensation to our employees and directors. Additional information regarding our equity-indexed compensation plans is included in Part III of this report under Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

See Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters for information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

Cash Distribution Policy

Our partnership agreement requires that, within 55 days following the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash to Class A shareholders of record on the applicable record date. Available cash generally means, for any quarter ending prior to liquidation, all cash on hand at the date of determination of available cash for the distribution in respect of such quarter (including expected distributions from AAP in respect of such quarter), less the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner, which will not be subject to a cap, to:

- comply with applicable law or any agreement binding upon us or our subsidiaries (exclusive of PAA and its subsidiaries);
- provide funds for distributions to shareholders;
- provide for future capital expenditures, debt service and other credit needs as well as any federal, state, provincial or other income tax that may affect us in the future;
- permit us to pay a ratable amount to AAP as necessary to permit AAP to make required capital contributions to PAA to maintain PAA GP's 2% general partner interest upon the issuance of additional partnership securities by PAA; or

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- provide for the proper conduct of our business;

As of December 31, 2014, our only cash-generating assets consisted of our indirect partnership interests in PAA through our approximate 34.1% limited partner interest in AAP. AAP currently receives all of its cash flows from its direct ownership of all of PAA's IDRs and its indirect ownership of the 2% general partner interest in PAA. Therefore, our cash flow and resulting ability to make distributions will be completely dependent upon the ability of PAA to make distributions to AAP in respect of those partnership interests. The actual amount of cash that PAA, and correspondingly AAP, will have available for distribution will primarily depend on the amount of cash PAA generates from its operations. Also, under the terms of the agreements governing AAP and PAA's debt, they are prohibited from declaring or paying any distribution to unitholders if a default or event of default (as defined in such agreements) exists. No such default has occurred. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Credit Agreements, PAA Commercial Paper Program and Indentures.

Although not required to do so, in response to past requests by PAA management in connection with PAA's acquisition activities, AAP has, from time to time, agreed to reduce the amounts due to it as incentive distributions. Such modifications were implemented with a view toward enhancing PAA's competitiveness for such acquisitions and managing the overall cost of equity capital while achieving an appropriate balance between short-term and long-term accretion to PAA's limited partners and the holders of its general partner interest and IDRs. During 2014 and 2013, AAP's incentive distributions were reduced by approximately \$23 million and \$15 million, respectively. These reductions were agreed to in connection with the BP NGL Acquisition and the PNG Merger. In addition, AAP has agreed to reduce the amount of its incentive distribution by \$5.5 million per quarter during 2015, \$5.0 million per quarter in 2016 and \$3.75 million per quarter thereafter. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the BP NGL Acquisition. See Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the PNG Merger.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In connection with our IPO and related transactions, the Legacy Owners acquired the following interests (collectively, the "Stapled Interests"): (i) AAP units representing an economic limited partner interest in AAP; (ii) general partner units representing a non-economic membership interest in our general partner; and (iii) Class B shares representing a non-economic limited partner interest in us. The Legacy Owners and any permitted transferees of their Stapled Interests have the right to exchange (the "Exchange Right") all or a portion of such Stapled Interests for an equivalent number of Class A shares. In connection with the exercise of the Exchange Right, the Stapled Interests are transferred to us and the applicable Class B shares are canceled. Although we issue one Class A share for each Stapled Interest that is exchanged, we also receive one AAP unit and one general partner unit. As a result, the exercise by Legacy Owners of the Exchange Right is not dilutive. During the three months ended December 31, 2014, certain Legacy Owners or their permitted transferees exercised the Exchange Right, which resulted in the issuance of additional Class A shares. Among those Legacy Owners exercising the Exchange Right was Oxy Holding Company (Pipeline), Inc., which received 69,000,000 Class A shares that were subsequently sold in an underwritten secondary offering in November 2014.

The following table reflects Exchange Right exercises and related issuances of Class A shares during the three months ended December 31, 2014:

AAP Units, General Partner Units and Class B Shares	Class A Shares
--	----------------

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Balance at September 30, 2014	469,983,136	136,046,637
Shares (exchanged)/issued in connection with Exchange Right exercises	(70,886,637)	70,886,637
Balance at December 31, 2014	399,096,499	206,933,274

The issuance of Class A shares in connection with the exercise of the Exchange Rights was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

We did not repurchase any of our Class A shares during the fourth quarter of 2014, and we do not have any announced or existing plans to repurchase any of our Class A shares.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables set forth selected historical consolidated financial and other information for PAGP as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The selected consolidated statements of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2013 include results attributable to PAGP from October 21, 2013 (the date of closing PAGP's IPO) through December 31, 2013, plus results for Plains All American GP LLC (GP LLC), the predecessor entity to PAGP, prior to October 21, 2013.

The selected historical statements of operations and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is derived from the audited financial statements of PAGP (and GP LLC as discussed above) included elsewhere in this document. The selected historical statements of operations and cash flow data for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are derived from the unaudited financial statements of GP LLC that are not included elsewhere in this document.

The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, and Item 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our acquisitions.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(in millions, except per share data)				
Statement of operations data:					
Total revenues	\$ 43,464	\$ 42,249	\$ 37,797	\$ 34,275	\$ 25,893
Net income	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,118	\$ 987	\$ 501
Net income attributable to PAGP	\$ 70	\$ 15	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2
Per share data:					
Basic net income per Class A share (1)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diluted net income per Class A share (1)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Declared distributions per Class A share (2)	\$ 0.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balance sheet data (at end of period):					
Total assets	\$ 23,983	\$ 21,453	\$ 19,259	\$ 15,414	\$ 13,734
Long-term debt	\$ 9,298	\$ 7,230	\$ 6,520	\$ 4,720	\$ 4,831
Total debt	\$ 10,585	\$ 8,343	\$ 7,606	\$ 5,406	\$ 6,161
Partners' capital / Members' equity:					

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Partners capital / Members equity (excluding noncontrolling interests)	\$	1,657	\$	1,035	\$		\$	
Noncontrolling interests		7,724		7,244		6,968		5,794
Total Partners capital / Members equity	\$	9,381	\$	8,279	\$	6,968	\$	5,794

Other data:

Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,988	\$	1,948	\$	1,232	\$	2,357	\$	248
Net cash used in investing activities	\$	(3,296)	\$	(1,653)	\$	(3,392)	\$	(2,020)	\$	(851)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	\$	1,672	\$	(274)	\$	2,159	\$	(337)	\$	613
Capital expenditures:										
Acquisition capital	\$	1,099	\$	19	\$	2,286	\$	1,404	\$	407
Expansion capital	\$	2,026	\$	1,622	\$	1,185	\$	531	\$	355
Maintenance capital	\$	224	\$	176	\$	170	\$	120	\$	93

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Volumes (3)(4)					
Transportation segment (average daily volumes in thousands of barrels per day):					
Tariff activities	3,952	3,595	3,373	2,942	2,889
Trucking	127	117	106	105	97
Transportation segment total	4,079	3,712	3,479	3,047	2,986
Facilities segment:					
Crude oil, refined products and NGL terminalling and storage (average monthly capacity in millions of barrels)					
	95	94	90	70	61
Rail load / unload volumes (average volumes in thousands of barrels per day)					
	231	221			
Natural gas storage (average monthly working capacity in billions of cubic feet)					
	97	96	84	71	47
NGL fractionation (average volumes in thousands of barrels per day)					
	96	96	79	14	14
Facilities segment total (average monthly volumes in millions of barrels)	121	120	106	82	70
Supply and Logistics segment (average daily volumes in thousands of barrels per day):					
Crude oil lease gathering purchases	949	859	818	742	620
NGL sales	208	215	182	103	96
Waterborne cargos		4	3	21	68
Supply and Logistics segment total	1,157	1,078	1,003	866	784

(1) Basic and diluted net income per Class A share for 2013 were calculated based on net income attributable to PAGP for the period following the closing of our initial public offering on October 21, 2013 and basic weighted average Class A shares outstanding weighted for the same period.

(2) Represents cash distributions declared and paid during the year presented.

(3) Volumes associated with acquisitions represent total volumes (attributable to our interest) for the number of days or months we actually owned the assets divided by the number of days or months in the year.

(4) Facilities segment total is calculated as the sum of: (i) crude oil, refined products and NGL terminalling and storage capacity; (ii) rail load and unload volumes multiplied by the number of days in the year and divided by the number of months in the year; (iii) natural gas storage working capacity divided by 6 to account for the 6:1 thousand cubic feet (mcf) of natural gas to crude British thermal unit (Btu) equivalent ratio and further divided by 1,000 to convert to monthly volumes in millions; and (iv) NGL fractionation volumes multiplied by the number of days in the year and divided by the number of months in the year.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Introduction

The following discussion is intended to provide investors with an understanding of our financial condition and results of our operations, including periods prior to the closing of our IPO on October 21, 2013. Such analysis should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. For ease of reference, we refer to the historical results of Plains All American GP LLC (GP LLC) prior to our IPO as being our historical financial results. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to we, us, our, and

PAGP are intended to mean the business and operations of PAGP and its consolidated subsidiaries since October 21, 2013. When used in the historical context (i.e. prior to October 21, 2013), these terms are intended to mean the business and operations of GP LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries.

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Our discussion and analysis includes the following:

- Executive Summary
- Company Overview
- Overview of Operating Results, Capital Investments and Other Significant Activities
- Acquisitions and Capital Projects
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- Recent Accounting Pronouncements
- Results of Operations
- Outlook
- Liquidity and Capital Resources

Executive Summary

Company Overview

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We are a Delaware limited partnership formed on July 17, 2013 to own an interest in the general partner and incentive distribution rights (IDRs) of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P (PAA), a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership. Although we were formed as a limited partnership, we have elected to be taxed as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. As of December 31, 2014, we owned a 34.1% limited partner interest in AAP, and the remaining limited partner interests in AAP were held by the owners of AAP immediately prior to our IPO (the Legacy Owners). AAP is a Delaware limited partnership that directly owns all of PAA s incentive distribution rights and indirectly owns the 2% general partner interest in PAA. AAP is the sole member of PAA GP LLC (PAA GP), a Delaware limited liability company that directly holds the 2% general partner interest in PAA.

Through a series of transactions prior to our IPO with our general partner and the owners of GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed on May 2, 2001 that manages the business and affairs of PAA and AAP, GP LLC s general partner interest in AAP became a non-economic interest, and we became the owner of a 100% managing member interest in GP LLC. Since we are the managing member of and control GP LLC, which in turn effectively controls PAA, we reflect our ownership in PAA, as well as its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, our financial results are combined with those of GP LLC and PAA as well as with their subsidiaries. As such, our results of operations as discussed below do not differ materially from the results of operations of PAA.

PAA owns and operates midstream energy infrastructure and provides logistics services for crude oil, NGL, natural gas and refined products. The term NGL includes ethane and natural gasoline products as well as products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) such as propane and butane. When used in this Form 10-K, NGL refers to all NGL products including LPG. PAA owns an extensive network of pipeline transportation, terminalling, storage, and gathering assets in key crude oil and NGL producing basins and transportation corridors and at major market hubs in the United States and Canada.

Overview of Operating Results, Capital Investments and Other Significant Activities

Primarily as a result of advances in drilling and completion techniques and their application to a number of large-scale shale and resource plays occurring contemporaneously with attractive crude oil and liquids prices, U.S. crude oil and liquids production over the last several years increased rapidly in multiple regions in the lower 48 states. Additionally, the crude oil market periodically experienced high levels of volatility in location and quality differentials as a result of the confluence of regional infrastructure constraints in North America, rapid and unexpected changes in crude oil qualities, international supply issues and regional downstream operating issues.

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During 2013 and 2014, these market conditions had a positive impact on our profitability as our business strategy and asset base positioned us to capitalize on opportunities created by the volatile environment. In 2014, we recognized net income of \$1.328 billion as compared to net income of \$1.374 billion recognized in 2013. The year-over-year change in operating results was due to growth in our fee-based Transportation segment partially offset by less favorable results from our Supply and Logistics and Facilities segments (see further discussion of our segment operating results in the following sections). Net income for 2014 was also impacted by:

- Higher depreciation and amortization expense and interest expense associated with our growing asset base and related financing activities; and
- Increased income tax expense resulting from the amortization of our deferred tax asset, as well as higher year-over-year earnings from our taxable Canadian operations;

We have continued to invest in midstream infrastructure projects to address the need for additional pipeline takeaway capacity and to address associated logistical challenges, resulting in the execution of a \$2.0 billion capital program during 2014. We also completed the acquisition of a 50% interest in BridgeTex in November 2014 for \$1.088 billion. The majority of the capital spent in 2014 will contribute to growth in our fee-based Transportation and Facilities segments in future years. In addition, during the year, we paid \$1.4 billion of cash distributions to our Class A shareholders and noncontrolling interests.

Our 2014 capital activities were funded with the issuance of approximately 15.4 million PAA common units under PAA's continuous offering program for net proceeds of \$848 million, and the completion of multiple senior notes offerings for net proceeds of approximately \$2.6 billion.

During late 2014 and early 2015, crude oil and NGL prices decreased meaningfully, which resulted in significant reductions in the outlook for producer drilling activities in 2015. See [Outlook](#) for a discussion of how such developments may impact our business.

Acquisitions and Capital Projects

We completed a number of acquisitions and capital projects in 2014, 2013 and 2012 that have impacted our results of operations. The following table summarizes our expenditures for acquisition capital, expansion capital and maintenance capital for the periods indicated (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Acquisition capital (1) (2)	\$ 1,099	\$ 19	\$ 2,286
Expansion capital (3)	2,026	1,622	1,185
Maintenance capital (3)	224	176	170
	\$ 3,349	\$ 1,817	\$ 3,641

(1) Includes our acquisition for \$1.088 billion of a 50% interest in BridgeTex. We account for our interest in BridgeTex under the equity method of accounting. Acquisitions of initial investments in unconsolidated entities are included in Acquisition capital. Additional subsequent investments in unconsolidated entities related to expansion projects of such entities are recognized in Expansion capital.

(2) Excludes the PNG Merger completed on December 31, 2013, as we historically consolidated PNG into our financial statements for financial reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. As consideration for the PNG Merger, PAA issued approximately 14.7 million PAA common units with a value of approximately \$760 million. See Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the PNG Merger.

(3) Capital expenditures made to expand the existing operating and/or earnings capacity of our assets are classified as expansion capital. Capital expenditures for the replacement of partially or fully depreciated assets in order to maintain the operating and/or earnings capacity of our existing assets are classified as maintenance capital.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions are financed using a combination of equity and debt, including borrowings under PAA's commercial paper program or credit facilities and the issuance of PAA senior notes. Businesses acquired impact our results of operations commencing on the closing date of each acquisition. Our acquisition and capital expansion activities are discussed further in Liquidity and Capital Resources and in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Information regarding acquisitions completed in 2014, 2013 and 2012 is set forth in the table below (in millions):

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Acquisition	Effective Date	Acquisition Price	Operating Segment
BridgeTex Acquisition (50% interest) (1)	11/14/2014	\$ 1,088	Transportation
Other	Various	11	Facilities
2014 Total		\$ 1,099	
2013 Total (2)	09/01/2013	\$ 19	Transportation
BP NGL Acquisition (3)	04/01/2012	\$ 1,633	Transportation, Facilities and Supply and Logistics
US Development Group Crude Oil Rail Terminals	12/13/2012	503	Facilities
Other	Various	150	Transportation, Facilities and Supply and Logistics
2012 Total		\$ 2,286	

(1) We account for our 50% interest in BridgeTex under the equity method of accounting. See Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our equity method investments.

(2) Excludes the PNG Merger completed on December 31, 2013, as we historically consolidated PNG into our financial statements for financial reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. As consideration for the PNG Merger, PAA issued approximately 14.7 million PAA common units with a value of approximately \$760 million. See Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the PNG Merger.

(3) Total BP NGL Acquisition purchase price was approximately \$1.683 billion. A cash deposit of \$50 million was paid during 2011.

Expansion Capital Projects

Our 2014 projects primarily included the construction and expansion of pipeline systems and storage and terminal facilities. The following table summarizes our 2014, 2013 and 2012 projects (in millions):

Projects	2014	2013	2012
Permian Basin Area Projects (1)	\$ 378	\$ 59	\$ 91
Cactus Pipeline (1)	350	64	
Rail Terminal Projects (1) (4)	239	149	59
Fort Saskatchewan Facility Projects / NGL Line (1)	142	73	
Eagle Ford JV Project (1) (3)	117	60	132
Western Oklahoma Pipeline	80	50	
Mississippian Lime Pipeline	58	163	54
White Cliffs Expansion (5)	41	73	1
Line 63 Reactivation (1)	32	12	

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Diamond Pipeline (1)	29	3	
Pascagoula Pipeline	26	125	13
St. James Terminal Expansions	25	51	46
Cushing Terminal Expansions (1)	13	38	31
Eagle Ford Area Projects (1) (2)	10	86	88
Rainbow II Pipeline	3	124	79
Other projects	483	492	591
Total	\$ 2,026	\$ 1,622	\$ 1,185

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- (1) These projects will continue into 2015. See Liquidity and Capital Resources Acquisitions, Capital Expenditures and Distributions Paid to Our Class A Shareholders and Noncontrolling Interests 2015 Capital Projects.
- (2) Includes pipeline, tankage and condensate stabilization.
- (3) Includes net expenditures associated with the formation of Eagle Ford Pipeline LLC in 2012, as well as subsequent contributions related to our 50% interest.
- (4) Includes Bakersfield, CA; Carr, CO; Manitou, ND; Van Hook, ND; Yorktown, VA; and Kerrobert, Canada rail projects.
- (5) Represents contributions related to our 35.7% investment interest in the White Cliffs Pipeline.

The overall increase in our expansion capital expenditures over the periods presented was primarily driven by our investment in midstream infrastructure projects to address the need for additional takeaway capacity in regions impacted by the increase in crude oil and liquids-rich gas production growth in North America. A majority of the expansion capital spent in the years presented was invested in our fee-based Transportation and Facilities segments.

We expect to spend approximately \$1.85 billion for expansion capital in 2015. See Liquidity and Capital Resources Acquisitions, Capital Expenditures and Distributions Paid to Our Class A Shareholders and Noncontrolling Interests 2015 Capital Projects for additional information.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical Accounting Policies

We have adopted various accounting policies to prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). These critical accounting policies are discussed in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP and rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements. Such estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although we believe these estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from these estimates. On a regular basis, we evaluate our assumptions, judgments and estimates. We also discuss our critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

We believe that the assumptions, judgments and estimates involved in the accounting for our (i) purchase and sales accruals, (ii) fair value of assets and liabilities acquired and identification of associated goodwill and intangible assets, (iii) fair value of derivatives, (iv) accruals and contingent liabilities, including our equity-indexed compensation plan accruals, (v) property and equipment and depreciation expense, (vi) allowance for doubtful accounts and (vii) inventory valuations have the greatest potential impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. These areas are key components of our results of operations and are based on complex rules which require us to make judgments and estimates, so we consider these to be our critical accounting estimates. Such critical accounting estimates are discussed further as follows:

Purchase and Sales Accruals. We routinely make accruals based on estimates for certain components of our revenues and cost of sales due to the timing of compiling billing information, receiving third-party information and reconciling our records with those of third parties. Where applicable, these accruals are based on nominated volumes expected to be purchased, transported and subsequently sold. Uncertainties involved in these estimates include levels of production at the wellhead, access to certain qualities of crude oil, pipeline capacities and delivery times, utilization of truck fleets to transport volumes to their destinations, weather, market conditions and other forces beyond our control. These estimates are generally associated with a portion of the last month of each reporting period. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we estimate that approximately 1% of annual revenues and cost of sales were recorded using sales and purchase estimates. Accordingly, a hypothetical variance of 10% from both of these estimates, either up or down in tandem, would impact annual revenues, cost of sales, operating income and net income by less than 1% on an annual basis. Although the resolution of these uncertainties has not historically had a material impact on our reported results of operations or financial condition, because of the high volume, low margin nature of our business, we cannot provide assurance that actual amounts will not vary significantly from estimated amounts. Variances from estimates are reflected in the period actual results become known, typically in the month following the estimate.

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Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Acquired and Identification of Associated Goodwill and Intangible Assets. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance regarding business combinations, with each acquisition, we allocate the cost of the acquired entity to the assets and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. If the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete when the combination occurs, an estimate will be recorded. Any subsequent adjustments to this estimate, if material, will be recognized retroactive to the date of acquisition. With exception to our equity method investments, we also expense the transaction costs as incurred in connection with each acquisition. In addition, we are required to recognize intangible assets separately from goodwill. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful life as determined by management. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but instead are periodically assessed for impairment.

Impairment testing entails estimating future net cash flows relating to the asset, based on management's estimate of future revenues, future cash flows and market conditions including pricing, demand, competition, operating costs and other factors. Determining the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired, as well as intangible assets that relate to such items as customer relationships, contracts and industry expertise, involves professional judgment and is ultimately based on acquisition models and management's assessment of the value of the assets acquired and, to the extent available, third party assessments. Uncertainties associated with these estimates include changes in production decline rates, production interruptions, fluctuations in refinery capacity or product slates, economic obsolescence factors in the area and potential future sources of cash flow. Although the resolution of these uncertainties has not historically had a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition, we cannot provide assurance that actual amounts will not vary significantly from estimated amounts. We perform our goodwill impairment test annually (as of June 30) and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Through our annual testing of goodwill for potential impairment, which also includes a sensitivity analysis regarding the excess of our reporting unit's fair value over book value, we determined that the fair value of each reporting unit was substantially greater than its respective book value, and therefore goodwill was not considered impaired. See Note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of goodwill.

Fair Value of Derivatives. Our derivatives that are not elected for the normal purchases and normal sales scope exception are reported at fair value as either assets or liabilities with changes in fair value recognized in either earnings or accumulated other comprehensive income / loss (AOCI). The fair value of a derivative at a particular period end does not reflect the end results of a particular transaction, and will most likely not reflect the gain or loss at the conclusion of a transaction. We reflect estimates for these items based on our internal records and information from third parties. The valuations of our derivatives that are exchange traded are based on market prices on the applicable exchange on the last day of the period. For our derivatives that are not exchange traded, the estimates we use are based on indicative broker quotations or an internal valuation model. Our valuation models utilize market observable inputs such as price, volatility, correlation and other factors and may not be reflective of the price at which they can be settled due to the lack of a liquid market. Less than 1% of total annual revenues are based on estimates derived from internal valuation models. Although the resolution of these uncertainties has not historically had a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition, we cannot provide assurance that actual amounts will not vary significantly from estimated amounts. See Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion regarding our derivatives and risk management activities.

Accruals and Contingent Liabilities. We record accruals or liabilities including, but not limited to, environmental remediation and governmental penalties, asset retirement obligations, equity-indexed compensation plan accruals (as further discussed below), bonus accruals and potential legal claims. Accruals are made when our assessment indicates that it is probable that a liability has occurred and the amount of liability can be reasonably estimated. Our estimates are based on all known facts at the time and our assessment of the ultimate outcome. Among the many uncertainties that impact our estimates are the necessary regulatory approvals for, and potential modification of, our environmental remediation plans, the limited amount of data available upon initial assessment of the impact of soil or water contamination, changes in costs associated with environmental remediation services and equipment, and the possibility of existing legal claims giving rise to additional claims. Our estimates for contingent liability accruals are increased or decreased as additional information is obtained or resolution is achieved. A hypothetical variance of 5% in our aggregate estimate for the accruals and contingent liabilities discussed above would have an impact on earnings of up to approximately \$15 million. Although the resolution of these uncertainties has not historically had a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition, we cannot provide assurance that actual amounts will not vary significantly from estimated amounts.

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Equity-Indexed Compensation Plan Accruals. We accrue compensation expense (referred to herein as equity-indexed compensation expense) for outstanding equity-indexed compensation awards. Under GAAP, we are required to estimate the fair value of our outstanding equity-indexed compensation awards and recognize that fair value as compensation expense over the service period. For equity-indexed compensation awards that contain a performance condition, the fair value of the award is recognized as compensation expense only if the attainment of the performance condition is considered probable. Uncertainties involved in this estimate include the actual unit price at time of vesting, whether or not a performance condition will be attained and the continued employment of personnel with outstanding equity-indexed compensation awards. We cannot provide assurance that the actual fair value of our equity-indexed compensation awards will not vary significantly from estimated amounts.

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We recognized equity-indexed compensation expense of \$99 million, \$116 million and \$101 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, related to awards granted under our various equity-indexed compensation plans. A hypothetical variance of 5% in our aggregate estimate for the equity-indexed compensation expense would have an impact on net income of less than 1%. See Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion regarding our equity-indexed compensation plans.

Property and Equipment and Depreciation Expense. We compute depreciation using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives. These estimates are based on various factors including condition, manufacturing specifications, technological advances and historical data concerning useful lives of similar assets. Uncertainties that impact these estimates include changes in laws and regulations relating to restoration and abandonment requirements, economic conditions and supply and demand in the area. When assets are put into service, we make estimates with respect to useful lives and salvage values that we believe are reasonable. However, subsequent events could cause us to change our estimates, thus impacting the future calculation of depreciation and amortization.

We periodically evaluate property and equipment for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. Any evaluation is highly dependent on the underlying assumptions of related cash flows. We consider the fair value estimate used to calculate impairment of property and equipment a critical accounting estimate. In determining the existence of an impairment of carrying value, we make a number of subjective assumptions as to:

- whether there is an event or circumstance that may be indicative of an impairment;
- the grouping of assets;
- the intention of holding , abandoning or selling an asset;
- the forecast of undiscounted expected future cash flow over the asset s estimated useful life; and
- if an impairment exists, the fair value of the asset or asset group.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recognized losses on impairments of long-lived assets of \$10 million, \$20 million and \$168 million, respectively. The impairments recognized in 2014 and 2013 primarily related to assets that were taken out of service. These assets did not support spending the capital necessary to continue service and, in some instances, we utilized other assets to handle these activities. The impairments recognized in 2012 primarily related to our Pier 400 terminal project and the anticipated sale of certain refined products pipeline systems and related assets. See Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding impairments.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We perform credit evaluations of our customers and grant credit based on past payment history, financial conditions and anticipated industry conditions. Customer payments are regularly monitored and a provision for doubtful accounts is established based on specific situations and overall industry conditions. Our history of bad debt losses has been minimal (less than \$5 million in the aggregate over the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012) and generally limited to specific customer circumstances; however, credit risks can change suddenly and without notice. See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion.

Inventory Valuations. Inventory, including long-term inventory, primarily consists of crude oil, NGL and natural gas and are valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined using an average cost method within specific inventory pools. At the end of each reporting period, we assess the carrying value of our inventory and use estimates and judgment when making any adjustments necessary to reduce the carrying value to net realizable value. Among the uncertainties that impact our estimates are the applicable quality and location differentials to include in our net realizable value analysis. Additionally, we also estimate the upcoming liquidation timing of the inventory. Changes in assumptions made as to the timing of a sale can materially impact net realizable value. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded charges of \$289 million, \$7 million and \$128 million, respectively, related to the valuation adjustment of our crude oil, NGL and natural gas inventory due to declines in prices. See Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding inventory.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the effect of recent accounting pronouncements on our consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

Analysis of Operating Segments

We manage our operations through three operating segments: Transportation, Facilities and Supply and Logistics. Our Chief Operating Decision Maker (our Chief Executive Officer) evaluates such segment performance based on a variety of measures including segment profit, segment volumes, segment profit per barrel and maintenance capital investment. See Note 19 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a definition of segment profit (including an explanation of why this is a performance measure) and a reconciliation of segment profit to net income attributable to PAGP.

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Our segment analysis involves an element of judgment relating to the allocations between segments. In connection with its operations, the Supply and Logistics segment secures transportation and facilities services from our other two segments as well as third-party service providers under month-to-month and multi-year arrangements. Intersegment transportation service rates are conducted at posted tariff rates, rates similar to those charged to third parties or rates that we believe approximate market. Facilities segment services are also obtained at rates generally consistent with rates charged to third parties for similar services; however, certain terminalling and storage rates are discounted to our Supply and Logistics segment to reflect the fact that these services may be canceled on short notice to enable the Facilities segment to provide services to third parties. Intersegment activities are eliminated in consolidation and we believe that the estimates with respect to these rates are reasonable. Also, our segment operating and general and administrative expenses reflect direct costs attributable to each segment; however, we also allocate certain operating expenses and general and administrative overhead expenses between segments based on management's assessment of the business activities for the period. The proportional allocations by segment require judgment by management and may be adjusted in the future based on the business activities that exist during each period. We believe that the estimates with respect to these allocations are reasonable.

The following table sets forth an overview of our consolidated financial results calculated in accordance with GAAP (in millions, except for per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,			Favorable/(Unfavorable) Variance			
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013		2013-2012	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
Transportation segment profit	\$ 925	\$ 729	\$ 710	\$ 196	27%	\$ 19	3%
Facilities segment profit	584	616	482	(32)	(5)%	134	28%
Supply and Logistics segment profit	782	822	753	(40)	(5)%	69	9%
Total segment profit	2,291	2,167	1,945	124	6%	222	11%
Unallocated general and administrative expenses	(6)	(1)		(5)	(500)%	(1)	N/A
Depreciation and amortization	(394)	(378)	(483)	(16)	(4)%	105	22%
Interest expense, net	(349)	(309)	(295)	(40)	(13)%	(14)	(5)%
Other income/(expense), net	(2)	1	6	(3)	(300)%	(5)	(83)%
Income tax expense	(212)	(106)	(55)	(106)	(100)%	(51)	(93)%
Net income	1,328	1,374	1,118	(46)	(3)%	256	23%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,258)	(1,359)	(1,115)	101	7%	(244)	(22)%
Net income attributable to PAGP	\$ 70	\$ 15	\$ 3	\$ 55	367%	\$ 12	400%
Net income attributable to PAGP:							
Basic net income per Class A share (1)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.10	N/A	\$ 0.38	(380)%	N/A	N/A
Diluted net income per Class A share (1)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.10	N/A	\$ 0.37	370%	N/A	N/A
Basic weighted average Class A shares outstanding (1)	145	132	N/A	13	10%	N/A	N/A
Diluted weighted average Class A shares outstanding (1)	650	132	N/A	518	392%	N/A	N/A

(1) For the 2013 period, basic and diluted net income per Class A share were calculated based on net income attributable to PAGP for the period following the closing of our initial public offering on October 21, 2013 and basic weighted average Class A shares outstanding weighted for the same period.

Table of Contents**Transportation Segment**

Our Transportation segment operations generally consist of fee-based activities associated with transporting crude oil and NGL on pipelines, gathering systems, trucks and barges. The Transportation segment generates revenue through a combination of tariffs, third-party pipeline capacity agreements and other transportation fees.

The following tables set forth our operating results from our Transportation segment for the periods indicated:

Operating Results (1) (in millions, except per barrel data)	Year Ended December 31,			Favorable/(Unfavorable) Variance		2013-2012	
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	%	\$	%
Revenues							
Tariff activities	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,232	\$ 154	12%	\$ 61	5%
Trucking	208	205	184	3	1%	21	11%
Total transportation revenues	1,655	1,498	1,416	157	10%	82	6%
Costs and Expenses							
Trucking costs	(151)	(147)	(134)	(4)	(3)%	(13)	(10)%
Field operating costs (2)	(560)	(528)	(468)	(32)	(6)%	(60)	(13)%
Equity-indexed compensation expense - operations	(15)	(18)	(16)	3	17%	(2)	(13)%
Segment general and administrative expenses (2) (3)	(83)	(101)	(96)	18	18%	(5)	(5)%
Equity-indexed compensation expense - general and administrative	(29)	(39)	(30)	10	26%	(9)	(30)%
Equity earnings in unconsolidated entities	108	64	38	44	69%	26	68%
Segment profit	\$ 925	\$ 729	\$ 710	\$ 196	27%	\$ 19	3%
Maintenance capital	\$ 165	\$ 123	\$ 108	\$ (42)	(34)%	\$ (15)	(14)%
Segment profit per barrel	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.08	15%	\$ (0.02)	(4)%

Average Daily Volumes (in thousands of barrels per day) (4)	Year Ended December 31,			Favorable/(Unfavorable) Variance		2013-2012	
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	%	Volumes	%
Tariff activities							
Crude Oil Pipelines							
All American	37	40	33	(3)	(8)%	7	21%
Bakken Area Systems	149	131	130	18	14%	1	1%
Basin / Mesa / Sunrise	733	718	696	15	2%	22	3%
BridgeTex	14			14	N/A		N/A
Capline	152	151	146	1	1%	5	3%
Eagle Ford Area Systems	227	102	23	125	123%	79	343%
Line 63 / Line 2000	122	113	128	9	8%	(15)	(12)%
Manito	47	46	57	1	2%	(11)	(19)%
Mid-Continent Area Systems	348	281	271	67	24%	10	4%
Permian Basin Area Systems	765	581	461	184	32%	120	26%
Rainbow	112	124	145	(12)	(10)%	(21)	(14)%
Rangeland	65	60	62	5	8%	(2)	(3)%
Salt Lake City Area Systems	136	131	149	5	4%	(18)	(12)%
South Saskatchewan	62	51	60	11	22%	(9)	(15)%

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White Cliffs	30	23	18	7	30%	5	28%
Other	767	725	703	42	6%	22	3%
NGL Pipelines							
Co-Ed	58	56	44	2	4%	12	27%
Other	128	194	131	(66)	(34)%	63	48%
Refined Products Pipelines		68	116	(68)	(100)%	(48)	(41)%
Tariff activities total	3,952	3,595	3,373	357	10%	222	7%
Trucking	127	117	106	10	9%	11	10%
Transportation segment total	4,079	3,712	3,479	367	10%	233	7%

(1) Revenues and costs and expenses include intersegment amounts.

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(2) Field operating costs and Segment general and administrative expenses exclude equity-indexed compensation expense, which is presented separately in the table above.

(3) Segment general and administrative expenses reflect direct costs attributable to each segment and an allocation of other expenses to the segments. The proportional allocations by segment require judgment by management and are based on the business activities that exist during each period.

(4) Volumes associated with assets employed through acquisitions and capital expansion projects represent total volumes (attributable to our interest) for the number of days we employed the assets divided by the number of days in the period.

Tariffs and other fees on our pipeline systems vary by receipt point and delivery point. The segment profit generated by our tariff and other fee-related activities depends on the volumes transported on the pipeline and the level of the tariff and other fees charged as well as the fixed and variable field costs of operating the pipeline. Revenue from our pipeline capacity agreements generally reflects a negotiated amount.

The following is a discussion of items impacting Transportation segment profit and segment profit per barrel for the periods indicated.

Net Operating Revenues and Volumes. As noted in the table above, our total Transportation segment revenues, net of trucking costs, and volumes increased year-over-year for each comparative period presented. Our Transportation segment results were impacted by the following for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

- **North American Crude Oil Production** During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the increase in North American crude oil production had a favorable impact on our results over the comparative periods presented. We experienced increased volumes and revenues on our existing pipeline systems, as well as incremental volumes and revenues from the expansion of certain of our pipelines systems, the construction of new pipelines and increased interconnectivity in the Permian Basin as a result of increased opportunities for midstream infrastructure development in production growth areas. For each of the comparative year-over-year periods presented, we experienced increased volumes, most notably on our Permian Basin Area Systems, Eagle Ford Area Systems (including the Eagle Ford pipeline) and certain pipelines included in our Mid-Continent Area Systems, as well as incremental revenue from increased pumpover movements at our Basin pipeline terminal. We estimate that the impact of increased production and related midstream infrastructure development increased our revenues by \$95 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 over the year ended December 31, 2013 and \$40 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 period over the year ended December 31, 2012.
- **Loss Allowance Revenue** As is common in the pipeline transportation industry, our tariffs incorporate a loss allowance factor that is intended to offset losses due to evaporation, measurement and other losses in transit. We value the variance of allowance volumes to actual losses at the estimated net realizable value (including the impact of gains and losses from derivative-related activities) at the time the variance occurred and the result is recorded as either an increase or decrease to tariff revenues. The loss allowance revenue increased by \$46 million for 2014 over 2013 and was primarily driven by higher volumes. The loss allowance revenue decreased by \$23 million for 2013 compared to 2012 primarily due to a lower average realized price per barrel.

- **Rate Changes** Revenues on our pipelines are impacted by various rate changes that occur during the period. These primarily include the indexing of rates on our FERC regulated pipelines, rate increases or decreases on our intrastate and Canadian pipelines or other negotiated rate changes. We estimate that the net impact of rate changes on our pipelines increased revenues by \$40 million and \$50 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 2012, respectively.
- **Sale of Refined Products Pipelines** We sold certain refined products pipeline systems and related assets in July 2013 and November 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, revenues and volumes on our refined products pipelines were lower by \$15 million and 48,000 barrels per day, respectively, primarily due to the sale of such pipelines and related assets. As we did not own these assets during 2014, our revenues were lower by \$28 million and volumes were lower by 68,000 barrels per day as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.
- **Foreign Exchange Impact** Revenues and expenses from our Canadian based subsidiaries, which use the Canadian dollar as their functional currency, are translated at the prevailing average exchange rates for each month. The average CAD to USD exchange rates for 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$1.10 CAD: \$1.00 USD, \$1.03 CAD: \$1.00 USD, and \$1.00 CAD: \$1.00 USD, respectively. Therefore, we estimate that revenues from our Canadian pipeline systems and trucking operations were unfavorably impacted by \$28 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 and by \$13 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

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- **BP NGL Acquisition Assets** We acquired pipelines through the BP NGL Acquisition completed on April 1, 2012. These assets contributed \$27 million of additional tariff revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013 over the year ended December 31, 2012, which was primarily related to the benefit from a full period of ownership of these assets (as we only owned the assets for nine months of 2012). This increase excludes the unfavorable impacts on our Co-Ed pipeline related to (i) rate changes and (ii) weather-related downtime, as discussed below.
- **Weather-Related Downtime** During the second and third quarters of 2013, our Rangeland, South Saskatchewan and Co-Ed pipelines in Canada were shut down due to high river flow rates and flooding in the surrounding area. We estimate that the downtime on these pipelines negatively impacted revenues and volumes by \$15 million to \$20 million and 15,000 to 20,000 barrels per day, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013. Similar weather-related downtime did not occur during the years ended December 31, 2014 or 2012 and, therefore, we experienced more favorable results in those periods as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.
- **Rail Impact** Volumes and revenues, primarily on our Manito and Rainbow pipelines and certain pipelines included in our Bakken Area Systems, were unfavorably impacted by producer decisions to deliver more crude oil to rail loading facilities in the area during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. We estimate that volumes decreased by approximately 25,000 to 30,000 barrels per day and the impact to revenues was a decrease of \$20 million over the comparative periods. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we did not experience the same decrease in volumes on these pipelines as compared to the prior period, and we also experienced favorable impacts on our South Saskatchewan pipeline related to producer decisions to deliver more crude oil via pipeline as opposed to using competing alternatives such as rail.

Additional noteworthy volume and revenue variances for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013 include (i) additional revenues of \$12 million resulting from a reclassification of certain of our Canadian storage facilities from our Facilities segment to our Transportation segment during the second quarter of 2014 (ii) incremental volumes and revenues from our Pascagoula, Wascana and Bakken North pipelines, which were placed into service during the second quarter of 2014, (iii) decreased volumes and revenues on certain of our NGL pipelines due to (a) the discontinuation in the fourth quarter of 2013 of an agreement to transport volumes on a pipeline and (b) the impact of netting joint venture related volumes to our share on a pipeline during 2014, which did not affect revenues and (iv) decreased volumes on our Rainbow pipeline due to (a) lower producer volumes and (b) operational issues during September 2014; however, the unfavorable revenue impact of these decreases in volumes on Rainbow pipeline was offset by favorable revenue variances from an increase in tariff rates and the reclassification of a storage facility from our Facilities segment, the impacts of both of which are discussed above.

Additional noteworthy volume and revenue variances for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 2012 include (i) increased volumes and revenues on our All American pipeline due to higher production levels in 2013 coupled with lower maintenance activities at the production facilities in 2013 compared to 2012, (ii) decreases on the Salt Lake City Area Systems and our Line 63 and Line 2000 pipelines due to refinery maintenance issues and lower refinery demand for pipeline barrels; however, revenues on Line 63 pipeline were consistent with 2012 results due to movements on higher tariff segments and (iii) increased trucking activity due to increased demand for production transported to rail terminals and hauls from pipeline disruptions.

Field Operating Costs. Field operating costs (excluding equity-indexed compensation expense) increased during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily due to (i) a change in classification of \$14 million of certain costs from General and administrative expenses, (ii) increased asset integrity spending, (iii) higher property tax expense due to capital expansion and (iv) higher utility costs associated with increased throughput volumes. The increase in operating costs for the comparative year ended periods was partially offset by a reduction in environmental remediation costs and an \$11 million favorable impact of foreign exchange.

Field operating costs (excluding equity-indexed compensation expense) increased during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 primarily due to (i) higher environmental response, remediation and related repair expenses associated with pipeline releases of \$21 million, (ii) higher integrity management expenses associated with smart pigging and other integrity work, (iii) higher payroll costs, primarily due to the BP NGL Acquisition and increased headcount and (iv) \$4 million of cost incurred associated with the testing of certain lines that we considered bringing back into service. Excluding the impacts of the environmental response and remediation expenses, field operating costs in general remained relatively consistent on a per barrel basis during the comparable annual periods.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses (excluding equity-indexed compensation expenses) decreased during the year ended December 31, 2014 over the year ended December 31, 2013 due to a change in classification of \$14 million of certain costs to Field operating costs and a \$5 million favorable impact of foreign exchange.

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General and administrative expenses (excluding equity-indexed compensation expenses) increased during the year ended December 31, 2013 over the year ended December 31, 2012 due to the continued overall growth of the segment and legal fees incurred in connection with the sale of certain of our refined products pipelines in 2013.

Equity-Indexed Compensation Expenses. A majority of our equity-indexed compensation awards (including the AAP Management Units) contain performance conditions contingent upon achieving certain distribution levels. For awards with performance conditions (such as distribution targets), expense is accrued over the service period only if the performance condition is considered probable of occurring. When awards with performance conditions that were previously considered improbable become probable, we incur additional expense in the period that our probability assessment changes. This is necessary to bring the accrued liability associated with these awards up to the level it would have been if we had been accruing for these awards since the grant date. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we determined that PAA distribution levels of \$2.90 and \$2.75 per unit, respectively, were probable of occurring. Furthermore, a change in unit price impacts the fair value of our liability-classified awards. See Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our equity-indexed compensation plans.

On a consolidated basis, equity-indexed compensation expense decreased by approximately \$17 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 over the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily due to the impact of the decrease in unit price during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the impact of the increase in unit price during the year ended December 31, 2013. Equity-indexed compensation expense increased by approximately \$15 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the following: (i) a more significant impact of the increase in unit price during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the impact of the increase during the year ended December 31, 2012, (ii) a greater number of units deemed probable of vesting for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 and (iii) a higher average fair value per unit for those units deemed probable of vesting for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Equity Earnings in Unconsolidated Entities. The favorable variance in equity earnings in unconsolidated entities for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 was primarily driven by (i) increased throughput on the Eagle Ford pipeline as a result of increased crude oil production, as discussed above, (ii) increased throughput on the White Cliffs pipeline due to an expansion of the pipeline that was placed into service in July 2014, and (iii) earnings from our interest in BridgeTex, which we acquired in November 2014.

The favorable variance for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 was largely due to (i) increased throughput on the Eagle Ford and White Cliffs pipelines as a result of increased production, as discussed above and (ii) increased capacity related to vessel additions and increased rates on services provided by Settoon Towing.

Maintenance Capital. Maintenance capital consists of capital expenditures for the replacement of partially or fully depreciated assets in order to maintain the operating and/or earnings capacity of our existing assets. The increase in maintenance capital in 2014 compared to 2013 is primarily due to pipeline replacement projects and increased investments in pipeline integrity. The increase in maintenance capital in 2013 compared to 2012 is primarily due to increased investments on pipeline integrity projects.

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Our Facilities segment operations generally consist of fee-based activities associated with providing storage, terminalling and throughput services for crude oil, refined products, NGL and natural gas, as well as NGL fractionation and isomerization services and natural gas and condensate processing services. The Facilities segment generates revenue through a combination of month-to-month and multi-year agreements and processing arrangements.

The following tables set forth our operating results from our Facilities segment for the periods indicated:

Revenues	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,075	\$ 868	\$ 52	5%	\$ 207	24%
Natural gas sales (2)		302	230	(302)	(100)%	72	31%
Storage related costs (natural gas related)	(55)	(16)	(22)	(39)	(244)%	6	27%
Natural gas sales costs (2)		(296)	(216)	296	100%	(80)	(37)%
Field operating costs (3)	(404)	(362)	(289)	(42)	(12)%	(73)	(25)%
Equity-indexed compensation expense - operations	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(100)%		%
Segment general and administrative expenses (3) (4)	(60)	(63)	(64)	3	5%	1	2%
Equity-indexed compensation expense - general and administrative	(20)	(22)	(23)	2	9%	1	4%
Segment profit	\$ 584	\$ 616	\$ 482	\$ (32)	(5)%	\$ 134	28%
Maintenance capital	\$ 52	\$ 38	\$ 49	\$ (14)	(37)%	\$ 11	22%
Segment profit per barrel	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.03)	(7)%	\$ 0.05	13%
Crude oil, refined products and NGL terminalling and storage (average monthly capacity in millions of barrels)	95	94	90	1	1%	4	4%
Rail load / unload volumes (average volumes in thousands of barrels per day)	231	221		10	5%	221	N/A
Natural gas storage (average monthly working capacity in billions of cubic feet)	97	96	84	1	1%	12	14%
NGL fractionation (average volumes in thousands of barrels per day)	96	96	79		%	17	22%
Facilities segment total (average monthly volumes in millions of barrels) (6)	121	120	106	1	1%	14	13%

(1) Revenues and costs and expenses include intersegment amounts.

(2) Effective January 1, 2014, our natural gas sales and costs, primarily attributable to the activities performed by our natural gas storage commercial optimization group, are reported in our Supply and Logistics segment.

(3) Field operating costs and Segment general and administrative expenses exclude equity-indexed compensation expense, which is presented separately in the table above.

(4) Segment general and administrative expenses reflect direct costs attributable to each segment and an allocation of other expenses to the segments. The proportional allocations by segment require judgment by management and are based on the business activities that exist during each period.

(5) Volumes associated with assets employed through acquisitions and capital expansion projects represent total volumes for the number of months we employed the assets divided by the number of months in the period.

(6) Facilities segment total is calculated as the sum of: (i) crude oil, refined products and NGL terminalling and storage capacity; (ii) rail load and unload volumes multiplied by the number of days in the year and divided by the number of months in the year; (iii) natural gas storage working capacity divided by 6 to account for the 6:1 mcf of natural gas to crude Btu equivalent ratio and further divided by 1,000 to convert to monthly volumes in millions; and (iv) NGL fractionation volumes multiplied by the number of days in the year and divided by the number of months in the year.

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The following is a discussion of items impacting Facilities segment profit and segment profit per barrel for the periods indicated.

Net Operating Revenues and Volumes. As noted in the table above, our Facilities segment revenues, less storage related costs, and volumes increased year-over-year for each comparative period presented, albeit with a less significant increase for the year ended December 31, 2014 over the year ended December 31, 2013. Variances in net revenues and average monthly volumes between the comparative periods are discussed below:

- **NGL Fractionation, NGL Storage and Natural Gas Processing Activities** Revenues increased by \$31 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 over the year ended December 31, 2013 largely driven by higher facility fee revenues due to rate increases at certain of our storage and fractionation facilities, partially offset by lower physical processing gains. This increase in NGL revenues includes estimated unfavorable foreign currency impacts of \$18 million due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. The average CAD to USD exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$1.10 CAD: \$1.00 USD and \$1.03 CAD: \$1.00 USD for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Our NGL fractionation plants, storage and processing facilities and related assets were primarily acquired through the BP NGL Acquisition completed in April 2012. These assets contributed \$87 million of aggregate revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013 over the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the benefit from a full period of ownership of these assets in 2013 (as we only owned the assets for nine months of 2012), as well as from physical processing gains recognized primarily at certain of our NGL fractionation facilities.

- **Natural Gas Storage Operations** Net revenues decreased by \$43 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily due to (i) less favorable storage rates on contracts that renewed or replaced expiring contracts, (ii) costs incurred to manage deliverability requirements in conjunction with the extended period of severe cold weather experienced during the first quarter of 2014 and (iii) lower hub services revenues due to limited market opportunities.

Natural gas storage net revenues remained relatively consistent for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 as less favorable storage rates largely offset incremental revenues from the expansions of our Pine Prairie and Southern Pines facilities.

- **Rail Terminals** For the year ended December 31, 2014, revenues increased by \$3 million over the year ended December 31, 2013 due to new rail terminals that came on line in the fourth quarter of 2013 and in 2014, substantially offset by the unfavorable impact of rail delays and lower volumes at certain of our existing rail terminals during 2014 and weather-related issues at certain of our terminals during the first quarter of 2014.

Rail activities contributed \$103 million to the increase in total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013 over the year ended December 31, 2012 due to revenues from new terminals acquired through the USD Rail Terminal Acquisition completed in December 2012 and rail-related expansion projects placed into service during the latter portion of 2012 and 2013.

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- **Crude Oil Storage Activities** For the year ended December 31, 2014, revenues increased by \$8 million over the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily due to increased throughput at our Cushing, Yorktown and Mobile/Ten Mile terminals and a 1.2 million barrel capacity expansion at our St. James terminal, partially offset by lower revenues from certain storage facilities in California and the East Coast due to underutilization resulting from decreased demand, as well decreased revenues of \$12 million due to the reclassification of certain of our Canadian storage facilities to our Transportation segment during the second quarter of 2014.

Revenues from our crude oil storage activities increased by \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 over the year ended December 31, 2012. Incremental revenues from expansion projects that were completed in phases at our Cushing, Patoka, St. James and Yorktown terminals were partially offset by decreased demand for storage at certain facilities in California and the East Coast.

- **Condensate Processing Activities** Revenues increased by \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013 and by \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 2012 due to the benefit from the start-up and subsequent expansion of our Gardendale condensate processing facility.

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Field Operating Costs. Field operating costs (excluding equity-indexed compensation expenses) increased during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 due to (i) an increase in costs for rail activities, primarily due to new rail terminals that came online in the fourth quarter of 2013 and in 2014 as discussed above, (ii) a change in classification of \$8 million of certain costs from General and administrative expenses, (iii) an increase in brine disposal costs associated with our NGL storage caverns, (iv) higher gas and power costs and (v) increased costs associated with the cancellation of certain capital projects. The effect of these increases was reduced by a \$9 million favorable impact of foreign exchange.

Field operating costs (excluding equity-indexed compensation expenses) increased during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 due to our growth through acquisitions, primarily the BP NGL and USD Rail Terminal Acquisitions. A portion of the increase was also related to additional costs for integrity and other maintenance, particularly on the assets that were part of the BP NGL Acquisition.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses (excluding equity-indexed compensation expenses) decreased during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. These results reflect the net impact of a decrease due to a change in classification of \$8 million of certain costs to Field operating costs during the 2014 period, partially offset by increased expenses resulting from overall growth in the segment.

Maintenance Capital. The increase in maintenance capital in 2014 from 2013 is primarily due to the timing of maintenance projects for tanks and other facility assets. The decrease in maintenance capital in 2013 from 2012 is primarily due to two major equipment replacement projects that occurred in 2012.

Supply and Logistics Segment

Our revenues from supply and logistics activities reflect the sale of gathered and bulk-purchased crude oil, as well as sales of NGL volumes purchased from suppliers and natural gas sales attributable to the activities performed by our natural gas storage commercial optimization group. Generally, we expect our segment profit to increase or decrease directionally with (i) increases or decreases in our Supply and Logistics segment volumes (which consist of lease gathering crude oil purchase volumes, NGL sales volumes and waterborne cargos), (ii) demand for lease gathering services we provide producers and (iii) the overall volatility and strength or weakness of market conditions and the allocation of our assets among our various risk management strategies. In addition, the execution of our risk management strategies in conjunction with our assets can provide upside in certain markets. We do not anticipate that future changes in revenues resulting from variances in commodity prices will be a primary driver of segment profit.

The following tables set forth our operating results from our Supply and Logistics segment for the periods indicated:

Revenues	\$	42,150	\$	40,696	\$	36,440	\$	1,454	4%	\$	4,256	12%
Purchases and related costs (3)		(40,752)		(39,315)		(35,139)		(1,437)	(4)%		(4,176)	(12)%

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Field operating costs (4)	(481)	(422)	(417)	(59)	(14)%	(5)	(1)%
Equity-indexed compensation expense - operations	(2)	(3)	(2)	1	33%	(1)	(50)%
Segment general and administrative expenses (4) (5)	(105)	(102)	(101)	(3)	(3)%	(1)	(1)%
Equity-indexed compensation expense - general and administrative	(28)	(32)	(28)	4	13%	(4)	(14)%
Segment profit	\$ 782	\$ 822	\$ 753	\$ (40)	(5)%	\$ 69	9%
Maintenance capital	\$ 7	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ 8	53%	\$ (2)	(15)%
Segment profit per barrel	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.05	\$ (0.24)	(11)%	\$ 0.04	2%
Crude oil lease gathering purchases	949	859	818	90	10%	41	5%
NGL sales	208	215	182	(7)	(3)%	33	18%
Waterborne cargos		4	3	(4)	(100)%	1	33%
Supply and Logistics segment total	1,157	1,078	1,003	79	7%	75	7%

(1) Revenues and costs include intersegment amounts.

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(2) Prior to January 1, 2014, natural gas sales and costs attributable to the activities performed by our natural gas storage commercial optimization group were reported in our Facilities segment.

(3) Purchases and related costs include interest expense (related to hedged inventory purchases) of \$12 million, \$30 million and \$12 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

(4) Field operating costs and Segment general and administrative expenses exclude equity-indexed compensation expense, which is presented separately in the table above.

(5) Segment general and administrative expenses reflect direct costs attributable to each segment and an allocation of other expenses to the segments. The proportional allocations by segment require judgment by management and are based on the business activities that exist during each period.

The following table presents the range of the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate benchmark price of crude oil during the periods indicated:

During the Year Ended December 31,	NYMEX WTI Crude Oil Price			
	Low		High	
2014	\$	53	\$	107
2013	\$	87	\$	111
2012	\$	77	\$	111

Because the commodities that we buy and sell are generally indexed to the same pricing indices for both the sales and purchases, revenues and costs related to purchases will fluctuate with market prices. However, the margins related to those sales and purchases will not necessarily have a corresponding increase or decrease. The absolute amount of our revenues and purchases increased for the comparative periods presented, primarily resulting from higher crude oil volumes in the 2014 period and higher crude oil and NGL volumes in the 2013 period. The impact of the increase in volumes in 2014 was partially offset by lower crude oil prices relative to 2013, particularly in the fourth quarter.

Generally, we expect a base level of earnings from our Supply and Logistics segment from the assets employed by this segment. This base level may be optimized and enhanced when there is a high level of market volatility, favorable basis differentials and/or a steep contango or backwardated market structure. Also, our NGL marketing operations are sensitive to weather-related demand, particularly during the approximate five-month peak heating season of November through March, and temperature differences from period-to-period may have a significant effect on NGL demand and thus our financial performance.

The following is a discussion of items impacting Supply and Logistics segment profit and segment profit per barrel for the periods indicated.

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Net Operating Revenues and Volumes. Our Supply and Logistics segment revenues, net of purchases and related costs, increased year-over-year for each comparative period presented. The following summarizes the more significant items in the comparative periods:

- **NGL Marketing Operations** Net revenues from our NGL marketing operations decreased for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease was driven by higher NGL purchases and related costs in the 2014 periods, primarily due to (i) a higher weighted average inventory cost, (ii) increased facility fees and (iii) a \$10 million long-term inventory valuation adjustment. The long-term inventory valuation adjustment related to inventory necessary to meet our minimum inventory requirements in third-party assets and other working inventory that is needed for our commercial operations. We consider this inventory necessary to conduct our operations and we intend to carry this inventory for the foreseeable future. Additionally, NGL margins were further impacted by less favorable market conditions, most notably during (i) the second quarter of 2014, as market pricing was stronger in the comparable 2013 period due to heating requirements during a winter season that extended into the second quarter and greater petrochemical demand for propane and (ii) the fourth quarter of 2014, due to less demand for crop drying as compared to the 2013 period.

Increased net revenues from our NGL marketing operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, were primarily due to more favorable market prices and higher demand related to (i) increases in export capacity in the U.S. that reduced overall product availability in the market, (ii) increased heating requirements during the extended winter season discussed above, (iii) heavy crop drying and (iv) petrochemical demand as well as more favorable supply contracts.

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- Impact from Certain Derivative Activities, Net of Inventory Valuation Adjustments The mark-to-market valuation of certain of our derivative activities impacted our net revenues as shown in the table below (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,			Variance	
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	2013-2012
Gains/(losses) from certain derivative activities, net of inventory valuation adjustments					
(1)	\$ 261	\$ (59)	\$ (75)	\$ 320	